

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

Volume VI

**Naval Operations
including diplomatic background
from May 1805 through 1807**

**United States
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Washington, 1944**

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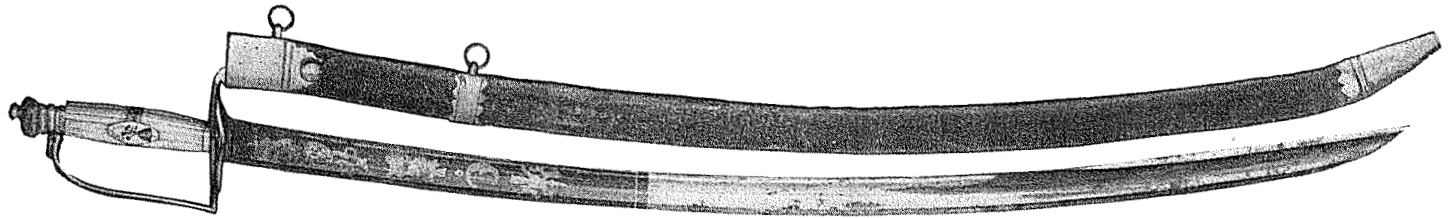
NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS



MEDAL PRESENTED BY CONGRESS TO COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE.



SWORD WORN BY COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE. COMMANDING U. S. MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

NAVAL DOCUMENTS

RELATED TO THE

UNITED STATES WARS
WITH THE BARBARY POWERS

VOLUME VI

NAVAL OPERATIONS

INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC BACKGROUND
FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

PUBLISHED UNDER DIRECTION OF

The Honorable JAMES V. FORRESTAL
Secretary of the Navy

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

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WASHINGTON : 1944

PREFACE

With this sixth volume the publication of naval documents concerning the most important phase of our wars with the Barbary Powers is concluded. For six years the United States had maintained a naval force of varying size and strength in the Mediterranean to protect our seaborne trade and to compel due respect for our flag. By the year 1807 Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco had all been brought to heel either by the direct application of naval power or by the fleet's moral influence in support of diplomatic efforts. This degree of peace and security for our interests that was attained in the Mediterranean coincided with growing tension elsewhere. The probability of a rupture with either France or Great Britain steadily festered. The *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair of 1807 precipitated the decision to withdraw all American naval forces from the Mediterranean to the home coast. In 1815-16 following the War of 1812 it again became necessary to send squadrons to North African waters to bring the Barbary Powers to reason. It is hoped the naval documents concerning this final phase may be published in a future volume.

Specifically this volume six covers in detail the operations of the various fleet units from May 1, 1805, through December 31, 1807. These operations were much hampered by the great distance from home and the very poor basing facilities near the front. This deficiency was alleviated by the logistic support generously granted by His Britannic Majesty's Dockyard at Malta and by our use of facilities at Syracuse through the kind permission of Neapolitan authorities. Included also in the volume are papers relating to the ending of General William Eaton's Derne expedition and to the liberation of the officers and crew of the frigate *Philadelphia* from the Tripolitan prisons. The more important diplomatic documents concerning the peace negotiations together with the "secret clause" in the Tripolitan Treaty are given, as are those covering the notably successful use by Commodore John Rodgers of diplomacy in combination with a demonstration of naval force in a crisis threatening a full-fledged outbreak of war with Tunis. Foreshadowing things to come are many of the source materials on the *Chesapeake-Leopard* affair.

A composite index to the seven volumes of the Quasi-War with France and six volumes of the Barbary Wars is in course of preparation with a view of publication ultimately.

The detailed preparation of the work is largely that of Miss Loretta I. MacCrindle, with Miss Catherine M. MacDonnell and Miss Georgia Freese as assistants, and with Lt. M. V. Brewington, U. S. N. R., as general supervisor. Lt. Comdr. John H. Kemble, U. S. N. R., rendered valuable assistance while assigned to this office. Throughout the volume, as in its predecessors, it has been the aim to make the printed text identical with the source in spelling and punctuation.

The publication of the series was made possible by Acts of Congress approved first March 15, 1934, and finally February 7, 1942. Free distribution is prohibited by law.

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

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ABBREVIATIONS INDEX TO SOURCES

A-4	Archivist's symbol, Navy Department Archives.
Ac	Accession.
Ac 3647	Accession number, Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division.
Acct	Accountant.
Aff	Affairs.
Am	American.
Appts	Appointments.
Bk	Book.
Book B	Letter Book of Tobias Lear.
CD	Consular Despatches, State Department Records, the National Archives.
CL	Consular Letters, State Department Records.
CMR	Court Martial Record.
Col	Collection.
Cong	Congress.
Cong. LB	Letter Book of letters to Congress from Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department Archives.
Cor	Correspondence.
Decatur, Stephen, Col	Collection of Mr. Stephen Decatur.
Dent's LB	Letter Book of Master Comdt. John H. Dent.
Dip. Cor	Diplomatic Correspondence, State Department Records.
Disp	Dispatches, State Department Records.
Disp. to Con	Dispatches to Consuls, State Department Records.
Doc	Document or Documents.
Dom. L	Domestic Letters, State Department Records.
EPP	Edward Preble Papers, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.
FA	Foreign Archives, State Department Records.
For. Rel	Foreign Relations.
Fox, J., Papers	Josiah Fox Papers, Peabody Museum.
GAO	General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.
GLB	General Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
HS of Pa	Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
E.E.Huntington L&AG	Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif.
Inst. to Min	Instructions to Ministers, State Department Records.
Inv	Invalid.
JRP	John Rodgers Papers, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.
L&AG	Library and Art Gallery.
LB	Letter Book.
LC	Library of Congress.
Let	Letters.
LR	Letters Received, U. S. Marine Corps.
LS	Letters Sent, U. S. Marine Corps.
Maine HS	Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.
MCA	U. S. Marine Corps Archives.
MC LB	Letters received from Master Commandants, Navy Department Archives.
Misc. LB	Miscellaneous Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
Misc. L	Miscellaneous Letters, State Department Records.
NA	The National Archives, Washington, D. C.
NA. ND	Navy Department Records in the National Archives.
NA. SDA	State Department Records in the National Archives.
Nav	Naval.
Naval Chronicle	<i>United States Naval Chronicle</i> , by Charles Washington Goldsborough, 1824.

ND.....	Navy Department.
NDA.....	Navy Department Archives.
NHF.....	Naval Historical Foundation, Washington, D. C.
No. 9217 Bm ¹ E 14....	Rare Book, <i>Life of the late William Eaton</i> , Brookfield, 1813.
Nom.....	Nominations.
NR&L.....	Office of Naval Records and Library, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
NYHS.....	Courtesy of the New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
Off. Comg. Gunboats..	Letters to Officers Commanding Gunboats, Navy Department Archives.
Officers LB.....	Officers Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
OSW.....	Letters to Officers of Ships of War, Navy Department Archives.
P.....	Papers.
PL.....	Public Library.
Pres.....	President.
Roosevelt, F. D., Col..	Private Collection of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
SDA.....	State Department Archives.
Sec.....	Secretary.
Sen.....	Senate Files, the National Archives, Washington, D. C.
USMC.....	United States Marine Corps.
USNA.....	United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
VA.....	Veterans' Administration, Pensions, Washington, D. C.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS

NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from
Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA May 1st 1805

DEAR SIR On the 21st Ultm^o, I had the pleasure of receiving your acceptable favour of the 18th by the U. S. Brig *Siren*. — The Letter from M^r Nissen to Commodore Barron was indicative of the wish for Peace on the part of the Bashaw of Tripoli; but did not convey an intimation of any terms which we could admit. Since that I have received by the Ketch, a letter from the Spanish Consul written at the express desire of the Bashaw, saying that he proposed as the *Ground Work* of a negociation, that we should pay him 200,000 dollars for peace and ransom, and give up all his subjects in our hands, gratis, with all their property. — This is the first direct overture which has been officially made, & altho much less extravagant than I should have expected; yet is *totally inadmissable* — The Spanish Consul observes that these propositions are mentioned merely to begin a negociation, and he has no doubt but if I would go over to Tripoli there would be such modifications and facilities as would secure a Peace &^o — The ground work however must be very different from this, before I can think of raising a superstructure; unless imperious necessity should compel an acquiesciance, which I pray God may not be the case —

I am perfectly convinced that they wish a peace, and nothing but the example it would set to other Nations tributary to them, prevents their coming forward with terms which we could admit.

I see no prospect of all our force being concentrated and ready to act against Tripoli sooner than the beginning or middle of June; so that I must regret that you will not have your just and sanguine wishes accomplished of seeing us ready to make an attack before that time. — The *Congress* has gone to Messina, and from thence to Leghorn, from whence, in all probability, she will not return before the latter part of this Month. — The *Constellation* & *Vixen* are at Syracuse, but expected here daily — The *Essex* was at Triest on the 16th Ult^o, and may be expected here, with the Schooner *Enterprise* in ten Days; but that is uncertain; and the prospect of Gun Boats or Bomb Vessels from that quarter very slight indeed. — The Commodores health is nearly the same as when you left us, and there does not appear any prospect of his being able to take an active part in the Campaign. — The *Argus* & *Nautilus*, with the Sloop *Hornet* are aloft. We have heard from M^r Eaton by a Man of the name of Faquier, who it seems went with him, from this place, and who has returned to Syracuse, having quarrelled with M^r Eaton, and left him. He writes to the Commodore, that M^r E. is a madman — that he has quarrelled with the Ex-Bashaw &^o &^o &^o, we are in daily expectation of more authentic accounts from that quarter; but I make no calculation in our favour from that source. —

The Cruiser which you sent in here with her prizes still remain here, and I do not know what will be the determination respecting them. I presume the Commodore will write to you on the subject. — If the Bey of Tunis is determined to break with us he may make this a pretext. But while he must be made to know that we will not permit his Vessels to violate the Blockade of Tripoli with impunity; yet we must temporize with him, at least until we can guard our Commerce against his numerous Cruizers, and make some arrangement for checking him, without interrupting our intended operations against Tripoli. —

M^r Lear sends you four Shirts which have been made since you left this; and

desires her best regards to be given you. — I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you here, and pray that all happiness and prosperity may attend you. —

P. S. I am just informed of the *Congress* being about to Sail which prevents my taking a Copy of the foregoing. A Letter of the 21st Ap^l has this moment been put into my hands from M. Davis, who says it is reported that Acmet Bashaw has taken possession of Derna. —

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

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

MALTA 1st May 1805.

SIR By the *President* which arrived here with the three Prizes on the Evening of the 27th ult^o, I had the honor to receive your Letter dated 24th informing me of the detention of those Vessels in an attempt to enter Tripoli — They are not in the 40th Harbour, and the people on shore at the Lazaretto — The Ries who commanded the Corsair has been recognized here as a Tunisian subject, but the two sets of Papers neither of which is accurate in describing the Vessel, added to other circumstances, create a strong suspicion that she is in fact a Tripoline — Steps will be taken to investigate the matter, but at any rate so palpable an attempt to violate the blockade cannot be overlooked and has determined me to detain them for adjudication — I have directed Capt^r Cox to proceed off the Harbour of Tripoli & on falling in with the *Constitution* to place himself under your Orders — I look hourly for the *Constellation* & *Vixen*, which on their arrival I shall immediately dispatch to the Station — On both or either of them joining the Blockade you will please give the necessary dispositions to the Senior officer and return to this Harbour, as I am desirous of some personal communication with you — My health I am happy to say has greatly improved within a few days — My strength begins to return & I have sanguine hopes that I shall be able to appear personally before Tripoli as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced for entering upon offensive Operation. —

Yesterday I had the satisfaction to receive a Letter from Capt^r James Barron dated at Trieste where he arrived in safety in 15 Days — I have reason to expect either the *Essex* or *Enterprise*, in the course of a Week or ten Days — Capt^r Barron was in treaty for some Craft which he says will answer very well for Gun Boats. —

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

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, Trieste, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*.

VENICE May 1st 1805

DR SIR Yours of the 24 is before me, I am sorry for the [space] you have met with, but it will be for the best if you receive my letter of the 28th Ult^o which advises Ancona, I have since then had some serious talk with our friend the Mayor he knows Ancona well & candidly says that it is the place for our business; and further that we can get what Boats we want there & them Completely fitted for our purpose it is their and in that neighbourhood those Boats are built; and he says that if the place is as it was two years ago, we will be pleased with the Wood & Work. He has a friend there whom he says that he can recommend, and that we can get every kind of timber there we want and see the Work done to our minds above board. M^r Henzleman has bought one Barque, and was just on the close of another when your letter came to hand — we have stopped until next Post; however, it certainly will be improper to stop for this vessel and all the preparations I have made for two will be a loss to the United States. I take this on board the Schooner to morrow, come out of the Arsenal on Sunday, and as soon as the Barque business is arranged; am off for Triest & do not mean to drive a nail in the Barques here — it is too great a risque, when it can be done so well and easy at Ancona, The Mayor advises this, therefore let M^r Riggins order M^r Henzleman to send those vessels to a friend at Ancona, there to receive the orders of M^r Riggins and then M^r Riggins to send me orders to receive them there, or rather to be delivered to my order as I shall in this case send an officer to take charge of them. This mode M^r Henzleman thinks will keep all parties out of a scrape —

Don't let the small difficulties we have met with discourage you; we must have boats; therefore let us persevere in obtaining them it is easily done by the mode prescribed: we did not come here to Convoy a more important cause for our Country, and the reputation of your good Brother arrest our time — only reflect one moment on the Consequences attending an inactive Summer, and how are we to be active with a probability of success without some Boats, Ancona, (the Mayor says) is a very fine harbour, of easy access, and safe for the largest Ships, — every thing plenty we want and but a few hours run from [space] and you can, without being shy, attain all you want. Don't, for God's sake, go away without Boats, let us take a little *terrible* fleet with us. it will give life & vigour to all our operations. And on the Contrary, if you do not, your purposes here are defeated, and dejection & discontent are the natural consequences. Think for a moment the effect it will have on the Commodore if you succeed — it will enliven him; if you do not there is no doubt but it will have a serious effect on his present state of health.

Please to excuse my presuming to dictate it is owing to the ever anxiety I have for the success of our enterprizes the ensuing Summer & having made enquiries of several Gentlemen of information I have obtained, with respect to Ancona all that you have read.

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

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, from William Jarvis, U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal

Copy

LISBON 1st May 1805

SIR About ten days since the Moorish Admiral's ship was Completed for Sea — The Brig is likewise ready and both only waiting for Orders — Some dispute however exists between the Admiral and this Government in Consequence of the former refusing to give up Five Algerine slaves that ran away from the Arsenal and got onboard, untill he receives orders from the Emperor It is doubtfull however whether the Vessel would be detained on this account had the Amiral orders to proceed to Sea

As far as any opinion can be formed from appearances or from any facts that have come to my Knowledge, I cannot believe that these people have any idea at present of a War with the United States or as formerly observed, that there will be any danger from them untill they make a peace with the Prussians, if then, for in justice to our Marine I must observe that I really believe that they stand more in dread of us than of any other Maritime power except Great Britain and if a great stroke is struck this Season I think it will Secure to us a permanent Peace with the Barbary Powers; but for the present Prudence may dictate that some Watch may be kept on their Motions —

The Prussian Charge des Affaires does not know of any propositions of Peace being yet made between his Court and the Emperor's Commissioners —

Captain Sterrett sailed from here (where he arrived after being taken off the wreck of the *Canton*) for the United States about three weeks since — No News yet as to the probable destination of the Toulon & Cadiz Squadrons

P. S. This is a Copy of a letter I have written this Day to the Commodore, which containing all the information in my possession, I took the Liberty to give it in the same words —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Sailing Master Alexander C. Harrison, U. S. Navy, commanding Gunboat No. 5, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 1 May 1805. —

Gun boat N^o 10 Commanded by Lieu^t S[eth]. Cartee sailed yesterday evening for Norfolk to join Lieu^t Henley who is waiting for him at that place. —

I flatter myself that you may have sailed before this reaches you, if not you will make every possible exertion to join N^o 4 and 10 in time to sail together as they are directed not to wait for you more than 48 hours. —

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803–1808.]

[1 May 1805]

List of Cannoniers presumably attached to Expedition of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

Stato Cannonieri

Numero	Nome — Cognome	
1	Selim SM ^r Cap ^o	
2	Maumet M ^r [?] 1 Tente	
3	Rocco M ^r [?] 2 Tente	
4	Antonio Barlotié S ^{to}	
5	Magnan Sargente	
6	Giorgio Caroffalla Sarg ^{to}	Carry him to the Greeks
7	Giuseppe Galeazzi	
8	Giacomo Vale	
9	Anzolo Famosa	
10	Vincenzo Stenix	
11	Bortolo Bianchi	
12	Piccola Dardelli	
13	Pietro Robert	
14	Antonofi Stratti	
15	Bernardo Somarilli	
16	Angelo Arcavani	
17	Unscilli Panagiotti	
18	Francesco Bisson	
19	Giovanni Bosbor	
20	Lucca Malencig	
21	Giorgio Goga	
22	Spiro Vocovix	
23	Michele Cheles	
24	Battista German	
25	Nicola Aidomi	
26	André Coff	
27	Giovanni Raguseo	
	Giorgio Mariana	

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 304.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies,
Wednesday, 1 May 1805

[Derne] The sloop *Hornet* went off with those dispatches —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Briggs Brothers, Alexandria, Egypt

EGYPT, ALEXANDRIA 2 May 1805

SIR! We have the honor to transmit you a Copy of the Letter we had the pleasure to address you on the 11 March. We have had no American Vessel here since the *Argus* left us, — but are in daily expectation of One, with the Funds we advanced to M^r Eaton for the service of the United States. We have not heard from that Gent^r since the 19 March, when he was about 4 days distance from Bomba, and where we have no doubt he will have found a Division of your Naval Force to cooperate with him. With our best wishes for the successful termination of the War with Tripoly, we remain most respectfully Sir

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies,
Thursday, 2 May 1805

[Derne] Examined the different sites in the vicinity of the town. Used exertions to draw the Governor from his sanctuary. — The *Hiram* in which he

had taken asylum appertained to a Shiek of Mesreat, one of the departments of the city in the interest of The Bashaw. — Neither persuasion, bribes nor menace, could prevail on this venerable aged chief to permit the hospitality of his house to be violated. — He urged that whatever may be the weakness or even the crimes of the Arabs there was never an instance known among them of giving up a fugitive to whom they had once accorded their protection; — and should he suffer him self to transgress that sacred principle, the vengeance of God and the odium of all mankind would justly fix on him and his posterity.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 2 May 1805

Malta] 2. Sent the Tunisians which were taken in the prizes to the Lazaretto. and brought our men from the prizes relieved the officers on board them by sending others in their stead — Mr Smith, Geddes, & LeCraft Mid^l joined the Ship —

18 Men unfit for duty —

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

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 3 May 1805

[Tripoli] The Bashaw and suit went very early this morning to the great *Marabewt*, of whom some particulars have been before mentioned. He was to continue with the Bashaw during the contention with the Americans. He now assured the Bashaw that the American frigates would be destroyed; and that the gunpowder of the whole squadron would be so damaged, that the Americans would not be able to fire a gun. He agreed to attend the Bashaw, to keep the balls and shells from hurting him. He receives large sums of money from the Bashaw.

[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, 3 May 1805

[Derne] Information that the enemy are advancing. Set myself to fortifying our post.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 3, May 1805

[Malta] 5 [A. M.] hoisted out all boats.

6 got underway and towed out of the Harbour.

11 Sent the black cutter and pinnace in after the Kedge and Hawser.

Noon Valette lighthouse bore W S W. 4 miles

Latitude Observed 36° N.

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples

Copy

NAPLES 4th May 1805.

SIR! I have the honor to acknowledge your esteemed favors of the 12th & 13th, and have in their ans^w to inform you that Gun powder is not allowed to be exported from this Country without permission of the Government; therefore I made it a point to call immediately upon the Minister of War General Forteguerra, who after having proposed your demand to the King, received Orders to acquaint you that His Sicilian Majesty cannot at present diminish the quantity of Powder in his kingdoms, which communication I received yesterday in an official Letter dated the 1st Inst.

It is probable that owing to the Criticle Situation of this Country I could not succeed in this instance to execute your Orders, but I can confirm to you that it is the wish of this Government to assist this Squadron under your Command on every occasion provided it lays in its power. —

I am extremely glad to find your health reestablished and should be happy to see you during the summer at Naples, which might perhaps be usefull for your future operations in these parts.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[4 May 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Nathan Baker, U. S. Navy

Sir Permit me to lay before you the enclosed Receipt for the payment of my passage from Cadiz to New York — Conceiving it proper that I should state the cause which prevented me from availing myself of a passage in the Frigate *John Adams* or Brig *Scourge*, it is as follows Viz^t —

When the three Frigates, viz — the *President Constellation & Congress* arrived at Malta late in August, the *Siren* was off Tripoli — which station she left about the 1st Sept^r with three Gun Boats a stern for Syracuse, in the mean time those Frigates had proceeded off Tripoli — where I suppose M^r Harris who was on board one of them expected to join the *Siren* — After our arrival at Syracuse, we lay there untill the 28 Sept^r — having taken on board Provisions for Sixty days — We then sailed for Malta. — On the 8th or 9th of October the *Constellation* arrived with M^r Harris on board, who joined the *Siren* I think the 10th — & on the 12th commenced to act in my stead, on this same day we saild from Malta for Gibraltar of course I was under the necessity of continuing in the *Siren* — as it was utterly impossible to adjust the accounts of the Brig, & make the necessary transfer to my successor M^r Harris, in the course of two days — After the *Siren* left Malta I had no oppertunity of procuring a passage in either the *John Adams* or *Scourge* —

Washington 4 May 1805

[NDA. Misc. 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, Saturday, 4 May 1805

3 [P. M.] The Boats returned hoisted them in and made sail
Latitude Observed 34°32' N

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, 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, Monday, 6 May 1805

3¼ [P. M.] Shortened sail and Spoke the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*. Capt Cox went on board.

5 The Town of Tripoli bore S ½ W. 3 leagues

7½ Capt Cox returned.

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

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 8 May 1805

[Derne] These five days have been employed in putting our selves in as good a state of defence as the means we possess will admit. — The enemy have advanced by a circuitous rout and planted their camp on the ground we occupied the 25. and 26. ult. The inhabitants of the town in a state of consternation. — It seems yet a matter of uncertainty with them which is the strongest party, a defeat to Hamet Bashaw would be slaughter to his adherents. — Apprehending a counter revolution through the intrigue of Mustapha Bey, the late Governor, I again demanded him of his host, threatening to cannonade his department. — He said he would submit to the chastisement of God; but would not consent to violate his ordinances.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*.
Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 8 May
1805

[Syracuse] Pleasant weather. At 10 o'clock unmoored, and at half past 2
got under way and sailed round in the harbour to exercise the people. At 6
o'clock came to anchor near the *Constellation*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé
d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS May 9th 1805

N^o 9

SIR I have the honor to inform you that as complaint was made to his Excel-
lency the Bey on the 4th Inst of the Capture of a Tunisien Xebec between Jerbes
& Sphax by a U. States Brig of War — you will have the goodness to give me
whatever information you possess on the Subject in order that a Justification
may be offer'd to the Bey —

I have also the honor to enclose for Your information; a copy of a letter ad-
dressed to Coll Lear, and to which I beg your early Attention — as it Contains
all that I could have detailed to you in a Seperate Communication,

A true Copy

By order of S. BARRON Esq

ROBERT DENISON, Secy

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

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Malta), from George Davis,
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^o 27 (Copy)

TUNIS May 9th 1805

SIR Since my last respects under date of the 13th April, we have had several
Couriers from Tripoli, but which brought me no letters except a few lines from
M^r Nissen of the 12th Ult: and which refers me to other communications, not yet
come to hand — All combine in the opinion that the Bashaw, would accede to
a Peace on very favourable terms; and which opinion is wholly confirmed, by the
measures, which this Gov^t have taken, and to which, I beg your prompt, and
early attention —

On the 2^d Inst: rec^d a message from the Sapatapa, through the Commercial
Agent, requesting my presence at the Palace; he informed me that the Sapatapa
had talked with him much about the actual position of Tripoli; and that the
object of my visit was to devise some means of arranging our existing difficulties,
with that Regency — on the 3^d gave me a private audience — when he stated
that his Master, had resolved to interest himself in the immediate accomodation
of our Affairs with the Bashaw Jussuph; that in doing which he pledged himself
that on whatever terms we might agree, they should be immediately accepted,
by the Bashaw, *Bon'gre, Malgre qu' Il en ait* — That altho his master had long
since determined not to meddle in any way with our affairs there; he now found
himself compell'd to do it, as the only means of securing the Peace existing be-
tween us — (& whispered that for this service he the Sapatapa expected a very
handsome Regalia) two hours were spent in discussing the advantages accruing
to either party &^e &^e &^e (in which continual references were made to the Sums
offered last year for Peace & Ransom) and which was thus concluded —

Altho I have no power to interfere directly or indirectly with the Affairs
of Tripoli in relation to a peace, that being the particular commission of the
Consul General for Algiers, still the friendly interference of the Bey, is such as
merits the thanks of my Gov^t: and the early attention of the proper character
to whom such matters should be referred — that I was satisfied, we would con-
clude the Peace tomorrow on just and honorable terms, (and the friendship of the
Sapatapa & Bey duly recompensed) to wit, the mutual exchange of Prisoners,
with a Consular Regalia — but that we certainly *at this moment*, would not ac-
quiesce to any annuity; or any Sum for the purchase of the Prisoners — he
requested me to reflect three days on the subject; at the expiration of which time
I again presented myself — our conversation was renewed as before; when the
Sapatapa, informed me his Master, would not accede to the terms suggested by
me; and which he could not suppose, had ever entered into the minds of the

Comodore or yourself, unless you participated in the extravagant idea of annihilating the Govt.; and to which, if there was a shadow of probability; he should feel himself bound, (not only from personal safety) but by every law civil or divine, to oppose with force of Arms — he added that his Master would send a Courier express to Tripoli, and an answer might be expected in twenty days — that as I did not feel myself authorised, to enter any farther into the Negotiation; an express should be sent to the Comodore & yourself, to learn your intentions relative to the conclusion of the Peace, and to what terms, you would acquiesce, or what would be more agreeable inviting you here, to discuss with greater freedom, the subject in question — he added that we might be assured the terms should be more honourable & advantageous than if effected at Tripoli —

The actual situation of the Enemy is too well known to admit of any detail on my part — and it is accorded, that the only incitives to "*friendly actions*", with these States, are *Interest and Fear* — but still we should remember, that it has been considered by many able Generals, as soundest policy, to seek Peace, at the moment when complete success, would attend their Arms; rather than risk the Chances of War, which might materially effect if not wholly change the posture of affairs — the Bashaw is reduced to the last extremity — but much of the evil is certainly in anticipation — let us accord to our Campaign, all the success, which human force equal to ours, aided by every circumstance, that can give weight to the enterprize may effect; the blow once given, half the evil is removed — Fear may be changed into ferocious despair — or a forced Insolence arising from fallacious hopes may be the result; and continue so untill another year shall present the same Scourge —

My opinion relative to the Bey's interference, has already been expressed, in my correspondence with the Depart: of State under date Sept: 26th 1804, and of which I had the honor to forward you a copy — it only rests for me to solicit an immediate answer by an express — or if the proposition should meet your full approbation, your early presence; where such a reception shall be given you; as unfeigned regard for your private character, and highest respect for your public situation can offer —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Peter S. Ogilvie, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK May 9th 1805

SIR As Mr Mitchell has not yet joined N^o 7, I have, with the approbation of Capt^s Shaw appointed Midshipman Brooks as my second Officer, he being the most experienced of the Mids^v on board the *Jn^s Adams* & having the character of a steady clever young man —

I have to inform you of an alteration I have made in N^o 7, which, from the necessity of the case, & the short time I had to do it in, together with the opinions of Captains Shaw & Chauncey & the Navy Agent respecting its utility, I hope will justify my making it before I consulted you on the subject — The alteration is this — a few days since on my making a trial of the sailing of the Gun Boat, I found that in consequence of the Mast being placed in the centre of the Vessel the sails had not their desired effect, & the Rudder almost useless — she carried her helm hard up, with the main sheet eased off so much as to render the Mainsail of little effect in giving her head way; & in the next place she would not veer at all —

I have therefore moved the Mast about 9½ feet farther forward, & given it a rake of 4 feet — the expences are trifling, as a new boom & altering the Foresail & Mainsail are all that is material —

I hope Sir you will approve of what I have done, as I considered it necessary to the safety of the Vessel, as she would have been unmanageable in a heavy Sea —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 9 May 1805

[Off Tripoli since 25 April 1805.] At 10 [A. M.] Discovered 18 Gun boats under Way in the harbour of Tripoli

Latitude Observed 33°4' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 9 May 1805

[Syracuse] Received from Mr. Dyson 108 lbs mutton and 24 lbs Beef, and 13 casks bread from U. S. Frigate *Essex*. The *Essex* came in and came to anchor at half past 9 o'clock A. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from James Mackenzie and A. Glennie, London, England

LONDON 10th May 1805

SIR We had the pleasure of addressing you on the 3^d Inst^t, since which we have none of your esteemed favours, nor any remittance on account of the Navy Department of the United States —

We have now to advise you that Comodore Samuel Barron has drawn upon us from Malta in Twelve bills of £500 each dated 7 March last at 30 days/sight is £6000 St^r some of which have appeared and been duly honoured, the whole will probably come in to day

These bills in addition to what we have previously advised you increase the Debit side of our account with the Navy Departm^t of the United States

to the sum of ----- £21255. 10. 4

And the Credit side amounts to ----- 3132. — —

Sterling £18123. 10. 4

which brings us under an advance of above Eighteen thousand pounds the whole of which we must pay in thirty three days from this date and by advises from Comodore Barron we may daily expect to be drawn upon from the Adriatic for a considerable amount in addition to the above

We did not contemplate so heavy an Advance as this, and we are perfectly convinced that it never was your intention that we should be in advance at all or at most not more than £4000 or £5000 — which is no object to us, we therefore must impute the present to your want of regular advices — from the Squadron of their necessary demands on us, which however the Comodore should be particular in giving you, whenever he can foresee he wants funds. —

The Agents of the British Government never accept bills or pay money without funds in hand

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 10 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 6 [P. M.] the town of Tripoli bore S S E Distance 6 miles

At ¼ past 8 discovered a sail to the Eastw^d Made sail in chace at 11 fired a gun Brought too a Ketch from Tripoli took fifty one turks out of hir and sent Lt Allen Mr Coale Midsh^v and 12 Seamen On board of hir

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 10 May 1805

All hands employed preparing for sea. At 3 o'clock P. M. the *Constellation* got underway bound for Malta. I went on shore and brought off 50 pair shoes. At half past 8 o'clock we got underway for Malta.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

VENICE May 11. 1805

SIR, The *Enterprize* is ready for Sea & as soon as I see clear of this Port two Barks I have purchased by order of Cap. Barron I shall follow them to Ancona. — After the difficulties Cap B[arron]. met at Trieste there was a good deal of noise

made here out of Doors yet matters were so aranged between the Commodore & me that the bustle went no further, but I thought it prudent not to proceede to fitting out & therefore judged it prudent to send these Vessels to Ancona & there pick them up. — I am astonish'd that when Cap. B. was unsuccessfull at Trieste he did not think of Ancona, its a Papal Port & natural Enemies to all Turks. I shall feel their pulse & if favorable shall consider it my duty to execute Cap. B's part (as aranged between him & I) of your Orders to him, a Copy of Which I have — therefore you may calculate to a certainty on two Boats that will carry 2 twenty fours, & more if my exertions can obtain them in time for your operations — I am well apprised of the difficulties you'll labour under in wanting Gun Boats & this will stimulate me to great exertions —

Rest asured that I will be with you in good time for Tripoli or any other attack you may judge proper — these Boats will carry besides Guns an emence quantity of Stores — they are 80 Tons burthen Sail well & draw but 5 feet Water in fact they are the very dandy

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT N^o 4 Hampton Roads May 11th 1805

SIR. I have the honour to inform you, that three days ago we dropt down to Hampton Roads, and are ready to proceed to Sea, with the first fair Wind. Since Mr Fox's arrival in Norfolk, I have had close Hatches made, which he informed me, he was authorised to do. I have also had a new Bowsprit made.

Be assured Sir, that no exertions shall be left untried to join the Squadron in the Mediterranean as soon as possible.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 11 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] At ½ past 2 [P. M.] Sent the crew of the Ketch on board & our officers and men returned they made sail and stood to the Eastw^d At 5 fresh breezes and hazey took 2 reefs in the top sails. spoke the *President*

At 9 Capt^r Cox came on board
Latitude Observed 33° 11' 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, Saturday, 11 May 1805

3 [P. M.] the Town of Tripoli bore S W by W 7 or 8 leagues

4 Saw a Sail in company with the *Constitution* bearing N. N. W. made sail.

5½ Spoke the *Constitution* Capt Rodgers, who informed us that the strange sail was a Tunisian Cruiser from Tripoli.

8 [A. M.] Capt. Cox went on board the *Constitution*

Latitude Observed 33°11' N.

Longitude Observed 13°22' E.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 11 May 1805

This day we had a fine breeze. Arrived at Malta and came to anchor at 3 o'clock P. M. Found there the Frigate *Constellation*. Quarantined for 10 hours.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Sunday, 12 May 1805

[Derne] The enemy have been these four days endeavouring to corrupt and bring over the people of the town.— The late Governor acting from his sanctuary

must be considered as an active enemy, entitled to no privileges of hospitality —

The Shiek remained immovable in his resolution not to give him up. I resolved to try an experiment of compelling him; accordingly marched into the quarter near him at the head of fifty Christians with bayonets, and declared my intention to wrest the Bey from his sanctuary. A general alarm spread through the department "The Christians no longer respect the customs of our fathers and our laws of hospitality!" I urged that the Bey was an outlaw; — he had forfeited his title to protection. He had in the first instance rejected terms of amity; — had in an insolent manner challenged me to combat; had been beaten from his post; was still in a conquered town; & was by all the laws of war my prisoner. — But if he sought refuge under the banners of religion to deserve its protection he should conform himself to its injunctions and remain peaceable. — But he was actually carrying on war against me even in his recluse — by doing which he had forfeited also the lenity due to a prisoner. I would therefore have him dead or alive. — The Shiek remained inflexible. The department got in motion to defend their religion and customs.

The Bashaw Hamet apprehensive of an insurrection, became deeply agitated. He begged that I would suspend the execution of my attempt till tomorrow, promising in the mean time to use his exertions to draw the Bey from the protection of the Shiek by gentle means. — I countermarched. — This night the Shiek aided the Bey to escape to the enemy's camp with fifteen or sixteen Turks in his train. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 12 May 1805

Malta Harbour. This morning received product [pratique]

Arrived the U. S. F. *Essex*. She was quarantined.

In the afternoon I went on shore to walk.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

duplicate

U. S. BRIG *Serin* [*Siren*] GIBRALTAR BAY
May 13th 1805

SIR I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 6th March on the 1st Ult^o since when nothing of importance has transpired in this Quarter — I was at Tangier a few days past, but Mr Simpson remains of the opinion that this station ought not be left without one or more Vessels of War of the United States, altho' no appearance of hostility on the part of the Emperor has manifested itself

The Emperor's Frigate & Brig still remain at Lisbon and have made no movements whatever; the other Vessels of the Emperor are laid up in the different Ports — I cannot but lament the inactive situation a continuance on this station places us in while there remains anything to be done off Tripoli; however I trust we shall yet receive your orders in time to join the Squadron for effective service against the Enemy — Yesterday arrived the Ship *Ceres* from Baltimore with Provisions and stores for the Squadron and as another will shortly follow her I have advised her being forwarded to Malta without delay —

Accounts from Algiers state that the Dey has been assaulted in his Palace and received Fourteen different wounds with poignards of which he is since dead — Admiral Nelson left this a few days past in pursuit of the Toulon fleet which passed the Streights about a Month since and was joined off Cadiz by Several Sail of the line — 6 of which were Spanish bound to America — All the papers I possess are enclosed but no doubt you will receive much later information from the Packages which the Store Ship brings —

P. S. Arrived here this Morning three Sail of the line and a number of Transports with 6000 troops on board, said to be destined for Italy —

[LC. JRP, Let. & Doc., Ac. 3647, 1799-1848.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U S FRIGATE *John Adams*
Sandy Hook May 13th 1805

SIR These few days back I have been anxiously waiting a wind to proceed to Sea with & as I am now favored with a westerly Breeze & the Gun Boats under my lee I hope in a few Hours to clear the land

Midshipman Hannah with 9 Men I have been compelled to place in the Hospital at Staten Island they are all very bad cases of the plury & it was the desided opinion of the Surgeons that they must all die if I proceeded with them to sea.

I find the Gun Boats sail very well in coming down. I am of opinion they will subject me to very little detention, I have supplied them with the Necessary crews which they wanted from my ship & I hope to arrive at Gibraltar in 35 days at furthest

I Transfer the Muster roll quarter Bill and watch List of my Crew and at all opportunities I shall communicate the state of my ship to the Navy Office with the movement of our enemy abroad

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

FORT ENTERPRIZE 13th May 1805 DERNE

SIR, The Enemys Camp advanced yesterday, today we expect them on the rear of the Town — They seem determined to try the issue of a Battle, a display of more force on shore would be useful to us, in order to intimidate the Arabs, who will be sure generally to attach themselves to the strongest side — if it can possibly be done, I wish you would let our plan of a debarkation and a parade have effect this day, send all the Marines and as many of the People as can be spared to the Number at least one hundred, if the Schooner can come near it will favor our Measures. — We want Musquet Powder, Musquet Balls, Flints and Cartridge Paper, We are destitute of Spirits and Wine. — The Cask sent off was something more than two thirds gone, either by leakage or by theft. —

Make an Exertion I pray you to send off the Parade, requested they shall return at your motion, let me repeat they will be incalculably servicable. —

Jesup Ghi Riat	[or Jusuff Gheriat
Ergeb il Sirah	Ergil il Lizeh
Fornes Isgeribe	Tenus is Gerbe
Ih. hag. Casgeifa	Th hag basgirfa
Ibraim ben Hasin	Ibraim bin Hail
Haviede il Gibreni	Havedi il Gilrini
Misbid abd il Danie	Mesgud abd il Daim]

The above names comprise all the Hostages on board, except the old Cheik with equivocal Eyes, who is to be held, the rest I request you will permit to be sent on shore. —

The Enemy are shamefully flogged, we have collected twenty of their heads besides those you killed, which are said to be an equal if not a greater number, the Doctor remains till the return of the Boat to dress a few wounded among the Bashaws People, who has behaved well. —

I hope the Weather will permit an interview tomorrow morning. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Monday, 13 May 1805

See my dispatch of 15. to Commodore Barron.

[Derne] It is worthy of remark that the same Shiek of Mesreat, who had given refuge to and aided the escape of Mustapha Bey fought him the next day, and brought all his people into the engagement against the enemy in favor of Hamet Bashaw. After the battle was gained he presented himself at the Bashaw's palace, kissed his hand, and, seating himself before him as a subject in manner of the east, reproached him in these manly and expressive terms. —

"I have this day given you, I trust, an unequivocal demonstration of my personal attachment and fidelity. — I ought to say to you that you have not merited it. — You would have yielded to the instances of the Christian General in violating the hospitality of my house, and of degrading the honor of my name. —

You should have recollected, that, not quite two years ago, you were saved in this same asylum, and secured in your escape by the same hospitality, from the vengeance of this very same Bey. — Had the fortune of this day gone against you I should have suppressed these sentiments of reproach: as it is I have acquitted myself to my God and my conscience."

He then renewed his oath of allegiance to the Bashaw.

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 14 May 1805

The Provision Ship *Huntress* Captain John Stinson having on board Stores and provisions for the use of our Squadron in the mediterranean agreeably to invoice and bill of lading which will be transmitted to you by Capⁿ Thomas Tingey has been Ordered to proceed immediately to Malta and take your directions as to the disposition of her Cargo — Your knowledge of the Situation of the Squadron & your correspondence with the Commodore, will enable you to determine whether it will be most advisable to land the Cargo or a part of it at Malta or to send the Whole to Syracuse or landing a part at Malta to proceed with the residue to Syracuse — and you will act accordingly

You will perceive by the bill of lading that about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the freight amounting to \$2000 is to be paid at the port of her last delivery — In case she should deliver the whole of her Cargo at Malta you will pay the amount of Freight expressed in the Bill of Lading by drawing a Bill or Bills on either Mess^{rs} Jas^{rs} McKenzie & A. Glennie London, Mess^{rs} Degen Purviance & C^o Leghorn or Frederick Degen Esq Naples Draw upon whichever place exchange may be the most favorable, and give me a particular account of each draft —

I enclose letters to Jas^{rs} McKenzie & A Glennie London, Mess^{rs} Degen Purviance & C^o Leghorn & Frederick Degen Esq Naples. One of which you will forward (the one addressed to the place upon which you may draw the Other two destroy — Should you have occasion to forward neither destroy the Whole —

[Similar letter sent to George Dyson, Syracuse.]

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Seth Cartee, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT No 10, May 14, 1805

HON. SIR Permit me to state to you my present situation and the cause of my detention. Finding that the bowsprit first made for this vessel was too short, I was compelled to have a new one made, which is but just fitted in, and we are now ready for sea, and under weigh beating out. The men which Lieut. Henley shipped for me as able seamen were sent on board the 10th of this month ten in number, all but three of whom have declared to me that they shipped as ordinary seamen and are unable to do the duty of seamen, and but two can take the helm. My Boatswain who was shipped by M^r Henley is no seaman, and is not capable of taking charge of the deck at any time, but notwithstanding I anticipate a safe arrival in the Mediterranean.

D. Bedinger, Esqr. will inform you more particularly concerning the bowsprit and gib, and my misfortunes since I arrived in Norfolk. I am obliged to go to sea with many of my sweaps rough and unfinished, but I regret most the want of a good Boatswain, which time will not permit me to obtain.

I am, sir, your obt. humble servt.

SETH CARTEE

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[14 May 1805]

To Pedro Porral, empowered to act as U. S. Navy Agent, Algeciras, from Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

Copy

SIR You are hereby directed and empower'd to act as Navy Agent for the United States at the Port of Algeciras — You will therefore on ev'ry occasion Render Such Service as the Commanders of the Vessels of War and others of the United States may require of you and in such manner as I trust will give general Satisfaction —

This authority will be in force until the pleasure of the Commander in Chief of the Squadron in the Mediterranean is known —

Done onboard the United States Brig of War *Serin* on the fourteenth day of May and in the Year One thousand, Eight hundred and Five

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 14 May 1805

[Tripoli] I received a note from capt. Bainbridge, stating the inconvenience which the officers laboured under by being in close confinement and by breathing unwholesome air. I spoke to the Bashaw on the subject, and humbly solicited that our officers might be removed to the American house. The Bashaw replied, that the war between him and my country at first was about money; but now it was whether him or his brother should be the Bashaw; and that the Americans had bound themselves to his brother in such a manner that it was not in their power to make peace with him. But that his brother and the Americans were determined to take Tripoli and take off his head. He swore by the prophet of Mecca, that if the Americans brought his brother against him, he would burn to death all the American prisoners except me; that my life should be spared, because I saved the life of his child when very sick. He went off in a great passion, and mounted his horse. His mamelukes and guard, to the number of about forty, attended him, and they took a ride to his country palace. They returned about sun set, and the minister of exterior relations and the Bashaw were in private conference.

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

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

DERNE, KINGDOM OF TRIPOLI,

May 15th 1805

SIR Since my dispatches of 29th ult. and 1st instant we have been occupied with the movements of the Enemy's troops; who, contrary to my expectations, advanced and gave us battle on the 13th. The preceding night the late Bey of Derne, whom, I found inaccessible in his sacred asylum, escaped to their camp; and, having gained very correct information of our number of christians, & carrying with him the confidence of assurance, that the inhabitants of the place would abandon Hamet Bashaw on the approach of Joseph's forces, gave hope and motion to the latter. About five in the morning they shewed themselves on the high grounds in our rear; displayed five standards; reconnoitred us a while, and moved down in a body, and attacked a detachment of about one hundred of Hamets Cavalry, who were posted in the rout about a mile from the town. These, though they disputed the ground very bravely, were obliged to give way to superiority of numbers. The enemy pursued into the city, under a steady fire from the *Argus*, and *Nautilus*, and the guns from our battery and field peices, and proceeded through an irregular fire of small arms from ambuscades quite to the Bashaws Palace. Here they met a warm reception from the musketry of the people who were near him, and of the inhabitants who fired from their blind walls of their houses; but they seemed resolute to get possession of the Bashaw. The weakness of our post would not justify a sortie to his relief: and, apprehending from the scattered, and relaxed fire of the musketry, that the day was lost to us, I turned our guns upon the town. Very fortunately a shot from one of our nine pounders killed two of the enemy from their horses in the court yard of the Palace. They instantly sounded a retreat, and abandoning the town at all quarters, were every where pursued by hamets cavalry until they were chased under the shot of the vessells, which galled them sorely in their flight. A little before three p. m. every thing in the city was reduced to tranquility, and the enemy were seen only from their heights. I am happy that this occurrence enables me to correct an opinion I had formed from the affair of the 27th ult. that the Bashaws people calculated too much on saving themselves: They certainly left the burthen of that day entirely to us, with which I could not forbear reproaching their chief; in this engagement they exhibited intrepidity and good conduct — By an Italian slave who escaped the enemy the succeeding evening, and by deserters who have come in from them since, we have pretty certain information that they lost twenty eight men killed, and fifty six wounded,

eleven of whom are since dead. The Bashaw lost, twelve or fourteen, killed and wounded. The enemy are again appearing on the heights; and by what we can learn are making arrangements for another assault. As a species of defence, they are endeavoring to collect Camels to secure their front and flanks. These travelling breastworks, it is presumed, may be worked both ways; and may, perhaps, be rendered useful in the transportation of our Baggage to Bengazi. — So soon as the issue of the next *recontre* is decided which will probably happen within two or three days if at all, the Schooner will go off] with dispatches.

May 16 —

Last evening two officers deserted to us from the enemy, Chieks from Cape Mensurat, who assure us that the camp are in great discent[s]ion. The Beys, stung with disappointment and shame, and their Tripolitan troops, are for hazarding another attempt on Derne. The Arabs recruited on the march are opposed to it — The number of Tripolitans is three hundred and fifty, well mounted — of Arabs on horseback between two and three hundred, and about three hundred bedouins, or desert Arabs, on foot. The horsemen only came into action on the 13th. In this permiscuous army are included two or three hundred fugitives from this place who fought us on the 27. ult & who now pass for Tripolitans & Arabs

May 17 —

The Enemy have thrown up parapets of loose stone wall, with loop holes, around their Camp, which is planted about three miles distant and seperated from us by a chain of mountains, and are employed in plundering corn and forage for their own, and the subsistance of their horses — By fugitives come in this morning, we learn that the arabs obstinately refuse to advance again within reach of our Cannon, or to suffer their Camels to be used as breastworks — The Beys are embarrassed. They must make a desparate push, or a retrograde march. Never were an enemy in so favorable a position to be attacked by a *coup de main*. I can not prevail on the Bashaw's forces to attempt it: they never fight by night. We are really too weak to force their Lines alone, and the state of the vessel does not admit of Debarkations — It is enough to state these facts, without a comment, to give you a sympathy in the pain we suffer under these mortifying circumstances. The *Nautilus* sails to night with this letter, and duplicates of my last. — I beg leave to refer you to Capⁿ Dent, whose intelligence, collected on the spot, and whose correct judgment will enable him to supply, circumstantially, such information of our actual position, and future prospects, as may not be gathered from my communications.

We shall endeavour to hold this Post until his return, which I request you will permit, though I ought not to conceal my apprehensions that it will be very difficult many days without supplies: The enemy on our rear cut off, at present, all provisions which we might otherwise draw from the country.

N. B. Bread and rice are essential articles of subsistence to us — coffee and sugar necessary — some salt provisions and small rations — Amunition above all things —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy
Agent for the Barbary Regencies

FORT ENTERPRIZE [DERNE] 15th May 1805

Sir, The articles of Prize Goods sent off this morn^g have been sold for Three Hundred Thirty Three dollars 50/100 I have ordered payment to Hamet Bashaw, if the others which remain on board can be sold as well, I think the total avails will considerably exceed your calculations, and will be a great relief in our present necessities — We are destitute of Meat and Cash, if it were possible to spare one Barrel of Beef, and another of Pork for imediate consumption, we will endeavour as soon as the Weather permits to furnish fresh Provisions to the Vessels, by the best information I can get from the Enemy they are in a state of great hesitation whether to risque another Battle — a fugitive just arrived from their Camp who says Twenty Seven of them are dead, and about fifty Six or Sixty badly wounded, I place more faith in circumstances than in statements, a very favorable one is, that the Arabs who were Newtral before the action of the 14th are coming over in great Numbers to the Bashaw, and the General confidence, the People of the City have in their own position persuades me, that our affairs are on a pretty strong footing — If the Enemy attack again, they will take care to do it when your Guns are out of annoying distance,

Thank you for the shot, we were very much in want of them. — I know it is needless to suggest to you the effect your Vicinity to us has, both on our Enemy and friends — I can only hope the Weather will not force you to Sea, but should it so happen and the Enemy advance, we shall attempt at least to resist them. — This instant a Courier comes from the Enemy, stating that they are making arrangements to attack us tomorrow, and they are collecting Cammels to keep in front and flank as a species of defence. — The Musquets of the Prize, and the Locks for Musquets, will be good articles on shore —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

(Copy)

MALTA May 15th 1805.—

SIR Since I had the honor of writing to you on the 24th Ultimo, I have received your letter of the 21st of April, in which you mention the report of Aemet Bashaw having taken possession of Derne &c^a. This is very likely to be true; but as we have no direct accounts from that quarter — — —

On the 27th Ultimo arrived here a Xebeck of 8 Guns and 38 Men, with two Neapoliton Vessels her prizes, all of which had been detained and sent here by our Ships blockading Tripoli, as they were attempting to enter that port, and persisted in their attempts, with a declaration that they would not be prevented therefrom.

The Rais says his Vessel and Crew are Tunesians, and he produces the Consular Passports of the several Consuls in Tunis for a Xebeck of 10 Guns & 50 Men which bear date in March 1804, more than 14 Months ago, without any note of renewal on said Passports, and only the heads or Tops of the American, Mediterranean Passports accompanying your Consular passport — There are no heads or tops accompanying the passports of the other Consuls and the Rais says he has none of that description. He had also with him the Tunesian Consular passports for a Cruiser of 18 Guns & 80 Men dated in May 1803. —

From these suspicious circumstances & the irregularity of his papers the Commodore is of opinion that his Vessel is one of the Tripolitan Cruizers which had lately been in one of the Ports of Tunis, and had gone out with these irregular papers in order to get into Tripoli; or to Cruize as a Tunesian. Or if she is really a Tunesian that she wished to get into Tripoli to give her passports &c^a to some one of their Cruizers there, where they might be furnished with the Tops or Heads of the other Mediterranean Passports, excepting the American which they had; and waiting an Opportunity to get out, might cruize as a Tunesian. — Upon this ground alone there would have been good cause for detaining & examining said Cruiser, had she been met at sea; but, added to this, her attempts with her two prizes to go into Tripoli in sight of our Ships, and when the rais acknowledged that he well knew of the Blockade, puts beyond a doubt the line of Conduct which our Commanders ought to pursue. —

Upon this Subject and its propable consequences, Commodore Barron and myself have duly reflected; and this is the result; that allowing the Vessel to be a Tunesian, she could not be permitted to enter Tripoli, even should war with Tunis be the certain and immediate consequence of detaining her; but as a War with that Power would be peculiarly unfortunate at this moment on account of the effect which it must have on our operations against Tripoli (altho' we should not fear the issue of a war with Tunis) and knowing that it is the wish of our Government to preserve peace with the Barbary Powers, now at Peace with us, if it can be done without an improper sacrifice, We think it best to say to His Excellency the Bey, that the repeated assurances which have been given him of the impossibility of his Vessels being permitted to enter the Port of Tripoli, while blockaded by us, gives reason to believe that this rais had acted contrary to his orders or Wishes in making the attempt to enter that port, and he may be given to understand, if this should be the case, that it is possible the Vessels may be again restored, especially if His Excellency the Bey should seem disposed to prevent in future, so far as may lie in his power, a repetition of attempts on the part of his Subjects to Violate the Blockade. —

But if, on the other hand, he should justify the attempt to enter Tripoli & persist in his right of so doing, he must not expect a restoration of this, or any other of his Vessels taken under like circumstances.

We wish, as I before observed, to avoid a rupture with Tunis, if it can be done on justifiable ground, and I think we have, given repeated proofs of this to His

Excellency the Bey; but we had better encounter the evil at once, if he is determined to drive us into it, than to permit a line of Conduct to be pursued by his Subjects which would effectually destroy the object of our Blockade — In short I believe, if he is desirous of and determined upon going to war with us, he will not fail to make this a Plea; but if he does not wish to enter into it, he will be satisfied with the reasonable, and indeed generous conduct we are willing to pursue towards him. —

The irregularity of the Passports of this Rais in not Corresponding with the Number of Guns or men mentioned therein — their old date, without any note of having been since renewed — the want of the Tops or Testa of all mediterranean passports, excepting the American and his having two sets of said passports, are, as I observed before, causes of themselves sufficiently strong to warrant detention, and may be used as a plea therefor, in addition to the attempt to enter a blockaded Port. — In Algiers we uniformly give either a New Consular passport, or renew the old one every Cruise and I presume the same Conduct is observed by the Consuls in the other Regencies. The Testa or tops of the Mediterranean passports of all Nations who give such passports, are indispensable. —

I was informed that the Tunesian Consul at this place sent an Express boat to Tunis two days after these Vessels were brought in here, with letters from himself & the rais; but I did not know of the circumstance 'till after she had sailed; or I should have written to you on the occasion. I suppose their accounts must be given with every exaggeration and with many additions, and, as usual, declarations of thefts and bad usage. — The Rais declared to the Commodore & myself on his arrival here, that he had been very well treated by the Frigate which took him, and that his great Coat having been stolen by one of our Sailors, it was restored to him on Capt^a Rodgers being informed of it, and the Sailor severely punished — At their own request they were put into the Lazaretto, and their quarantine expired yesterday. — Was it determined to keep the Vessels, at all events, they would be sent over to Tunis in the *Constellation*, but as it is possible we may find it expedient to restore them, in the way beforementioned it is thought best for the people to remain here to carry them over in that case —

Capt^a Campbell will be so well enabled to detail to you every thing relating to our affairs in this Quarter, that it is unnecessary for me to touch upon that Subject at present. The U. S. Brig *Vixen* accompany's him to return immediately with the result of this Business, and I am sure you will know so well our anxiety to hear from you, that she will not be a moment unnecessarily delayed

Should this affair terminate so unfortunately as [to] oblige you to leave Tunis I need not say how glad I shall be to see you here where you will find a room for you in our quarters, which are very excellent. But I assure you I should be much happier to meet you at Tunis, than to see you here *per force*.

No opportunity having offered of forwarding the Letter which I wrote to you on the 24th ultimo, I send it at this time. — Commodore Barron writes to you fully on the Subject of these Vessels, by which you will know his Sentiments. —

[NA. SDA. Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, 1804-1805.]

[15 May 1805?]

To the Bashaw of Tripoli from the Dey of Algiers

[Translation]

Mustapha Bashaw of Algiers writes to the Bashaw Yusuf of Tripoli, under date of the 15th of the month *Gummet*, 1219, Arabian style.*]

In the name of the one and only God —

The Bashaw of Algiers writes to the Bashaw of Tripoli: our American Consul in Algiers will arrive and present himself to you for the purpose of discussing the Peace; I am sending him to you myself; you know that the Peace you made first was effected through my mediation; therefore since the Peace first made has ended, you are now going to discuss the Peace with this Consul Lear once more; please discuss the new Peace with him for my sake, because I shall not fail, for my part, to satisfy all his demands, and I hope that you will do the same, for my sake, since it is a matter of our being like faithful brothers, conforming to our Ancient Word, which is known to none but the one God, so I pray that as soon as the Consul presents himself to you, you will renew the Peace with him, and in making such peace, make it not only with them, but also as though you were making it with me, and I hope that on his arrival you will regard him with an eye of good will and great friendship, and deal with this matter as if it were something

commanded by God, as it will be a blessing to you, since the Consul Lear is a man of great erudition and knows how things go; hence I beg you not to let him return without satisfying him in respect to all that I have asked, because it is a matter depending on you, as you do not need to be told further.

P. S. We are persuaded that the Consul will not return to Algiers unless the matter is concluded, so I have told the Consul to discuss the matter with you with all moderation.

[*Translator's note: *Gummet* may be intended for the fifth month, known in modern Italian as *giumada*]

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

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

N^o 8

GIBRALTAR 15th May 1805

SIR I had this honor of adressing you down to 29th Ult^o p^r N^o 6, & N^o 7 under 1st Ins^t since then Lord Nelsons fleet of 11 sail the Line, one frigate & some smaller Vessels reach this Bay, but only taried a few hours, when proceeded to the Westward —

I have now before me the honor of your favour 11th March last acceding to my request for leave of absence for a few Months and for which am thankfull, but it may now be some time before I avail myself thereof

Two days ago arrived admiral Night from England (who remains here as Port admiral) with 3 sail the Line, some Gun Briggs &c^s and 6000 Troops under Command of Sir James Craig, among them there is some Cavaldry, on a secret Expedition in the Mediterranean, they will proceed this day or Tomorrow with ad^l Sir Richard Bickerton for their destination.

The Brig *Siren* Cap^t Stuart was lately here, & went yesterday for Tanger & a Cruise —

You have herewith a Dispatch from Consul Simpson of Tanger and I have the honor to be with respect

The 2 Gun Briggs from England are to remain on this station

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805-1829.]

To Captain John Stinson, commanding the Provision Ship *Huntress*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 15 May 1805

As soon as the Ship *Huntress* shall be ready to sail you will weigh anchor and proceed direct to Malta. On your arrival at Malta you will wait on William Higgins Esq navy agent at that place deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him and take his directions as to the disposition of your Cargo

Should he direct you to Proceed to Syracuse with a part or the whole of your cargo you will then weigh anchor and proceed immediately to that place and on your arrival there wait on George Dyson Esq navy agent deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him and land your Cargo under his directions. Should you land the whole of your Cargo at Malta you will in that case deliver to William Higgins Esq the letter addressed to Geo Dyson Esq as well as the one addressed to himself —

I enclose passports from the President of the United States and the ministers of Great Britain & France [See 18 May 1805]

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT N^o 4

Cape Henry May 15 1805

SIR I am soray to inform you that we have been detained here some days by Easterly Winds. We are now under way & expect in a few hours to take our departure from Cape Henry. I am happy to inform you that the change I have made in our Jib makes a great alteration in N^o 4 sailing. She now sails extremely well on a wind, and very well by the wind.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[16 May 1805]

To James L. Cathcart, Washington, D. C., from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Dr SIR Your letter dated Leghorn Dec^r 31. 1804 — came to hand but a few days since I am somewhat astonish'd that none of my letters reach'd you between the dates of July 5th & 15 Dec^r as I wrote you several.

I congratulate you on your safe arrival with your family in the U S and can assure you it will at any time afford me pleasure to have it in my power, to render you acceptable services.

I regret that the Forces under Commodore Barron did not arrive in season to close the war with Tripoly last year It is however to be presumed that with the six Frigates & other forces he will have this year every thing will be done that can be wished for the honor of our Country & humiliation of the Barbarians —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy
Agent for the Barbary Regencies

[FORT ENTERPRISE, DERNE]

May 16th 1805 —

SIR, The Enemy we are informed intend an attack tomorrow, on the rear of the City, I doubt their resolution, but good reasons dictate to be ready to receive them, their arab auxiliaries refuse to advance. of course we shall have only to contend with something less than four hundred Tripolitan Cavalry, in case they advance, and we route them we shall feel quite secure, either in our Post or advancing proper reinforcements. —

I beg you will recollect to send us the flannel Cartridges, Rammer and Spunge for a four Pounder and match Rope. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 16 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with fresh breazes from the North^d At single anchor the *Nautilus* standing off and on At 2 M^r Eaton went on shore A number of the Enemy made their appearanc on the hill — fired a gun and hoisted a red flag at the fore the *Nautilus* in the offing — At sundown the launch came onboard bringing an arab that Hamed Bashaw supposed intended to go over to the Enemy —

Moderate breazes during the night kept a light burning for the *Nautilus* all night —

At 11 in the Evening heard the report of a number of Musquets supposed that the Enemy had made an attack fired a gun and made the *Musquites* signal sent the Launch on shore to the fort to see what the firing was — At ½ pas 12 launch returned with information that a Scouting Party of Hamed Bashaw had raised a fals alarm —

At daylight *Nautilus* in sight in the offing Sent the launch watering at 10 she returned with M^r Eaton was informed that one Hundred arabs Had Joined the Bashaw

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 17 May 1806

SIR, With the U States Sloop [10 Guns] *Hornet* under your Command, you are directed to proceed with all possible expedition to Derna and on falling in, with the *Argus* Brig to deliver the accompan[y]ng Letters to Cap^t Hull from whom you will receive directions respecting the Stores & provisions under your charge. In case any thing shered have intervnted to prevent your meeting with the *Argus* you will address yourself in all respects to Capt^r Dent of the *Nautilus*, and in the event of both vessels having left the Coast, you will be governed by the tenor of my instructions to Capt^r Hull (of which a Copy is inclosed) & by your own discretion

I have directed M Higgins the Navy Agent to send on board the *Hornet* to your charge, the sum of two thousand Spanish Dollars in Silver for the service of the United States, which you will deliver to Capt^r Hull or M^r Eaton as circumstances & convenience may point out —

I recommend your being cautious in communications with the shore and not to trust to any displays of Amity till you are well assured of their fidelity —

[NA Sen. 9 B — B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy
Agent for the Barbary Regencies

FORT ENTERPRIZE [DERNE] 17th May 1805

Sir, My dispatches to the Commodore pass open to your hands for yours and the inspection of Cap^t Dent — please to seal them. — The alarm today was occasioned by the descent of some Arabs on foot from the Enemys Camp down the ravine near the old Castle with a view of plunder, their number is stated to have been two or three hundred, they retreated precipitately on meeting and receiving the fire of a party of the Bashaws people stationed at that post — a report is current, that had they succeeded, to draw the force of the Town to defence of their flocks in the rear, the Enemys Cavalry would have entered by the route they passed the 13th I think the display of the Bashaws forces on this occurrence, in view of the Enemy may have a good effect. — Weak as we now are on shore, I candidly confess, I wish they may be deterred from attacking us untill Cap^t Dents return. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Derne 17th May 1805

SIR, Enclosed are duplicates of my Letters to you by the *Hornet* under date of the 29th April, and the principal transactions from that date up to the present time — nothing of consequence transpired from the date of her leaving this until 9 in the morning of the 13th when the Enemy made their appearance in great Numbers on an eminence back of the Town with the Flags of four Beys flying and appear'd determined to attack the Town — Hamet Bashaw having discovered them, marched out about three hundred Men to meet them as they came down the Hill. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 the parties met, and began a brisk fire, which lasted about fifteen minutes — Hamet Bashaws Troops finding the Enemy too strong for them, retreated into the Town, where they were pursued by an equal number of the Enemys Horsemen, after gaining the Town the Bashaw was joined by the inhabitants, who fell upon the Enemy, and forced them to retreat, killing numbers of them from loop holes in their Houses, and from the old Walls of the Gardens, as they came out at the Eastern part of the Town, the *Argus*, *Nautilus* and Battery began a fire upon them, which killed and wounded several, and forced such as were able to return, on to the side of the Hill, quite out of the reach of our Guns — At about 11 they gave the day up as lost, and began their march for the top of the Hill, where they are yet encamped, threatening every day a second attack, but it is to be hoped the severe manner in which they have been handled will prevent it, at all events we are prepared for them, the Enemy consists of about Seven hundred Horse men and three hundred foot, about four hundred of which are Tripolitans, the remainder Arabs, the latter we are informed refuse to join them, in a second attack, their object being plunder, which they find harder to be come at than they expected. —

It is unfortunate that circumstances oblige me to send off the *Nautilus* before some other Vessel arrived to relieve her, but I hope when you are made acquainted with our situation you will approve of the arrangement. —

As I did not determine to send her off until this Evening, prevents my writing to you so fully as I could wish, consequently must beg leave to refer to Captain Dent for the particulars of our situation on this coast & what our future prospects are. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 17 May 1805

Commences with pleasant weather At anchor off Dern in Company with the *Nautilus* —

At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 a party of the Enemies hors made their appearance on the Hill — fired a gun and hoisted a red flag at the fore — Launch on shore watering At

sundown moderate some of the Enemy in sight on the Hill — from Sundown to day light Moderate breezes from South^d At day light sent the Launch on shore watering — Hove up the anchor and dropped off shore about one Cable length — At 11 sent the launch to water the *Nautilus* — Mr Eaton came onboard —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 17 May 1805

[Malta] At 5 o'clock P. M. weighed anchor and the wind ahead for Tunis where we are bound. The *Constellation* went out before us.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[18 May 1805]

To all whom it may concern from President Thomas Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President of the U: States of America.*

To all whom it may concern.

Know ye that the American Ship *Huntress*, whereof is Master John Stinson, a Citizen of the United States, is bound from the River Potomac for Malta & Syracuse, with a Cargo of Naval & Military Stores & provisions, for the use of the Squadron of the United States now in the Mediterranean: WHEREFORE I request all whom it may concern not to give or suffer to be given to her any hindrance or molestation, but on the contrary to afford her every aid & facility she may need in the prosecution of her Voyage.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United (L. S) States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 18th day of May A, D, 1805. and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty ninth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

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

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

NAV DEP^t 18 May 1805. —

I have ordered Lieut^t McNeill to take the command of the Bomb Vessel the *Spitfire* and Mr Lewis to take the Command of the *Vengeance*. Should there be any difference in the two, call the most complete one, the *Spitfire*. Lt McNeill is the Senior Officer, therefore ought to have the best Vessel. The other call the *Vengeance*.

These gentlemen will receive their Sailing orders by the same mail that will convey this letter to you. They are ordered to join the Commodore, and will be disposed of after they shall join him as he shall judge most expedient.

I beg that you will contribute every exertion in your power for the dispatch of these Vessels and let them not be detained. You can scarcely hear from me again in answer to any letter you may write after receiving this before they will sail—at least I hope so.

Send on as soon as may be in your power the drafts of the gun boats.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT. 18 May 1805. —

I have this day received your dispatches dated 9 March last.

Before you receive this letter which will be handed to you by Lieut^t McNeill, you will I hope have been joined by the *John Adams*, & gun boats N^o 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 & 10 which will have relieved your apprehensions as to not obtaining seasonably a competent number of small Vessels.

Lieu^t McNeill commanding the Bomb Vessel called the *Spitfire* and Lieut^t Lewis Commanding the Bomb Vessel called the *Vengeance*, are ordered to report themselves to you. They have been put on board of these Vessels merely for

the purpose of navigating them to you. After they shall join you, you will dispose of them as may appear to you the most judicious.

I informed you by my letter of the 16th ult^o that Lieut Leonard had resigned. This arose from misapprehension and he is still an officer in the Navy, though too unwell to join you. —

By Ketch *Spitfire* Lieut McNeill June 1805.

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 18th May 1805

(Rec^d 18 May 9 ocl^k PM. Ans^d May 19th at noon)

SIR The debilitated and declining state of my Health, consequent, on the long and severe illness I have suffered, and from which notwithstanding the hopes wherewith from day to day I have been flattered, there is now but a very faint prospect of speedy Recovery, giving me serious apprehensions, that I shall be under the painful necessity of relinquishing the Command of the U States Navy forces in these seas to the Officer next in seniority, I conceive it my duty in contemplation of such a change to acquaint you with the Actual state of the Squadron and to submit to your consideration my opinion on certain points of importance in our affairs —

You are already apprized of the disappointment which was experienced in the application to the Neapolitan Government for the Loan of Bombards and Gunboats to cooperate in our meditated attack upon Tripoli, as also of the steps which were taken to remedy this disappointment, by a similiar application at Venice the failure of which has Extinguished all hope of obtaining for this season at least, that description of force which I cannot but consider as essential to ensure the complete success of offensive operations — The term of service of the Men composing the Crews of that part of the Squadron lately commanded by Commodore Preble will expire early in the Autumn. an important period in our Arrangements and after this event we cannot prudently calculate upon their services —

The recent Dispatches from Mr. Eaton have been communicated to you — from their tenor and the knowledge, I have within a short time obtained of certain features in the character of Sidi Hamet Bashaw, I must candidly own that I have no longer the same expectations which I once entertained of the result of the Cooperation with him —

This want of energy and Military talents his total deprivation of means and resources the great Expence already incurred and the large sum which would be required according to Mr Eatons Statement for pursuing the object—a Sum far exceeding both the resources placed at my disposal and the powers Vested in me by my Instructions compel me to relinquish the plan, Indeed on mature reflection I am of opinion, that if the Ex Bashaw, having received the first impulse from our strength and being put in possession of Dern, the province where his interest is supposed to be the strongest has not in himself sufficient energy address & Courage, and cannot command sufficient means to move on with firm steps towards the Usurper's Residence whilst we second his operations by sea. He must be considered as no longer a fit subject for our support and Cooperation—I am preparing to send provisions to the coast for the subsistence of the crews of the *Argus* Brig & *Nautilus* Schooner which Remain there at Mr Eaton's request, and by the Sloop *Hornet* that conveys them. I shall send such Instructions to that Gentleman and the Officers with him as further reflexion, and the nature of your determination on this Letter may dictate—Whatever may be the final result of this Cooperation I cannot reject the belief that it has had a powerful effect upon the reigning Bashaw, and it may be fairly presumed, that the gallant conduct of our friends in the affair at Dern, and the capture of that place will have its influence and dispose him to moderate his pretensions and to think seriously of Peace—

The complaining condition of some of the ships of our Squadron is not among the least important considerations of the present moment, three of the Frigates are in such a state as in my opinion and in that of the Commanders renders them unfit to encounter the severity of another Winter's Blockade without considerable repairs.

These facts and considerations Sir for the due appreciation of which you are fitted by your talents and the length and particular line of your experience seem

to point out the present as auspicious beyond any former occasion, and indeed as the very moment for attempting a Negotiation especially when we combine with these Reflexions the certainty that our force respectable as it is is yet greatly exaggerated at Tripoli, & Consider the effect which such a view of his Enemy added to the movements of his Brother, must have on the mind of Jousouf Bashaw— Strongly persuaded that your conclusions upon these points have anticipated my own, I am induced to state to you my earnest wish that you may deem it expedient to meet the Overture lately made by His Excellency thro' the Spanish Consul so far as to found on it the Commencement of a Negotiation — I cannot entirely suppress another motive which I confess weighs painfully on my mind. I trust that I feel as becomes an American, and that I know what an American ought to suffer when the Interests & honor of his Country call on his fortitude, were I deficient in these respects or misled by unreflecting compassion, I am well assured that Captain Bainbridge and his unfortunate comrades would be first in deprecating this deficiency — But I know the Value of such a man as Captain Bainbridge and of his Officers and I am persuaded that I speak the language of our Country, when I declare that as they lost their liberty in its defence and its service no reasonable & honorable occasion should be neglected which affords a prospect of releasing them from the bondage of a bigotted & Unfeeling Tyrent — In communicating these sentiments, you Sir will do me the justice to believe that I discard every Idea of any real point of national Honor or advantage being sacrificed to the attainment of their emancipation weighing that Honor & advantage by the practice of powerful Nations but I must contend that the liberty and perhaps the lives of so many valuable & estimable Americans ought not to be sacrificed to points of honor, taken in the abstract — should the event justify my hopes and expectations of your coincidence with me on this interesting subject and you determine on going to Tripoli, Cap^t Barron comm^d the *Essex* Frigate who is under sailing orders for the Blockade, will be instructed to wait your arrangements & convey you thither —

I beg leave to add my assurances that in case you determine on this step, Sanguine as my expectations will be of the issue I shall not relax in the smallest degree from hostile preparations, well aware that the best assistant which an able Negotiator can have, is an energetic display of force & means at the very time as if Peace were despaired of

I entreat the favour of your early Reply

[NA. Senate Files. 10th Congress and Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

[DERNE] May 18th 1805

I assumed the Debt of Ahmet for twenty Dollars, borrowed of Shiek Mahomet, The Creditor has been to me this Morning for the Cash, did Ahmet send it aboard the *Argus*.

Has Capt. Dent left Eighteen Dollars for me? I have promised payment this Afternoon, but have not cash.—A deserter from the Enemy this morning states, that last evening our Arabs, in the rear, fell upon a Caravan of Camels, laden^d with Wheat & Barley and took Seventy One of them

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

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 18 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with fresh breezes from the South^d and East — Mr Eaton and Cap^t Dent onboard finding the Enemy dare not attack us and our provisions giting short I determined to send off the *Nautilus* for Malta as soon as possible for supplies. Cap^t Dent went onboard to prepair for sailing — At Sundown Moderate Launch on shore for water and wood — at 8 Launch came off — At 10 sent her on shore for Mr Eatons despatches at 1 AM she came off sent them with my letters onboard the *Nautilus* — At 3 light winds from the West^d *Nautilus* got underway for Malta At day light *Nautilus* out of sight sent the Launch on shore to carry a barrel of Powder and to assist in building a wharf At 12 moderate. Launch returned

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies,
Saturday, 18 May 1805

[Derne] 3 a. m. The *Nautilus* sailed with dispatches to Malta.

At 9 in the morning the enemy advanced in order of battle to the declivity of the mountain, but could not bring themselves to a resolution to meet the vast numbers who showed themselves with Hamet Bashaw; and retired in about an hour: they had daily showed themselves since the 13th but not so conspicuously.

[H. E. Huntington L&A.G.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General,
Algiers

MALTA, May 19th 1805.

SIR, I had the honor, last evening, to receive your letter of yesterday, on the subject of opening a negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli.

Most sincerely do I lament the long and severe illness which you have suffered, and under the effects of which you still labour; and I am fully persuaded that no consideration would lead you to relinquish the Command vested in you by the Government of our Country, but a thorough conviction that your retaining it, when unable to perform the duties inseperable from the station, would be injurious to the Cause in which we are engaged; and I am also persuaded, that when such conviction arises; all personal considerations will yield to your patriotism.

I have maturely considered the several points mentioned in your letter relative to a negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli; and upon a view of my Instructions from the Government of the United States on that subject, I conceive it my duty to endeavour to Open and bring to a happy issue, a negociation for peace, consistent with the tenor of those Instructions, whenever the Commander of our Forces in this Sea shall judge that the occasion is proper and favourable; as it is presumed that the Bashaw will be impressed by the Aspect or Operations of that Force. — And as this is, in your Opinion, a proper occasion, I shall hold myself in readiness to proceed in a few days, on that business, with Captain Barron in the U. S. Frigate *Essex*, which you are so good as to say will wait my arrangements.

I presume, as Captain Rodgers, who is your second in Command, and who will, of course, take the Command of the Squadron if your health, as you apprehend, should compel you to relinquish it, is now off Tripoli, and may be possessed of some information relative to our affairs with that Regency, which has not yet reached you, that he will be fully advised of the motives which have induced this measure, and instructed to give it all the facility which his judgment may suggest.

Altho' I cannot, Sir, agree with you in Opinion, that any impression favourable to us has been made on the mind of the Bashaw from our co-operation with his brother thus far, excepting what may arise from the undaunted Bravery and perseverance of the few of our Countrymen at Derne, which will be to him a further proof of what we can do alone against him; Yet I am of opinion, that, as he has discovered a disposition to Open a negociation, we should embrace it, in order to see if such terms can be made as are admissable on our part, and to relieve our unfortunate Countrymen out of his power, whose fate ought not to depend on small punctilios.

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

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

MALTA 19th May 1805

SIR, Your several communications were received by the [Sloop, 10 Guns] *Hornet*, which did not arrive here 'till the 16th having met with head winds, and heavy gales, your various informations are under my particular attention, the state of my health and my anxiety to dispatch the Sloop without loss of time does not allow me to enter into lengthy observations, nor is it indeed necessary, the letter I have written to Mr Eaton by this conveyance and which he will communicate to you, will no doubt determine him and the Officers to leave the Coast, as a measure rendered necessary by existing circumstances, and especially by the intention of the Consul General to open a negociation with Joussef reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, You will therefore as soon as the requisite arrangements are made return with the Vessels under your command to Syracuse, to which place it is contemplated to transfer headquarters in the course of a few days.—

Lieutenant Evans is directed to deliver the Stores which have been laden in the Sloop to you, to be distributed at your discretion, you will understand that these stores are intended for the use of the crews of the United States Vessels, and the Christians under the command of Mr Eaton. — Nothing material has occurred in our affairs since your departure. Mr Evans will be able to inform you of every thing worthy of notice. — I have likewise sent with Lieutenant Evans Two Thousand Spanish Dollars in specie, which will serve to extinguish any individual engagements that you or Mr Eaton may have contracted at Derne. —

I look anxiously for further intelligence from Derne, and with my best wishes to yourself and those under your command —

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr Eaton for your information Lieutenant Evans has under his charge the following private Stores. —

Vzt — Six dozen of Porter
 a Bag of Coffee
 a Cask of Brown Sugar
 Six Pounds of Tea
 One Qr Cask Mercella

For the use of Mr Eaton and Officers, Captain Dent and yourself. — R. D. presents his best respects.

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

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

MALTA, 19 May, 1805.

SIR! By the *Hornet* Sloop [10 Guns], which arrived in this Harbor on the 16 Inst (having had a tedious passage,) I had the honor to receive your Dispatches of 29 ult & 1 Inst, announcing the Capture of Derne, after a Contest, in which, permit me to observe, that your conduct & that of your Companions in Arms will not discredit the character which our Countrymen have established among the Nations of Barbary. —

I have perused with deserved attention the arguments & reasons adduced in your Letter of the 1st on the subject of pursuing the Cooperation with Sidi Hamet Bashaw. Being myself still too weak for the exertion of Letter Writing and my secretary writing with difficulty, owing to an inflammation in his eyes, it is impossible for me to enter into a lengthy Reply; nor does it indeed appear necessary; the business is now arrived at that point where if the Ex Bashaw, after being put in possession of Derne, his former Government & the District in which his Interest is said to be the most powerful has not in himself energy & talent, & is so destitute of means & resources, as not to be able to move on with successful progress, seconded by our Naval force acting on the Coast, he must be held as unworthy of further Support and the Cooperation as a measure too expensive & burthensome & too little pregnant with Hope or advantage to justify its further prosecution; for, whatever, Sir, may have been once the intentions of Government on this subject, & whatever your ideas touching those intentions, I feel that I have already gone to the full extent of my authority. — My Instructions from the Navy Department on this particular point with which you are not unacquainted, fall very short of that unlimited discretion and power of application as relates to funds insisted on in your Communications, and are totally silent with regard to the quantity and description of Stores & Supplies which you mentioned to have been in the contemplation of Government to furnish to the Bashaw; hence you will be sensible that without taking a latitude that must involve me in a sum of responsibility, which it were the extreme of imprudence & rashness to encounter, I cannot proceed further. — Independent of this consideration it may not be improper to state that I have not at my Disposal funds sufficient to meet the large Sums which according to your calculations would be required to pursue the plan with effect —

With respect to any Engagements to Sidi Hamet, I cannot consider them as definite or specific. — By our resources and by your Enterprize & valor we have placed him at the post from whence he was driven when first he solicited the aid & Support of our Arms, and in "the most valuable province of Tripoli" in performing which, I conceive we have fulfilled every pledge, & that He can neither charge us with bad faith in our Engagements or with injustice towards himself. — His want of those qualities so essential in the Character of a Commander, & especially to a Prince, contending for his Throne, is a serious obstacle to the advancement of his cause; — not to be surmounted even by the existence

and manly exertion of them in those about his person. — but it is certainly what we had no right to anticipate and still less to suppose, that when Master of the finest Province in his Kingdom, where his influence is greatest & his adherents most numerous, "his Situation would not be materially altered", and himself as destitute of means to carry on the Contest as when brought from his Exile in Egypt. — In short, Sir, the matter reduces itself to this:— We are ready & willing to support the Bashaw by an union of operations on the Coast so long as the War with Tripoli continues, but His Excellency must be explicitly informed that our Supplies of Money arms and provisions are at an end & that he must now depend upon his own resources & exertions. — This determination will suggest to you & your Comrades that line of Conduct most prudent to be adopted in the present posture of affairs.

I have lost no time in dispatching the *Hornet* with a Supply of provisions for the Crews of the *Argus* and *Nautilus*, & the Christians under your Command, & I hope she will arrive in time to prevent your suffering from want. —

I have now to acquaint you with an occurrence in our affairs interesting in itself & momentous as relates to your Situation. — In consequence of recent advices from Tripoli, I have thought it my duty to state to the Consul General Col^o Lear (now at this place) my candid opinion that the present is a moment highly favorable to treat for peace, & a Communication has just been handed me from that Gentleman expressing his determination to meet the overture lately made by the reigning Bashaw, so far as to found on it the commencement of a Negotiation, & to proceed to Tripoli in the *Essex* Frigate, in the course of this Week. — From a variety of concurring Circumstances the present period appears propitious to such a step, and I cannot help indulging sanguine hopes that a very short time will restore Captain Bainbridge & his unfortunate Comrades to freedom & their Country. — It wou'd be needless for me to say anything on the effect which this measure must needs have on your situation & determinations: — it is a measure which was anticipated in my Letter to you by Captain Hull & as such the intelligence of it will not I presume reach you unprepared. — The interests of Sidi Hamet will not be overlooked: — it is with Colonel Lear's express sanction that I mention his intention to endeavor at stipulating some Conditions for the unfortunate Exile, provided this can be done without giving up points that are essential, & without any considerable sacrifice of National advantage on our part. —

I have sent by Lieut: Evans 2000 Spanish Dollars which he is directed to deliver to you or to Capt Hull, This sum will serve to extinguish any little engagements you may have contracted at Derne. —

I am extremely anxious for further intelligence from you and remain with Much Respect and Consideration

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. HR 25.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

(Copy)

MALTA May 19th 1805

Sir I am happy to avail myself of the present opportunity offered by Mr Oglander H. B. M. Consul for Tunis to inform you, that Commodore Barron considering the present moment favourable for opening a negotiation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, has requested me to go over there for that purpose, and I shall accordingly, in a few days take my Passage to that place on board the U. S. Frigate *Essex* Capt^a Barron.

I think it highly probable that the Commodore will, by this opportunity send orders for the U. S. Brig *Vixen* to come over here, by the way of Tripoli, to give us information of the situation of our affairs with you, which we shall be anxious to hear —

Since Capt^a Campbell left us on the 17th for Tunis nothing new has occurred excepting what is here stated. —

[NA. SDA. Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, 1804-1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from Charles Biddle

PHILAD^a May 19. 1805

DEAR SIR We were much disappointed in not having our Prisoners at Tripoli ransomed last year — I think Com: Preble should have concluded a Treaty on the Terms offered. he told me he would have done it, if the *John Adams* had

arrived one day later than she did. & then, if Lt Chauncy had not told him it was the expectation of the Government and peple here that he would get the Prisoners without ransom, in this Chauncy was mistaken, no one here expected they would be released without ransom — we are now in hopes you will go off Tripoli make every preparation for an attack & then ransom the Prissoners on the best terms you can. this is the wish and expectation of every man of worth in the U States It can be of no advantage to us, to destroy the houses in Tripoli or kill thousands of the Tripolitans. nor is it necessary there should be any more fighting to establish the Character of our Naval Officers —

Your friend Jones sailed for Canton this Spring on C. Truxtuns receiving a letter from Washington he wrote requesting me to pay the amount of the prize money due you and your Crew to Mess^{rs} Jones & Clark. but it appears they had no power to receive it

It will give me pleasure to hear from you and to render you any services in my power

When you see Lieut^t Weyes [?] please to give my Compliments to him

[NDA. Area 7.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 19 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with light breazes from the North^d And westward. At anchor off Derne — Launch employed watering and building a wharf near the battery —

At 4 a signal was made at the fort for a bote Sent the Launch on shore At sundown M^r Eaton Came onboard at 8 he went onshore again was informed by M^r E that the Enemy were Trying to Persuade the People of Dern to turn their arms against the Christians and distroy them — that the Bashaw was very much in want of Cash to make presents to the arab chiefs that were daily coming over to his side was requested by M^r Eaton to spair some of the prize goods for that purpose as he could not raise any money for the Bashaw —

At sun down Pleasant — wind from South^d from sundown to day light moderate Saw during the Night a number of Musquets fired on the borders of the Town — At day light sent the launch on shore with a Party of Men to assist M^r Eaton in diging a ditch around the wall of the fort and to make Preparations for his defence against the Town in case they should accep^t of the Enemyes Proposals — hove up the Larboard anchor found the stock broke and lost — Let go the Starboard anchor at 12 Very Pleasant light winds from N^d & W^d several of our officers from shore Came onboard to dine —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 19 May 1805

[Tripoli] A spy employed by the Bashaw, arrived from Malta and Syracuse. He brought news that the American squadron sailed for Alexandria in Egypt about twenty days before; that it consisted of 4 frigates, 3 brigs, 3 schrs. 24 gun boats, 6 bomb ketches, and several transports; that they were to take on board the former, or Ex-Bashaw, and to proceed along the coast of Tripoli, and take the principal towns; and then to attack and take the town of Tripoli, and put it in possession of the Ex-Bashaw. The Bashaw and his people seemed much agitated at this news.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 19 May 1805

This day fair wind at 1 o'clock P. M. Saw the Island of Pantalara. At 2 the Frigate made a signal for us to chase, and at 6 o'clock came up with a Brig pierced for 16 guns, mounting 4. She was from Tunis bound to Palermo. Stood for Tunis. Nothing New.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 May 1805

[Derne] fine Pleasant Weather Wind from North^d At 1 the Bashaw [Hamet Caramanli] and M^r Eaton, Came on board — found that the object of the Bashaws

Visit was to Try if Possible to raise by some means a little money. that he was Very much in want of three hundred dollars for the purpose of quieting a number of the arab chiefs who threatened to go over to the Enemy if they were not Paid for their fighting for the Bashaw in the last action — the bashaw appeared Very much distressed when I informed him that it was out of my power to furnish him with Cash — that I had none onboard that he must have Patience for a few days that untill a Vessel arrived with supplies he replied that he did not think himself safe in his own hous without the means of satisfying those arabs about him — I told him to give the people of Dern to understand if they were faithfull to him they should be satisfied otherwise we sho^d turn the guns of the fort and ships on the Town and destroy every house in it

At ½ past 1 the Bashaw and Mr Eaton went on shore the Bashaw in very low spirits he could Eat no dinner — on his Leaving the brig I promised to send on shore a few of the prize good to satisfy his Present demands — which were sent to Mr E

At Sundown Pleasant weather Launch returned from shore with the men that were sent to dig the ditch around the wall of the fort —

from sundown to day light Pleasant weather wind from South^d —

At day light sent a party on shore to work at the Entrenchment and to finish the wharf At ½ past 9 the Launch returned discovered a party of the Enemy on the hill back of the Town — hoisted a red flag at the fore and fired a gun. Mr Eaton made a signal that all was well. the Bashaws Troops Came out to meet a Party of Men that were Coming towards the Town they prooved to be a party of arabs — his friends who had been out for the purpose of Robbing the Enemy. they had Taken two horses and kiled two of the Enemy — At 12 Every Thing quiet in Town the Enemy haveing gone back of the Hill —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Receipt to Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, for sundry articles of prize goods, for the use of Hamet Bashaw

DERNE, KINGDOM OF TRIPOLI

May 20th. 1805.

Received of Captain Isaac Hull, commanding in the naval detachment of the United States squadron before Derne, sundry articles of merchandise, agreeably to the foregoing list, amounting in value as per sale at this place to one thousand nine hundred and seventy four dollars — the avails of which have been delivered to Hamet Bashaw to meet emergencies of the present moment, and the property of which is vested in said Commander & the officers and crew of the United States Brig *Argus* as captors.

WILLIAM EATON

\$1974.

I certify that the avails of the sale of the articles of prize goods alluded to in the above receipt, have been applied as therein expressed —

Fort Enterprize, Derne, May 20. 1805

P N OBannon

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 274.]

[20 May 1805]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Officers of the Expedition to Derne

[Translation]

SIR, In view of the desire and the courage which animates us all to participate in the glory of an expedition which is worthy of such a warlike nation, we are coming today to offer you again the zeal which we have to take part in it. We could not serve a better chief. The heroic ardor and the talents with which you are endowed can only insure the happiness of your subjects. We offer our services in the campaign, to strictly carry out your orders, to exact respect for the honorable flag of the United States of America, and to encounter the enemy wherever he may be.

Everything assures us of a complete victory under your command. We are only waiting for the moment to win this glory, and to fall on the enemy.

We believe you are assured in advance of the sentiments which we are pro-

claiming. Yes! We swear that we shall follow you and that we shall fight unto death.

To Mr. William Eaton, Agent of the United States of America for all the Barbary Regencies and General Commander in Chief of the allied land forces against Tripoli.

Chev [?] Davies Major
 PN O'Bannon Lt. Marines
 George Mann
 George Farquhar
 Engineering Inspector [?]
 May [?] Com^{rs}

Filippo Gilio	} in the name of the entire Artillery Com- pany } in the name of the entire Greek Company
Selim Capt.	
Court [?] Lieut	
Rocco [?] Lieut	
illegible	
Capt. Luca	

At the Camp of Derna 20 May 1805.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 186.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies,
 Monday, 20 May 1805

[Derne] Eight oclock a. m. The enemy appear in all their force — and seem resolute for a display of gallantry. — At 10 they disappeared. — At 6 p. m. a woman from their camp states that it was the intention of the Beys to have attacked our works this morning; but the Arabs refused to advance to the charge. The Beys attempted to compel them. — They said they had not only the preservation of their own lives but the existence of their families to keep in view. Hamet Bashaw had possession of the town and the Christians of the batteries; these, with the great guns of the shipping, would destroy every thing that approached them. — They would remain with the camp till reinforcements came from Joseph Bashaw, and would then fight the Christians. The Beys then demanded their camels to be moved as covers to their front and flanks: — This they refused. — The Beys were obliged to give up the project of a victory to day.

The flocks of the Beduoin Arabs have been under the protection of our guns since the morning of the 13th. There has hitherto been no instance of this confidence being deceived. — Their women bring us mutton, milk, eggs, and traffic with our soldiers without any apprehensions of violence or fraud. We have several days been reduced to the necessity of bartering prize goods of the *Argus* for meat for the garrison. A humiliating traffic: but we have no cash.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 21 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with strong breazes from S S E to S S W Coming off the Land in Very warm flows. the Launch on shore to assist digging an entrenchment round the fort — At 3 fresh breazes made signal for the Launch — At ½ past 3 Launch Came off — At 5 discovered the sand rising in and about the Town which had Very much the appearance of a whirlwind it Extended three or four miles from North to South — Carrying with it an Emenc body of sand which appeared mooveing towards us. ordered all Clear for veering Cables. At ½ Past 5 the Wind shifted from S E to S W by W and blew Very heavy for half an hour Veerd a whole Cable and which brought her up — the wind came off the land in very warm flows our riging and spars were covered with sand and with difficulty we could look to windward without geting our Eyes put out with dust —

At Sundown moderate sent the Launch on shore to see if Mr Eaton was in want of any thing hove in slack cable At 7 hove up the Larboard anchor to se if we had not gone round it — found it clear Let it go again — At 8 Launch returned with fresh Provisions for ship's Company At 12 at night a fresh breeze from North^d and west^d Veered sixty fathom Cable At 2 Strong gales gave her the whole Cable and put ship buoys on ready for slipping hoisted in launch — and made every thing ready for sea —

At 4 strong gales and heavy sea ship Pitching very heavy expecting every moment the Cable would part — from day light to 12 hard gales and heavy sea from the North^d and West^d every thing in readiness for Sea Carpenters Employed repairing the Launch. — the sea runing so high found it impossable to send a bote on shore this day —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Tuesday, 21 May 1805

[Derne] A woman from the enemy's camp states that a re-enforcement joined them yesterday of 150 cavalry; that they expect another to day or tomorrow, when they calculate on taking the town and besieging the Christian post.

[H. E. Huntington L&A.G.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 21 May 1805

1. The *Constitution's* boat came along side for provisions, which we supplied her with

7 the Town of Tripoli bore S S E. Capt Cox returned.
Latitude Observed 33° 14' N.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 21 May 1805.

This morning found ourselves away to the leeward of the Cape [Bon], the wind fresh ahead. At 8 o'clock the wind hauled and got into the bay and in sight of Tunis at 1 o'clock P. M. At 4 o'clock the Frigate came to anchor and Capt. Smith went on board. He soon returned and we stood in under the fort to bring out one boat which was sent from the *Constellation*. We went in very near the shippings, took the boat in tow and stood off for the Frigate. We came to anchor at 6 o'clock P. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[22 May 1805]

The relative Force of the four Squadrons sent to the Mediterranean

The First Squadron, Under Dale.

	<i>Guns</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
<i>President</i> , (flagship),-----	44 James Barron,-----	\$220, 910 08
<i>Philadelphia</i> ,-----	38 Samuel Barron,-----	179, 349 00
<i>Essex</i> ,-----	32 William Bainbridge,-----	139, 362 50
<i>Enterprise</i> -----	12 Andrew Sterrett,-----	16, 240 52
	126-----	\$555, 862 10

The Second Squadron, under Morris.

<i>Chesapeake</i> , (flagship),-----	38 Isaac Chauncey,-----	\$220, 677 80
<i>Constellation</i> ,-----	38 Alexander Murray,-----	314, 212 15
<i>New York</i> ,-----	36 James Barron,-----	159, 639 60
<i>John Adams</i> ,-----	28 John Rodgers,-----	113, 505 72
<i>Adams</i> ,-----	28 Hugh G. Campbell,-----	76, 622 27
<i>Enterprise</i> ,-----	12 Andrew Sterrett,-----	16, 240 52
	180-----	\$900, 898 06

The Third Squadron, under Preble.

<i>Constitution</i> , (flagship),-----	44 Edward Preble,-----	\$302, 718 84
<i>Philadelphia</i> ,-----	38 William Bainbridge,-----	179, 349 00
<i>Argus</i> ,-----	16 Stephen Decatur,-----	37, 428 29
<i>Stren</i> ,-----	16 Charles Stewart,-----	32, 521 77
<i>Nautilus</i> ,-----	12 Richard Somers,-----	18, 763 51
<i>Vixen</i> ,-----	12 John Smith,-----	20, 872 73
<i>Enterprise</i> ,-----	12 Isaac Hull,-----	16, 240 52
	150-----	\$607, 894 66

The Fourth Squadron, under Samuel Barron.

	Guns		Cost.
<i>Constitution</i> ,-----	44	John Rodgers,-----	\$302,718 84
<i>President</i> ,-----	44	[George] Cox,-----	220,910 08
<i>Constellation</i> ,-----	38	Hugh G. Campbell,-----	314,212 15
<i>Congress</i> ,-----	38	Stephen Decatur,-----	197,246 81
<i>Essex</i> ,-----	32	James Barron,-----	139,362 50
<i>John Adams</i> ,-----	28	Isaac Chauncey,-----	113,505 72
<i>Siren</i> ,-----	16	Charles Stewart,-----	32,521 77
<i>Argus</i> ,-----	16	Isaac Hull,-----	37,428 29
<i>Vixen</i> ,-----	12	John Smith,-----	20,872 73
<i>Nautilus</i> ,-----	12	John H. Dent,-----	18,763 51
<i>Enterprise</i> ,-----	12	[Thomas] Robinson, [Jr.]-----	16,240 52
<i>Hornet</i> ,-----	[10]	[Samuel] Evans,-----	(unknown.)
	302		
2 Bomb-vessels,-----			35,751 07
10 Gunboats,-----			122,127 02
			<hr/> \$1,571,661 01

[NR&L. #20734, Bn¹ P 922 S.2.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 22 May 1805.

SIR With the U. S. Frigate under your Command, you are directed to proceed off the Harbor of Tripoli, and on falling in with the *Constitution*, deliver to Captain John Rodgers the accomp^t Letters with the Contents of which you have been made acquainted. In consequence of my Resignation of the Command of the Squadron to that Officer, communicated to him in said Letter, you will place yourself in all respects under his Orders, and receive his Instructions. — You will take on board your Ship the Consul General, Col: Tobias Lear, with whose intentions in going to Tripoli you are also acquainted — You will please detail to Captain Rodgers every material Occurrence in our affairs since his departure from hence, & the present state and distribution of the Squadron, which want of time prevents my giving to him in writing — I have expressed my wishes with regard to the *Essex*, in a private Letter to Captain Rodgers & have no doubt he will acquiesce in them. —

[NA. Sen. 9 B — B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

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

MALTA 22nd May 1805

SIR, Since I had the pleasure of Writing to you by the *President* Frigate, I have not had any intelligence from the Barbary Coast — Cap^t J. Barron commanding the *Essex* has rec'd orders to proceed off Tripoli for the purpose of conveying the Consul General who will communicate to you his intentions which will be further explained by the accompanying Copies of my late correspondence with him. —

Altho I have never disguised from myself that my powers of attention have been weakened by the effects of my long and distressful Indisposition, almost equally with my strength and bodily activity, I have nevertheless been drawn on from Week to Week by the hopes of a speedy recovery — hopes which the unsteady Character of the Disorder itself rendered plausible, & which I was even authorised to cheerish by the corresponding expectations of my Medical Attendants — Gentlemen of high & merited rank in their profession, connected with me no further than as my situation required their assistance, and only so long as my residence in Malta gives them the opportunity of affording it, and who therefore could have no other possible Interest in inspiring groundless hopes with no other possible effect than to exasperate the final Disappointment. — But Sir! though I feel myself to have been perfectly justified in forming these hopes of recovery, I am sensible that the moment is arrived when I can no longer justifiably persevere in acting upon them. — The Season for decisive measures has overtaken me and I am at length forced to perceive that my unceasing and most

anxious impatience for the return of Health, from the deep wish of discharging the important functions entrusted to me has continually retarded that return, & that this inevitable solicitude which whilst I retain the command, it is impossible that any state of Health should obliterate or even suspend, must not only defeat its own immediate object, but greatly diminish & perhaps preclude the probability of my serving my Country at any future Day; To relinquish my Command therefore, is I conceive a duty which I owe to our Country and to the service in general, but more particularly to the present Squadron. — An act of Justice, which the skill, courage and general merits of the Officers, and the ardor and discipline of the Crews at once enforce and embitter. For, you Sir need not be informed that this decision could not be made without a long and painful Struggle, as well as mature deliberation; but it is made, and accordingly I do hereby resign my Command of the Naval forces of the United States in these Seas, & by this Letter communicate officially my Resignation to you on whom the Command devolves by the Law of Seniority, reserving to myself however the right of re-assuming it, in case the War should be protracted beyond my Hopes & Expectations & my Health be fully restored — On this point I have only to add that the pain inseparable from this act of Duty is greatly alleviated by two reflexions— first that in having you Sir for my Senior Captain I am enabled to resign my Station to an Officer who already in a high degree enjoys the confidence of our Government, and secondly, that, previous to my resignation, the Consul General has express'd his coincidence with the opinion which I officially communicated to him respecting the propriety & policy of meeting the recent overture of the Bashaw of Tripoli so far as to open a negotiation for which I am persuaded, that the present moment is eminently favorable, & of the Success of which, I entertain sanguine expectations, conducted as it will be by a Gentleman of such ability experience & moderation as Colonel Lear, with the ready assistance and Co-operation which I doubt not he will find in your activity and zeal — I cannot suppress the feeling that if any thing could restore me to Health as by a Charm, it would be the sight of Capt. Bainbridge and his fellow-sufferers restored at length to freedom on terms of Peace; at once honorable and advantageous to our Common Country, such terms as I am convinced, notwithstanding all their privations and sufferings would alone make them desire their freedom or look back with pleasure on its attainment. — Should these Hopes however be baffled by the extravagant demands or the infatuation of the Enemy, I can only express my earnest wish that the valor and exertions of the Squadron may soon create another opportunity, and that to their Honor they may succeed in inspiring additional Respect for the American name, and a pacific policy in the whole of the Barbary Governments & thus realize an object which must be deep in the hearts of our Countrymen and for the accomplishment of which I should have considered no personal sacrifice too important. —

I beg leave to refer you to Capt. J. Barron for full particulars of Occurrences since your departure and for the present distribution of the Squadron, and I beg leave also to assure you that my anticipation of the success of Colonel Lear's Visit to Tripoli will not diminish in the smallest degree the preparations for offensive measures and that so far as my Strength will permit I shall proceed with every necessary arrangement till we meet. —

It is not in my power at this moment to transmit you all the Papers & Documents the transfers of which become requisite by my Resignation; I have however directed my Secretary to prepare them and they will be delivered to you on your Arrival here. —

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

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

MALTA, 22nd May 1805

DEAR SIR, As you will be sensible how deeply I am interested in the present important Crises of our Affairs notwithstanding the arrangement communicated in my official Letter of this Date, and will be disposed to make allowances for the impatience natural to a state of Sickness, I am induced to request should it not interfere materially with your dispositions, that you will send the *Essex* with Capt Barron to this place as soon as it is determined what turn the negotiation is likely to take — If things can be so arranged I am desirous that she should not be subjected to a long Quarantine as it will be important to me to have my Brother with me for a few Days preparatory to my removal from this place. —

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

To Secretary of the Navy from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Duplicate

MALTA 22nd May 1805.

SIR! The health of the Commander in chief being such as to render him incapable of writing, He has directed me to give you a brief account of the proceedings of the Squadron since his last Dispatches and of its present distribution — The blockade of the Enemy's Harbor has been kept up closely & without intermission — so as almost to preclude the possibility of his receiving any sort of Supplies and there is every reason to believe that great distress is felt by the Inhabitants — The *President* Frigate arrived here on the 27th ult^o with three vessels detained by Captain Rodgers within six Miles of Tripoli and in the act of steering direct for the Port; the *President* sailed again on the 3rd to join the *Constitution* — The *Congress* sailed on the 18th of last Month for Leghorn, for the purpose of procuring a quantity of Powder Shot &c. to be in readiness for offensive operations — Commodore Barron considered this arrangement as absolutely necessary from the strong probability of disappointment in this application for similar supplies at Naples and the event has fully justified his calculations as you will perceive by the inclosed Copy of a Letter just received from our Navy Agent at that place — Captain Decatur having been enjoined to use all possible dispatch, he may be expected to return early in next Month —

The *Essex* arrived at this place from the Adriatic on the 12th Instant — Owing to causes which were anticipated in a former Communication to the Department, Captain [James] Barron did not succeed with the Imperial Government in the object of his Mission — he made arrangements however with Captain Robinson and the Consul at Trieste Mr W^m Riggins for procuring in the Roman State some vessels to serve as Gun Boats, the arrival of which we look for daily — Captain Barron having mentioned to me that he wrote to you very fully from Trieste, it is unnecessary for me to enter into further particulars on this head —

The *Constellation* and *Vixen* sailed for Tunis Bay on the Evening of the 17th — I have the honor to inclose the Copy of a Letter from Commodore Barron to Mr Davis which will acquaint you fully with the important nature of the business on which they have been sent — The Commodore is anxiously waiting for the return of the Brig with intelligence —

The *Argus* and *Nautilus* are on the Coast of Derne — The *Hornet* [Sloop] arrived here on the 16th with Dispatches from Mr Eaton announcing the Capture of Derne by assault on the 27th ult^o by the Army of Sidi Hamet under his Command — I send herewith a continuation of Commodore Barron's Correspondence with that Gentleman and with Captain Hull, from which you will derive the most accurate & satisfactory information respecting the progress of the Cooperation with the Ex Bashaw and the actual position of affairs on the Coast, I shall therefore offer no remarks on the subject — The *Hornet* sailed again on the 20th — The Brig *Syren* is still on the Gibraltar Station, where Mr Simpson conceives it prudent to keep her as there is yet something equivocal and Mysterious hanging about the movements of the Moors — He seems to expect that the Emperor will renew his demand of sending Wheat to his friend the Bashaw of Tripoli as soon as the vessels fitting at Lisbon are in readiness —

The vessel which went with Cloathing and supplies for our unfortunate Countrymen in Tripoli returned on the 25th ult^o and her return did not disappoint the expectations we had formed of some interesting intelligence from that quarter which expectations were expressed in the Commodores last Dispatches to the Department — It appears by a variety of Letters which have been received that the Bashaw is seriously disposed and earnestly desirous for Peace with the United States, and what confirms this idea beyond all doubt is the receipt by Colonel Lear of a Letter written at the express solicitation of the Bey by the Spanish Consul with overtures for opening a Negotiation & accompanying a Teschera or passport under the Bey's Seal guaranteeing the inviolability of any person or persons sent to Tripoli to treat of Peace — These direct evidences of a pacific Disposition in the Bashaw were a few days before prefaced by a Communication to Commodore Barron from Mr Nissen the Danish Consul, written at the desire of the Minister Sidi Mahomet Doghies expressing the Minister's sincere and earnest wish for the reestablishment of Peace and recommending that a person should be sent over immediately to commence a Negotiation — In consequence of these repeated and unequivocal Manifestations of a disposition on the part of the Enemy to accomodate differences, the Commander in chief considered it his duty, officially to communicate to the Consul-general his opinion that the present moment is favorable for opening a Negotiation, and the latter having expressed his coincidence therewith the measure has been agreed upon and Colonel Lear is

making arrangements to proceed on board the *Essex* frigate to the Coast of Tripoli in the course of two or three days — Commodore Barron entertains the most sanguine hopes of the happy issue of this measure and anticipate with not less confidence than pleasure the speedy emancipation of Captain Bainbridge and his suffering Companions — I think it is not hazarding too much to say there is scarcely a doubt but the business will be honorably and satisfactorily terminated in less than a fortnight.

It is with feelings of deep regret that I comply with the Commodores directions of acquainting you that the apprehensions expressed in his last Dispatches on the subject of his health have been but too certainly verified, and that in consequence of his debilitated & precarious Situation and the entire disappointment of all the hopes of a perfect Recovery with which he has been flattered & buoyed up from Week to Week and from Month to Month, he feels it a duty owing to himself and his Country as well as an act of justice to the Squadron to relinquish the Command to Captain Jn^o Rodgers — He has accordingly authorized me to announce this change to you — The Commodores reasons for adopting this Step — which it is scarcely necessary to assure you Sir was not resolved upon without a severe Struggle — in the midst of the most flattering prospect of a speedy & honorable termination of the War, will be too obvious to you to require any comment from me —

[NA. Sen. 9 B — B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 22 May 1805.

rec^d 22^d May — Ans^d same day —

SIR I have receiv'd the Letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 19 Inst., stating your intention of going to Tripoli in the *Essex* frigate for the purpose of opening a Negotiation with the Bashaw —

I have now to acquaint you that for the reasons mentioned in my Communication of the 18th, which every day's experience fatally strengthens, I have conceived it a duty owing to our Country as well as an act of Justice to the Squadron to relinquish a station which the languors of Sickness & consequent mental as well as bodily Inactivity prevent me from filling any longer with approbation to myself or with advantage to the Service I have accordingly written by the *Essex* to Capt: John Rodgers the Officer next in seniority (now off Tripoli in the *Constitution*) officially resigning to him the Command of the Naval forces of the U. states in this Sea, & I have at the same time expressed my ardent desire that He should give every facility to the important measure which has been agreed upon & support the Negotiation with all his zeal and activity. — I beg leave to mention that the *Essex* is completely ready for Sea. Captain Rodgers has now been 50 days on the station and I feel the importance of his being made acquainted with my determination without delay. —

I have sent Orders to Captain Campbell to despatch the *Vixen* to the Station off Tripoli with intelligence of the situation of affairs with Tunis, and have every reason to believe that they will reach him before the *Birg* leaves the Bay. —

[NA. Senate Files. 10th Congress.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

MALTA 22 May 1805.

SIR. I have received the Letter which you have done me the Honor of writing to me this day, and I can assure you that I regret with the most heartfelt sensibility the cause which deprives our Country of your valuable services, and yourself of one of the first enjoyments of our existence. However painful it must be to you to relinquish a Command in which I know you felt your whole soul engaged to promote the Honor & Interest of our Country; yet you will have the Satisfaction of knowing that when your ill health has depriv'd you of the power of exercising that Command for the service of your Country, you have not hesitated to sacrifice to patriotism your personal feelings — I most sincerely pray that you may soon experience a return of that invaluable blessing, Health, which I am persuaded your Physicians & friends believe could not have been restored, while you retain'd a charge too great for your enfeebled & critical state to bear. — From the great anxiety you express, that Captain Rodgers, the next Officer in

seniority, should be early informed of your having resigned the Command of the Naval forces of the U. States in this Sea to him, I will be ready to embark Tomorrow Evening on board the *Essex* frigate to go to Tripoli, where Captain Rodgers is now cruising. —

I pray you to accept the assurances of high Respect & sincere Regard.

[NA. Sen. 9 B — B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To U. S. Navy Agents and Consuls from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 22^d May 1805

SIR, The object of the present is to acquaint you that the declining state of my Health occasioned by the long & severe illness which I have suffered has compelled me to relinquish the command of the Naval forces of the U. States of America in this Sea to the Officer next in seniority to myself: I therefore hereby make Known to you Officially my resignation and that the command of the Squadron has this Day devolved to Captain John Rodgers, who in consequence becomes invested with all the powers & authority of Commander in Chief.

I beg leave to express my acknowledgements for the polite, friendly & useful attentions which I have derived from your Correspondance while in the Command, & to assure you of the sentiments of respect & consideration, * * *

SIGN^d SAM. BARRON

Copy To

Robert Montgomery	Esq ^r	American Consul	Allicant,
John Broadbent	Esq ^r	American Navy Agent	Messina
Frederick Degen	“	Do	Do
John Mathew	“	Do	Consul
Degen & Purviance	“	Do	Navy Agents
Thomas Appleton	“	Do	Consul
William Kirkpatrick	“	Do	Consul
John Gavino	“	Do	Consul
James Simpson	“	Do	Consul
Joseph Yznardi	“	Do	Consul
William Jarvis	“	Do	Consul
Ja ^s McKenzie & A. Glennie	Do	Navy Agents	London

[LC. JRP, LB B, May 1805–July 1806.]

[22 May 1805]

U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

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

THE SQUADRON OF COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS:

* * * the Frigate *President*, Cap^t Ja^s Barron, having Com^d Barron on board sailed for the United States and the Remainder of the Squadron in the Beg^t of July Rendezvoused at Syracuse under the command of Com^d John Rodgers, consisting of the Frigate *Constitution* Com^d Rodgers, *Constellation*, *Campbell*; *Congress*, *Decatur*; *Essex*, *Stewart*; *John Adams*, *Shaw*; *Brig Argus*, *Hull*; & *Siren*. *Smith*; *Schooner Vixen*, *Dent*; *Nautilus*, *Cox*; *Enterprize*. *Robinson*; *Hornet*, (bomb) *Evans*; and Gun Boats, N^o 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10. — [*Spitfire* and *Vengeance*]

During the continuance of Hostilities with Tripoli, the Bey of Tunis had frequently evinced hostile dispositions towards the United States, and repeatedly threatened War unless his Vessels were permitted to enter Tripoli or other demands equally inadmissible, were granted. A Tunisian Cruiser with her two Prizes, carrying Articles contraband of War, having been captured in attempting to enter Tripoli, were demanded by the Bey, and war again threaten'd in case of refusal. The demand was refused by Com^d Barron, & Com^d Rodgers thinking that the termination of hostilities with Tripoli afforded a favorable moment for explanation or compulsion, prepared to go off Tunis for this purpose, having on board Col^l Lear, the Consul General. on the 13 July the Squadron left Syracuse for Malta: on 23^d left Malta & on 31st anchored in Tunis Bay. At this time the *Argus* had sailed for Alexandria in Egypt with money for Mess^{rs} Briggs & Brothers, & the *Hornet* for Syracuse to obtain Inventories of the public property. Prior to the sailing of the Squadron for Tunis, George Davis esq^t the Chargé d'affaires

had informed the Com^o that Consul Lear would not be accredited, and that should the U: S. Squadron appear in force before Tunis, it w^d be considered as the commencement of hostilities, and that no explanation would be begun until the Tunisian Vessels were restored. of these threats the Commodore on his arrival demanded an explanation, informing the Bey at the same time that if they were adhered to, he sh^d commence hostilities in 36 hours, To this the Bey replied to Mr Davis that he w^d respect the Treaty, but y^t if the Commodore attacked or det^d any of his vessels or Merchantmen, he w^d imm^r haul down the Consular Flag. The Com^o insisted that this declaration of respect to the Treaty sh^d be given before the British & French Consuls. This was refused, & the Com^o now ord^d Mr Davis on b^d the Cons^o [Constitution] unless the declaration was given in the form prescribed. This was again [refused], tho the Bey now offered to give such declaration under his Seal. A Brig at this time getting under way from the Goletta was fired at by the *Constitution* & driven back, the *Vixen*, *Nautilus*, & *Enterprize* were ord^d to cruise at the entrance of the Bay and intercept all Vessels coming out, & if armed to send them back. This conduct produced a letter from the Bey to Col^o Lear, acknowledging him in his official character, disavowing all hostile intentions on his part, & offering to send an Ambassador to the U. States to explain & accommodate every thing. This explanation and offer were accepted & the American Cruisers called in accordingly. On the 18th August, Dr Dodge of the Navy was received by the Bey as the United States Chargé d'affaires in the place of Mr Davis. The Ambassador Sidi Soliman Melli Melley took passage in the *Congress* for the U: States where he arrived in Nov^r — The *Congress* was followed by the *Constellation*, & *John Adams*, & all arrived in the Eastern Branch the latter part of Nov^r 1805. — [See Commodore Barron's Squadron under date of 10 September 1804, with accompanying documents giving operations of the ships which also comprized Commodore Rodger's Squadron.]

U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Flagship of Commodore John Rodgers, 9 November 1804 to 21 April 1805

Cap^t John Rodgers took Command on 9 Nov^r 1804, and sailed for Lisbon to recruit Nov^r Arrived 28 Dec^r. Left Lisbon 10 Febr^y 1805. Arrived at Gibraltar 15th — Sailed for Syracuse 17th — Off the Harbour of Tripoli March — Malta 1 April. Off Tripoli middle April & 21st with the *President*. [Note added in different writing: "See Goldsborough's Naval Chronicle Vol 1 — where the dates are supposed to be corrected."]

U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding; 9 November 1804 to 29 November 1805

Taken Command of by Cap^t Decatur 9 Nov^r 1804. Off Tripoli. Returned to Syracuse ab^t 21st Jan^y 1805 to repair her Rudder. Sailed March 10th — Malta 11th Sailed 18th — Messina 29th — Sailed 6 April. Syracuse 7th — Sailed 8th — Syracuse 9th — Malta 10th — Sailed 18th — Syracuse 21st — Sailed 23^d — Messina 24th — Sailed 6 May — Leghorn roads 12th — Sailed 29th — Syracuse June 12th — Sailed July 3^d — Tunis Bay 11th — Sailed 18th — Returned 19th — Sailed 23^d — Off Malta 29th — Tunis Bay August 1st — sailed 21st — During this interval the Bey of Tunis was brought to terms and agreed to send an Ambassador to U States. — Tunis Bay 24th — The Tunisian Ambassador came on board Sept^r 2nd — Sailed 5th — Bay of Alicant 12th — Sailed 13th — Gibraltar Bay 15th — Sailed 21st — Tangier Bay 22nd. Sailed 25th — Hampton Roads 5 Nov^r — Beating up the Chesapeake to the 12th — Hampton Roads 13 came back — Under way 23^d Nov^r Mouth of Potomac 25th — Greenleaf's Point 29th [November 1805] aground.

Laid up in Ordinary.

U. S. Frigate *Essex*, Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding, 22 August 1805 to 28 July 1806

On Aug^t 22^d 1805 Cap^t Campbell rec^d command from M. C. Stewart. — Sailed from Tunis Sep^r 5. — at Gibraltar 15. Tangier 26th — Gibraltar 30th — Oct^r 10. Off Algesiras, Malaga 18th — Sailed Dec^r 4th — Cadiz 14th — Gibraltar Jan^y 12th 1806. & Algesiras 28th — Malaga Febr^y 1st — Algesiras 27th — Cadiz Mar. 5th — Sailed 9th — Gibraltar 14th — Off Tangier & Algesiras to April 24th then at Cadiz. Sailed 16th — On May 30th Cap^t Campbell exchanged Ships with

Com. Rodgers of the *Constitution*. Sailed from Gibraltar for United States June 4th 1806. Off the Capes July 25th —. At Washington 28th — 1806. —

Laid up in Ordinary. —

U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding; 26 February 1805 to 3 December 1805

Arrived from Mediterranean at New York 26 Febr 1805 — & ord^d to be got ready. —

Sailed 14 May 1805.

Arrived at Gibraltar 14 June " Sailed up 19th in company with *N^o 10. 5 - 8*. Syracuse July 8th — Sailed 14th — Malta 16th — Peace with Tripoli had taken place before this Frigate arrived on the station. Sailed from Malta 24th — Tunis Bay 31st to Aug^t 22^d — during this period. The Bey of Tunis consented to send an Ambassador to U — States to adjust all differences, being compelled to this measure by the American Squadron which lay across the Bay. Sailed from Tunis Bay 23^d August. — Syracuse 25th — Sailed Sept 3^d — Gibraltar Bay 22^d — Sailed 27th — Tetuan Bay 28 & 29 — Sailed 30th — Put into Madeira 8th Oct^r — Sailed 12 — Within sight of Land November 17th in — Hampton roads Arrived at Washington Navy Yard, Dec^r 3: 1805. —

Laid up in Ordinary.

The Brig *Argus*, — 22 May 1805 to 13 July 1806

May 22, 1805 — one of Com. Rodgers's Squadron. From 23^d June to 5 July in Syracuse Harbour. Malta 6th to 12th — off Derne 28th — Malta Aug^t 5th —. Sailed 9th — on 14th off Cape Carthage with *Constitution*, *Congress*, *Essex*, *Constellation*, *J[ohn] Adams*, *Siren*, *Vizen*, *Franklin*, & 7 Gunboats, blocking up the Harbour of Tunis. Off Tunis till 1 Sept when the Bey having consented to send an Ambassador to the U. States, the *Argus* s^d & arrived at Syracuse 4 Sept Sailed Oct^r 8th — Palermo 10th — Sailed 21st — Syracuse 29th with the G. Boats. Sailed Dec^r 19th — Naples 21st Sailed Jan^r 20th [1806] Syracuse 22^d — Sailed Febr 7th — Syracuse 14th — S^d March 10th — Malta 12th — Sailed 16th — Tunis Bay 24th —. Cruising between Capes Carthage and Bon to Ap^l 4. Land of Sardinia 5th — Plane Island 6th — 7th — C. Bon 8th — Tunis Bay 11th — sailed 13th — Malta 22^d Sailed 28th with the Squadron — Arrived in Gibraltar Bay May 21. Sailed with the *Siren* for the U. States 28th Off the Capes July 7. Arrived in E. Branch 13 July 1806. —

Laid up in Ordinary. —

Commission and warrant officers —

Station	Names
	Isaac Hull
	Theodore Hunt (To Ketch <i>Spitfire</i>)
	Hethcote J. Reed
	Sybrant Vanschaick
	Edward Trenchard
	W ^m . P. Smith
S ^r . Master.	Sam ^l B. Brooke. Acting
Surgeon	Joseph G. T. Hunt —
Purser	Rob ^t . W. Goldsborough
Btswn	William Brown — Acting
Gunner	Robert Huntress
Carprt.	William Wise Acting
S ^t Maker	Charles Smith "
	Richard B. Jones
	John Pettigrew
	John Nevitt (To <i>Siren</i>)
	Eli E. Danielson
	James Wilson
	Jn ^o . R. Sherwood
M. O.	Presley N. OBannon

U. S. Brig *Siren*, 22 May 1805 to 1 August 1806

May 22^d 1805 one of Com. Rodgers's Squadron. Gibraltar Bay. Sailed June 5. — Malta 20th —. Syracuse 29th — On July 2^d M. C. Stewart gave up Command of the *Siren* to M. Cmd^t John Smith. Sailed 14, Malta 22. s^d 23. Tunis Bay with the Squadron Aug^t 2^d to Sep^t 2 when affairs being adjusted the *Siren* sailed. Syracuse 9. Messina 14. Naples 30th — S^d Oct^r 7. Leghorn 11. S^d 27 — Genoa 29. S^d Nov^r 2. Naples 9. S^d Dec^r 27. Syracuse Jan^y 3. 1806. Malta 22^d S^d 28. At sea to Feb^y 22 then Gibraltar — Malaga 27. S^d March 12. Syracuse 20. S^d 29. Malta 30. S^d Ap^r 18. Algiers 25. S^d 26. Tunis Bay May 5. at Sea to 22^d then Gibraltar Bay. Algeiras 24. Gibraltar 28. Sailed for U: S: 28 May 1806. Off the Capes July 25. At Navy Yard Washington ab^t Aug^t 1. 1806.

Laid up in Ordinary. —

Commission and warrant officers. —

Station.	Names
S ^r . Master	John Smith Humphrey Magrath (To No. 3) Octavus A. Page Lewis Warrington Thomas Macdonough Bernard Henry — Acting George Parker. Acting John Nevitt John Lyon Acting as Purser Jacob Hite Henry E. Ballard Jaquelin B. Harvie Andrew Stuart [from Gun Boat No. 5]

U. S. Brig *Vixen*, 22 May 1805 to 3 August 1806

May 22^d 1805 one of Com. Rodgers's Squadron, off Malta 26th — Off Tripoli 29th Syracuse June 21. Sailed July 3^d on which day M. Cd^t Smith gave up the *Vixen* to M. C^t Cox. Syracuse 8th S^d 11th Tunis Bay 19. and along the coast up to 31. — Tunis Bay 1 Aug^t Occasionally off Cape Carthage, Bon, &^e until 4 Sep^t when affairs being terminated with Tunis, sailed. With the *Essex* along Spanish Coast Gibraltar Bay 19 Sep^t sailed 30th G. Bay Oct^r 4. Algeiras 13th Sailed 26th Malaga 29. sailed Nov^r 5. Gibraltar Bay 8th — Malaga 18th — Sailed Jan^y 7. 1806. Algeiras 9th Sailed 24th Gibraltar Bay 29th — Sailed Feb^r 11th Algeiras 13th Cruising along the Spanish Coast at times anchoring in G[ibraltar] & Algeiras Bays to March 20. Malaga mole to Ap^r 1, then sailed. Cadiz 5, S^d 14. Algeiras Bay s^d day. Cruizing along the Spanish Coast anchoring sometimes in Gibraltar & sometimes in Algeiras Bay till June 3^d then sailed from Gibraltar for U: S. Charleston S C. July 20. Sailed 28th — Navy Yard, Washington Aug^t 3. 1806.

Laid up in Ordinary. —

Commission and warrant officers —

Station	Names.
S ^r Master Surgeon Purser	George Cox Christopher Gadsden Samuel Angus Bernard Henry [from Tripoli] Gwinn Harris Jesse D. Elliott Henry Ballard Hamlet Neale

U. S. Gunboat No. 2, 1 August 1804 to 14 July 1806

Ordered to be built at Hampton ----- 21 Decr 1803. —
 Launched ----- abt ----- 1 August 1804. —
 Sailed for Med^a ----- 8 May 1805.
 Arrived at Gibraltar 5 June.
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8th & 9th July. —
 Off Tunis with the Squadron Aug^t 1805.
 Returned to Syracuse and there wintered.
 Returned home & arrived at Charleston S. C. July 14. 1806. —
 Laid up in Ordinary under charge of Lieu^t C. Gadsden. —

Commission & warrant officers. —

Station	Names
Commdr	Ralph Izard. —
1. Officer	George S. Hackley (Died in Mediterranean)
2 ^d Officer	William McIntosh. Jos ^s H. Barrymore. Acting. —

U. S. Gunboat No. 3, 3 December 1804 to 19 July 1806

Contracted to be built at Phila^a ----- 31 July 1804
 Launched ----- 3 Decr. "
 Sailed for New York ----- May 1 1805.
 Went to Sea 14 May 1805
 Arrived at Gibraltar ----- 14 June
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8 & 9 July —
 With the Squadron Off Tunis Aug^t 1805.
 Returned to Syracuse and wintered there.
 Returned to United States & arrived at Charleston S. C 19 July 1806.
 Laid up in Ordinary under charge of Lieu^t C. Gadsden. —

Commissioned & warrant officers. —

Commdr	Names
Comm ^r	L ^t Jos J Maxwell (Died in the Mediterranean)
2 ^d Officer	H. Magrath. — Samuel Woodhouse. Tho ^s C. Magruder.
Boats ^w	W ^m B. Thompson Acting
Gunner	Elliot Smith d ^e

U. S. Gunboat No. 4, 5 March 1805 to 1 August 1806

Ordered to be built at Washington ----- 28 June 1804
 Launched ----- 5 March 1805.
 Sailed for Hampton roads ----- Arrived 23^d April.
 Went to Sea ----- 15 May 1805.
 Arrived at Gibraltar ----- 21 June "
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8th & 9th ----- July —
 With the Squadron Off Tunis August 1805.
 Returned to Syracuse & wintered there.
 Returned to U. States and arrived at Charleston S. C. July 19, 1806.
 Arrived at Norfolk Aug^t 1. 1806. —
 Laid up in Ordinary under charge of Lieu^t A. Sinclair. —

Commission and warrant officers. —

Station	Names
Commdr	John Henley Lieu ^t
2 ^d Officer	Winlock Clarke. — (To the <i>Constitution</i> .)
Mids ^w	Jn ^s R. Leaycraft. —

U. S. Gunboat No. 5, 1 September 1804 to 30 July 1806

Contracted to be built at Balt^o..... 1 Sept^r 1804.
 Launched.....
 Sailed for Hampton Roads..... 1 May 1805 — Arrived
 Went to Sea..... 15 " " —
 Arrived at Gibraltar..... 14 June . —
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8th & 9 July. —
 With the Squadron before Tunis Aug^t 1805.
 Returned to Syracuse & wintered there.
 Returned to U. States, and arrived at Charleston S. C July 21. 1806. —
 Arrived at Gosport ab^t July 30. 1806.
 Laid up in Ordinary under charge of Lieut^t A. Sinclair. —

Commission and warrant officers.

Station	Names
Commdr.	Lieut ^t Alex ^t C. Harrison
2 ^d Officer	John M ^o Lean M. Mate (27 Ap ^l 1805)
Mids ^o	Andrew Stuart (To the <i>Siren</i>) Jacob Hite

U. S. Gunboat No. 6, Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy, commanding;
3 February 1805 to 20 August 1806

Contracted for at New York..... 11 Aug^t 1804
 Launched..... 3 Feb^r 1805.
 Sailed for Mediterranean..... 14 May 1805.
 Arrived Gibraltar..... 14 June . —
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8th & 9th July. —
 With the Squadron before Tunis Aug^t 1805.
 Returned to Syracuse and wintered there.
 Returned to U. S. and arrived at Charleston S. C. July 16, 1806.
 Arrived at New York August 3^d 1806.
 Ordered to be kept ready to receive Her Crew Aug^t 20. 1806. —
 under charge of Lieut^t Jon^s Thorn. —

U. S. Gunboat No. 7. —

Contracted for at New York..... 11 Aug^t 1804.
 Launched..... 6 Feb^r 1805
 Sailed for Mediterranean..... 14 May 1805;
 on the 20th sprung the mast
 Returned back to N. York..... 30 " "
 Sailed again..... 20 June "
 Never heard of afterwards: Supposed to have foundered.

Commission and warrant officers.

Station.	Names
Commdr	Lieut ^t Peter S. Ogilvie.
2 ^d Officer.	Philip H Brooke Mids ^o

U. S. Gunboat No. 8, 24 April 1805 to 20 August 1806

Contracted for at Boston..... 1 Sept 1804
 Launched..... 24 April 1805.
 Sailed for the Mediterranean..... 4 May " .
 Arrived at Gibraltar 5th June .
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8th & 9th July. —
 With the Squadron before Tunis Aug^t 1805.
 Returned to Syracuse & wintered there. —
 Returned to U. States & arrived at Charleston S. C. July 16. 1806.
 Arrived at New York August 2. 1806.
 Ordered to be kept ready to receive a Crew Aug^t 20. 1806.
 Under charge of Lieut^t Jon^s Thorn. —

Commission & warrant officers. —

Station	Names
Commd ^t	Lieut Nath ^l Haraden

U. S. Gunboat No. 9, 4 March 1805 to 22 July 1806

Contracted to be built at Charleston, S. C..... 7 Aug^t 1804.
 Launched..... 4 March 1805.
 Sailed for the Mediterranean..... 8 May " .
 Arrived at Gibraltar..... 7 June " .
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8th & 9th July. —
 With the Squadron before Tunis Aug^t 1806. —
 Returned to Syracuse and wintered there.
 Returned to U. States & arrived at Charleston S. C July 22. 1806.
 Laid up in Ordinary under charge of Lieut^t C. Gadsden.

Commission and warrant officers.

Station	Names
Commdr	Lieut Samuel Elbert.
2 ^d Officer	Lt Magrath passenger
S. Mate	Walter Boyd (came home under arrest) Joseph Schoolfield.

U. S. Gunboat No. 10, 8 April 1805 to 2 August 1806

Ordered to be built at Navy Yard..... 28 June 1804. —
 Launched..... 8 April 1805.
 Sailed for Hampton Roads..... Arrived
 Went to Sea..... 15 May 1805. —
 Arrived at Gibraltar..... 16 June. —
 Arrived at Syracuse between 8th & 9 July. —
 With the Squadron before Tunis Aug^t 1805. Wintered at Syracuse —
 Returned to U. S. & arrived at Charleston S. C, July 24. 1806.
 Arrived at Norfolk Aug^t 2. 1806.
 Laid up in Ordinary, under charge of Lieut^t A. Sinclair. —

Commission and warrant officers

Station	Names
Commd ^t	Lieut Seth Cartee. (Died in Mediterranean.) Lieut A. Sinclair.

The U. S. Bomb Ketch the *Spitfire*, 25 April 1805 to 3 August 1806
 Purchased by Com^{rs} Preble at Boston & put in Commission April 25. 1805 —
 Sailed from Boston June 23^d 1805. —
 Arrived at Syracuse
 Arr^d at Hampton 3^d Aug [18]06

Commission and warrant officers.—

	Names
	Daniel M ^e Neill jr — (Returned home in a Merchant Vessel.) Theodore Hunt Ja ^s M ^e Glauhon Turner M ^e Glauhon —

The U. S. Bomb Ketch The *Vengeance*, 25 April 1805 to 20 August 1806
 Purchased by Com^{rs} Preble & put in Commission Boston April 25, 1805. —
 Sailed from Boston, June 19 — 1805.
 Arrived at [Charleston] S. C July 19 [18]06
 New Yk Aug^t 4 [18]06
 Ord^d to be kept ready for a Crew 20 Aug^t [18]06
 Under charge of Lt Jon^s Thorn

Commission and warrant officers. —

	Names
	W ^m Lewis Benjamin Smith Gervas Clifton William Carter jr Simon Smith (Died on homeward passage.)

U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, 22 May 1805 to 3 September 1805

May 22. 1805, One of Com. Rodgers's Squadron. Malta from Coast of Derne
 May 25. Tripoli 31. — Sailed June 3^d Malta 5. Sailed 11th — Messina 14:
 Sailed July 14: Malta 15. S^d 23^d Tunis Bay Aug^t 1. to Sep^r 3^d when affairs
 being adjusted with Tunis, the *Nautilus* sailed.

Commission and warrant officers

Station	Names
Commd ^r	Samuel Evans esqr [from the <i>Hornet</i>]
Lieut ^r	Oliver H. Perry [to the <i>Essex</i>] John Shattuck William Duncanson
S ^r Master	William Miller
Surgeon	Gersham R. Jacques
Purser	James R. Wilson [from the <i>Constitution</i>]
Btswn	John Mitchell Acting
Gunner	James Pinkerton
Carpt ^r	Peter Holt
S ^t Maker.	John B. Cheshire [from the <i>John Adams</i>] Horatio S. Sprigg

[It is assumed that the person or persons who prepared the foregoing compilations had access to the records of the Navy Department, and that, therefore, their inclusion in this volume of *Naval Documents* is justified. However, it is known that there are many discrepancies and inaccuracies contained in them, and it is suggested that they be used more as guides to documents or data, than as statements of authenticated facts.]

[NDA. Ships' Service 1801-1809.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 22 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with strong gales and heavy sea from North^d and West^d wriding at single anchor with a whole cable out Pitching very heavy — At 4 hard gales and a heavy sea —

At Sundown a little more moderate ordered the Topsails and fore Topmast stay sail handed with Yarns Partly cut to be ready for Looseing instantly in case the Cable should part — Kept hands in the Tops ready to make sail being Very near the shore and but very little room in case she Took the rong way in Parting —

At 12 hard gales and Clear weather

At Sunrise rather more moderate but too much wind and sea to send abote on shore ship roleing Very heavy the sea Comeing More to the North^d than the wind —

Se nothing of the Enemy this day nor have I been able to hear from Mr Eaton —

At 12 strong gales and Clear the sea not so High as in the morning —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 22 May 1805

[Tripoli] I was informed, that, in a letter which the Bashaw received the evening before, it was stated that Hassan Bey and his army were taken in Derne, by the Americans and Sadi Hamet, the Ex-Bashaw. I was desired not to mention it, because it was a great secret; and the Bashaw did not wish to let his people know it. I was also informed that the Bashaw called a council of his chiefs, and proposed to put all the American prisoners to death, but it was agreed to postpone this measure for that time.

[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, Wednesday, 22 May 1805

[Derne] An Arab chief who had been chained as a hostage with the enemy to insure the fidelity of his troops escaped to us. — Says the Arabs absolutely refuse to risk another assault on the town. — He promises to bring his people to the number of eighty over to the Bashaw. —

We want nothing but cash to break up our enemy's camp without firing another shot —!

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

TUNIS BAY

23^d May 1805

SIR I have to inform you that I anchor'd here the 21st at 3 P. M. the *Vixen* in Company, and at 2 P. M. the following day had an interview with Mr Davis on board the *Constellation*, who informd me that the Bashaw continues friendly, though complain'd of outrages committed by our Squadron, the recent Captures made by the Blockading Squadron off Tripoli has not been mentioned by the Bey: which silence on his part afford strong grounds for beleiving them to be Tripolines, however the affair is in a proper train and will undergo a fair and canded Investigation in the course of three days, I much regret this unavoidable delay the Weather being Such as to prevent Mr Davis leaving the Ship untill this moment ½ past 12 P. M. tomorrow being Friday & their Sunday Nothing can be done, on

Saturday Mr Davis expects to have audience & on Sunday a full explanation of the Affair, which will prevent my leaving this place ere Monday Morning Mr Davis having prepar'd Dispatches for yourself & Col^o Lear, & chartered a Vessel for the purpose of carrying them to Malta. I have thought proper to dispatch the *Vixen* With them it being the opinion of Mr Davis & myself that they merit some consideration — A war I do not apprehend nor do I believe he wishes it his cruisers are all haul'd up and not one to be seen at Anchor —

The late visit of the Neapolitan Squadron I am informed is the cause of this great precaution —

[L.C. JRP, Vol. 1, March, 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

ON BOARD THE U: S: BRIG *Vixen*
(Under way in) Tunis Bay May 23^d 1805

SIR by the return of the U: S: Brig *Vixen* Capt^r Smith, (whom Capt Campbell has advised to depart immediately with my dispatches of the 9th Inst.) I have the honor to accuse [sic] the receipt of your favours of the 30th April & 13th of May — wholly ignorant as I presume the Bey is, of the capture of these Vessels, I am unable to offer an opinion at this moment on the probable issue —

an extension of our Clemency to this Regency would be construed into pussilanimity; and any hopes which we might give the Bey, of a restoration of the captured Vessels, would not only destroy the effect of a Blockade, in setting such an unhappy precedent; but would involve us materially with all Neutrals, who have sustained any losses by us, under similar circumstances — in a word we have more to hope from this Regency, by a firm and decisive conduct, than in an extension of our Generosity — I shall enter fully into your views, and endeavour to act with as much *discretion and Firmness*, as if yourself were present —

I need not add any thing, on the happy opening that now presents itself for the final arrangement of our affairs with these States; nor add how essentially necessary it is to receive a speedy answer, particularly in my present position — Could the Brig return with your advices on this subject, it would aid me much in the final arrangement of the points in question —

P: S: should any thing of moment transpire, the *Constellation* will depart immediately. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

(Copy)

ON BOARD THE U: S: BRIG *Vixen*
Tunis Bay May 23^d 1805
rec^d 5th June 1805. —

SIR — I had the pleasure to receive last Evening from Capt. Campbell your polite favours of the 24th April & 15th May to which I shall reply fully by the return of the *Constellation*. I was not only ignorant of the Capture of the Vessels, mentioned in your last communication, but from his Excellency's silence on the Subject, must suppose that it has never been committed to him. *The Blockade of Tripoli, has never been recognised by the Bey of Tunis*, as you will observe from a recurrence to my former letters. I hope that these difficulties may be aranged, without an immediate rupture; but I am certainly of the opinion, that the Vessels, should not be returned; nor any hopes of the kind offer'd to the Bey — the conduct of this Gov^t towards us, our national honor, dignity, and good faith, with other nations, demand that this point should be firmly established — whatever may be the issue, my conduct shall be as conformable to your advice, as circumstances will permit. — The Vessel which was to have taken my dispatches of the 9th has twice sprung a Leak Capt. Campbell has recommended the immediate departure of the Brig with them — if she could return with some answer, it would aid me much in the final discussion of the affair in question — should you resolve to accept the invitation to a Negotiation here (which I promise you will be more favorable than you can have anticipated) Derne if in our possession ought certainly to be held a few weeks. —

[NA. SDA. Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, 1804-1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 23 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with fresh gales and a heavy Sea setting on shore —

At 4 more moderate the wind Veering more to the Westward —

At 6 more moderate a signal was made at the fort for Provisions answered the signal, but fearing the surf run to high to Land without being in danger of Looseing the bote did not think proper to send her —

At 12 at night Pleasant weather the se geting smooath Very fast — At day light hoisted out the Launch and sent her onshore with Provisions hove in slack Cable found it Very badly Chafed about forty fathoms from the anchor — At 7 the Launch returned At ½ Past 7 a signal was made at the fort for the men to assist in diging the entrenchment sent men on shore — At 9 Launch returned bringing Mr Eaton was informed by him that all was quiet on shore — that the Enemy had determind to attack the town this morning but the arabs would not come forward to assist them — At 12 Moderate — several men on shore at work —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 23 May 1805

[Tripoli] Twenty five of our men were sent with a cart for timber into the country. The wind from the desert was very heavy and hot. The men almost perished in the sand, which flew and drifted like a snow storm in our country. They stopped through fatigue, and asked their driver, who was a Turk, for liberty to drink at a well which was near them. The Turk replied, that they were *Romo kelps*, Christian dogs, and said they should have no water. He gave them all a severe beating with a large club, which he always carried with him to drive them with, and made them go on with the cart, which the poor fellows had to drag, loaded with timber, through the burning sand. They returned towards night almost perished.

[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, 23 May 1805

Hassien Bey, the Commander in chief of the enemys forces, has, offered by private insinuation for my head Six thousand dollars, and double the sum for me a prisoner; & 30 pr head for Christians Why don't he come and take it?

5 o'clock p.m. Overwhelmed with the sciroc, or hot wind of the Desert. It came in a hurricane and brought with it a column of heated dust, which resembled the smoke of a conflagration, and turned the sun in appearance to melted copper; — swept every thing to the ground that had life; — and filled every thing with a hot, subtle sand, or rather powder. — We were distressed for breath: — the lungs contracted: — blood heated like a fever: — and a relaxing perspiration covered the surface of the body. —

It lasted ¼ of an hour. —

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 23 May 1805

This morning pleasant, we weighed one of our anchors and at half past nine o'clock weighed the other and sailed around in the Bay. Consul Davis and Captain Camel came on board and we then steered in nearer the Town. We stood off and on until 3 o'clock P. M., when Capt. Smith and Consul Davis went on shore. Capt. Smith immediately returned on board and had the company of Capt. Camel to dine with him. After dinner about 4 o'clock P. M. Capt. Camel went on board his own ship and we steered for to find the Commodore with dispatches to him. Fair wind for Syracuse or Malta. Served Butter, Cheese, Molasses for Friday, 10 of our cheeses weigh 30 lbs nearly.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from John Beekman, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 24th May 1805 —

SIR, I am favored with your letters of the 16th & 19th Ins^{ts} the 13 Inch Shells I have written for to Major Flemming of West Point by the request of Genl Stephens who supposes he has them, I have requested him to let me know by the return of Mail. — I have Seen Mr Sheffield, he can git the two Fishing Smacks if you let me know in time, they will want a tite Bottom & some other work done and some Small Rigging. — they are about 30 tons each —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804-1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 May 1805

[Derne] Commences light winds from the North^d and East^d and pleasant weather — At 1 sent 16 men on shore to assist in digging the Intrenchment —

At 3 Mr Eaton went on shore — Kept the Launch Constantly going off and on with a number of men in her to make the Enemy believe that we were Landing a run [?] for the battery At Sundown light airs Launch Came off leaving Mr Peck and Mr Doneldson [Danielson] on shore was informed that they had gone out on a scouting Party with Mr Eaton to se how the Enemies Camps were situated — Sent Jolly bote on shore for them with orders to bring them off Immedeately — At 8 Jolly bote returned with Mr Peck and Mr Doneldson — was informed by them that they had been in sight of the Enimyes Camp that they were about three mils back of the hill

At 12 at night moderate and Clear — At 1 a fresh gale off the Land —

At 2 a heavy gale Round yards to the wind and Veered Cable — at 3 Let go starboard anchor —

At day light hard gales off the land and with Very warm flows and large quantyes of dust blown onboard — At 10 hard gales Veered twenty fathoms of both Cables hoisted in the Launch —

At 12 a hard gale of wind off the Land with Very warm flows and large Quantyes of dust blowing onboard Carpenters Employed in Caulking water ways — they being very [sic] —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 24 May 1805

[Tripoli] At night the Bashaw dispatched a boat with powder, musket balls and money for his troops, who were collecting to oppose the approach of his brother Hamet, the Ex-Bashaw. The eldest son of Hamet, was confined in the castle by order of the present Bashaw. The Bashaw was so much agitated at the news of the approach of his brother, that he this day declared, that if it was in his power now to make peace and give up the American prisoners, he would gladly do it, without the consideration of money. His funds were so low, that his steward run in debt for the supply of the kitchen. He gave his mamelukes and domesticks, and myself, but one meal per day. — The rich Turks in town took turns in supplying his few troops. He heartily repented for not accepting the terms of peace last offered by our country.

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 25 May 1805.

SIR! The *Vixen* came in here about an hour since from Tunis. The importance of the Communications which she brings induces me to dispatch her for the Coast of Tripoli immediately. I inclose you *Copy of the Copy* of a very interesting Communication to Colo: Lear from Mr Davis, the original of which is in the hands of Captain Smith. — The *Essex* sailed yesterday Morning for the station with a Letter resigning to you the Command of the Squadron, & conveying the Consul General, who I hope 'ere this has communicated his intentions to you; the substance of this day's intelligence will prove highly propitious to the great object of his Visit, and indeed every circumstance seems to conspire to make the present moment favorable for the attainment of an honorable advantageous & durable peace. — I beg leave to add my sincere Wishes for your

success, & to assure you that as far as my debilitated state will permit I shall continue to watch over such of our Concerns as may require prompt attention until we meet.

Inclosed is a Letter for Mr Davis which after perusal be pleased to seal. —

[NA. Sen. 9 B — B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron,
U. S. Navy

MALTA 25 May 1805.

SIR You are hereby directed to proceed immediately with the U. S. Brig *Vixen* under your Command, to the station off Tripoli and deliver the accompanying Letters to Capt: John Rodgers of the *Constitution* frigate whose Orders you will in future receive and obey as Commander in chief of the Squadron of the U. States in consequence of my resignation. In case of not falling in with the *Constitution*, you will deliver said Letters to the senior Officer on the Station, & receive his Instructions. —

The importance of the Service which is known to you, will point out sufficiently the necessity for Dispatch —

[NA. Sen. 9 B — B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from
Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 25th May 1805.

SIR After sending your Indents on shore you are directed to proceed immediately for Syracuse and there place your sick and wounded in the Hospital provided you obtain pratique if not you will endeavour with the assistance of Mr Dyson to charter some Vessel for their reception — This being done you will return to this Island and as your return as speedily as possible is a matter of great importance I am persuaded you will avoid all unnecessary delay

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac
Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 25 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with hard gales off the Land At 4 More Moderate the wind Veering to the West^d At 5 the wind shifted in a Squall from S W to W N W blowing Very heavy Veered on the starboard Cable and hove in the Larboard on[e] At ½ Past 5 nearly Calm Sent the Jolly bote on shore to see if Mr Eaton had any thing new from the Enemy. hove up the larb^d Anchor found the stock Very much bent ordered the forge up to straighten it At Sundown I see about an hundred of the Enemy on the Hill back of the Town — the Jolly bote returned nothing new from Mr Eaton —

At 8 Light airs Armourers straightening the anchor stock —

At 9 a strong breeze off the Land veered 70 fathoms Cable — fresh breezes off the Land At ½ Past 2 Am the wind shifted Very sudden from South^d to N W and blew hard Veered out the remainder of the Cable and Made the Ende fast to the Capstern on Deck A put on slip Buoys & got ready for slipping —

At day light more moderate — At ½ Past 8 a signal was made at the fort for Men to assist digging the entrenchment and building walls —

Sent a botes Crew on shore — At 12 light breezes from the West^d

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies,
Saturday, 25 May 1805

[Derne] The Sciroc wind blew in a gale from the south west all day. — So piercing was the heat that the white pine boards of our folding table and book coverings in our tents warped as if before a close fire. — The heated dust penetrated every thing through our garments; — and indeed seemed to choak the pores of the skin. — It had a singular effect on my wound, giving it the painful sensations of a fresh burn. — The skin, after perspiration became dry and parched and the lungs compressed and inflamed. — Water standing in tumblers in a few minutes became heated to such a degree as not to be borne in the hand —

and even stones, naturally cold, were so hot that the soldiers were obliged to suspend labor at the trenches.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 25 May 1805

This day at 8 o'clock A. M. we anchored in Malta harbour and quarantined for 2 days, Capt. Smith on shore at the quarantine ground and received dispatches and then returned on board. We fired a gun and loosed sails, weighed anchor and got under way, the wind blowing fresh into the harbour. Saw a schooner which we took to be an American. We then put about and stood in and came to anchor. We made a signal which was answered and found her to be the U. S. S. *Nautilus*. Capt. Smith and Capt. Dent went on shore at the quarantine ground, and Capt. Smith sent off word to be ready for weighing anchor as soon as he should come on board. Capt. Smith came on board soon after and Capt. Dent, who dined on board. The messenger put below. I sent on board the *Nautilus* 4 bbls Beef, 4 bbls Pork, 500 lbs Bread in 8 bags, and 1 Firkin Butter. At 12 o'clock at night we got underway and likewise the *Nautilus* who was bound for Syracuse, and we were bound to Tripoli with dispatches to Commodore Ro[d]gers.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, and Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS May 26th 1805 —

SIR I had the honor to accuse [sic] on the 23^d Instant the receipt of your dispatches by the U States Frigate *Constellation* and offered my opinion on the position we should take, & hold at all hazards — relative to the Vessels detained by the *Constitution* — On a recurrence to your communications, I found how much stress you justly laid on the preservation of the Peace, and particularly of what moment it was to avoid a rupture at this instant, when all our forces should be otherwise occupied — Two difficulties equally formidable presented themselves — Should the Vessel captured prove to be a Tunisian, notwithstanding the irregularity of her papers, the attempt to violate the blockade & & she still would be reclaimed by the Bey; and consequently the communication of having captured his vessels, would come particularly awkward from me, unless it was to offer an Apology for the same, should she be a Tripolina, with a Tunisian Rais, and we express any doubts of the facts, (as was implied in permitting the Crew to remain at the Lazaretto) an arrangement could readily have been made between the Vikil of Tripoli & Bey, and the vessel in such case, would be as strenuously defended as if really Tunisian property — (witness, the conduct of the Dey of Algiers to all the Christian Powers, during the Venetian War with Tunis) the difficulty was not in the defence of act, but in the manner in which it should be communicated — It was to support the right of Capture, make Known the firm intentions of the Commodore, demand that the blockade should be recognised — and avoid at the same time any language which might tend to produce immediate hostilities —

On my arrival at Tunis from on board the Frigate (the evening of the 23^d) enquiry was made relative to the vessel which took the passport for March 1804 — I found that she had returned from her Cruise sometime in May of the same year — That the Rais Ali Ben Amour, had left her, and the Command since given to the Rais Hassien Bon Ali — that she sailed from Monaster some time during the last Month with my Pasport bearing date April 6th 1805 (to wit for a Hebec of 10 Guns, 50 Men, Rais Hassien Bon Ali owned by Sidi Hadga Hassien Norra) and also, that the Tripoline Cruiser which was in Sousa in March last, corresponds exactly with the Vessel captured in regard to her construction, number of Guns, & Men — so that there was every reason to believe, your suspicions were well founded —

On the 24th sent a message to the Sapatapa, informing that I should wait on him at 9 OClock, as I had something of moment to Communicate (It being Friday, the day on which public business is not generally transacted) He received me in his own apartment; and after conversing sufficiently on indifferent subjects, I thus addressed him —

* * * * *

A recent act of outrage and Insolence on the part of a Tunisian Rais, has produced those Consequences, which call for a final decision of the points in

question, It has forced us to take those vigorous measures, which might have been avoided — but once taken we are never to recede from them — A Tunisian Rais, commanding a Hebec, with my Pasport having two Prizes, attempted to enter the Port of Tripoli on the 24 U1^o [April], acknowledged that he knew the Port to be blockaded; but that our force would not prevent him from making the attempt — The Hebec was in consequence taken, and with her Prizes sent to Malta for adjudication, on examination she proves to be the Tripolitan Corsair that was at Sousa; as the Hebec for which his Passport was given sailed from this place on the 13th U1^o Commanded by the Rais Hassien Ben Ali The circumstance to be particularly noticed is, that she was Captured as a Tunisian from the daring & Insolent attempt to violate the blockade, & had she have proved to be unequivocally Tunisian property, it was equally the fixed intention of the Commodore not to release her, without express orders to that effect, from his Government — Such a circumstance, could not have faild to produce the warmest reproaches from the Bey, & possibly a Declaration of War; but still these are evils that must enevitably arrive, unless the blockade be recognized by the Bey, & strict orders given to his Subjects to respect it — it only rests for me to add, that His Excellency the Beys recent menaces, have excited a just coldness in the breast of the Commodore, & a consequent discontent with me — If His Excell^y has causes of Complaint against my Government or pretensions on it, let them be stated, with a request that a decisive answer may be immediately given — or if those Complaints arise from any discontent with me, His Excellency has only to make it Known, & a speedy remedy will be found —

Sapatapa “I have listend with attention to all you have said, and acknowledge that most of your remarks are just, particularly those which relate to a reconcilement — You shall see, whether I will give to them, that force you request” * * * * *

[Here follows a voluminous account of Mr. Davis' diplomatic conversations and negotiations.]

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Charles L. Ridgely, U. S. Navy

CITADEL MESSINA 26 May 1805.

SIR! The Congress frigate Captain Decatur sailed from this place on the 6 of the present Month on which day I left the frigate & was confined in the Citadel of Messina; my confinement is not very close, having permission to walk thro' the Citadel two or three hours every day — The Governor had written to Palermo, to know what Tribunal was to take Cognizance of my Offence; (there being two Tribunals, the one civil, the other military) from Palermo they referred to Naples, & received an Answer Today, that the military Court will decide the affair. — M^r Broadbent intends Waiting on the Judge today, to know whether he will admit me to bail, & to expedite the business as much as possible. — I shall make use of everything in my power to get the affair settled as expeditiously as possible, but it is impossible to say when it will be settled, these Sicilians having a great deal of form in all their transactions. — With pleasure I inform you of the active part M^r Broadbent has taken in my affair, & it is to him I am indebted for the lenity I receive in my Confinement. —

I am in hopes to be able to leave Messina in the course of two or three Weeks, & will make all haste to put myself once more under your Command, and shall endeavor to make my Conduct for the future deserving of your Approbation. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA Sunday Evening
May 26, 1805, 8 oClock P. M.

Sir A few hours after the Departure of the Brig *Vizen* for the station off Tripoli, the *Ceres* Store Ship arriv'd here fr^m America. the importance of the Intelligence which she brings determines me to send a Sperronar express to the Squadron with Copies of the Dispatches from the Navy Department — I also transmit the Copy of a Letter from Consul Simpson at Tangier, which will inform you of the situation of our affairs with Morocco. — I have directed M^r Rodgers Midshipman, to proceed with these Letters and to use all possible Dispatch.

[NA. Sen. 9 B - B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 26 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes from the W N W and Pleasant weather —

At ½ Past 12 M^r Eaton Came off in the Launch — At ½ Past 1 sent the Launch on shore with 16 Men to work at the fort At 2 fresh breezes sent the Jolly bote on shore with M^r Eaton —

At sundown Launch bore off with the Men sent on shore to work — At 7 fresh breezes hoisted in the Launch At 12 at night fresh breezes and Clear — At daylight strong gales from the West^d Could not send a bote on shore — At ½ Past 11 more moderate hoisted out the launch and sent her on shore — At 12 fresh gales launch on shore

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 26 May 1805

[Off Tripoli since 11 May 1805.] At ½ past 5 [A. M.] discovered a sail to the Southward, Made sail in chase

At 8 Made the signal of the day to the Strange Sail at ½ past 8 spoke the *Essex*. Consul Leer and Capt. Barron came on board.

The *President* and *Essex* in company

At Meridian fresh breezes and pleasant Weather, Capt Rogers Colonel Lear & Capt Barron Left the ship and went on board the *Essex* the town of Tripoli bearing south 5 miles

Latitude Observed 33°00' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 26 May 1805

[Tripoli] Three frigates in sight. At about 11, A. M. the smallest came near in, and hoisted the banners of peace. The Bashaw asked his head men of the town, who were with him in his gallery, whether it was best to hoist his white flag. All except one, the charge de affairs for Algiers, declared in favour of it, and of making peace if possible. They expressed great contempt towards the Algerine consul for his advice, and said that whoever would advise the Bashaw not to hoist the white flag at such a critical moment must be his foe and not his friend. The Algerine soon disappeared and left the castle. The Spanish consul soon after came to the castle; and the Bashaw sent him in one of his handsome boats, with *Shous Hammad* to the frigate. They returned at evening with the joyful news of a prospect of peace. There was a visible change, from gloominess to joy, in the countenance of all the Turks.

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 26 May 1805

6 Saw a Sail bearing. S. W.

7 Saw a Strange Sail W ½ S. made all sail in chase.

8 Shortened Sail and hove too under the lea of the *Constitution* the U. S. Frigate *Essex* being in Company.

10 Made sail to keep company.

Tripoli S ½ E. 4 leagues.

Latitude Observed 33°1' N.

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

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT No. 8, at sea, lat. 37, N. lon, 16, 20, W.
May 27, 1805.

SIR — The day I sailed from Boston, (4th May) we had strong S. W. winds. In crossing the Gulph Stream, the wind blew hard from the N. N. W. — we did not, however, ship much water. On the 13th and 14th inst we experienced a

very heavy gale of wind from the N N W towards the close of which we had a succession of as heavy squalls as I have experienced for many years. Several times we bore up and scudded before the storm; the boat behaved well, and I pronounce her perfectly safe to cross the Atlantic. While scudding in the height in the gale, a sea struck and broached us to, owing to the carelessness of the man at helm. Our storm square sail was split, and blown to atoms, and our top sail yard, which we lashed on deck, was by the force of the sea broken into three pieces; we then set the storm foresail and made very good weather. With the wind a little free, we sail 8 miles per hour. I am with the greatest respect, your humble servant,

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[27 May 1805]

Certificate regarding Bernardo Somerville of Genoa

I certify that Bernardo Somerville native of Genoa a Private in Capt Selims comp^y of Art^y, was sent to the U. S. Hospital at this place, May 27th 1805, with a Gun shot wound in the Calf of his leg, which will render him incapable of getting his living by labour for some months.

E. CUTBUSH Surg; Hosp^l

SYRACUSE August 5th 1805.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA184.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 27 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes and Clear Launch on shore with men to work at fort At sundown Pleasant —

At 9 fired a gun for the Launch to come off[s] she having stayed longer than was Expected —

At 10 fort made a signal that they were apprehensive of an attack sent the Launch on shore to see what the alarm was — At 11 the Launch returned the officer was informed by Mr Eaton that they had received information from the Camp — that they were determined to attack the Town that Evening—Knowing that the guns of the Brig could do them no Injury in the night as we could not see the Enemy Consequently would be as likely to fire upon our friends as them At 12 all quiet excep^t the firing of the guards in town fired a 12 Pounder to alarm the Enemy should they be near —

At day light sent the Launch on shore with men to work — from day light till 12 moderate breezes botes employed Carrying on shore Provisions for the fort and men to assist them in ditching At 12 Jolly bote Came off bringing an arab that the guard had detected in Bringing a quantity of Silver Earrings and other ornaments from the Enemy to be distributed amongst the arab women of the Town To Try to gain them over to their Party —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 27 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 1 [P.M.] the *Essex* hoisted a flag of Truise And fired 2 guns, which was answerd from the Bashaws Castle.

At 2 discovered a Tripolitan boat A long side the *Essex*.

The *Essex* and *President* in company.

Latitude Observed 34°2' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 27 May 1805

[Tripoli] Both Turks and Christians were all anxiously looking out for the frigates. It was said that col. Lear had promised to come on shore this morning and that the Spanish consul was preparing a dinner for the gentlemen who were expected to come with him. We were all agitated alternately by hope and despair. The terraces and every eminence in town, were covered with people

of all classes and ages, who were looking for the wished for peace-maker. But not a frigate nor a sail hove in sight during the day.

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 27 May 1805

1. the *Constitution* made the signal to speak us Wore round and spoke her. Hove too. The *Essex* stood in towards the Town and hoisted a flag of Truce. Latitude Observed 33°35' North. Longitude Observed 14°8' E.

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

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

Constitution off TRIPOLI May 28 1805

(Received at Malta 2 June.)—

SIR: On the 26 instant by the *Essex* Captain Ja^r Barron, I had the Honor to receive your Letter bearing date 22^d Ins^t with the accompanying Letters resigning the Command of the U. States Squadron in these Seas into my hands — The task which your unavoidable Indisposition has consequently imposed on me is a Commission which I accept with a diffidence no less conspicuous than its consequence is repugnant to your Zeal & patriotism, and Sir while I commiserate your truly unpleasant situation, be assured that nothing will afford me more real satisfaction, than such restoration of your Health as will authorize your reassuming a Command which devolved on me by mere accident.

A few hours after the Arrival of the *Essex* here, she stretched close in shore and made the Signal indicative of her Mission, which was immediately answered by the Bashaw on his Castle in a manner expressive of his unfeigned approbation, & in an hour after the Spanish Consul came on board by the Bashaw's order to make the suitable arrangements with Colo: Lear, previous to the opening of the Negotiation, & to his going on shore, when from the favorable representation by the Spanish Consul of the Bashaw's propitious disposition to Peace, Colo: Lear resolved & had made arrangements for waiting on the Bashaw to commence his functions the next Morn^g, but the Weather has been so unsettled as to prevent further intercourse until this day —

MAY 29, 1805 — The arrival of the *Vixen* yesterday affords me the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Letter of the 25 instant with the accompanying Communications from M^r Eaton, M^r Davis & Captain Hull, & happily before Colo: Lear had landed or touched even on the Negotiation. M^r Davis' Commuⁿs contain information of importance & their timely Arrival will I sanguinely flatter myself, enable Colo: Lear (on whose Judgment I have the fullest Confidence) to assume an independence in the Negotiation which it is equally his own & his Country's honor & Interest to observe. From the relation by Captain Barron, & Col: Lear of your last Instructions to M^r Eaton, I conceive it unnecessary for me to say anything further on that subject, as he has no doubt evacuated Derne, & now on his Return in the *Argus* to Syracuse or Malta, & as Colo: Lear is of opinion with myself that M^r Davis' Communications do not require an immediate Answer, particularly as the Negotiation is already opened with Tripoli & personally with the Bashaw, so soon as the event, whatever it may be is known, I shall dispatch the *Vixen* to Malta to give you the Intelligence and if unfavorable, to Captain Barron to prepare our forces, to compel the Monster to a sense of reason—Although it is evident that the Bey of Tunis is afraid of the consequences of a War with the U. States, yet at this critical moment, I conceive it necessary that he should not be neglected, therefore as soon as one of the Vessels from this can be spared, I shall send her with advices to M^r Davis, corroborating & seconding the steps you have already taken with that Regency — As it is my determination to respect the lawful rights of that Gentleman, with as much delicacy, as I am resolved to pursue pacific measures no further than his Conduct will authorize. — A peace with this Regency will enable us to represent to him our opinion of his treachery in such language as he best understands.

MAY 30 — 1805. Yesterday the Spanish Consul returned on board again empowered by the Bashaw to negotiate a Peace, & altho' it appeared by his

Credentials that he was completely authorized to conclude a final Settlement of Differences with Col^o Lear previous to his going on shore, yet he did not think Col^o Lear's propositions admissible, & in consequence returned on shore last Evening to consult the Bashaw further on the business.

The Spanish Consul has this moment (10 A.M) return'd on board again, & says that the Bashaw is not satisfied with the propositions that have been made. — How things will turn out, is yet uncertain. — Captain Barron will be able to give you the particulars. —

[NA. Sen. 9 B-B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli May 28th 1805

SIR, The command of the U. States squadron in the Medeterranian having devolved on me, in consequence of the Indisposition of Commodore Barron, I have to request that in case any of the U. States Vessels arrive at your port, previous to my return, that you direct their Commanders to Provision their Vessels for a Ten Weeks cruize & proceed to Syracuse, at which place they will wait my further orders, — such Provisions as are not in the Public Stores at Syracuse & Malta, you will be pleased to purchase; so as not to detain the Vessels one hour on that account. — The provisions of my own Ship being Entirely Expended, and as I shall not be admissible to Prattique at Malta, I have to desire that you have such articles of the Enclosed requisition, in readiness to put on board by my return; which I am in hopes will not be longer than five or Six Days after this reaches you —

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

[28 May 1805]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Hamuda, Bey of Tunis

BASHAW BEY OF TUNIS

To ST SAMUEL BARRON, *Commodore of the Naval forces of the United States of America in the Mediterranean* —

SIR I take occasion to write the present to inform you, that on Friday last the 24th May Curr^t, arrived here express, the Frigate of your Nation, called the *Constellation*, Commanded by Cap^t Campbell together with a Brig of War of the same Nation, the Charge d'affairs for your Republic M^r George Davis, resident here gives me this information accompanied by complaints in your name —

That one of your Frigates Cruizing on the Seas before Tripolie, twice fell in with a Cruizing Hebec with two Neapolitan Prizes, taken by said Hebec, who pretended to be a Tunisian, but believing him to be a Tripolean, the Commander of said Frigate thought proper to take him—Consequently demands in your name, that effectual measures may be taken by me, to prevent in future such disorder, and to chastise the Authors of this Deceit, in granting illegal passports—Hearing such account I immediately gave for answer to the Charges d'affairs, that under such circumstances I highly disapprove of the conduct of a Tripolean attempting to cover himself under the name of Tunisean with a view to save himself, and not having succeeded I would not give ear to any instance that might be laid before me, nor claim them in any way from you — In the afternoon of the same day (Friday) I received letters from Malta, I understand & doubt not that the Hebec is truly a Tunisean, was fitted out at Monastiers by the Caido or Governor Haggi Hassen Nocera, and saild from thence in the beginning of April, commanded by a Rais Hassen Bn Aly —

Having still taken more exact & accurate Information, & convinced of the fact as above stated, I immediately sent for the said Charge d'affairs Davis, who I inform'd of all the particulars, I had learn'd, respecting the privateer, and advised him to write you instantly every circumstance, and inform you of the mistake, the Cap^t of the Frigate was under who took her — and that he would request you in my name to release immediately & send here, the Cruiser and the two Prizes, with the People my Subjects, for in this state of Peace in which we are, it is not tolerable that you should keep as Prisoners hostages or Slaves, Tunisian Subjects, my Vassals, who if they had committed any improprieties or Fault, it is to me alone I am their Prince & their Sovereign, it belongs to me to Judge and Chastize them in case of Default & improper conduct and to no other — With the utmost

surprize I then heard myself answerd, in a tone of hauteur by your Charge; that he was sent express by your order to signify to me, that you had every reason to consider the Cruiser, and her two Prizes, as good Prizes, and whether Tunisians or Tripolians they would not be given up, that if I did not desist, from this claim, and did not make known to my Subjects the Blockade of Tripoli & its Coast, he should immediately take his departure — Not knowing any urgent motives for coming to so precipitate & violent an extremity, not being informd of the unlimited power, you may have from your Government, with whom I Stipulated and made our Treaty, and who I can only know in difficulties that may unfortunately take place between the Two Nations, wishing on my part to maintain the undisturbed Peace which happily exists between us, not fearing a War whether it comes by Caprice or some pretext — but before permitting your Charge to take such a step, I thought proper to write you this letter, to advise you of my sentiments, and make known to you my disposition, and how far I am from infringing, or violating the faith of your Treaty — and to regulate my self according to your prompt answer which I expect, in case you are not persuaded of my Just reasons —

I have often made known to my Subjects the Blockade you kept at Tripoli, and have again lately ordered them to respect it, and doubt not to be obey'd — notwithstanding it behoves me to inform you that my Kingdom & my Limits to those of Tripoli extend as far as Goara, and that my Cruizers ought be exempted from the rigour of the Blockade, since you ought not to fear, that they carry either provisions or amunition, they do not approach that place but by stress of weather, want of Sails, Masts, Stores, or in pursuit of an enemy, or short of Provisions, at least in all such cases rather than let them enter Tripoli, would you not prefer assisting & providing them with such necessities thus shewing you, as I have always done how sincerely I am estranged, from that idea of Coolness towards your Nation which you have unjustly conceived — I now wait from you, the immediate expedition of the People you have Kept, whom I assure you, are my Subjects, and the Cruizer & the two Prizes, to be by me adjudged, and punished for their improper Conduct as also the fitter out — as all will be circumstantially explained to you by your Charge, in whose presence I will administred Justice — Waiting your immediate answer, wishing you happiness with esteem I salute you

HAMUDA BASSA BEY
Prince of the Princes of Tunis
the City well Guarded the abode
of happiness —

BRADA DI TUNIS
 28th May 1805 Year 1220

[P. S.] further to prove to you that the Hebec in question is truly a Tunisian & that seems the dispute, except the difference in the quantity of Guns, occasioned by the Person who arm'd Her, but notwithstanding (evidence just received) I shall know how to inflict proper justice, here are the same Passports of the resident Consuls which were intended for her, and being on Shore at Caasa, their happend a dispute among the Crew, which obligd the Rais to take a hasty departure from Monastiere, & leave behind him the Passports, which were on the road from Tunis to Monasteiere —

[LC. JRP, Let. Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 28th May 1805

SIR You are hereby directed to proceed with the U. S. Schooner *Nautilus* to the Coast of Tripoli & on falling in with the *Constitution* deliver the accompany^g Dispatches to Capt^t Rodgers, whose orders you will in future receive and Obey, the Command of the Squadron having devolved on that Officer in consequence of my resignation — In case of your not falling in with the *Constitution* you will deliver the Dispatches to the Senior Officer on the Station & receive his instructions

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with light breezes from the North^d & E^d Launch with a Crew on shore at work — Every thing quiet on shore se nothing of the Enemy —

Sent the Jolly bote along the shore to the Westward to sound to see how near we could go with safety in case the Enemy should attack us —

At sundown moderate all botes onboard Midnight light airs from the South^d & E^d At day light moderate sent men on shore to work at the battery At ½ Past 5 A M Some person was heard hailing the Brig to the East^d but could see nothing that had the appearance of a man on shore on looking along the water I discovered a man swimming for us — Sent the Jolly bote To take him up — on his coming onboard we found him to be a Neapolitan who had run from the Camp a companion of this one that Come to our Camp some days Past by him we gained information that the Camp had received a reinforcement of an Hundred men from Bengasa but the whole camp was destitute of powder and they were determined to hold them fast until supplies could arrive from Tripoly — At 6 hove up the Starboard anchor and let go the Larboard one —

At 10 M^r Eaton Came onboard bringing with him several of the Bashaws People At 12 fresh breezes from South^d & E^d with clear weather —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 28 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 5 [P. M.] Cap^t Rodgers came on board
Latitude Observed 33°25' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 28 May 1805

[Tripoli] All looking out again for our squadron. A brig hove in sight in the morning, which we all at first thought was the flag ship. On discovering it was a brig, a gloominess again appeared on every countenance. The Turks began to think that the frigate had gone to fetch the whole fleet, which they heard consisted of sixty sail of different sizes. They thought that the flag of truce was only a plan of the Americans, to find out the force of Tripoli, &c. But at sun set three frigates and a brig appeared, which revived our hopes. The Bashaw shewed the greatest anxiety for peace. He was sensible of the danger he was in from the lowness of his funds and the disaffection of his people.

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

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 28 May 1805

[Derne] I attacked and defeated a detached party of the enemy, of about sixty foot and a troop of horse, with only thirty five Americans and Greeks, including Officers. — M^r OBannon, Mann and Farquhar, and Cap. Constantino, were with me. —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 28 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] This day a fine breeze — we saw the land and ran close in along the land towards the Town. We made the land to the westward of the Town. At 1 o'clock P. M. saw 3 large sail which we soon came up with and found to be the Frigates *Constitution*, *Essex* and *President*. Capt. Smith went on board the *Constitution* and gave his dispatches to Capt. Ro[d]gers who was as I was informed, then Commodore. Lay under easy sail all night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Jamés Barron, U. S. Navy, in U. S. S. *Essex* ordered to U. S. Frigate *President*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli May 29th 1805

SIR Owing to the arrangements which have lately taken place in consequence of the truly painful indisposition of Commodore Barron, I have to desire that

you assume the Command of the U. States Frigate *President*, now before this Port, giving Capt^r Cox the Command of the *Essex*, at present under your Command; and proceed to Syracuse with all practicable dispatch, at which place you will remain until my return, unless a refractory conduct of the Bey of Tunis previous to my being able to reach Malta, may make your appearance in that quarter necessary. — In which case you will act as your prudence will suggest, in protecting the honor and Commerce of our Country until I join you. —

As the result of the negotiation with Tripoli is yet uncertain, on meeting with the *Congress*, *Argus*, *Nautilus*, *Enterprize* or *Hornet*; you will be pleased to direct their commanders to Water & Provision their Vessels ready for a Ten Weeks Cruize. — As I am ignorant of the Spicies and quantity of Provisions in Store at Syracuse & Malta, you will direct them to complete their requisitions between the two places and proceed with all practicable dispatch to the former and wait my further Orders.

As soon as the completion of our affairs here are clearly ascertained, I shall dispatch the *Vixen* to you with instructions relative to the Equipment of the Gun Boats, Brig *Franklin* &^r &^r —

On your arrival at Syracuse you will Provision and prepare the *President* in all respects as soon as possible for a Ten Weeks Cruize, to facilitate which, on your passage thence you will call at Malta and take in such articles of Provision to complete your requisition as are there in store. Commodore Barrons state of Health I have reason to expect, may induce him to change the climate of Malta for that of Scicily: In which case, I have to request that your attentions to his convenience, not only as his Brother, but as a duty from me *be such* in every respect as the nature of his unpleasant situation & delicate health demands. —

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off *Tripoli* May 29th 1805

SIR, The arrival of the *Vixen* yesterday affords me the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your Letter of the 25th Inst with the accompanying communications from Mr Eaton, Mr Davis, & Capt^r Hull; and happily before Coll^o Lear had landed or even touched on the negotiation. —

Mr Davis's Communications contain information of Importance, and their timely arrival will I sanguinely flatter myself, Enable Coll^o Lear (on whose judgement — I have the most perfect confidence) to assume an Independence in the negotiation, which it is equally his own and his Countrys honor & Interest to observe. —

From the relation by Cap^t Barron & Coll^o Lear of your last Instructions to Mr Eaton, I conceive it unnecessary for me to say any thing farther on the subject, as he no doubt has evacuated Derne and now on his return, in the *Argus*, to Syracuse or Malta; and as Coll^o Lear is of opinion with myself, that Mr Davis's communications do not require an Immediate answer, particularly as the negotiation is already opened with Tripoli, & personally with the Bashaw, — So soon as the Event, what ever it may be is known, I shall dispatch the *Vixen* to Malta to give you the Intelligence, and if unfavourable, to Cap^t Barron, to prepare our Forces to compel the monster to a sense of reason. —

Altho it is evident that the Bey of Tunis is afraid of the consequences of a War with the U. States, *Yet at this critical moment*, I conceive it necessary that he should not be neglected; therefore so soon as one of the Vessels from this, can be spared, I shall send her with advices to Mr Davis corroborating & seconding the steps you have already taken with that Regency: as it is my determination to respect the Lawful rights of that Gentleman with as much delicacy, as I am resolved to pursue pacific measures no further than his conduct will authorise. — A peace with this regency will enable us to represent to him our opinion of his treachery in such Language as he best understands.

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS May 29, 1805

SIR I have now the honor to transmit you (herewith enclosed) [26 May 1805] the result of my Conferences With the Beys Minister relative to the Captured Vessels before Tripoli —

His Excellency the Bey has never ceased to mention, and directs me, now to state, the indispensable necessity there is to accord Passports to Ambassadors or Officers of the Grand Signior passing to Tripoli on public affairs, and as a Copici Bashaw, will shortly pass from Algiers to Tunis & hence to Tripoli, he begs that my Passport may be respected, in this, and all like instances, he charges me to add, that a refusal, would force him into a War with his Master the Sublime Porte, or us — I have the honor to enclose you a letter from his Excellency the Bey, and wait with greatest impatience an answer to the dispatches forwarded by the U S Brig *Vixen* —

Be pleased to accept the assurances of the highest respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be

P S You will have the goodness to avoid mentioning my name in your answer to the Bey —

[LC. JRP, Let. Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Degen, Purviance & Company, U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn

LEGHORN 29th May 1805

Sir We had the honor of addressing you on the 13th Inst^l informing you of the arrival in our Roads of the U. States Ship *Congress*, Stephen Decatur jun^r Esq^r Commander, & that every exertion would be made to procure the articles required. We hinted to you that the Commission for Gun Powder being rather of a delicate nature in the actual political state of this Country, some management would be necessary, to get it executed without drawing the attention of Government or rather of the Powers which influences & in a manner directs its measures. — we therefore sent a confidential person to Portfenry's [or Portferry's] in the Island of Elba; the Garrisons of which are to our Knowledge well supplied with this ammunition, and by interest made with the heads of department have obtained permission to Ship nearly if not the entire quantity wanted, & Capt: Decatur proceeds thither in the course of the Day to take it on board. — For the reasons above mentioned it was impossible to compleat the business more expeditiously, nor would it have done for the *Congress* to go there till the negotiation was finally concluded. We have done every thing in our power for the service and hope, Sir, for your approbation. Capt. Decatur will inform you verbally that from the resources of the place we can furnish you with every thing that may be required for the use of the Squadron, but in the case of provisions, Naval Stores or Ammunition being wanted, we should request you to favour us with your Orders a Month before the departure of the Vessel destined to take them, we may then have every thing in a state of preparation & thus avoid delay.

For the repairs of any Vessels of the Squadron we have ample accomodations, & we believe they can be effected in a more workmanlike manner, more expeditiously & on more reasonable terms than in any port in the Mediterranean. — From the large exportation of Dollars by the American trade to the East Indies, this specie has become very scarce & high, and is with difficulty procured — under these circumstances Capt: Decatur did not esteem it advisable to have any purchased. —

The Schooner *Enterprize*, Lt Robinson has we understand, undergone a through repair at Venice; We have already paid his dfts on account of this object for fourteen thousand Pezzas; we expect by first post the bills for the remaining expenditure, which the agent informs us will amount all together to twenty four thousand Pezzas —

By the Brig *Two Brothers* which arrived to our address a few days since from Baltimore, we have Papers to the 28th March, some of which Capt: Decatur will hand over to you: — We are happy to learn from them that the Secretary of the Navy had given orders for the immediate equipment of Ten Gun boats which were to come out with the *John Adams* to reinforce the Squadron under your command, so as to arrive at Malta by the 1st July: — We therefore presume they may make their appearance soon after receipt of this. —

We beg you to accept our Cordial & sincere wishes for a brilliant & successful campaign.

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Charles Stewart,
U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Siren* GIBRALTAR BAY

May 29th 1805

SIR Inclosed you will receive a Copy of a Letter from Mr Jarvis at Lisbon informing me the Moorish Corsairs were in a state of readiness On receipt of which I proceeded immediately to the Westward and Cruised a few days off Larach with a view of exercising my Crew and shewing the *Siren* in that Quarter — I observed Two Frigates at that Port in an Ordinary State with Nothing but the lower Masts standing — Off Cape Trafalgar I boarded an American Ship (a short passage from Salem) from whom I learned the Frigate *John Adams* and Ten Gunboats were to leave the Chesapeak immediately to join the Squadron under your Command, I therefore after remaining a few days at Tangier, thought proper to come to this place and wait their Arrival — Since when the Ship *Ann* with stores for the Squadron has arrived and Confirms the information — I perceive with pleasure (by your letter to Mr Gavino) the recruited State of your Health & Spirit; I hope it will continue to do so that you may be enabled to meet with Vigour, the exertions which will be shortly required of you in the brilliant and (I trust) successful operations you are about to commence — I do not yet despair that we Shall be allowed to join you in time to add the Mite of exertion and ability we are capable of contributing (however small it may be) to the honor and Glory of our Country —

On my arrival last Fall on this Station owing to the Fever in the surrounding ports and at this place I was under the necessity of resorting to Algeiras for our necessary supplies, where, from the want of a Consul or Agent, we where subject to various impositions and many letters in the Course of my Communications and necessary Correspondence were Suppressed, mislaid and lost (the Renewal of the war between Great Britain and Spain, which makes it highly Politic and necessary we should have an Agent of some kind at that place to facilitate and secure our correspondence, as well as to furnish the necessary Supplies to our Vessels of War with facility and without Imposition) has induced me to appoint an Acting Navy Agent at that Place; accordingly I have appointed Mr Poral, who was strongly recommended by Mr Gavino, after making an acquaintance and in some degree experiencing his fitness; he is an elderly (but active) Gentleman, bears a good character, is I believe unconnected with the Privateersmen and is Master of the English and Spanish languages — This Appointment which I have taken the Liberty to make Pro-Tem — you will be pleased to Confirm or annul as to you may seem proper — Inclosed you will receive Copies of the Authority given him also a return of the State and condition of the Brig *Siren* which I have the Honor to command

In a letter from Mr Meade at Cadiz dated the 2^d of May he observes, "Our ministers are still at Madrid & nothing further has been done in the American affairs with this court".

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

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

DERNE 29th May 1805

[Thru 11 June 1805]

SIR, Since the departure of the *Nautilus* with my dispatches of the 17th the enemy have daily shewed themselves in a menacing posture near us but have not come to general action — Yesterday a detachment of about fifty or sixty of their foot, covered by a troop of horse, descended the mountain by a ravine, fell upon some of our arab families who were camped in the rear of the town, and drove off several cattle and camels — The Bashaw's people pursued and attacked them under the mountain, killed and wounded three of them and recovered their cattle — I marched out with Lieut O'Bannon, Mr Mann and Farquhar, and thirty rank and file, Americans and greeks, from the garrison, and took a ravine on the left with a view of cutting off their retreat — We fell in with them soon after ascending the mountain — They opposed to us a short resistance, but fled before a charge of bayonet — We pursued them within a short distance of their camp; killed their captain and five men; wounded a number and took two prisoners without receiving any injury ourselves — The camp beat to arms; mounted and moved towards us in a body; but did not come within musket shot — They could not ascertain our number, and apprehending that we were an advanced

party aiming to draw them into an ambuscade on disadvantageous ground, formed in order of battle and kept their post, while we retired down the mountain — The enemy swore vengeance, and resolved to execute it today — About nine in the morning they advanced their whole force and posted themselves on an eminence in fair view — Proper stations were taken on our part to receive them — They reconnoitred us a while; but, when orders were given to attack, their arabs mutinized and retrograded; and the Beys were compelled to follow with their Tripolitans —

JUNE 2^d

To day the enemy brought themselves to a resolution to attack — They had previously forced the arabs into oaths of fidelity by seizing and chaining hostages from their most considerable families; but their movements this day terminated exactly as on the 29th — The Beys attempted to force the Arabs forward — They resisted; and alledged, as on other similar occasions, that they were willing to fight an enemy of their own mode of warfare; but they could not resist the Americans, who fired enormous balls that carried away a man and his camel at once, or rushed on them with bayonets without giving them time to load their muskets —

Last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th ultimo, by which I learn that *The Reigning Bashaw of Tripoli has lately made overtures of peace, which the Consul General, Col^l Lear, has determined to meet, viewing the present moment propitious to such a step* — In consequence of which it seems contemplated that we should with-draw ourselves from this coast —

It was an event anticipated, in my letter of the first ultimo, that the reigning Bashaw would seize the moment, when he should apprehend himself seriously in danger from his brother, to rid himself of this rival by detaching from him our succour through overtures of peace: Facts establish the correctness of this conjecture. That the inhabitants of Tripoli are weary of the war is well ascertained: that they secretly desire the restoration of their legitimate sovereign, because they believe him peaceably inclined, transpires through various indubitable channels: and that the Moors and Arabs of the Kingdom, who form its intire population, are generally in a revolutionary state is equally true — Joseph Bashaw is not ignorant of these dispositions. As early as the month of January last he was, according to the Danish Consul, *Very attentive upon our transactions with his brother in Alexandria* — On the 19th ultimo late overtures had intimated to the Consul General his inclination towards a pacification — We had then been seventy six days from Alexandria — thirty five as far forward as Bomba, and twenty one in possession of this place. Of these movements and operations, intercepted letters by way of Mensurat and Bengazi prove to us, the enemy was not uninformed — It is now nineteen days since his forces were beaten on this gound; and since that detached parties supprized and routed: These are also events which cannot be easily concealed — It does not appear that the season has hitherto permitted any formidable display of our naval force before Tripoli — It cannot be unfair therefore to infer, that the pacific overtures of the reigning Bashaw are influenced in a great measure by apprehensions of his brother's approach — Yet it seems not to be admitted that we have any obligations towards Hamet Bashaw — But if such is the effect of the enemy's apprehensions from this quarter, who certainly knows how to compare the relative influence of the parties, the calculations we have formed of the ultimate result of an effectual co-operation should no longer seem *visionary* — I do believe it was in the contemplation of Government to have profited of this advantageous circumstance as instrumental to chastise a perfidious foe rather than to sacrifice a credulous friend. I know it was in the general wish, and indeed the expectation of our Country, that the enemy *should be chastised*. How far this wish and expectation will be satisfied from the arrangements now in operation time and events must determine — But I cannot, from any shape in which the subject can be viewed be persuaded that the manner of serving ourselves of Hamet Bashaw, and abandoning him, can be reconciled to those principles of honor and justice which, I know, actuate the national breast —

It seems enough to *cancel every pledge* that we have brought him back to the port from which he had been driven — It ought to be taken into consideration that this is no other than the port from whence he has always asked supplies; and that, consequently, setting him down here, just as he was, can render him no essential service; but that, to abandon here under actual circumstances where famine and the ravages of the enemy's forces have exhausted the resources of the province, and while those forces are still in our vicinity, cannot but leave him in a more hopeless situation than he left the place: And here is additional reason why

his means are not materially altered for the better — He was driven away on account of his intercourse with the enemies of his rival — He has been induced to return under an expectation of receiving aids from U.S. to prosecute his views of recovering his throne — I thought myself authorized, from the assurances given me by the Secretary of the Navy, to encourage him with the prospect of receiving those aids — and frequent expressions of your resolution to make an example of Tripoli the ensuing summer fortified me in the confidence that the exercise of my discretion here in the manner I have done, would eventually, if not directly assist the accomplishment of those objects — The resistance we met at this place is said to have discouraged the expectation formed of the co-operation in view — This resistance would undoubtedly have been less obstinate had not the vicinity of the enemy's camp in some measure inspired, or at least encouraged it — But it might have been expected that the Governor of Joseph Bashaw, who twenty months ago with forces from Tripoli drove Hamet Bashaw from the port and who still held possession, would oppose his return by all the means in his power.

Want of qualities essential in the Character of a commander and a Prince is stated as a *serious obstacle to the advancement of his cause* — We do not hitherto find that the enemy possesses those qualities in so eminent a degree as to justify a comparison to the prejudice of his rival — It must be admitted that the latter possesses the capacity of commanding respect and conciliating affection among his subjects — And I have lately had good reasons to correct the unfavorable opinion at one time entertained of his military enterprize; yet he is not a general: I never knew but one Turk who, I thought, deserved that character — I am not alone in the opinion, it is general among the gentlemen who have acted with me that Hamet Bashaw possesses talents sufficient to our purpose — As evidence of this every one of them is not only willing but solicitous to pursue the expedition —

With such aids as I have mentioned to be thought requisite we could at once break up the enemy's camp in our front, and open our way, without further considerable impediments, to the gates of Tripoli — The enemy is aware of this, and is endeavoring to out-general us — His camp is abroad; of course his defence is weakened at the capital. The total defeat of his forces here would be a fatal blow to his interests — To recal them would be to abandon the provinces of Derne and Bengazi — But to remove the enemy near him by pacification he may safely turn all his resources against his rival: and, when once relieved from this danger, we shall again undoubtedly have experience of his *respect to treaty* —

I am suspicious that the Spanish Consul has an influence in Joseph Bashaw's measures — If my recollection serves me, he was accused by our late Consul, Mr Cathcart, of advising the war — I recollect perfectly well hearing him assert, at Tunis, in December 1801, that *The Americans miscalculated if they thought of forcing a peace without paying for it.* National shame, perhaps interest, and individual pride engaged him to favor such an issue of the war: he is said to be the confidential man of the Bashaw —

I am afraid one important consideration has been overlooked in the arrangements lately adopted by Mr Lear — the danger of falling back to an irrecoverable distance in case of the failure of the negotiation commenced by him, and at the same time the abandonment of the advantageous grounds we hold here — it would certainly have a tendency to unite the kingdom of Tripoli against us, and possibly to encourage the whole coast of Barbary to aggression. Or should it transpire that the evacuation of this port had been recommended it would certainly have an unfavorable influence on the pending negotiation —

Another consideration is involved which cannot but wound the pride of military principles. We must strike the flag of our Country here in presence of an enemy who have not merited the triumph, and yield to them the honor of a victory which no encounter hitherto has given them a right to claim nor reason to expect; certainly they, and perhaps the world, will place an *injust construction* on this retreat: at any rate it is a retreat — and a retreat of Americans! If individual feeling were alone to be consulted in this situation it would prefer a manly defeat to this mode of safety: the consequences to the national character would be more honorable

The burthen of expence, which must accrue from pursuing the co-operation, seems an insurmountable obstacle — I am apprehensive that the ultimate expence of maintaining a peace with Joseph Bashaw will be more burthensome to the United States than that accruing from this co-operation: besides it is calculated that this expense will be re-embursed —

It is insinuated that the Consul General is opposed to this measure — It is possible that he may have better information from whence to form an opinion of

its issue than we who have thus far accompanied the expedition; but it is not probable: has he any Agency in the War?

I cannot but indulge the hope that additional instructions from Government will arrive in season to enable you to furnish the means of prosecuting the co-operation to effect, of chastising the temerity of our Enemy, and of preventing the melancholy and disagreeable events which present appearances threaten — You would weep, Sir, were you on the spot, to witness the unbounded confidence placed in the American character here, and to reflect that this confidence must shortly sink into contempt and immortal hatred; you would feel that this confidence at any price, should be carried through the Barbary regencies, at least to Tripoli, by the same means that it has been inspired here — But if no further aids come to our assistance and we are compelled to leave the place under its actual circumstances, humanity itself must weep: The whole city of Derne, together with numerous families of Arabs who attached themselves to Hamet Bashaw and who resisted Joseph's troops in expectation of succour from us, must be abandoned to their fate — havoc & slaughter will be the inevitable consequence — not a soul of them can escape the savage vengeance of the enemy. In proceeding therefore thus far and no farther, instead of lending aids to the unfortunate people, who we use as allies and of whose situation we are actually profiting to our own exclusive benefit, we involve them in destruction — Could I have apprehended this result of my exertions, certainly no consideration would have prevailed on me to have taken an agency in a tragedy so manifestly fraught with intrigue, so wounding to humane feelings, and, as I must view it, so degrading to our national honor —

It is impossible, though enjoined on me, to say any thing farther of the *Squadron co-operating with Hamet Bashaw* after having been officially informed that a negociation is opened with his brother without so far having considered his situation as to have agreed on a cessation of arms — The delusion is already carried too far — If it had not been our intention to support him or at least to save him, both honor and religion should have forbidden any encouragement to or use of him —

It is said some provisions will be attempted in his favor in our peace stipulation: this is however to be left to convenience — But before this provision be definitely arranged, if at all, and information of it received here, no armistice being agreed on, both himself and adherents may be cut in pieces by the enemy's army here, and by such of his own party as disappointment and rage will carry over to them —

Viewing the present posture of affairs therefore either as relative to our national honor and interests, or the situation of the Bashaw and people here, I consider it due to the confidence of Government and a bond imposed by all the injunctions of humanity to endeavor to hold this port till the last moment in hopes that some happy occurrence may take place to secure our own and at the same time to assist the interests of our friends — And I most devoutly pray Heaven that the blood of innocence may not stain the footsteps of us who have aimed only to fight the enemies of our Country —

JUNE 3^d

The enemy feinted another attack to day by sending a detachment on the back of the town, which was repelled with loss — Their object seemed to aim at ascertaining the disposition of the inhabitants of the place: These turned out to a man in view of them. Their main body halted at a safe distance; and, after some manoeuvring, retired to their camp — During the alarm a detachment from the garrison under command of Lieut O'Bannon passed through town: Every body, age & childhood, even women from their recluses, shouted — "Live the Americans —! Long live our friends & protectors!" — Hapless beings! If they could descry the reverse that probably awaits them how justly would their acclamations of confidence be turned to execrations!

JUNE 5th

This morning a spy, a religious Chief, whom I had employed to watch the enemy's motions, and who last night slept in their camp, reports that a courier arrived yesterday, eleven days from Tripoli, with dispatches from the reigning Bashaw to his Commander in Chief in this vicinity, stating his intentions of concluding a Peace with the United States, which he was resolved to carry into effect even if he sold his ward-robe — after which he should know how to dispose of his internal enemies — He enjoined it on his commander to hold his position before this town if possible till the issue of this project of peace should be known — The Mirabout chief added that the Beys had it in contemplation to propose an armistice to me: I shall meet such an overture, if it should be offered, until I receive further advice from Headquarters —

Eleven oclock. A. M. This morning came in two deserters from the enemy's camp, both levant Turks, Ismien & Mahamet, a choux and a cheriff, corresponding with the rank of Aid du camp & Ensign, who confirm the information before stated; and add that the Beys cannot prevail on their troops to attack this place under our batteries and guns of the shipping; but that they calculate on sacking the city the moment we evacuate our posts — These officers put themselves under the protection of the American flag, giving this reason for their preference that "They wished to get out of the kingdom of Tripoli, and thought this a favorable occasion —" They say Joseph Bashaw has about two hundred soldiers in Tripoli in whom he can place confidence, and three or four hundred others who are undisciplined and suspected — They declare that the people in general of the kingdom expect with solicitude and impatience the approach of Hamet Bashaw, as they think him a good man and are weary of the madness and violence of his brother —

5 Oclock P. M. This afternoon an Arabic Chief, Ab'd'el Selim, with a party of warriors came over to us — He brings a message from the principal Arab Chief at camp, that he will come over to the Bashaw with his cavalry, amounting to about one hundred and fifty, if he can have assurances that the Americans will not abandon him, in which case Joseph Bashaw would devour his family and lands — This Chief asserts that the Bey of Bengazi, who is with the camp, is well disposed towards us; & only waits the arrival of our supplies to declare himself — Be assured, Sir, we only want cash and a few marines to proceed to Tripoli, & to meet you in the citadel of that piratical kennel for the liberation of our captives — It would only occasion a delay of their release a few months — Their triumph will amply compensate this delay —

It is thought proper to dispatch the *Hornet* with these communications, and hold ground here until your answer can be received —

JUNE 9th

Day before yesterday Hadge Ismein Bey, the second in command of the enemy's army here, deserted with a few attendants and camels — took off the military chest — and entered the desert for upper Egypt — This defection is said to have been caused by his being charged with bad generalship in the affair of the 13th ult^o — He commanded the cavalry —

JUNE 11th

Yesterday morning the enemy, having received fresh re-enforcements of arabs, appeared in great numbers on the heights which overlook the town, and moved along the site of the mountain for the space of two or three miles apparently in search of some avenue to descend without being exposed to our cannon; but seemed irresolute: an accident brought on an engagement — The declivity of the mountain is a steep and uneven ledge of rocks with only one pass where cavalry can move down, and this about two miles and a half from the town — The plain below, bordering on the sea about one mile in depth, is calcareous rock and red earth, very broken; in many places of which the brig's brass twelves could take effect, in others impeded by ridges near the shore — About half way between the town and the pass of the mountain the Bashaw had posted a few cavalry to serve as videts — A detachment of the enemy of superior numbers descended the pass with a view of cutting off this post: but they were manfully resisted and repelled — Reenforcements of small parties joined and continued to join on one side and the other until about 2 Oclock when the action became general — We were little more than spectators of the scene — The *Argus*, as often as the enemy were uncovered from the ridges, galled them with her shot from her long twelves (the 24 lb carronades could not reach) And we occasionally brought one of our field pieces to bear on them from our advanced battery — But the fire of the *Hornet* was lost by reason of her being too near the shore, the high bluff of which covered the enemy — Captain Hull, who had the fairest opportunity of ascertaining it, judges there were five thousand men on the field — The engagement lasted four hours — Though frequently charged, the Bashaw lost not an inch of ground — At length the enemy gave way and were pursued quite to the pass of the mountain, where a regard to safety compelled many of them to quit their horses, which fell into the hands of our friends —

This action, though fought in the barbary manner, was conducted judiciously on the part of the Bashaw, and the victory was decidedly his — The number of his killed and wounded is between fifty and sixty; among the latter four of his principal officers — Some Arab women who came in from the enemy's camp this morning, say the Beys lost between forty and fifty killed and upwards of seventy wounded — If we could have furnished but two hundred bayonets to

assist a charge and cut the pass of the mountain, not a horse should have escaped — M^r OBannon was impatient to lead his marines and Greeks (about thirty in number) to the scene of action — This could not be done without leaving our post too defenseless in case of a reverse: besides, I confess, I had doubts whether the measures lately adopted by our commissioner of peace would justify me in acting offensively any longer in this quarter. Had the aids come forward seasonably which we hoped to receive here we might now have been at cape Mensurat in fifteen days more at Tripoli —

Head winds have detained the *Hornet* — & a gale last night took the *Argus* to sea: as soon as she returns Captain Evans will be dispatched to Headquarters —

I have communicated, some days since, such parts of the contents of your letter of the nineteenth ult^o as concern him to Hamet Bashaw — He answers, that, even with supplies, it would be fruitless for him to attempt to prosecute the war with his brother after you shall have withdrawn your Squadron from the coast — But without supplies he must be left in a most forlorn situation for he can command no resources here, nor can he place any faith in provisions which may be stipulated with his brother in his favor, except guaranteed by the United States — He emphatically says that *To abandon him here is not to cooperate with him, but with his rival!* He wishes us to take him off in case of a peace — I am extremely anxious to learn the issue of the negotiation —

William Eaton

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, and William Eaton, from Hamet Caramanli, Rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

FORT ENTERPRIZE [DERNE]

29 May 1805

Hamet Caramanly Bashaw's compliments, to Cap^t Hull & Gen^l Eaton, humbly praying that it may be convenient, to them & to their interest, to send the two Men on shore, that was last sent on board, — In earnest of which, he has hereunto affixed his Seal of Bashawship. —

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 May 1805

Commences with fresh gales from the South^d At 1/2 Past MD fort made a signal that the Enemy were advancing M^r Eaton went on shore —

At 1/2 Past 1 launch returned was inform^d that the alarm arose from a small party of the Enemy haveing Come down the hill to plunder the arabs but that they were beat off without getting any thing —

At Sundown fresh breezes from South^d Midnight light airs from South^d & E^d At day light fresh gales from South^d At 10 sent the Launch onshore with men to work at fort —

At 12 Moderate breezes from the South^d Men on shore at work —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] ½ past 4 [P.M.] colonel Lear came on board. 1/2 past 6 the town of Tripoli bore S W 1/2 S. 1/2 past 7 Colonel Lear left the ship

At Midnight calm and pleasant weather At 1/4 past 8 the *Essex* hoisted a flag of truce and stood in for the town of Tripoli soon after it was answered on shore 1/4 past 11 the Spanish Consul came on board from Tripoli 1/2 past 11 the Spanish Consul Left the ship

Latitude Observed 32°56' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 29 May 1805

[Tripoli] Three frigates and a brig bore down upon the town and displayed the ensigns and signals of peace, which were immediately answered from the castle. The Spanish consul, *Fajah* [Leon Farfara] the Jew and several Turks

went on board, and did not return until late at night, when it was reported that negotiations for peace were going on rapidly.

[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, Wednesday, 29 May 1805

6 oclock p. m. A Mirabout (saint) who had experienced some charities from me — now from the enemy, states that two women, one at camp and the other in town, have engaged to take me off by poison — and that the commander in chief of the enemy has already made them large presents, among other things a diamond ring, brilliant solitaire, in anticipation of this Service. The Saint cautioned me against accepting any presents of pastry cooking, preserves, or fruit, from any persons of the town.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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, Wednesday, 29 May 1805

1 The *Constitution* made Signal 254

A Strange sail W N W. which proved to be the U. S. Brig *Vixen*

8 [A.M.] the U S Frigate *Essex* with Commodore Rodgers & Col^o Lear on board stood in for the town and hoisted the white flag which was immediately answered by the Bashaw.

Noon The Town of Tripoli bore S E 1/2 E. 2 leagues distant

Latitude Observed 32°59' N.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*. Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 May 1805

[Tripoli] This morning stood close in and the *Essex* fired 2 guns and hoisted a flag of Truce. They did the same at the Bashaw's castle and immediately sent a boat off to the *Essex*. She stayed along side the *Essex* about 2 hours and then went alongside the *Constitution*, at which time Commodore Ro[d]gers hoisted his broad pendant. The boat remained astern of him all day which made us all suspect that they were negotiating a Peace or laying the foundation for one. We did not arrive abreast of the Town until after sun setting. This day Capt. Barron and Capt. Coxe exchanged ships—Capt. Barron on board the *President* and Capt. Coxe on board the *Essex*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Off Tripoli May 30th 1805

SIR, Yesterday the Spanish Consul returned on board again Empower'd by the Bashaw, to negotiate a Peace; and altho it appeared by his Credentials that he was completely authorised to conclude a final settlement of the differences, with Col^o Lear previous to his going on shore, yet he did not think Col^o Lear's propositions admissable & in consequence returned on shore last Evening to consult the Bashaw further on the Business —

The Spanish Consul has this moment (10 AM.) returned on board again & says that the Bashaw is not satisfied with the propositions that have been made — how things will turn out is yet uncertain — Cap^t Barron will be able to give you the particulars. —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ON BOARD THE U. S. F^t *Constitution*

Off Tripoli May 30th 1805

SIR As Capt^a Rodgers writes to you fully by this opportunity, and Capt^a [James] Barron will be able to give you further details, it is only necessary for me

to say, that on my first interview with the Spanish Consul, on behalf of the Bashaw, I told him that the Propositions of the Bashaw contained in his (the Sp Consul's) letter to me, were totally inadmissable, and if he intended to adhere to any thing like them, the Business must end here. He assured me that they would not be adhered to, and that he would come on board again the next day when I could go on shore with him, to which I consented. The weather prevented further communication till yesterday Morn^g, when he came on board with a formal power from the Bashaw to make with me all the outlines of the arrangement on board; but we differed very much in our opinions on the Subject, and I finally gave him the enclosed proposal, with which he went on shore, assuring him that I should not deviate from what I had then Written. — He has now returned on board saying that the Sum was not enough; but I have silenced him on that head by saying that no alteration could be made, and every thing now lay with the Bashaw. Finding I was not to be moved he requested that he might send the boat on which he came on board, on Shore with a letter from him, while he remained on board, which has been granted, and this evening I presume the business will be determined.

I hope your health is mending and I flatter myself that the termination of the Business here will be of more service by Relieving your mind from anxiety, than all the Medicine of the Physicians.

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

[30 May 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Leon Farfara, Tripoli

EXCELLENCY — Being disturbed yesterday by the sea, I was unable to have the honor of a conference with Your Excellency, and fearing lest the same thing happen to-day by going on board, I again find, to my regret, that I am deprived of that pleasure. I have, however, communicated to Cavaliere de Souza all that I have been able to find out.

I can assure you that no more favorable occasion than this could be found for ending the disputes, in view of the inclination shown by His Highness the Bashaw to terminate them under conditions agreeable to both parties.

I hope, therefore, that kindness will lead you to do everything in your power to confer freedom upon your compatriots.

In the meantime, I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,

TRIPOLI, 30 May 1805

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR 30th May 1805

DEAR SIR I wrote the 13th Inst by the Victualling ship *Ceres*, & the 14th & 22^d D^o P^r an Eng^t Convoy for Malta when arriv'd Rec^d of yours 11th & 21st ult^o since when have none of yours. — On the 21st arrived the *Ann* store ship from Baltimore with Provisions &c^t for your squadron I have taken out of the former p^r note att foot for the *Siren*, as had none in store, or could be just now purchased so that the *Ann* Cap. Sil^o Smith takes up the remainder as p^r Inv^o & Bill Lading with Charterparty sent you by Hon^l Sec^y of the Navy, and as I am informed that Cyracuse is the place of Rondevous for your Preparations against Tripoly, have order'd Cap: Smith to proceed there to the adress of our Navy Agent. —

The U. S. Brig *Siren* Cap^t Stewart has been sevral times at Alguesiras and I am sorry to find no proper Person is appointed there to assist our state Vessels or others, altho I have represented it to Consul Isnardy of Cadiz being in his Jurisdiction. I gave Cap^t Stewart a Letter of entrodution to my friend there Mr Peter Porrall, who speaks, Reads & writes English, and Cap^t Stewart finding him a fitt and intelligent Person for transacting our business, besides a Person is much wanted there to receive and forward our letters in those times as they frequently come from the U. S. by the way of Cadiz, we have now an Instance of the necessity, the Ship *President* having gone past for Cadiz without calling here with your Box containing Dispatches for Gov^t & Letters for Consul Simpson Cap^t Stewart as well as myself wherefore Cap^t Stewart has appointed said Mr Porrall to act as our Navy Agent at Alguesiras untill have your approbation, which doubt not you will confirm and see [?] same to hand it to Mr Porrall. Our

Comm^{rs} of Merchant Vessels that are detain'd come over often to me to call for assistance, as no fit Person is there to defend and attend them. — I have wrote M^r Meade of Cadiz to demand the Box of Letters on board the *President* & requested him to open same and forward your Dispatches to the Hon^l Sec^y of the Navy with all others for the U. S. those for Consul Simpson Capⁿ Stewart & mine to be sent me—

I have now before me your fav^r of 30th ult^o with Duplicates of 10th & 21st d^o the accompanying ones for the Hon^l Sec^y of the Navy will be forwarded by first Conveyance observing they are duplicates of those p^r the *President* not yet come to hand. I note what you say of the two Tripolin Cruisers w^h got out. Your Letter for Cap^t Stewart is Delivrd being now in Port for supplies.

* * * * *

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Jacob Crowninshield from George W. Erving, U. S. Consul, London, England

LONDON May 30th 1805

SIR Referring to my letter of April y^e 28th to M^r Smith accompanying two Swords purchased here by order of the Government, as Presents from Congress to Lieu^t Sterritt, and Captain Decateur, which were sent under the care of M^r Ryland Randolph of Virginia, I have now the honor to incluse to you the receipt of the manufacturer for 87.3.0 Sterling being the amount of the Bill transmitted in the Letter referred to. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

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

NAV DEP^t 30 May 1805

The Brig building under your agency is called the *Hornet*

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 30 May 1805

The Brig now Building at the Navy Yard Washington is called the *Wasp*.

NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Peter S. Ogilvie, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 7 —

New York May 30th 1805

Sir, I have the honor to transmit for your information, the following account of my transactions since the 14th Inst:—

On that day I got under way in company with the U. S. Ship *Jn^o Adams* & Gun Boats N^{os} 3 & 6 to proceed to the Mediterranean—we kept in company that day & the next, but on the 16th it came on to blow very fresh in the evening, from E. N. E. — sent down topsail & lower yards, but carrying all other sail to keep up with the Frigate — at 11 we lost sight of the Frigate & Gun Boats owing to its being excessively thick & foggy — next morning (& for three days afterwards) the fog continued — no sail in sight & a high sea running — We now discovered that in consequence of our carrying a press of sail to keep up with the ship, we had sprung our Mast, & found it split from the heel to the partners — I immediately had two strong wouplings clapped on below, & an Iron band above the partners, hoping it would be sufficient to prevent its going farther — but on the 21st in Lat: 37°17' Long: 65 — I found the Mast to be so weak, & work'd so much, (the split having now got five feet above the Deck) I was induced to believe that should we get into a heavy sea, we would inevitably lose it — my only alternative now, was to return, as I thought the consequences might be much worse, were we to be dismasted in the middle of the Ocean —

I cannot express to you Sir, my mortification at the unfortunate accident, which has thus, in some measure, defeated your, & I assure you my wish to join the Squadron as early as possible, but I trust I shall yet be there in time to participate in the glory which I am confident our little Navy will acquire this summer against its enemies — I assure you nothing shall be wanting on my part to forward her

refitting; & by the time I can have the honor of hearing from you, I shall be again ready for Sea —

N^o 7 is a very fine Vessel, & capable of going to any part of the world, she sails well, holds a good wind, is very stiff & an excellent Sea Boat —

The other Gun Boats I have reason to believe were separated at the same time with myself, as they were still farther from the Ship when I lost sight of her, but there is no doubt of their making their way across in safety —

From the time I determined to return, we experienced nothing but head winds & calms, & from the weakness of the Mast, we were obliged to be very tender in carrying sail — indeed, had not the Mast been made of a piece of sorry *white* Pine, it never would have been sprung with the sail we were then carrying on it —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 30 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with light winds and Vary able Sixteen men onshore at work at the fort — At 2 P M sighted larboard anchor found the stock broke run in shore about one Cables length and let go starboard anchor —

At 3 M^r Eaton Came onboard at 4 he went onshore —

At 1/2 Past 4 P M the wind shifted suden from S W to N W and blew very fresh —

At sundown fresh breazes from West^d Midnight moderate and clear weather —

At day light sent the launch on shore to Carry the Provisions to the fort —

At 8 sent 18 men on shore to work — At 1/2 Past 10 saw a sail in the offing which we soon discoverd to be the U S sloop *Hornet* fired a gun as a signal to the fort for Discovering her —

Sent the launch on shore to bring off M^r E. on the People of the towns discovering the Sloop they Came down to the fort to se M^r E where they remained untill she anchored constantly firing their muskets and wriding about which is customary with the arabs when they hear good news or any thing happens Pleasing to them —

At 12 moderate wind from North^d *Hornet* in sight

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 30 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 8 [A. M.] the *Vixen* hoisted a flag of truce and stood in for the town of Tripoli

At 1/2 past 9 the town of Tripoli bore South distance $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Latitude Observed 32°56' 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, Thursday, 30 May 1805

4 PM Capt Barron came on board and took charge of the Ship Capt Cox went to the *Essex*.

7 Capt Barron went on board the *Constitution*

10 Capt Barron returned —

11 *Constitution* made signal to speak us Capt Barron went on board.

Latitude Observed 33°00'.

[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, 30 May 1805

Off Tripoli. This morning we went within half pistol shot of their batteries and hove to, having our white flag hoisted. The Bashaw had his also hoisted on his castle. We lay there until the Spanish Consul came off in his boat attended by a number of Turkish Chiefs with a present of fruit for Commodore Ro[d]gers. They remained on board the *Constitution* all day and night, the wind

blowing too fresh to go on shore in an open boat. Peace expected. The *President* gone in port.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 31 May 1805

SIR: Pursuant to what is stated in my Letter of 22 inst, officially communicating my resignation of the Command of the U. S. Squadron into your hands, I have the Honor to hand you herewith, Copies of all my Instructions, Orders & authorities from the Navy Department, agreeably to the subjoined list — You will have the goodness to acknowledge their Receipt specifically — Should you require any further explanation, or any extracts from my Correspondence that may throw light upon subjects connected with the important trust which has devolved on you, I beg leave to mention that they will be furnished with cheerfulness & alacrity, and to assure you that as far as my debilitated state will permit, you may count on my ready assistance & Cooperation, in completing every necessary arrangement. —

[NA. Sen 9 B — B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

[31 May 1805]

Negotiation concerning exchange of Prisoners

If his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli will send within two days from the date hereof on board the Squadron of the United States now laying off the harbour of Tripoli All the Citizens of the United States in his power, I engage, on behalf of the said United States, to give him the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and to have delivered up to him all the Subjects of Tripoli now in the possession of the United States, and to enter into a treaty with him founded upon principles mutually beneficial to both nations —

Given under my hand on board the United States Frigate *Constitution* near the harbour of Tripoli this thirty first day of May 1805

TOBIAS LEAR.

*Commissioner for negotiating a treaty of peace Between
the U. S. and the Bashaw of Tripoli —*

To His Excellency

DON GERANDO JOSEPH DE SOUZA Consul of Spain &

Commissioner on behalf of

His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli —

In confirmation of the within proposition I again declare that when all the Americans now in the power of His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli, shall be sent on board the American Squadron now off Tripoli, the within shall be fully complied with, provided said Americans be sent on board said squadron before Sun set tomorrow, if the weather permits of their being sent off —

Given under my hand on board the U. S. Frigate *Constitution* off Tripoli this thirty first day of May 1805

TOBIAS LEAR.

*Commissioner on behalf of the U. S. for negotiating a peace
with His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli —*

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

[31 May 1805]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, from R. W. Meade, Cadiz, Spain

DR SIR I wrote you the other day under cover of our Consul Kirkpatrick, since when I have received your esteemed favor of the 15th Inst via Algeziras — I now hand you several letters for you which came inclosed in a Box directed for Mr Gavino, and which I opened by his directions. I hope they may contain pleasing intelligence from your friends, tho' I fear they are a little ancient from the rout they have taken — I hand you annexed copy of a *Private and Confidential* letter I received yesterday from the Minister at Madrid, by which you will perceive the state of things between our Countries, nothing however hostile will be openly

committed until Congress are Called together by the President, when I *suppose* we may *really* expect something will be done —

The Privateers both here and at Algeziras have commenced their system of Capturing and I believe attempt to take every American bound for Gibraltar — How far Commodore Barron may conceive himself authorized to spare a ship for this station I cannot say, but I really think we ought to have two Ships here, one off Algeziras and one off this Port — It would effectually check the rascals —

I shall be happy at all times to hear of your Welfare and to be advised of what is going on —

CADIZ. 31th May 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 31 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes from West^d Mr Eaton Came onboard — At 1 P M Lieut^s Evens Came onboard by whom I received dispatches from the Commodore —

At 6 in the Evening sent the launch on shore with Mr Eaton —

At Sundown moderate gave orders to Mr Evens to have every thing in readiness to deliver some of the Provisions At day light in the morning — from sundown to day light moderate breezes from the North^d but too much sea to take Provisions out of the *Hornet*

At day light sent the launch for Provisions At 8 AM a signal was made at the for[t] that the Enemy were advancing — got under way and run close in with the fort to be in readiness for them the *Hornet* got under way and stood c[lose] in with the shore to the East^d of the fort —

at ½ Past 8 bote Came from shore by which I was informd that the Enemy had retreated sent the launch for Provisions —

Kept her Constantly going for Provisions from sloop and water from shore Every bodys Employed in making Preparations to Carry into Effect the Commodores orders — 12 Mod^s fine weather, Wind from the N

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 31 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 5 [P. M.] the Spanish Consul came on board At 7 close reefed the top sails the town of Tripoli bearing S B E ½ E distance 1 Mile

At Midnight Light breezes and pleasant weather. At 7 turn'd the reefs out of the top sails. ¼ past 7 the Spanish Consul Left the ship At 8 sent up the skysail mast At 9 discoverd a sail off [f] the Lee beam Made the signal to the *Essex* to chace W S W. the strange sail proved to be the *Nautilus* The *President* *Essex* *Vixen* and *Nautilus* in company.

Latitude Observed 32°50' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 31 May 1805

[Tripoli] The Spanish consul and *Shous Hammad* went on board the commodore, and returned at night. The Bashaw sent me to inform captain Bainbridge, that peace was agreed on, which I did to the great joy of the officers.

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 31 May 1805

2 Capt Barron came on board, Tripoli bearing S B E ½ E. 6 Miles, parted company with the Squadron —

Latitude Observed 33°40' N. Longitude Observed 12°59' E.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 31 May 1805

[Tripoli] This day pleasant with light winds. About 8 this morning the boat came from the *Constitution* with the Spanish Consul. Commodore Rodgers spoke Capt. Smith and desired he would take the boat in tow and take her in and wait until she was ready to come out, and then tow her out to him, observing at the same time that this time going in would decide the business. Arrived on our cruising ground this morning the U. S. Sch. *Nautilus* from Malta. The boat came again with the Spanish Consul at 1 o'clock P. M. We then made sail and stood off to the *Constitution*. When we came up with her Capt. Smith went on board with the Spanish Consul and remained until after sun set.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Captain Edward Preble,
U. S. Navy

BOSTON June 1805

DR SIR I send you three sketches of attacks on Tripoly by our Squadron in August last, perhaps they may be of some service to the person who cuts the medal.

Please to inform me when it is probable the medal will be finished and what will be the expence of striking a few in Copper,

I have a painting of the first attack six feet long by 4 wide it is the only one I have at present, but it shall be sent to you if the engraver wishes it. I however presume the sketches will answer his purpose.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

[June 1805]

To Brigadier General Henry Dearborn, U. S. Army, Collector of the Port of Boston,
Mass. from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

NOVEMBER 22, 1822.

DEAR GENERAL, — In overhauling my Books and Papers I cannot find the Journal I kept in Prison at Tripoli. I am under the impression that you returned it to me — and that I lent it to someone to read but I have so faint a recollection of it that I cannot be positive, or to whom — if you should not have it — I hope you'll do me the favor to enquire of David Forhan and Mr Jas Tilon (?) —

[Haverford College.]

[1 June 1805]

To Minister of Foreign Affairs to Bashaw of Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S.
Consul General, Algiers

Whereas Captain Bainbridge, late of the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, has been permitted by the Bashaw of Tripoli, to come on board the United States Frigate *Constitution* now off Tripoli, and has given information to me that the Bashaw is desirous of a peace with the United States of America; and willing to release the Americans now in his power upon the terms mentioned in my proposal of the 30th of May; yet he is desirous of having a treaty of peace between the said United States and himself made and agreed upon by the parties, before he delivers said Americans on board the Squadron now off Tripoli, and said Captain Bainbridge declaring that the Americans will not be given up before such treaty be made, I agree to make such treaty on behalf of the said United States, provided the said Bashaw shall send on board the United States Frigate *Constitution* a proper Character, duly authorized on his part, for negotiating said treaty, upon the completion of which and its acceptance by both parties, All the Americans now in the possession of the Bashaw of Tripoli shall be delivered up, agreeably to my proposition on the 30th of May Aforesaid, —

Given under my hand on board the U. States Frigate *Constitution* off Tripoli,
this first day of June 1805

TOBIAS LEAR. —

Commissioner on behalf of the U. States for
negotiating a peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli

TO SIDI MUHAMED DGHIES
Minister of Foreign affairs
to His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

[1 June 1805?]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli, from Sidi Yusuf Caramanli, Bashaw of Tripoli

TRANSLATION OF THE TESQUERI

PRAISE BE TO GOD.

To our Friend, in whom we have full confidence, Nissen, Danish Consul, residing in our Town, whom we have authorized to conclude Peace between us and the Americans and given full authority in consequence to speak of everything that concerns our advantage and in our name, having renounced the other Mediator in whom we have found some faults.

At Tripoli, the 3rd [illegible] [1 June 1805?] 1220

By order SIDI YUSOUF CARAMANLI.

[Translator's Note. The phrase: "in whom we have full confidence" is a rendering of a somewhat obscure French translation of some Arabic meaning. It could also be rendered: "devoted to us in the opinion of all", which would be more literal, if that is what the Arabic intended to convey. Due to the uncertain meaning of the words, the translator is unable to certify that the above renderings are correct or approximately so. The French reads: attaché & nous de tout jugement.]

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

[1 June 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

DEAR SIR This will be handed you by Nicholas, C, Nissen Esqr, His Danish Majestys Consul, who in conformity to yours and my own wishes goes on board the *Constitution* on the buisness depending — I recommend Consul Nissen to you, as my particular friend and the freind of the American Citizens prisoners here — I shall only add that we prisoners hopes through you to obtain a speedy liberation

Saturday night 12 OClock

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

ANCONA June 1st 1805

DEAR SIR, I arrived here the 30th Ult^o from Venice. I immediately waited on the Governor open'd my business met a friendly reception & put the two Barks in the Carpenters hands to fortify for heavy Guns, this compleatly aranged & not finding boats to purchase here to my mind I shoved off for Senegala a place twenty Miles from here & were they are built of every discription. I met Success put four in hands & return'd this evening. — to Ancona, its now 12 O Clock. I shall go on board, get under way for Trieste settle my accounts there, take under convoy a Brig belonging to Philad^a call at this place, pick up the Boats & on the Wings of Anxiety and dispatch fly to you. — I cou'd line the Coast of Tripoli with Gun Boats from this place & I have the satisfaction to say I meet warm friends in every port the Governor here is very clever & gives me full authority to proceed as I please. — The little fleet from here will consist of 5 Boats of one 24 ea. — & 2 of 4-24 ea and all to be prepar'd for to receive the Guns by this Day Week. —

I am well aware that I am late, but this is not my fault, if Cap. B had come over here. (& I am astonish'd he did not think of it) he might have done what he pleased. — I hope my proceeding will meet your approbation

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

Copy

U. S. BRIG *Siren* June 1st 1805

DEAR SIR Since my last respects to you the American Ship *Ann* has arrived from Baltimore, with Provisions, Amunition and Stores for the use of the Squadron, under the Command of Commodore Barron — By the last advices from Commodore Barron, there appears to be considerable risque in American vessels passing up the Mediterranean without being protected by some armed force in Conse-

quence of two of the Enemy's Corsairs having eluded the Blockade of Tripoli during the bad weather — Considering the great importance the Amunition and other Articles Contained in the Store Ship, will be to the Squadron in our operations against Tripoli and the evil arising to the United States, should the *Ann* unfortunately fall into the Enemy's hands, I have in consequence thereof, thought proper to Come to Tangier, for the purpose of knowing whether the situation of our Affairs will admit of the *Siren's* proceeding with the *Ann* as Convoy and if you coincide with me in opinion, that it is of importance she should be protected to Malta under the existing Circumstances and think the *Siren* can be spared for that purpose without great injury to our affairs in this Quarter —

Commodore Barron writes me under date of the 30th April (he not having received any of our letters) that he is apprehensive our Affairs in this Quarter are not all right by my remaining on this Station and, observes "his wishes respecting the *Siren* were fully express'd in his letter of the 6th March" — He is recovering his Health and Strength fast and writes in good Spirits —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

[1 June 1805]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from John Stinson, Master of American ship *Huntress*

LONDON August 20th 1805

SIR on my arrival at Liverpool, I wrote for the information of government, giving a Statement of the capture of the Ship *huntress* (laden with government Stores) on my arrival here, Mr Lyman inform'd me he had not wrote induc'd me to forward this least the first should miscarry. On June the first Lat^d 36.20 N. Long^d 74.50 I was brought too by a Spanish Schooner Privateer call'd *La maria* Comand'd by Antonio Lobo from Porto Rico. (the reason, Lobo gave for detaining the Ship was her being bound for a British port and not having a Spanish passport) After robbing the Ship of ten barrels bread, One barrel tar and Sundry other articles Took all my crew out except the cabin boy, put a Prize master and eleven Spaniards on board and ordered the Ship for Porto Rico — on June 9th in Sight of Bermudas was retaken by two English Guineamen after taking the Spaniards out Put a prize master and crew on board and order'd the Ship for Liverpool Where She arriv'd 16th ult much damag'd. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1805.]

[1 June 1805]

To Caesar A. Rodney, Attorney General of the United States from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 7 March 1808.

On the 18 day of May 1805 the Department chartered the Ship *Huntress* to proceed with a Cargo of naval Stores from this place to Malta & Syracuse— She soon after proceeded to Sea on this voyage — was captured on the 1st June by a spanish armed Vessel, recaptured on the 9th by a British armed Vessel & sent to Liverpool where she arrived on the 16th July 1805. — She was there libelled in the high Court of Admiralty by the recaptors for salvage, & decreed to be restored upon payment of the recaptors costs, 12 Sept^r 1805 — Her Cargo was then landed in England in consequence of the unauthorized interposition of the American Consul at London.

By the Charterparty you will perceive that 28 lay days exclusive of Sundays were allowed the Department at Malta & Syracuse.

The freight in this case, had the cargo have been delivered at Malta & Syracuse agreeably to the Charterparty would have amounted to \$8472:95

The owners of the <i>Huntress</i> received at this place on account of the freight prior to the Sailing of the Vessel.....	6472:95
and our Consul at London paid without any authority from this Department on their account " "	
	2444 44

So that the owners have received.....	\$8917. 39
which is \$444:44; more than they would have been entitled to receive had the cargo have been landed agreeably to the Charterparty at Malta or Syracuse.	

The owners however allege that the original capture of the *Huntress* proceeded from the neglect of the Government to furnish the Vessel with proper Documents for the voyage, & that therefore their claim for detention &c of the Vessel is reasonable & ought to be allowed — The proper Documents referred to in their petition mean, it appears by the petition; “a Certificate from the Spanish Consul” The *Huntress* was furnished with a Certificate from the President of the United States, stating that the Cargo was the property of the United States, intended for the use of their Squadron in the Mediterranean. Similar Certificates from the British & French Ministers were furnished. There was no Certificate from the Spanish Minister furnished, and it is not alleged that there was any other paper wanting. At the time the *Huntress* sailed there was no official communication between this Government & the Spanish Minister. There was no Stipulation in the Charterparty to furnish any of these Certificates.

The accompanying papers will afford you every other information necessary to enable you to form an opinion upon the case. I ask the favor of your opinion upon this claim, as early as you can conveniently transmit it to me.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 9, 1807–1809.]

[Enclosure]

[18 May 1805]

Charter of American Ship *Huntress*

This Charter Party made and concluded upon this eighteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and Five, between William Hodgson of Alexandria in the District of Columbia merchant as Agent for Robert Ellwell of Wiscasset, in the District of Maine, Owner of the Ship *Huntress* of the Burthen of Two hundred and Sixty nine Tons or thereabouts, of the one part & Thomas Tingey Esq^r Agent of the United States of America of the other part—Witnesseth that the said William Hodgson as Agent aforesaid charters to the said Thomas Tingey, Agent as aforesaid the said Ship *Huntress* whereof John Stenson is at present Master now laying at the port of Washington and having on board a Cargo of Government Stores as per bill of Lading hereunto annexed, on a Voyage from the City of Washington to Malta and thence to Syracuse, if so directed by the navy agent at Malta where the Voyage is to cease & determine. The said William Hodgson as Agent aforesaid agrees and engages that the said Ship shall be properly manned and victualled for the Voyage and that she shall proceed with all dispatch on her Voyage, and further agrees to allow the said Thomas Tingey twenty eight working lay days (each day being considered so with the exception of Sundays) at Malta and Syracuse—calculating as Lay Days the number of days (Sundays excepted) the said Vessel shall be detained at Malta and Syracuse, after she shall arrive at those Ports and be ready to deliver her Cargo until she shall have delivered her Cargo, & the said William Hodgson further agrees; that should there be any Lett or hinderance on the part of the Owner or Captain of the said Vessel, which shall prevent her proceeding on her Voyage, that then and in that Case, he will return to the said Thomas Tingey, or to any other Person authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to receive it, the whole Amount of Freight advanced to him the said Thomas Tingey with legal Interest thereon from the Date hereof—In Consideration whereof the said Thomas Tingey Agent as aforesaid has loaded the said Ship *Huntress* with a Cargo of Government Stores & engages to receive the same at the Port of Discharge from alongside, and to pay or cause to be paid at and after the rate of three Dollars money of the United States, per Barrel, for each and every Barrel of Flour & Bread shipp'd on board and other articles after the same Rate for equivalent Measurement the whole amount of Freight excepting the Sum of Two thousand Dollars to be paid by him or signing Bills of Lading, & the remaining Two Thousand Dollars to be paid at the Port of Discharge on Delivery of the Cargo in Specie. And the said W^m Hodgson further agrees that there shall be no private Shipment (excepting the necessary Stores for the Use of the Ship) nor any other than Property of the United States, shipp'd on board the said Ship—It is further agreed between the Parties aforesaid, that should the said ship be detained at the Ports of Malta and Syracuse longer than the lay Days before mentioned the said Thomas Tingey shall cause to be paid to the said William Hodgson or to his assigns, the Sum of Fifty Dollars money of the United States, for each day so detained day by day as the same shall become due—In

Witness whereof the Parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written

signed W^m HODGSON (Seal)
for ROB ELLSWELL
signed THO^s TINGEY (Seal)

Signed Sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
signed CHA^s GOLDSBOROUGH
d^o J K SMITH

* * * * *
[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 5, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 1 June 1805

[Tripoli] The truce continued. Bainbridge went on board the commodore and returned at night. Our men were still drove to hard labour, and our officers kept confined.

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

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breazes from North^d M^r Evens came onboard — Launch Employed watering and bring Provisions from the Sloop [*Hornet*] At ½ Past 3 Hamed Bashaw and his Minister Came onboard — At 4 he went on shore — At Sundown Moderate —

At 12 Moderate and clear weather

At day light moderate sent the Launch for water —

At ½ Past 10 the weather appearing Very dirty with thunder and rain wind on shore did get underway and beat off — about 1 ½ mils and anchored in thirteen fathoms water At Mer^s wind Very Varyable with Thunder and showers of Rain with a Sea from N. E

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 1 June 1805

Off Tripoli. This day pleasant with light winds. We stood in under the batteries and lay to for the boat which we momentarily expected. At 12 o'clock the boat came off, and to our joy Captain Bainbridge was in it. He came on board and exhibited a spirit of joy and gladness, mixed with humiliation which I never saw before in all my life time. His first entrance on board was truly a specimen of joy to excess, but his pale meagre countenance showed how the confines of Barbary fiends would dilate the whole system of a Christian. As soon as we came up with the *Constitution*, Capt. Smith and Capt. Bainbridge went on board and remained there until 6 o'clock P. M. Then coming on board we gave them a tow near in and cast them off and Capt. Bainbridge once more went to his dark cell.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June [July] 2^d 1805

Sir This Morning I had the honor of receiving your favour of the 29th Ult^o, and thank you for the accompanying News Papers, as also your informing me that my friends in America are well— The Stores of the *John Adams* you will be pleased to have stored at Malta, and should any of the Gun Boats arrive there, you will direct them to take on board Provisions for at least three Months, provided they can carry it; to have all their Water filled up, and wait at Malta my further orders. —

The Brig *Argus* I have directed to be got ready to proceed to Alexandria with the Money Indebted to M^r Briggs, she will be with you in four or five Days at farthest — I have not had a Vessel to spare for this purpose before —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, Malta,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 2^d 1805

SIR, Nothing has transpired since you left here worth communicating further than what Lieut^t Dent will be able to inform you of. — In case there is any certainty of the British taking possession of Sicily, in the course of a few Weeks, I shall prefer the Provisions that are coming out being landed at Malta, & the Squadron Rendezvousing at that place, instead of Syracuse. — as the British having possession of Sicily, will give us more difficulties to contend with at the latter place: at least for some months after they take possession. — If the Business here is settled I intend going to Tunis so soon as the Squadron is collected; you will therefore desire the Commanders, as you meet them to Provision their Vessels for Ten Weeks — I expect to be with you in 4 or 5 Days. —

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

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner
Nautilus, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 2^d 1805.—

SIR You will proceed to Malta without loss of time, hand Commo: Barron my Letters and require of M^r Higgins 14000 Spanish Dollars, proceed direct to Alexandria, pay the same into the hands of Mess^{rs} Briggs of that place, take the necessary Receipts and return as soon as possible to Syracuse — As the *Nautilus* wants some repairs the *Enterprize*, provided She is at Malta, will perform this service, In which case you will transfer these Orders to Lieut. Robison for his Government, and after taking in provisions for ten weeks Cruize, proceed to Syracuse where you will wait my further Orders. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 2^d 1805

SIR, I have sent the *Nautilus*, Lieut^t Dent, to Malta for the purpose of conveying the 14,000 Spanish Dollars to Mess^{rs} Briggs of that place, [Alexandria] and perfectly coincide with you in opinion "That this Money ought to be forwarded *Immediately*", I would thank you Sir to desire M^r Higgins not to detain the Schooner longer than he can avoid, — If the *Enterprize* is at Malta, I would prefer her performing this Service as the *Nautilus* wants some repairs —

[on the back of the Letter]

If neither Commo: Barron or Cap^t Barron be at Malta, M^r Higgins will please communicate the contents of this Letter to the commander of the *Enterprize*, provided she is at Malta. —

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

[2 June 1805]

A Neapolitan befriended by U. S. prisoners in Tripoli

PERTH-AMBOY, 1st Aug. 1805.

SIR, You will oblige me by giving in your paper a place to the enclosed letters. The person whom the crew of the *Philadelphia* released from bondage was a Nea-

politan, and one of the drivers over them; and who no doubt would have remained forever a captive, had it not been for the generosity of the American Tars.

*I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,*

Maj. JACKSON, *Philadelphia.*

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

[Enclosure]

TRIPOLI, 4th June, 1805.

SIR, I enclose you a letter received from the crew of the U. States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, you are directed to comply with their very laudable request, and make the charges respectively against them.

Yours,

WM. BAINBRIDGE,

KEITH SPENCE, Esq. *Purser.*

PRISON, TRIPOLI, June 2.

SIR, A twelvemonth ago, a number of the ship's company proposed a plan for the relief of one of the Neapolitans, who, as far as was in his power, showed our people many kindnesses, it was dropped for that time; our emancipation not admitting of a doubt, we have again resumed the same laudable undertaking, and find the majority of the ship's company happy to have it in their power to contribute so essentially to the happiness of a fellow creature; upwards of 300 dollars have been subscribed for that purpose, and it now, sir, rests with you, whether the business shall be completed or not, by advancing the money; each subscriber is willing to give all the security requisite for the reimbursement of the cash—as the time is short, you will oblige us by sending an answer as soon as possible, we earnestly hope that it may be favorable, and that our poor fellow sufferer shall not be left to suffer the bitter pangs of disappointment.

With our best wishes for your health and happiness, we remain your's, &c.

STEPHEN HOWELL,
HENRY JOHNSON,
JAMES FREISE,
JOHN SMITH.

} *In behalf of the subscribers as per list annexed*

To Capt. WM. BAINBRIDGE, Esq.

[*LC. National Intelligencer*, 9 Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Constellation, VALLETE HARBOUR. —

June 2^d 1805

SIR, My Expectation was to have left Tunis on the 27th Ultimo, as pr^o advice by the *Vizen*, from which I was prevented in consequence of dispatches received by Ben Tunes from Malta, that brought on a tedious and worm discussion between Mr Davis, the Bey and Minister, which did not Terminate untill the Evening of the 29th for particulars I refer you to Mr Davis's Dispatches, on the 30th about Meridian Mr Davis his Secretary and Drogerman came on board, deliver^d me his letters & at 5 P. M took leave which circumstance Enabled me to sail that Evening — General opinion is that the Recent captures are Tunesian property, which the Bey says publicly, must be restored, but secretly thinks they will not; — however the people should be Immediately sent home in some way or other and the sooner this is done, the sooner will the Bey be made acquainted with your determination to Retain the vessels in question which he already expects will be the case — the Tunesian Frigate and four Zebecks are hauld into the Mold, and all the smaller Vessels in the Bason, he has 15 Gun boats Equipt for service, and three of his small Corsairs saild on Tuesday Evening, Two Latteeners & one small Zebeck — The British Consul Landed from the *Morgiana* on Tuesday morning, since that I am informed, he is engaged in business not less important then our own —

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 2^d 1805.

Sir! The importance of the Dispatches from Tunis, brought by the Frigate under your Command, & the necessity of their being early communicated to Captain John Rodgers now in the *Constitution* off Tripoli, to whom the Command of the U States Squadron has devolved in consequence of my resignation, induces me to request that you proceed with all practicable dispatch off that Harbor, & on falling in with the *Constitution* to deliver said dispatches to that officer & receive his Orders as Comm^r in chief—In case of Captain Rodgers having left the Coast you will deliver the said Dispatches to the senior Officer on the Station & follow his Instructions.—

[NA. Sen. 9 B-B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig
Siren, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy

TANGIER 2^d June 1805

DEAR SIR The Necessity of the Store Ship having immediate Convoy is obvious — At this moment there is no absolute necessity for the *Siren* remaining on this Station; but from one day to another we may now not only expect to see the Emperor's Cruisers arrive from Lisbon, but that his other vessels will also be got ready for Sea —

For these reasons I fully hope this Station will not be left without one or more Vessels of War of the United States and that the *Siren* or some other will be sent down so soon as the *Ann* is put in Safety—

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac
Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 2 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes and pleasant Launch employed bringing Provisions from the [Sloop] *Hornet*—

At 4 the fort made a signal for a bote sent the Jolly bote on shore — At 6 M^r Eaton Came onboard — At 9 M^r Eaton went on shore — At 12 fresh gales from the North^d a sea setting on shore —

At day light fresh gales from the North^d and West^d Sent the launch onboard the *Hornet* to assist Lieut^t Evens in warping her further off] shore —

At 9 the Launch returned — At M D fresh breezes from the North^d and a Sea setting on shore —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Sunday, 2 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 1 [P. M.] Cap^t Bainbridge came on board from Tripoli
¼ past 1 discovered a sail to the W S W. ¾ past 6 cap^t Bainbridge left the ship
At Sunset the town of Tripoli bore E B S distance 4 Miles
At 10 [A. M.] the Deanish Consul came along side from Tripoli.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 2 June 1805

I received a letter from captain Bainbridge, stating that the terms of peace were agreed on, and that we should soon go on board the squadron. I immediately read this letter to our crew, who were so overjoyed that many of them shed tears. They were still drove to hard work, and many of them flogged.

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board
U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday,
2 June 1805

4 Saw a strange sail to the N^d & E^d

6 Saw the Isle of Malta. N E B N 15 leagues. (doubtful.)

Latitude Observed 35°38' North

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*.
Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 2 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day pleasant. The Danish Consul came off and business wore
a very favorable prospect. Arrived the Frigate *Constellation* from Malta.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI

June 3^d 1805

SIR By the Sperronara you dispatched from Malta, I have this instant received
Duplicates of the Government Dispatches you forwarded by the *Nautilus*, with
Mr Simpson's representations relative to our affairs with Morocco. — I shall be
at Malta in the course of three or four days after this reaches you, & in time
I hope to send a force to Morocco to meet Mr Simpson's Wishes. — The business
is so far finished that a flag-Staff is making on board the *Constitution* to display
the American flag on the Consular House.

[NA. Sen. 9 B-B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI

June 3^d 1805

Private

DEAR SIR I have this moment rec'd your Esteemed favour of the 26th Ult? —
The *Nautilus* was just on the eve of departure for Malta, when the Sparraro
arrived — Our business here is so far finished as not to leave me a hope of receiv-
ing a Button for my services, much more a Medal, I have this very Instant received
a line from Bainbridge who again desires to be remembered to you affectionately —
nothing on the score of Peace, remains now to be done, farther than the discussion
of some trivial matters —

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

U, S FRIGATE *Constitution*

off Tripoli June 3^d 1805

SIR In all probability Peace will be concluded with Tripoli tomorrow: In which
case it is likely the prisoners will be on board the Squadron tomorrow morning —
Coll^o Lear, who has not yet been on shore, goes tomorrow for the purpose of
concluding matters Capt Bainbridge, on parole, was on board the *Constitution*
yesterday: he desires to be affectionately remember'd to you & your Brother

The Bashaw is much humiliated which he even *himself* confesses; and I think
I can venture to say that it is the last War the Regency will ever wage against
the U States — None of the *Philadelphia's* Officers have died — they are all
well — this will be pleasing news to their friends

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

[3 June 1805]

Correspondence concerning Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

PERTH AMBOY, 30 Sept. 1805.

SIR, I enclose you copies of letters which I will thank you to publish in your paper—they will convey (but feebly) to my countrymen, the obligations myself and fellow sufferers in captivity, were under to Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish Majesty's consul to the Regency of Tripoli, for his humane and friendly attention. In fact, had we not met with such a character of philanthropy as Mr. Nissen, our situation would have been truly deplorable.

I am, respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Major WM, JACKSON, *Editor* }
of the *Political Register, Phil.* }

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 3d June 1805.

SIR, WE, officers of the U. States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, wrecked on the coast of Tripoli, to do justice to our feelings, address this letter of thanks to you for your kind, humane and generous conduct during our captivity in this place. The philanthropy which you showed to us at the first moment of our misfortune, and your unremitted attention to the end of it, believe us, SIR, is deeply impressed on our hearts; and we shall never cease to remember it with the warmest gratitude, and to offer our prayers to that Being who rewards benevolent deeds, for your health and happiness

WM. BAINBRIDGE, *Capt.*
and 22 officers.

To NICHOLAS C. NISSEN, Esq, }
His Danish Majesty's Consul, Tripoli. }

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, 3d June, 1805.

DEAR SIR, I do myself the honor of enclosing you a letter of thanks from the American Naval officers, lately prisoners in Tripoli, for your humane and friendly attention to them during their captivity. The sentiments they have expressed, be assured, are but faint shadows of their feelings:—your kindness is deeply registered in the heart of every individual of them, and no time will ever efface the remembrance of it.

I shall not attempt to convey to you a just idea of my own feelings for your disinterested friendship, and the risk which you have run to serve myself and fellow sufferers, as words would be inadequate to the task; but believe me to be truly impressed with the gratitude which such kindness merits, and that it ever will be one of my greatest pleasures to hear of your happiness.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

NICHOLAS C. NISSEN, Esq. *Tripoli.*

U. S. FRIGATE, *President,*
BAY OF GIBRALTAR, 27 July, 1805.

DEAR SIR, The officers of the U. States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, lately prisoners in Tripoli, having received from Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish majesty's Consul at that Regency, the most humane and friendly attention during their captivity in that place—and being desirous to express their grateful sense of his benevolent services, have agreed to present to him an URN with a proper emblem: I have, therefore, to request your goodness to take on you the commission of having a suitable one made in London, and delivered to his Danish majesty's minister residing at the Court of St. James, accompanied by the letter herein enclosed. I feel confident, sir, that you will readily comply with my request; and also excuse the trouble attending it, particularly as it is to convey to our friend a mark of gratitude for his attention.

WM. BAINBRIDGE,

JOHN GAVINO, esq. *consul* }
for the U. S. *Gibraltar.* }

U. S. SHIP, *President*
BAY OF GIBRALTAR, 27 July, 1805.

DEAR SIR, In behalf of myself and officers, I have to request your acceptance of an URN, which accompanies this letter, as a pledge of our grateful sense of your humane and friendly attention to us while captives in Tripoli (Barbary.)— We tender you this pledge, not for the nominal value, but as a lasting monument of our gratitude for your benevolence, and with it our best wishes for your health and happiness.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

[LC. *National Intelligencer*, 9 Oct. 1805.]

[3 June 1805]

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

SIR I am honor'd with your letter of the 30 Ult^o — When Commodore Preble was here I had his profile likeness taken by a portrait painter, & he promised to send me on a sketch of the action off Tripoli, which he has neglected to do, of course the design has been suspended —

PHILAD June 3^d 1805

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 3 June 1805

[Derne] Fresh breezes and clear weather — At ½ Past M D fort made a signal that the Enemy were advanceing — got underway to beat to the West^d to get close to the fort—

At 2 the fort made a signal that all was well At ½ Past 2 came to anchor At about a miles distance from the fort sent the Launch on shore to se what had occasioned the alarm — At 4 Cap^t Evens came onboard. At 5 Mr Eaton Came off was informed by him that the alarm was occasioned by a party of the Enemies comeing near the Town to Rob the Bedoins of their Cammels and Men [?] but that they were beat off with the loss of one man —

At 11 Mr Eaton went on shore & Mr Evens onboard the Sloop At 12 Light airs from the North^d — At day light sent the launch on shore with a party of men to work at the fort and to get a load of water for the *Hornet* — At 8 Launch returned with water sent her on shore at 9 with Provisions for the fort —

At 12 moderate wind from the West^d Launch on shore with a party at work —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 3 June 1805

P M commences with light breezes and pleasant weather the Deanish Consul Left the ship. ½ past 4 the Deanish Consul came a long side from Tripoli. A Maltes boat came along Side from the *Essez*. At 6 the town of Tripoli bore S ½ W distance 5 miles ¼ past 7 the Deanish Consul left the ship

At midnight Light breezes and pleasant weather

At ½ past 8 furl'd Sails and let go the stream anchor in 23½ fathoms Water the town of Tripoli bearing S B E. distance 2.½ miles At 9 the Deanish consul came on board

At Meridian Light breezes and pleasant weather

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 3 June 1805

[Tripoli] The articles of peace were signed, and salutes fired from the frigates and batteries.

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 3 June 1805

3. The U. S. F *Constellation* made her private Signal which we answered —
5 Came to in the Harbour of Malta in 13 fathoms water, the light N $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
6 Hove up and Warped up to the quarantine place Ran a hauser on shore and moored the Ship head and Stern —

Employed Watering —

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen* Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 3 June 1805

Off Tripoli. This day put an end to our Contest. Peace is declared and Royal Salutes fired from our shipping and from the Tripolitan batteries. Our Consul Lear went on shore this day and had the American Flag displayed in Tripoli.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[4 June 1805]

Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States and Tripoli

[NOTE.—Because this subject is covered so fully in *Treaties and other International Acts of the United States of America* by Hunter Miller, vol. 2, pp. 520 to 556, the treaty is not included in this volume of *United States Wars with the Barbary Powers*.

The treaty was signed at Tripoli June 4, 1805, the original being in English and Arabic. It was submitted to the United States Senate December 11, 1805, was ratified by the United States of America April 17, 1806 and was proclaimed April 22, 1806. The English text has appended to it the receipt for the \$60,000 ransom paid on June 19, 1805 for "two hundred Americans".

Articles 2 and 3 being particularly applicable to this volume are copied below:

ARTICLE 2

The Bashaw of Tripoli shall deliver up to the American Squadron now off Tripoli, all the Americans in his possession; and all the Subjects of the Bashaw of Tripoli now in the power of the United States of America shall be delivered up to him; and as the number of Americans in possession of the Bashaw of Tripoli amounts to Three Hundred Persons, more or less; and the number of Tripoline Subjects in the power of the Americans to about, One Hundred more or less; The Bashaw of Tripoli shall receive from the United States of America, the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, as a payment for the difference between the Prisoners herein mentioned.

ARTICLE 3

All the forces of the United States which have been, or may be in hostility against the Bashaw of Tripoli, in the Province of Derne, or elsewhere within the Dominions of the said Bashaw shall be withdrawn therefrom, and no supplies shall be given by or in behalf of the said United States, during the continuance of this peace, to any of the Subjects of the said Bashaw, who may be in hostility against him in any part of his Dominions; And the Americans will use all means in their power to persuade the Brother of the said Bashaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne &c. to withdraw from the Territory of the said Bashaw of Tripoli; but they will not use any force or improper means to effect that object; and in case he should withdraw himself as aforesaid, the Bashaw engages to deliver up to him, his Wife and Children now in his power.

A remarkable fact is that Tobias Lear on June 5, 1805 signed, as Commissioner of the United States, a so-called secret article modifying Article 3, which remained entirely unknown to the United States Government until 1807. The text follows: —

Whereas his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli has well grounded reasons to believe, if the wife and children of his brother (Hamet) should be delivered up to him immediately on his leaving his (the Bashaw's) dominions, as expressed in the third article of the treaty of peace and amity concluded between the United States of America and the Bashaw of Tripoli on the fourth day of the present month, that he, the said brother, would engage in new operations of hostility against him, to the disturbance of the internal tranquility of his dominions —; — And the said United States being willing to evince their good disposition to preserve the said treaty with sincerity, and that tranquility should be secured in the dominions of the said Bashaw — do hereby agree to a modification of the said article of the treaty aforesaid, so that the term of four years, from the conclusion of said treaty, shall be fixed for the execution of the engagement of the Bashaw to deliver to his brother, his wife and children; during which time the said brother is to give evident proofs of his peaceful disposition towards the Bashaw, and of his determination not to disturb the internal tranquility of his dominions.

Given under my hand and seal at Tripoli in Barbary this fifth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred & five.

TOBIAS LEAR

Commissioner of the U. States of America for concluding a peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli.

Attention is invited to documents published in *Naval Documents, United States Wars with the Barbary Powers* dated 23 February 1805 and 13 January 1806.]

[SDA, CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

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

TRIPOLI June 4th 1805.

DEAR SIR The arrangements which have been made seems to have diffused a general joy here, as all were undoubtedly tired of the contest, in which they had nothing to gain. — Our peace will be so unusually honorable, that we must not expect it will be fully relished by all the Representatives of the European Nations here, which is already manifested, by the conduct of some which I shall hereafter relate to you. —

We forgot to take the Colours out of the Barge yesterday when we came on shore; I pray you will have the goodness to send them, a large Ensign, and a small one for the Boat. — When the American Colours are hoisted on the Cons^t House there will be a salute from the Castle &^s of 21 Guns, which you will be so good as to have returned from your Ship, and about 12 O'clk I shall wait upon the Bashaw, when there will be a Salute of 9 Guns to me, which it is expected as customary to be returned by the Ship. —

I have sent my Serv^t on board for some things for me, which he will bring on shore when you send the Boat, which must be before 12 O'clk. — If you should think proper to permit 3 or 4 of the Officers of the Squadron to come on Shore to go with me to the Bashaw on the Audience, it would give a degree of parade to the Business, which has a good effect here In that case they must be on shore by eleven O'clk. —

The people will not be ready to go off till Afternoon, as the intoxication of Liberty & Liquor has deranged the faculties as well as dresses of many of the Sailors, and Captⁿ B. wishes them all on board quite clean and in Order I will send off a boat to let you know when it will be best to send for them.

Captⁿ B. & M^r Nyssen desire their best respects to you

Such Suppl^s as you may want will be procured on knowing the Quantity —

Am. Flag hoisted & Saluted — No Vessel to be molested in ent^r into or departing from the Port. —

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

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 4th 1805

SIR It is with much satisfaction I acknowledge the receipt of your favour of this morning I shall pay due attention to its contents; and agreeable to your desire have sent a small Ensign, the large one got from the *Essex*, being sent on shore by the Turkish Boat last Evening — The Salutes you mention will be answered agreeable to your desire — Mess^{rs} Johnston & Hooper will wait on you on shore — The *Constellation* not having arrived yet induces me to suspect that something has transpired in that quarter of a hostile nature — Do you not think that it would be well for the *Essex* to proceed there Immediately? I shall wait to hear from you before I send her —

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

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

TRIPOLI. June 4th 1805

DEAR SIR, I have rec^d your favour of this morning. — We have this moment rec^d from the palace, where we had a most Cordial reception. —

The Presents of Bullocks &c are now sent off to you, on the reception of which it is customary to fire three guns, which will be returned from the shore, and to give the persons bringing them four Cartridges of powder. There will be two offic[er]s, Chouxes, who go on board with the presents, to whom a Cup of Coffee &c is usually given. —

P. S. The Sailors who go off sh^d not be permitted to come on shore in the boats, as they have bad places.

[LC. JRP, Let. & Doc., Ac. 3647, 1799-1848.]

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

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI
June 4th 1805. ½ past 7 P M

Dr SIR I have rec'd your Letter, accompanying the Bullocks &c, and have complied with its contents — our Salute of 3 Guns has not yet been return'd, but it is likely this may be owing to the Salute being fired after sun down, the Boat not arriving along side sooner. —

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

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

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI
4th May [June] 1805

SIR, So soon as the circumstances of your negotiation will admit of the *Vixens* departure for Derne, she shall proceed without delay — her early arrival there may prevent impending mischief — This I am induced to believe owing to what we heard Capt^e Dent say "That Mr Eaton informed him he should not evacuate Derne until he had received an answer from Commo: Barron to his last communications" — To be sure after he has received Commodore Barrons directions to evacuate Derne, a none compliance will make the responsibility his own: nevertheless the consequence will be his Country's. —

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

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

TRIPOLI 4th June 1805.

DEAR SIR I have received your favor of this date respecting the sending the Brig *Vixen* to Derne; for which place I presume she may go tomorrow, as we shall

then have every thing so far fixed as to send regular information by her, which I would wish to be done in the first moment possible

I am certainly very much engaged; but, my dear Sir, you need not fear to trouble me with any business which may be usefull to our affairs.

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

Circular to the Consuls in Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 4th 1805

SIR I have the honor to announce to you, that peace and a good understanding is happily restored between the United States of America, and his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli

TOBIAS LEAR
Commissioner for negotiating a
peace between the U States &
His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli

THE FRENCH CONSUL

M^r BEAUSSIER *Member de la Legion d'honneur Chargé des Affaires de S. M. I de France*

THE ENGLISH CONSUL

M^r [WILLIAM WASS] LANGFORD *H.B.M. Consul General*

THE SPANISH CONSUL

M^r DE SOUZA, *Chevalier de l'ordre de Christe Commissaire ordinateur de Guerre Consul General & Chargé d'Aff. de S.M. C.*

THE SWEEDISH CONSUL

M^r BURSTROM *Consul de S.M. Suedoise*

THE BATAVIAN PROCONSUL

M^r ANTOINE ZUCHET *ProConsul de la Republique Batave*

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

To Monsieur Beaussier, French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary General, Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 4th June 1805

A Monsieur BEAUSSIER

*Charge d'Affairs de France
Membre de la legion d'honneur*

SIR In reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that I have never received your letter which you mention to have enclosed in one to M^r Higgins. The only letter with which I have been honored by you since I left Algiers, is under date of the 10th of April, and which I had promised myself the pleasure of acknowledging personally

On the Other Subject mentioned in your letter, I can only say, that I regret exceedingly that any circumstance should deprive me of the pleasure which I had promised myself in forming your acquaintance.

I pray you to accept the assurance of high esteem & Consideration, with which I have the honor to be

[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
Derne June 4th 1805*

SIR I have the honor to enclose you a copy of my orders, by the *Hornet*, Lieut Evans — from Sam^l Barron esquire, Commander in Chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean; by which you will be informed, that the U. States Vessels, under my command are to leave this Coast for Syracuse, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose

I have therefore to inform you that the *Argus* & *Hornet* are ready for Sea, and in readiness to receive you and the men under your command on board, at any Moment that you inform me of your intention to abandon your post, and a favorable opportunity offers to take you off

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR 4th June 1805

D SIR I wrote you the 30th Ult^o by this Conveyance of the *Ann* store ship, & reflecting on the Information you gave me under date of the 10th April last of there being two Tripolin Cruisers out, Cap^t Stewart went wth the *Syren* to Tanger to Consult Consul Simpson of the propriety of letting the *Ann*, with the Cargo she has on board, go for Syracuse — without Convoy, Cap^t Stewart returned yesterday & it seems it was determined that the *Siren* should Convoy her up, & they will proceed this night. three days ago arrived one of our Merch^t Brigs in 15 days from Leghorn, the Com^r Cap^t Hollowell told me, that 6 hours after the *Constitution* left him he fell in with a Tripolitan Xebeque off the Bay of Corsica, who fired several shott at him, but whilst the Cruiser Examind an Imperial Brig he had the good luck to get off —

The *Ann* is dispatched for Syracuse & The Eng^h Cruisers at Lisbon are ready for sea, & only wait the Eng^h orders

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Siren*

Gibraltar Bay 4th June 1805

SIR I beg leave to advise you of my departure from here this evening for Malta — I take under my Convoy the Store Ship *Ann* from Baltimore — By recent accounts from up the Mediterranean, we are advised of two of the Enemy's Corsairs being off Corsica, which renders it dangerous for unarmed or unprotected American Vessels to pass — I therefore concieve it not only prudent but highly proper the *Ann* should have Convoy — the Amunition and Stores she has onboard for the use of the Squadron, will be of great importance in our operations against Tripoli; but should it for the Want of Protection fall into the Enemy's hands, the Consequences would be highly injurious to us — I do not take upon myself to leave this Station without the Concurrence of M^r Simpson, the propriety of which was left with him; I accordingly inclose you Copies of my letter to him on the Subject and his answer, which will Convey to you a view of the posture of our affairs with Morocco at my departure

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK 4th June 1805

D^r SIR I returned from Washington the day before yesterday where I have been settling my accounts

Your faivours of the 24th & 28th of april last I received on the eve of my departure for the seat of government and neglected answering them at that time

Be pleased to accept my sincear thanks and gratefull acknowledgements for the very hansom manner that you have been pleased to communicate your approbation of my conduct while under your emmediate orders and be assured that if you received pleasure from my companny it was reciprocal. for I received both pleasure and Instruction, and I reciprocate good wishes for your health and happiness The things belonging to the late Captain Somers and the other officers that fell off Tripolia, I delivered to M^r Beakman and took his receipt directing him to forward them to the different Navy agents at the ports where they belonged, which I presume he has done

Washington is very dull the only business aparantly doing there is at the Navy Yard. The Brig at Baltimore is in a state of considerable forwardness they contemplate Launching her in all July — Captain Sterrett (who has arived) is appointed to the Command of her

M^r Smith I presume you know has consented to serve as Secretary of the Navy four years longer — Gun Boat N^o 7 has returned to this port with her mast badly sprung. She has got a new one in and nearly ready for sea the officer tells me that she sails fast works well and is an excelent sea boat The season is so far advanced that I have given up all Idea's of going to China this year and have some thoughts of relinquishing my furlow and reporting myself ready for service —

If you shou'd be ordered to the command of a squadron it wou'd give me infinite pleasure to be place'd under the orders of an officer whome I so much respect and where I would most assuredly acquire reputation

M^r Chauncey Joines me in respectfull compliments to yourself and M^r Preble
[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Lawrence Keene, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA June 4th 1805

SIR I have the honor to inform You of my arrival here from Lisbon, After being taken off the Ship *Canton* of Baltimore at Sea & carried into that port by a Swedish Vessel from the Isle of France — It is my wish to be immediately Employed in the Service & shall therefore remain here for your Orders —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes from the North^d and fine Pleasant Weather

Launch on shore with a number of men to work at fort —

At sundown launch came off with M^r Eaton and M^r Evens —

At 9 sent the launch on shore with M^r E

At 12 at night moderate breezes from the North^d and West^d —

At day light sent the Launch on shore with men to work at the fort — sent Jolly bote onboard the *Hornet* with a Carpenter to repair her Jolly bote —

At 12 Pleasant weather Carpenters employ^d Repairing *Hornets* Jolly bote — Launch on shore working at fort —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 4 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 3 [P. M.] the Deanish consul came on board from Tripoli At 4 colonel Lear consul Purris [?] and the Deanish consul Went on shore at Tripoli in the Barge AM. At ½ past 8 slipped the stream cable and made sail ¼ past 10 discoverd the American colours flying at Tripoli ½ past the Bashaw fired a salute of 21 Guns which we returnd with the same number

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 4 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day all the American Prisoners were brought off and Lieut. Porter with 30 men came on board and one Midshipman. Royal salutes this day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

TRIPOLI June 5th 1805

D^r SIR I have this morning received your letter of yesterday, informing that the Bullocks &^s were sent on board. Your Salute was returned from the Castle after sun set, altho it is not customary to do so.

I find the *Constellation* has arrived & I feel anxious to know the news she has brought.

I think the *Vixen* may be dispatched for Derne this evening Should you agree with me you will send a letter for her, and the Bashaw will also write by her

Every thing yet seems very fair & Smooth here but it will require two days from this to have the two Copies of the Treaty Translated & finished. That being the case, would it not be better for the *Constitution* to proceed to Malta & with the People & the *Constellation* to remain here for me. This will expedite the Completion of the Business, as you can dispatch one of your Vessels imme-

diately from Syracuse with the Tripolines and She can take in the money at Malta & bring over at the same time.

I pray you will be so good as to direct the Articles which I left on board the *Essex* to be sent on Shore, Lt Sinclair has a list of them & will deliver them, also the bale of Cloth on board the *Constitution* & a mahogany case of mine which contains some papers &^r Wish likewise a Copy of the Preliminary articles which I left with you, as the rough draught I have of them may not be so correct. I pray you will charge an Officer with the mahogany box, as it Contains papers which are Valuable, The Box, addressed to Mr Nissen on board the *Constitution*, will be sent with my things. —

11 OClk A M. I am this moment fav^d with your letter of this date, covering dispatches from Mr Davis; as I have a Copy of the Same I will not detain yours, nor this letter, untill I read mine. Should any thing occur in the perusal to make a further communication with you necessary I will send it off. —

I think the Rais & Crew of the Cruizer may be sent to Tunis & liberated as you suggest. —

As you have made the arrangement for the *Constellation* to go to Derne, I presume you will remain here with the *Constitution* untill every thing is fixed. To me it will be the same thing whether one or the Other ship remains

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

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
June 5th (½ past 1 P M)

SIR I have this moment rec'd your favour of this Morning and agreeable to your desire have sent the Mahogany box containing your Papers, the bale of Cloth, the box address'd to Mr Nissin and the articles that were on board the *Essex* —

I could wish to send the *Vixen* to Derne but her Bowsprit & Mainboom being sprung, added to her leaking considerably has induced me to prefer sending the *Constellation* — If the *Vixen* will answer your purpose here for the present, the *Constitution* will proceed to Malta from whence I will send you a larger Vessel to bring the Money & for you to return in — The *Essex's* Crew being very sickly induces me to send her to Syracuse for the purpose of placing her Sick in the Hospital & from thence go to Malta and take in the Tunetian Rais & His crew and proceed to Tunis as you mention. —

Provided there is not a Frigate at Malta in condition to proceed immediately with the Money, the *Constitution* will perform this service without loss of time, & at the same time it will afford me an opportunity of issuing directions to our Vessels at Malta relative to their future destination. — Be pleased to let me know if this arrangement coincides with your opinion — if not I shall remain with the *Constitution*. —

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

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

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 5th 1805.

Sir I have this moment received your favor of this date with the Box &^r

It will be perfectly agreeable to my ideas for the *Constitution* to go to Malta, as you propose, and return again immediately with the Money &^r to take me over there In that case I will prepare my letters &^r to go by her in the course of the day tomorrow, as the arrangements respecting the money will require that time for me to prepare for it.

I should wish to send to Mr Eaton, by the *Constellation*, a correct account of our Standing here, which I cannot prepare sooner than in the course of the day tomorrow, when I will be ready for her.

I presume the *Constellation* will not be absent more than 8 or 10 days. —

P. S. The Bashaw wishes to be permitted to send a Person to Derne in the *Constellation*, merely to see how things are there. He will not remain, but return in the Ship wherever She may go to. —

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

To Monsieur Beaussier, French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary General,
Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 5th June 1805

Sir I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing this day, on the Subject of three Sailors belonging to the late U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, whom you claim as French men, and whose wages you demand. —

Captⁿ Bainbridge shewed me the letters which you had written to him on that subject, but as the business was not then brought before me in an Official manner I did not think it proper for me to enter into a discussion of it at that time and believing also that you would upon reflection, have delivered up the Sailors in question, as the term for which they had engaged in the service of the United States, was not yet expired, and as you had never claimed them as your Countrymen, during the term of Nineteen Months Slavery, when your claim might have aided the cause of humanity by relieving them from their unfortunate situation; — but as you have been pleased to address me on the Subject of the Wages &^s due to these men, I must assure you that I have no power to decide on that point, as the laws and regulations of the U. States respecting her Navy must determine every question of this kind. I do not, however, hesitate to say that if it depended upon me, I would not consent to pay any part of the Wages which might be due to them until they had returned to the Service from whence they expected to draw such Wages according to their engagement

I am persuaded, Sir, that when you view this matter in the proper light which your good judgement may dictate, you will return the men and permit them to enjoy the fruits of their services in the only way in which they can ever receive it. —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 5th June 1805

DEAR SIR I am about to leave this for Syracuse (*Otna*) in hopes it may contribute to the restoration of My health, Should you determine to remain here with the Squadron, in preference to coming to Syracuse I beg that M^r Denisson may be permitted to come over in any vessel, that you may dispatch with the information, as I shall require a few Days assistance from him, to enable me to close my accounts. &c — before I sett out for America —

My Principle Object in the present Voyage is to *close finally* my affairs with M^r Dyson &c

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

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

Copy

MALTA 5 June 1805.

SIR I have the honor herewith to transmit you the Copy of a Letter from the Riis Effendi to Mr Stratton H Britannic Majesty's Resident at Constantinople, which has been forwarded to me, respecting some Ottoman Vessels captured by the American Squadron —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

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

MALTA June 5th 1805.

SIR! I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's favor of this Morning, inclosing the Copy of a Letter from M^r Stratton His Britannic Majesty's Resident at Constantinople relative to the claims of the sublime Porte —

The Command of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean having in consequence of the declining State of my health devolved on Captⁿ John Rodgers, these and all other dependencies come now under his cognizance — I am daily expecting his arrival in this Harbor when I shall communicate to him your Excellency's Letter, with all the necessary information relative to the matters in question — In the mean time I beg leave to state to your Excellency that I am yet without any Instructions from my Government, either on the subject of

the Vessel commanded by Ghiritti [*] Moustaffa or those detained off Tripoli in Sept^r last by the Squadron then under my Command. —

Your Excellency will permit me to express the high sence I have of your friendly offices in this instance, and to embrace the present opportunity of assuring you that I shall ever look back with pleasure & Satisfaction on the many occasions wherein during my Command in these Seas I have experienced your Excellency's liberal & friendly attentions — attentions estimable in themselves but yet of higher Consideration, as they have been demo[n]strative of the disposition which will I trust always mutually actuate our respective Governments, & as they are consonant to my own Sentiments towards a Nation with whom we are connected by so many ties of friendship & Interest. —

[*Attention is invited to letter from Captain John Rodgers to Sir Alexander Ball, dated 15 July 1805, wherein he refers to a ketch named *Gheretti*. It is understood that this ketch was once named the *Mastico* under which name she was captured, taken into the U. S. service and renamed the *Intrepid*. The *Intrepid* blew up in the harbor of Tripoli September 1804.]

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 5th 1805

Sir, Enclosed I send for your perusal, Mr Davis's statement [26 May 1805] of his conferences with the Bey of Tunis, relative to the Cruiser & her two prizes detained & sent into Malta, by the *Constitution* — as we are now at Peace with Tripoli, would it not be well to liberate the Rais & crew of the Cruiser, and detain her & prizes for further Explanation? Permit me to require your Opinion as Commo: Barron has wrote to me on the subject — The *Constellation* will proceed to Derne instead of the *Vixen* — The *Vixen* will proceed to Malta and the *Essex* to Tunis — Pray let me hear from you as soon as your other business will permit. —

P. S. Mr Eaton has not been heard from since you left Malta — The *Argus* & *Hornet* have not yet returned. — You will please return the Enclosed after you have perused it. —

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

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DERNE 5th June 1805

Sir, I think the tenure of this Post so important to the negotiation between the United States and the Reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, that I cannot reconcile it to a sense of duty to evacuate it, except compelled by imperious circumstances untill the result of that negotiation be known, or further advices received from the Commander in chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediteranian, I shall therefore wait a reasonable time for the return of the *Nautilus*, which is daily expected from head quarters. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 5 June 1805

[Derne] Light airs from the North^d and West^d and a smooath sea — Launch on shore with Men to work at fort —

At sundown Launch Came off with Mr Eaton and Lieu^t Evens —

At ½ Past 10 Mr Eaton went on shore

At 12 at night Light winds from the North^d —

At day light sent the launch on shore with men to work at fort —

At 9 went on shore with Lieu^t Evens to se what state the fort was in and to make arrangements for making it more secure —

At 10 the Bashaw Came to the fort — had some conversation with him and Mr E about sending the *Hornet* off &^r —

At 12 moderate Came onboard with Lieu^t Evens — found whilste on shore a party of the Enemy made their appearance on the hill the Bashaws Men left the Town and soon Drove them to their Camp

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 5 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] This day the Officers and crew of the *Philadelphia* came on board from Tripoli

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 5 June 1805

[Tripoli] Pleasant weather. A number of the American officers dined on shore. We received as a present from the Bashaw, bullocks, sheep, vegetables and fruit in great abundance. Saluting from the Town this day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 6 June 1805

DEAR SIR I have received your favor of this Morning and in reply to its Contents can say, that as you will return here again, it might then be as well for you to wait upon the Bashaw, as he has not expressed any expectation of seeing you, that I know of, before the business shall be fully closed —

I rec^d your's of last evening with the articles; but they came on Shore so late that they could not be brought up 'till this morning, which Obliged Mr Coals to stay on Shore. —

I have sent my servant on board for my large Trunk. — There is another of mine remaining on board in the Cabbin Marked TL N^o 6, which I pray you will have the goodness to permit to remain on board 'till you return here, and let it be kept Carefully

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

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli 6th June 1805

DEAR SIR I understand that we are not to be Ship mates to Malta, however I hope that you will soon finish your bussiness here, and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in a Christian land; Beleive me sincere in saying that it will not only afford me always the greatest pleasure to meet you, but to hear of the happiness of yourself and Family

Should His Excellency — my dear Col^o be disposed to detain you *per force*, recollect that I shall feel it my duty to come & relieve you

Pray Vissit the Gardens and see the Desert before you leave Tripoli —

Will you have the goodnes to shake our freind Mr Nissen by the hand for me and bid him farewell —

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 6th 1805

SIR, You will remain before Tripoli with the U. States Frigate *Constellation* under your command until you are furnished with Coll^o Lears dispatches to Mr Eaton (who it is not improbable may yet be at Derne) relative to the Evacuation of Derne by our forces. — Our affairs at present are such as to prevent my giving you any positive orders, further than merely to desire that you will comply with Coll^o Lears instructions in promoting the Interest of the Service, and return to Syracuse where you will find me, with all practicible dispatch —

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

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 6th 1805

SIR, Altho I do not expect this will find you at Derne, conceiving you have evacuated that place agreeable to Commodore Barrons last advices to you by the U. States Sloop *Hornet*, yet as it is not impossible some unforeseen circumstance may have delayed your compliance with his advices, I have thought it advisable to send the *Constellation* Captain Hugh G. Campbell to apprise you of Peace having been concluded, between the United States and Josuph Bashaw of Tripoli on the 3^d Ins^t, and have to desire that no farther hostilities by the forces of the U. States be committed against the said Josuph Bashaw, his subjects or dominions, and that you evacuate and withdraw our forces from Derne, or whatever part of his Territory this may find you in, — agreeable to the enclosed articles of stipulation between Tobias Lear Esq^r Consul General, for Algiers and Commissioner of Peace on the part of the United States and the said Josuph Bashaw of Tripoli. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

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

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, June 6th 1805.

Sir, Enclosed is a letter for Mr Eaton in which I have informed him of the Peace which has taken place between the U. States and the Bashaw of Tripoli and particularly of that part which relates to the evacuation of Derne &^r

I have very little doubt but Mr Eaton has evacuated that place, or at least holds himself in readiness to do so, in Consequence of the letters sent him from Commodore Barron, by the Sloop *Hornet*; but at present it is with yourself, as Commander of the Forces of the United States in this Sea, to give him instructions on that head according to our engagement with the Bashaw. —

I mentioned to you yesterday that the Bashaw wished to Send a Choses to Derne in the *Constellation* who would not go on Shore, but send some letters there, and return in the Frigate to any Port to which She might be destined. Informed him that there would be no objection thereto, as I presume it would be proper to give this permission, on every Account. He will not be expected to live in the Cabbins; but I am sure he will meet with all proper Civility. — I shall get my letters &^r for Malta ready this afternoon and send them off. I expected to have been able to do it sooner; but the pressure of business upon me at this moment prevents. —

There was on board the *Essex* a q^r Cask of Madeira Wine belonging to me, which has not been sent on Shore There. There was a larger Cask addressed to Mr Nissen—which was sent last evening. —

Please to present my respects & best wishes to Capt^{ns} Campbell & Bainbridge & beleive me to be

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

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 6th 1805

Sir, I have this moment received your favour of to Day covering a Letter to Mr Eaton, informing him of Peace, and the terms relative to the Evacuation of Derne by our forces: and in answer to your intimations on the subject, permit me to say that I have given him the necessary instructions: a copy of which I will furnish you with when we meet again. —

The Bashaws *Chouse* has been recieved on board the *Constillation* and no doubt will be treated, by Captain Campbell with proper attention. —

I am just informed by Mr Sinclair — “That there is no wine on board the *Essex* other than what was sent on shore last Evening” — ‘the Cash which you say was for Mr Nissen’ —

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

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Tobias Lear,
U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, June 6th 1805

Sir, In consequence of a representation made to me by Commodore Barron that the present was a favorable moment for us to enter into a negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, and my instructions leaving it to the commander of our forces in this sea to determine the proper time for such an attempt, I repaired off this place on the 26. ultimo in the U. S. F^o *Essex*, and immediately opened a communication with the Bashaw — His demands were 200,000 dollars for peace and ransom, and the delivery, on our part, of all the Tripolines in our possession, and a restoration of all their property — These terms were at once rejected *in toto*; and, after some discussion, I proposed, as the ultimatum, that a mutual delivery of prisoners should take place, and as he had a balance of more than two hundred in his favor, I would give him 60,000 dollars for them; but not a cent for peace, which should be made on terms of the most favored nation with whom he has a treaty, and a regulation respecting prisoners, if a future war should take place between our nations — And, in order to prevent any fruitless altercation, I declared I would not go on shore to complete the business until these terms were formally acceded to — The weather proving bad, for the season, obliged our vessels to keep off and prevented a regular communication with the shore, which prevented the completion of the preliminaries until the 3^d instant, when they were sent off to me with the Bashaw's seal — I immediately went on shore, and in 24 hours all the Officers & crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, were sent on board the ships —

I found that the heroic bravery of our few countrymen at Derne, and the idea that we had a large force and immense supplies at that place, had made a deep impression on the Bashaw — I kept up that idea, and endeavored, from thence, to make an arrangement favorable to his brother, who, altho' not found to be the man whom many had supposed, was yet entitled to some consideration from us. But I found that this was impracticable, and that if persisted in, would drive him to measures which might prove fatal to our countrymen in his power I therefore engaged, of course, that on the conclusion of peace, we should withdraw all our forces and supplies from Derne, and other parts of his dominions, and the Bashaw engages, that if his brother withdraws himself quietly from his dominions, his wife and family should be restored to him — This is all that could be done, and I have no doubt but the U. States will, if deserving, place him in a situation as eligible as that in which he was found —

I presume that long before this reaches you (if it should find you at Derne) you will have received Commodore Barron's letters by the sloop *Hornet*, which convey his sentiments and instructions fully on this subject — In consequence of a continuance of his ill health, he has resigned the command of our squadron in this sea to John Rodgers Esquire, the officer next in seniority to himself, who sends from this place the U. S. F^o *Constellation*, Cap. Campbell, with his letter and his dispatches —

The Bashaw has requested that a choux may be permitted to go in the frigate to Derne, who will not land; but merley send on shore letters from the Bashaw, and return in the Frigate to the port to which she may be destined —

I pray you will accept yourself, and present to Mr O'Bannon, and our brave Countrymen with you, my sincere congratulations on an event which your and their heroic bravery has tended to render so honorable to our Country.

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 6th 1805

SIR With the U. States Brig *Vixen* under your command you will remain before Tripoli until you are relieved by some other Vessel, or until you receive my orders to return into Port — you will communicate with Coll^o Lear daily during your continuance on the Coast and afford him all the assistance in your power that can in any way promote the good of the service in which he is Engaged.

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

To Surgeon John Ridgely, U. S. Navy, acting as U. S. Agent, Tripoli, from
Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

(Copy)

TRIPOLI, IN BARBARY June 6th 1805

SIR, In conformity with the power vested in me by the Government of the United States, to appoint an Agent on their behalf to take charge of their Affairs in Tripoli (provided a peace should be concluded between the U. States and the Bashaw of Tripoli) until the pleasure of the President of the U. States should be known; and as peace is now happily concluded between the two Nations, I find it incumbent upon me to carry into effect the authority so vested in me, and as you have expressed your willingness to act as the Agent of the U. States in this Regency, I have the honor herewith to transmit you a power for that purpose, and at the same time to express my satisfaction in your readiness to receive it; because, besides the qualifications which I believe you to possess to execute the duties of said Agency with honor to yourself and your Country, I am persuaded that your residence here for nineteen months past, altho' mostly in a state of confinement, has afforded an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Government, Manners & Customs of these people, which will be found essentially useful: and your profession will secure you an influence which cannot always be gained by a person brought up to other pursuits.

Altho the Salary to be paid and allowance to be made to an Agent is not specifically mentioned to me by my Government; yet I shall feel myself justified in saying it will be the same as that allowed to a Consul — viz^t Two Thousand Dollars per year as Salary — House rent — wages of the Drogerman, Stationary, and such other expences of a public nature as are necessarily attached to the Office, and usually paid by other Consuls in this place on account of their Governments.

You will receive herewith the Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and the Bashaw of Tripoli, in English & Arabic, and executed in due form on the fourth day of the present month. — This Treaty is considered as highly favourable to our Country, and you will take care that it be duly observed. — The circumstances under which it has been made give us the best grounded reasons to believe that there will be no attempt on the part of the Bashaw or his Subjects to violate it. Should this, however, unfortunately be the case, your firmness and good judgment will be a security against any evils arising from a sudden or violent departure from it.

In order that you may see the relation which the Consul of the U. States residing here, bears to the Consul General residing in Algiers, I take the liberty of quoting a part of the Instructions given to me by the Secretary of State of the U. States, under date of the 14th of July 1803. * * *

Our Government has thought it expedient to change the Mediterranean passport heretofore given to our Merchant Vessels, and our arrangement for this purpose has been made with the Emperor of Morocco, & the Regencies of Algiers & Tunis. Until the first day of July next ensuing, either the new or old passport will be considered as valid for our Merchant Vessels, but after that period the new passport will be alone available. I have therefore furnished you with twenty tops or testa of both the old and new passports, one of each you will give to every Cruiser sailing from Tripoli before the first of July aforesaid; after which time you will withdraw from them the tops of the old passports, and issue the new only. I leave with you also 24 forms of Consular passports which were put into my hands by Mr Cathcat, our late Consul here, to be given to the Tripoline Corsairs. These passports must be renewed at least once a year, and an endorsement made upon them by you for every cruize which the Corsairs may make within the year, noting any change which may take place in the Captain, number of Guns &c &c.

Mr Nisson, His Danish Majestys Consul here, will have the goodness to give any information you may wish respecting the usual forms of Consular business in this Regency, and I am persuaded that his best advice would always be given on any points of business which might arise here, relative to our Affairs, out of the usual routine of Consular duties; but, whenever such may occur you will not fail to advise me thereof by the first and most direct conveyance, and if any thing should happen which may threaten to involve the peace of our Country with this Regency, you will be pleased to dispatch information thereof by a special Courier, either by sea or land, as may be most likely to reach me soonest. To the Department of State, you will also make full communications, agreeably to the Instructions which I have quoted for you in this letter; And in these communications you will be pleased to detail all the authentic information you can obtain respecting the political relations and military forces of this Regency, as well as particulars respecting the productions and Commerce of the Country.

I shall leave in your hands one thousand Dollars on Account of your Salary and to be applied to any necessary expences on account of the United States of America, and shall place a Credit for you for one thousand Dollars more on William Higgins Esq^r the Navy Agent of the U. States in Malta.

[NA. SDA. Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, 1804-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Surgeon John Ridgely, U. S. Navy

TRIPOLI, BARBARY June 6th 1805

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that I was this day appointed Agent for the United States of America to the Regency of Tripoli. As I regard this appointment as temporary, I thought it unnecessary to return my commission as Surgeon in the Navy. As soon as I arrive in America you shall be advertised thereof.

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

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

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805.

Sir I have the honor to enclose you sundry letters for Malta, among which is one from Mr Higgens the U. S. Navy Agent at that place, whom I have requested to furnish the Sum of Sixty five thousand dollars for the use of the U. States here. Sixty thousand for ransom, as agreed upon, & 4 or 5000 more will be wanting to establish the Consulate &c here. For this sum I enclose you a draft on him, and have informed him that you will give him any aid, if necessary, on behalf of the United States, in Obtaining that Sum. — It will probably be partly in gold & partly in Silver; or perhaps all in the former.

I presume you will touch at Malta, and make make arrangements for the money to be sent on board, when you return from Syracuse to this place.

All the Tripolines black & white will be brought here; for the former have been and are an expence to the U. States, and nothing else can be done with them, with propriety on our part, but to give them up as Tripoline Subjects.

I expect to finish all my business here in 3 or 4 days, and I am sure you will believe that I shall wish to remain here as short a time as possible after that. — I would return in the *Vixen* as soon as all should be finished; but I think it would be better for me to see every thing completed; and besides it is proper, on account of my public Character that if a Frigate can be Spared for immediate Service that Such a Compliment Sh^d be paid. To you, my Dear Sir, on this Subject, I am sure I need not comment.

I pray you will take measures to let it be generally known in this sea, that our business is settled here, as it will be best to extend the information as early as possible, and my time does not allow my doing it at present. —

I shall leave Dr Ridgely here charged with our Affairs, as he appears to be a very proper Character, and will be able to be more useful to us than a person unacquainted with the people &c —

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, June 6th 1805

Sir I have the honor to inform you that our business is Settled here, and peace made upon terms highly honorable and advantageous to our Country.

Before I landed I gave my ultimatum to the Bashaw, which was finally acceded to, and in 24 hours after I came on Shore all the Officers & Crew of the late U.S. Frigate *Philadelphia* were sent on board our Ship. — I have promised to have delivered all the Tripolines black & White, which Commodore Rodgers will bring Over here immediately. The former we can do nothing else with, and they have already been a great expence to us. He will also bring over the money which has been agreed to be given for the balance of the prisoners in favor of the Bashaw Viz^t 60,000, doll^r — and five thousand more which may be wanting to establish the Consulate &c — This money I have drawn for on Mr Higgens, who will procure it by the time Commodore Rodgers returns from Syracuse. —

I would return in the *Constitution*; but think it best to remain here untill every thing is completed. I have appointed Dr Ridgely to take charge of our affairs

here, as he is acquainted with the manners of the people, and otherwise well qualified. — Had I not found him here and willing to receive the appointment I should have given it to M^r Dennison if he had been legally qualified, as a Citizen of the U. States of Am. to receive it

Commodore Rodgers will shew you the preliminary Articles, and the terms of the Treaty will be upon the most favourable footing. — The *Constellation* has been dispatched to Derne, and I have written to M^r Eaton fully on the Subject of evacuating that place. —

I hope the Sight of Capt^a Bainbridge and our Countrymen who have been liberated, will have a happy effect on your health & Spirits. — M^r Nissen has been highly friendly & Useful to us. For a further detail I must refer you to Commodore Rodgers, untill I have the pleasure of Seeing you, which I hope will be Very Soon & in much better health than when I left you. —

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

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

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805

DEAR SIR I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 28th Ultimo, and have now the Satisfaction to inform you, that our Business here is finished in a manner highly honorable & advantageous to the United States. —

As I wish to see every thing completed befor I leave this, I shall remain here untill the *Constitution* Returns. From Commodore Rodgers & Others you will learn the particulars of our proceedings here, which I have not time now to detail. —

I found here D^r Ridgley late of the *Philadelphia* Frigate, who appears to be well qualified & Willing to take charge of our affairs, and from his intercourse with the influential Characters here peculiarly acceptable, I therefore Consider it incumbent upon me to appoint him to that charge. Had this not been the case I should have felt a peculiar satisfaction in making the arrangement with you for that purpose agreeably to our conversation on the Subject.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you, and of assuring you of the esteem & regard

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805

MY DEAR SIR, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th Ultimo and 2nd Ins^t and thank you for the information contained in them. —

I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have concluded a peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli upon terms favorable and honourable to the United States. — There is a Mutual exchange of Prisoners, as far as we have men, and for the balance (more than 200) in his favour, we are to pay him Sixty thousand dollars. Nothing given for peace and the terms of the treaty, the most favourable that were ever made by any nation. — Within 24 hours after I landed every officer & Seamen belonging to the late U. States Frigate *Philadelphia*, were sent on board our Ships and the Settlement of the Whole left to my arrangement. —

I [i]ntended to have gone over to Malta in the *Constitution* but I find that the translation of the Articles of the Treaty &^e into Arabic will cause a delay more than I expected, Commodore Rodgers will go over & return again for me immediately. — As I wish to receive the money by the *Constitution* to pay the ransom agreed upon and finish the Business before I quit, I must engage your agency in this Business. — The Bashaw wishes Spanish Dollars; but I have told him they were not to be procured in Malta; but that I would get what I could there in Silver, which would be only a small Part, and the rest in Doubloons. —

I must therefore request of you to procure and send me over by the *Constitution* the Sum of Sixty five thousand dollars, as aforesaid, as I may want about 4 or 5000 for Sundry Expences in establishing our Consulate &^e &^e — I presume it is not necessary for me to send my bills on London at this time, as I do not know the sums you might wish to have them in, and as this letter will be a sufficient Voucher for you, and Commodore Rodgers will give any aid or obligation, if necessary on the Part of the United States.

I must refer you to Commodore Rodgers or let you wait till my return to Malta to be informed of all particulars respecting this business &c —

I wrote a few lines by the *Nautilus* requesting you to Accept Mr Davis' bill for One thousand dollars drawn on me.

T. L.

P. S. I have given Commodore Rodgers a draft on you for Sixty five thousand dollars as the most regular.

[Enclosure]

Copy

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805.

SIR Please to pay to John Rodgers Esquire, Commander of the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, or Order, Sixty five thousand dollars on Account of the United States of America and pass the same to my Account in in behalf of said United States, as per Advice from Your Most Obed^t Serv^t

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

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

BOSTON June 6th 1805

SIR I am this day hon^d with your letter of the 31st Ult^y Mr Brown has obtained the loan of 500 — 13 inch shells from this Government and they are now delivering at Cambridge from whence teams are employ'd in hauling them alongside the Ketches, which I am sorry to say are not yet quite ready for sea, as the Carpenters & Smiths work is not yet finished, but they shall positively sail some time next week. The Mortar-beds will not be compleated before Tuesday.

The Crews are all engaged and every thing in readiness the moment the Carpenters finish. I am very much mortified that they have so far exceeded the time at first calculated on, altho I cannot accuse any one of want of exertion. I expect they will prove good sailers, and have no doubt but that they will join the Squadron by the last of July which I presume will be in time for the General attack.

Coll Revere is sick which has prevented my sending on the report of survey of the shells — but shall do it in a day or two.

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

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 6 June 1805

[Derne] Light airs from the West^d and fine pleasant weather Launch on shore watering and a number of men at work at fort —

At Sundown pleasant Mr Eaton an Lieu^t Evens Came onboard —

Midnight Light breezes from the West^d

At day Light moderate breezes from the West^d sent men on shore to work at the fort —

At 12 moderate hear nothing from the Enemy —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 June 1805

[Anchored off Tripoli] P M commences with Light airs pleasant weather. the Lau[n]ch Employ,d Watering at Tripoli Rec^d from Tripoli 8 Bullocks 14 Sheep and a quantity of Vegetables for the Ships company

At Midnight Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather

the *Constellation Essex & Vixen* in company

At Meridian Moderate breezes and pleasant weather.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 6 June 1805

[Tripoli] I bid the Bashaw a final adieu, at which he seemed much affected.

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 June 1805

2 P M. Commodore Barron came on board. 4 Weighed and sailed.

7 the lighthouse bore S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 6 miles.

4 A M. Mount Aetna bore N $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 3 Men Sick. Cape Passaro. W by S. 4 leagues

Latitude Observed 36° 44' North.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day pleasant. Firing from the batteries at intervals all day. Officers on shore all day. This evening the *Constitution*, *Constellation* and *Essex* went in to port.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD the UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
7th June 1805

SIR, I have the honor to enclose you a Copy of a letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to me, wherein he says that he had given orders to the Commodore of the Mediterranean station to institute a Court of Inquiry on my Conduct in the loss of the late frigate *Philadelphia*. I hope, Sir, that you will order a Court Martial to investigate the same as soon as it can be conveniently done.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May — Oct. 1805.]

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

N^o 93 duplicate —

TANGIER 7th June 1805 —

SIR I have the honour to advise that on Wednesday Evening an American Gun Vessel entered the Straits and yesterday a second — both proceeded for Gibraltar. — I have not heard of the arrival of the *John Adams* Frigate, or of any other of those Vessels. —

Captain Stewart in the *Serin* Brig came to this Bay on Saturday Evening last, for purpose of representing to me the advice he had received from Commodore Barron of two Tripoline Cruizers having eluded the blockading Squadron in the severe Gales of February. — One had taken refuge in a Port of Tunis, the other was supposed to be on the Coast of Italy. —

Under this circumstance it was considered advisable that the *Serin* should give immediate Convoy to the *Ann* Storeship from Gibraltar to Malta, in order that Commodore Barron might get possession of that vessels Cargo the soonest possible.

I trust either the *Serin* or some other Vessel of War will be speedily returned to this Station, the necessity of which I did not fail to represent to Captain Stewart. — On the 23^d Ult^o an Express Boat for Algarve carried the Emperours orders to the Commanding Officer of his two Cruizers at Lisbon — it is not known what they were. — No movement has yet been made for fitting out the Ships at Larach, but the Galleys at Tetuan are now Caruning. — On triplicate of N^o 92 I noted the arrival of an Imperial Ambassador, he is still here in consequence of Muley Soliman having remained at Morocco to pass the Festival of Milood. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 7 June 1805

[Derne] Moderate breezes from the North and West Launch onshore with men to work at fort

At Sundown pleasant the men came off from shore —

At 12 at night moderate and clear weather At day light moderate Sent the launch on shore with men to work at the fort —

At 12 fresh breezes from the West^d and a swell setting on shore Veered Cable hear nothing from the Enemy — ~~that can be depended upon~~

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 June 1805

At 10 [P. M.], weighd and made sail for Malta the *Essex* in company.
Latitude Observed 34° 14' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 June 1805

½ past 2 Came to anchor in the Harbour of Siracuse in 5 fathoms water.

A M 11 Commodore [Samuel] Barron Capt [James] Barron and Several other Officers left the Ship for Catania

[Captain Barron and officers returned on 17 June. Commodore Barron returned to the frigate on 20 June and went on shore the following day.]

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 June 1805

Off Tripoli. This day Capt. Smith with the *Philadelphia's* Doctor went on shore to take a ride in the country. This day I began to recover of my illness which for 6 days before had confined me to my berth. Mr Ridgeley formerly Surgeon on board the U. S. F. *Philadelphia* is appointed Consul for the United States and to reside in Tripoli. This afternoon the wind being fair stood inside of the Rocks that made their harbour. We came to anchor in 4 fathoms of water close to the Bashaw's castle. In the evening about one hour by the sun, the Bashaw came into town escorted by his Life and Body guards, which consisted of horsemen. When they arrived on the beach, before entering the gates of the Town, they went through the exercise, which was by breaking from their ranks and the horse in full speed, the rider discharges his musket and loads it again immediately and swings it to its place, the horse keeps his circular distance in full speed until he comes to the place he started from, at which time he instantly springs into his place with as much order as if he had not been driven out of a foot walk.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

Nº 1

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Malta June 8th 1805

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the priliminarys of Peace were signed on the 3rd Inst, between Josuph Bashaw of Tripoli on behalf of himself and Subjects, and Tobias Lear Esqr on behalf of the U. States; and Capt^r Bainbridge, Officers & Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia* liberated on the same Day.—

The Bashaw feeling too sensible that by a continuance of obstinacy his Town would fall a sacrifice to our forces this Summer, proposed and acceded to Peace on terms which left us no interest in a refusal of his wishes — as he acknowledged that he felt sensible our efforts would be sufficient to reduce his Town and oblige him to retire to the Mountains — This acknowledgement at once precluded the possibility of acquiring any honor by our Arms, but indeed the reverse, as it would have been persecuting an Enemy who in anticipation of our Vengeance in this Summers Expedition, by his own acknowledgements felt himself more than half vanquished, * & who perhaps in his savage perturbation might have carried his resentment to the sacrifice of 300 of our unfortunate Countrymen which chance had placed in his power: for your further information on this subject I enclose you a Copy of the Preliminary articles.[†]— I am only 38 hours

from Tripoli, whence I left Coll^o Lear, making the the necessary arrangements for establishing Dot^r Ridgely, late Surgeon of the Frigate *Philadelphia*, in charge of our affairs in that Regency — The purport of my returning without Coll^o Lear is to carry the Tripoline Prisoners in our possession back to Tripoli, and to make arrangements for going with the Squadron to Tunis to convince the Bey of that Regency; who owing to our having detained & sent into Malta, some of his Vessels that were going to Tripoli in open violation of the Blockade has shewn a refractory disposition and threatned us with War; that his menaces are more the production of his ignorance & piratical inclinations than any interest he can derive by a rupture with the U. States. — This will be a favourable moment to oblige this Gentlemⁿ to relinquish his imprudent and unwarranted demands against the U. States, and at the same time convince him that it is as demonstratively his interest to cultivate our friendship as it is ours to avoid a War. However I feel sensible that he knows his own vulnirability too well ever willingly to give us *decided* cause to make him feel our resentment by the exercise of such a force as we at present have in the Mediterranean. —

The *Ceres* Store Ship from Baltimore arrived here 13 Days ago, but I did not receive your advices of the 9th & 27th March, until the 3rd Instant off Tripoli — neither the *John Adams*, either of the Gun Boats or the other Store Ship from Baltimore has arrived yet.

Commodore Barron having resigned the Command of the Squadron no longer ago than the 22nd Ult^o, my being off Tripoli ever since and the multiplicity of business I have at present on hand prevents my writing you so fully as I could wish, particularly as I am this moment getting underweigh for Syracuse to take on board the Prisoners to carry them to Tripoli. —

* I never thought myself that the Lives of the American Prisoners were in any danger. —

[† Same as articles herein, under 4 June 1805.]

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

A circular letter from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Malta, June 8th 1805

Circular

SIR I have the honor to make known to you that Peace was concluded between the U. States of America and His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli by Tobias Lear Esq^r, Commissioner on the part of the United States and the said Bashaw of Tripoli in behalf of himself & subjects on the 3rd Inst^t; On terms the most honorable & advantageous to the U. States. — Our unfortunate Countrymen Cap^t Bainbridge, Officers & Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, are again restored to the Arms of Liberty and their Country, and I beg of you Sir, to give these communications publicity. —

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

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Malta, June 8th 1805

SIR You will proceed to Syracuse with all practicable dispatch, place your Sick in the Hospital, desire of M^r Dyson Navy Agent to put all the Tripoline subjects of every description on board your ship without loss of time, and proceed to Malta as soon as possible — as I have to return to Tripoli again I beg of you Sir, to convey the Prisoners to Malta without delay. —

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Malta June 8th 1805

SIR In case any U. States Vessels should arrive here before my return from Syracuse, you will be pleased to direct their Commanders to remain until my return. —

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

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta June 8th 1805

SIR In consequence of Peace being concluded with Tripoli, on the 4th Inst, and stipulated between the parties that all the Tripoline Subjects be restored to the Bashaw of Tripoli I have to request that you will have all the prisoners in our possession at *Syracuse*, Men, Women and Children, put on board the *Essex* to proceed Immediately to this place. — as I have to return to Tripoli with the *Constitution* to deliver the Prisoners, you therefore will oblige me by not detaining the *Essex*, a moment longer than you can avoid — The *Essex* has several Sick on board, which Capt. Cox will place in the Hospital. —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

SYRACUSE 8 June 1805

SIR at the request of Sam^l Barron Esq^r I have applied to the Senate of this city to obtain a Convenient place to receive from three to four hundred Men expected from Tripoli, the senate have referr'd the demand to the Baron San Marco, who gives for answer that being desirous to mentain the good understanding that has existed between the U S Squadron and the Inhabitants of Syracuse He is disposed to render every service in his power, & proposes an extensive piece of Ground about a mile North of the City where there is an open free air, and an excellent Spring of water. they can there be supplied with fresh provisions &c but as there is only one small Building on the premises it will be necessary to put up some Kind of Tents for their accomodation; as to the officers I beleive there will be but little Difficulty in obtaining them Pratique on their arrival and for the better assurance of the whole I have (at the request of the Senate) dispatch'd a Courier to St John Acton at Palermo for a positive order on the subject, on his return, which will be in a few Days, we shall be able to act on sure grounds — Cap^t ex Com^o Barron has written you on this head but no safe opportunity having offer'd I take the liberty of giving you the substance by this uncertain conveyance

Should Captain Bainbridge be coming over here, it would be well for Him to come on board some of the Cruizing ships, & in a plain Dress, as Com^o Barron is anxious to see him at Catania in Company with your good self as soon as possible; I left him there yesterday He was much fateigued & could not write you but requested me to do it to that effect. —

P S By the arrival of a Courier this moment from Palermo in answer to an application I made by order of Com^o Barron for 24^{lb} Shot, I am informd that you can be accommodated with any quantity that may be wanted on condition of its being replacd as soon as Convenient G D

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 8 1805.

SIR I have the honor to enclose a Letter (addrest to Comm^o Barron) from Mr C. L. Ridgley a Lieutenant in the Service of the United States, with the circumstances of whose Situation you are acquainted — It appears that he is waiting his Trial at Messina — This being an affair of deep Interest & moment as well to the Character of the young Officer himself as to that of the Service and our Country in general, I make no apology to you Sir who are so eminently fitted to appreciate what is due to these Considerations, for the liberty I take in suggesting the propriety of sending the *Nautilus* to Messina immediately, in order that Captain Dent may be present at the investigation & that the Officers may be enabled to give their testimony which cannot fail to contribute materially in bringing the affair in question to a happy & honorable issue —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 9
Gibraltar June 8th 1805

SIR I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here yesterday the 7th inst^d after twenty seven days passage from Charleston and twelve hours after N^o 2 — and one hour after N^o 8 — I parted company with N^o 2 — in Longitude 18° West — N^o 9 is a good sea Boat and sails well. — The Consul has informed me that two Tripolitan cruisers were out one of ten guns and the other of eight, one of them chased an American Brig into Corsica, as N^o 8. stands in need of supplies here we have thought proper to wait for her and sail in Company.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 8 June 1805

[Derne] Fresh breezes from the West^d and a Sea seting on shore Launch on shore with Men to work at the fort —

At sundown M^r [E] Came onboard with Lieu^t Evens had some conversation with him concerning his abandoning his post which he consented to do after waighting a Reasonable Time for the arrivel of the *Nautilus* — if she did not come

At 12 M^r Eaton went on shore —

At 12 Light winds from the West^d

At day light moderate sent men on shore to work at the fort —

At 12 fresh breezes from the West^d and a Sea seting on shore —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 8 June 1805

At 4 [A. M.] the N E point of Malta bore N E B N the West point N N W ¼ past 11 sounded in 5½ fathoms water hauled off[f] from the land

Discovered the *Nautilus* in the harbour of Malta.

[USNA.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 9 1805

SIR I have the pleasure to inclose you herewith a Letter addressed to Commod Barron from the American Consul Levitt Harris Esqr at St Petersburg, in answer to a Communication from that Officer, a Copy of which was transmitted to you amongst the papers relating to the claims made by the Agents of His Imperial Majesty and of the Sublime Porte for a restitution of the Corn Vessels detained off Tripoli in Sept^r last by the Squadron of the U. S. of America.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA Sunday 9 June [1805]

SIR The Ottoman Consul is desirous that you shou^d have an interview with the Commander of the Turkish Corvette previous to your Departure — a vessel is I understand about to sail for Constantinople and the Corvette for Tunis. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Robert Denison from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution, MALTA June 9th 1805

SIR I have this moment rec^d your fav^r of this morning — I am just about making an attempt to get out; but if the Ottomon Consul with the Turkish Capt.

will meet me at the Barrier by 12 o'Clock, I will come on shore — As I shall not understand them I will be much obliged to you if you will do me the favour to be there. —

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

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Malta June 9th 1805.

SIR The particular situation of Lieut. C. C [L]. Ridgely the circumstances of which you are acquainted with. It appears that he is waiting his Trial at Messina — This being an affair deeply interesting & of great moment as well to the Character of this Officer as to that of the service and our Country in general, induces me to direct that you proceed to Messina with the U. States Schooner *Nautilus* under your Command, and as some of your Officers are better acquainted with the incident which produced his Arrest, that them and Yourself may attend his trial; that by your evidence you may invalidate any disingenuous testimony which may be offered to his prejudice — The honorable acquittal of this young Man is a matter truly interesting to every Officer in the service, himself, his relations and his Country; and I have no doubt Sir, but that you will afford him every assistance that honor and justice can suggest. — Immediately on your arrival at Messina you will be pleased to call on Mr Broadbent our Navy Agent and the particular friend of our Country and request of him to assist you in having the trial brought to an issue as soon as propriety will authorize, as the situation of this young Man must naturally be truly unpleasant — There can be no greater evidence of Mr Ridgely conscious innocence than his voluntarily submitting himself to Trial — After you have performed this service you will return to Syracuse and Provision and Water your Vessel for a ten weeks Cruise — Please to present my compliments to Mr Broadbent and tell him nothing but extreme hurry prevented my writing him on this unpleasant subject. —

P. S. In your way to Messina you are to Convoy the American Store Ship *Cerus*, now in this Port, to Syracuse.—

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

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

Nº 9

GIBRALTAR 9th June 1805

SIR I had the honour of adressing You the 15th Ult^o (Nº 8) when advised the arrival of the Expedition from England Consisting of 6000 Troops under the Command of Sir Ja^s Craig, they are still in this Bay waiting orders — I then inclosed one from Consul Simpson of Tanger — Since then I received your few lines of 27th December last with the Copys of Papers to be made use of in Demanding the release of Smitherest from on board the British Sloop of war *Sophy*, but as she had gone for England a few days before I forwarded said Papers, & the Letter, to our Consul Gen^l in London, that either he, or Mr Lennox did the needfull therewith —

On the 4th Instant our Brig *Siren* proceeded for Syracuse or Malta wth the store ship *Ann* (with Consul Simpsons Concurrence,) as there were two Tripolin Cruisers out, it was not deemed prudent to risk her with the useful Cargo she had on board —

On the 6th Inst^o arrived our Gun Boats Nº 2, 8 & 9, they have got their water with other supplys & will proceed for the squadron first fair wind —

We have heard of 3 Algereen frigates & a Brig being at Sea, there are 2 Portuguese ships of the Line, a frigate & Brig of War Cruising in the Gutt under the Command of ad^l Campbell, which suppose will prevent their going to the Westward

I understand an Envoy from the Emp^r of Jermany has arrived at Tanger with Presents for the Emp^r of Morrocco and to settle a Peace —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805-1829.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTAR [U. S. GUNBOAT No. 8.]

June the 9th 1805

I arived here on the 5 Instant after a passage of 31 days. my passage was prolonged nine days by meeting with Either calms or light winds with in a hundred Leagues of Cape St Vincent. I had a good deal of Rough weather the first part of My passage on the [ms mutilated] 14 May a compleat N N W gale. I found here when Scuding whet and uncomfortable We did not think her unsafe. Shee Lays too Very dry. Even when Expose^d to a heavy Sea. Number 2 arived only one hour before me. number 9 two days after. as number 2 and 9 is in Qu[aj]r-antine the officers from the Shipping and Rock. cant go on Board them. There is hardely an officer of Rank. Either of the Navy or army but what has been on Board N. 8 Theay Speak in the highest terms of her and say there own gun Boat should be burnt after seeing this. We have now strong winds from the Eastw^d otherways we three Boat shoul[d] sail to day.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 9 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with Fresh breazes from the North^d And Pleasant weather Launch on shore with men to assist working at the fort —

At 4 M^r Eaton Came onboard went onshore again at ½ Past 5 had some conversation with him about abandoning the fort which he agreed to do the first good oportunity

At sundown Pleasant weather wind from Nor^d

Midnight fresh breazes from North^d & West^d

At day light fresh breazes sent men onshore to work — the Bashaw sent a party of horsemen to the East^d of the Town to watch the motions of the Enemy —

At 10 a party of the Enemy made their appearance on the Top of the hill seing a small Party of the bashaws men They came down to indeavour to drive them back to the town — after they had got down the hill the Bashaws men made a signal for assistance which soon Joined them from the Town — the Enemy findeing the Bashaws men to strong for them they retreated after exchangeing a few shot —

At 11 the small party of the Enemy had retreated quite to the top of the hill where they were Joined by their whole army and appearrd determined to come down to attack the town — A signal was made at the fort at ½ Past 11 that the Enemy were advanceng which was answered —

At 12 the Enemies army on the Top of the hill making arrangements to come down — the Bashaws men Came out to receive them and took a stand about ¾ of a mile from the Town — M^r Eatons men all at quaters in the fort fresh breazes from the North^d and West^d

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 9 June 1805

[Harbour of Malta] ½ past 1 [P. M.] shortened sail and came too with the starb^d bower anchor in 13 fathoms Water and furld sails, the South point of the harbour bearing N E B E ½ E. the North point N N E ½ E.

[USNA.]

Report of Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

[Translation]

Most respectful memorandum.

Dispatched from TRIPOLI June 10, 1805,

received in Copenhagen

It is hardly possible for me to fully express here my sense of gratitude in receiving the gracious communication from the high administration, dated the 2nd of March, in which the high administration has been pleased to advise me of my recall, most graciously obtained from His Majesty, and of the allowance of 800

Riksdollar most graciously granted me upon my retirement from office in Tripoli, as well as of the promise to graciously make a plea to His Majesty on my return for reimbursement of losses entailed on account of inadequacy of salary. The high administration has been pleased at the same time to offer me so many proofs of its favor and grace, that they cannot fail to leave an indelible feeling of the deepest gratitude within me.

My successor Mr. Meldahl will have less difficulty in finding accommodations for traveling from Europe to Tripoli than I supposed, when I received the communication from the high administration on the 24th of last month, and he will certainly experience fewer annoyances, I might say, both as a consul and as a private individual, than it has been my lot to undergo during my sojourn, for the Pasha has finally concluded peace with North America and thus fulfilled the most ardent desire of the people here; 60,000 Spanish piasters all told are the terms of peace and the release of prisoners.

Three North American frigates arrived off Tripoli on the 26th of last month, one of which approached with a white flag at the foremast and a Spanish flag at the mizzen; therefore the Spanish Consul Mr. d. Souza went on board, although the French Commissioner Mr. Beausier had hitherto had the mediation of the North American cause in his hands; but the Pasha did not desire to have him as mediator, no doubt because of embarrassment, and therefore requested Colonel Lear and Commodore Barron in writing to address themselves to the Spanish consul. Negotiations lasted until the first of this month, and peace was considered to be entirely concluded and everything settled, when Sidi Muhamed Dghies early in the morning sent for me and, as I was already out, had a search made for me everywhere. When I came to him shortly thereafter, he told me that the negotiations were in a state of confusion (*embrouillées*), and that peace would hardly be effected, as the North American Consul Colonel Lear had demanded the surrender of all prisoners as the first condition before any actual conclusion of peace; this he had, in fact, demanded in writing. Sidi Muhamed Dghies had the North American Captain Bainbridge, who had been taken prisoner, summoned at the same time, and requested our opinion. We were agreed that the best means to eliminate this difficulty or at least clarify it, especially as the demands appeared unreasonable, would be for the Pasha to let Captain Bainbridge himself go on board on his word to return. The Pasha was willing, but the Divan had difficulty in understanding that Captain Bainbridge's word would bind him to return; but, when Sidi Dghies declared himself to be jointly responsible with the captured American officers, who promised to submit to everything, and I also gave my guarantee, he obtained permission to go on board, and returned in the afternoon, probably not a little to the astonishment of the Pasha himself. The matter was in part clarified; Colonel Lear had not made this demand as an absolutely irrevocable condition and it is to be presumed that it was a misunderstanding; nevertheless, the Pasha and especially Sidi Muhamed Dghies were enraged at the Spanish Consul, of whom the latter had various reasons for not liking the said Consul. The consequence was that the Pasha formally requested me to go on board and in his name seek to bring about peace; he gave me a power of attorney sealed in his own hand to deliver to Colonel Lear, and, as I did not much desire this commission, the Pasha assured me that he would consider it as a token of friendship and declared that, if the occasion should arise, when I might have matters to settle concerning my own nation, he would show his appreciation. The Pasha gave me four points as preliminary articles, some of which had already in part been agreed upon.

The Pasha accepted the offer of 60,000 piasters fort [?], as Colonel Lear had shown himself unwilling, and was not to be persuaded, to increase the amount in the least. Nothing has really been paid for peace, but for the exchange of prisoners of war, of whom the Pasha had almost 300 and the North Americans about 120.

The Pasha demanded two gunboats. These were refused as articles of the peace, but he was given to hope, that he might later be able to obtain the two which had been seized the previous year.

The last point was to withdraw the support that had been given to his brother Sidi Hamet by the people, to surrender four guns p.p. [?], and again evacuate Derne, for that this city was already in the possession of the North Americans and of Sidi Hamet the Pasha had known since the 22nd of last month, when a

dromedary brought the news, that Sidi Hamet together with the North Americans with a frigate and a brig on the sea and with four guns and seventy men under the command of Major Eaton, accompanied by Arabs, had occupied Derne, where the North American flag had been planted side by side with that of Sidi Hamet. The Pasha seemed to be very anxious about this point; Colonel Lear demanded that the Pasha should surrender to him Sidi Hamet's family, when Sidi Hamet left the Tripolitan area. This demand seemed severe to the Pasha, as he thought that he would in this way lose the hostages which he held as security against further hostile attempts on the part of his brother; he even distrusted the North Americans and feared that they, when they had their prisoners of war, as well as Sidi Hamet's family, in their power, would perhaps again engage in hostile acts to the advantage of his brother. I had less difficulty in convincing the Pasha that this suspicion was unfounded than in convincing his Divan and, as it appeared that he desired me to do this, I had Captain Bainbridge also summoned to the Divan, where he listened in silence; finally, most of them were persuaded to concede this also, and thus the preliminary articles were sealed. Colonel Lear has since promised me a separate modification of this article, whereby four years will be fixed for the fulfillment of the Pasha's promise, during which time Sidi Hamet must show himself to be peace-minded and not seek to incite insurrections. Although this whole matter might seem of very little importance to our affairs or to me, both as consul and as a private individual, I nevertheless desired this modification, in order to show the Pasha and his Divan that I had not tried to deceive them, and the Pasha will regard it as a great service on my part, which he will perhaps repay to my successor, when the opportunity offers.

The peace was saluted with 21 guns by the Pasha, which were answered. Colonel Lear then came ashore, where he stayed in my house, together with most of the North American officers, and I am sending this respectful report by him to Malta, whence it will be forwarded to the high administration.

Although the Pasha now sees himself at peace with a nation which has forced him to terms of peace which he certainly did not expect to be obliged to accept, yet I am fairly well convinced, that he will not hastily begin a new war, but I especially flatter myself that Danish shipping in the Mediterranean will be safe from molestation. The Pasha has learned that he gains nothing by a war, that, when a nation considers that its honor and advantage demand the use of force against him, it will always be to his loss, and that he should seek by negotiations rather than by declarations of war to obtain the presents which he might need. His attention has, moreover, been called to his loss, even by a simple blockade, by which he loses the customs duties annually, often amounting to 60,000 piasters fr. [?] per year. All this gives me reason to feel at ease as concerns our shipping in the Mediterranean Sea on this part of the Barbary coast and to cherish the hope that my successor will find less difficulty in maintaining good relations with the Pasha of Tripoli.

Most respectfully,

N. C. NISSEN. *m. p.*

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 10, 1805.

[Translator's Note: In these documents it is presumed that "p. p." means "etc.", but there is no dictionary authority for this interpretation.]

[Originals in Danish Archives, courtesy of Lt. Brewington.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 10 1805.

SIR By Order of Commodore S. Barron I transmit you herewith all the papers found on board the Tunisian Corsair commanded by Riis Ali Ben Amour, and her two Prizes, detained in April last by the U. S. Squadron for an attempt to violate the blockade of Tripoli

I have directed the Midshipmen now in charge of said Vessels to furnish you with correct Inventories of all the Articles found on board. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

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

MALTA the 10 June 1805.

MY DEAR SIR You have enclosed the Copy of My last letter of 21/25 June which went to you Via Philadelphia by a Merchantman — We are all inclined to quarrel with you, we find you have not only refused the Secretaryship of the Navy but the Command of this Squadron also which has been offered you if Comme Barron's health made his return home necessary. We have further heard by some of the Gun boats that you had, or meant, to give up the Service altogether, by which it is universally apprehended the Service will suffer as it would have been promoted had you undertaken its direction —

I much fear your friend Commadore Barron will never see home, he is now in a helpless state of debility —

The *John Adams* I hear has arrived at Syracuse but we have not recieved any letters by her, I entertain great hopes that there is one on board for me from you. — The Officers of the *President* now here have sent over a Speronara to get them before they sail — There has been a great deal of quarrelling I hear already among the Squadron and how it will end I can hardly say, most of the Officers I am told are already at variance with the Commander in chief by all Accounts his temper seems to be a most violent one — let all I tell you on this head be sacred between us —

I have not been able to send your flower Pots, tho' ready, by this oppertunity, the *President* being lumbered with such an extraordinary number of Men and Officers — they shall go to you by some other that will take them — If you should want any thing else from this Country, you know you have only to command me —

Coffees are at favorable prices, here 70 Dollars Pr Cantar of 175 pounds, English nigh be got — Sugars are every where dull, the Season for Nankeens is going by, logwood is a drug in consequence of the large prize sales.

The African Army has returned to Syracuse with the exBasha [Hamet] but I do not know what is meant to be done with him, Give him some money I conclude and send him about his business —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 2 —

Gibraltar June 10th 1805

SIR I have the honor to inform you of the safe arrival of N^o 2 on the 5th Inst. I kept company with N^o 9 as far as the Western Islands, but the weather being very thick and it blowing a gale from the Westward I lost sight of her. — N^o 8 Commanded by Lieu^t Hariden arrived on the 6th Instant at noon having suffered much in his spars. — At sunset of the 6th N^o 9 anchored. There is a Quarantine of 15 D^{ys} to be performed by all vessels from the Southern States, but owing to the good health of our Crews, N^o 9 and 2 were admitted to Pratique yesterday; we shall sail on the 12th for Syracuse. — Commo^r Barron in a letter to M^r Gavino of the 20th of April gives information of two Tripolitan vessels of war having escaped from Tripoli during the Boisterous weather in Feby one of them is a Xebeque mount^d 8 Guns, the other is a Ketch mounting 6 Guns. The station of one is the Gulf of Genoa, the other is off Susa near Tunis. The Commadore's health was almost reestablish'd. He had purchas'd several vessels and had them cut down for the purpose of mounting heavy guns upon them.

The *Syren*, Capt^r Stewart sail^d from hence with a Store Ship for Malta on the night of the 4th Instant.

Our boats occasion general admiration among the land as well as sea Officers. They have been visited and very minutely examined by almost all the Officer's of the ships and Garrison. Enclosed is the muster Roll of N^o 2.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[10 June 1805]

A List of the Commanders and Forces of Yusuf Caramanli, Bashaw of Tripoli, defeated before Derne, on the 10th June

Turks	{	Hassien Bey, Commander in chief —		
		Hadge Ismein Bey, commander of cavalry, deserted June 7 th & succeeded by the late Governor of Derne —		
Drafts from the most considerable districts.	{	Muhamed Bey of Bengazi — Commander of Infantry —		
		Mustpha Bey of Derne —		
		Imhamed Bey of Oгна, commander of the Arabs —		
		Tripolitans.....mounted	270	left Tripoli early in January
		District of Mensurat..... d ^o —	90	as is supposed, from
		Imsselletti..... d ^o —	30	Cap ^t Bainbridge's letter —
		Issileiti..... d ^o —	30	
		Issiheli..... d ^o —	75	
		Province of Bengazi..... d ^o —	90	
		Jeiberna Arabs..... d ^o —	260	
Haddud Arabs..... d ^o —	100			
	Total Cavalry.....	945		
	Infantry including arabs.....	1250		
	“ refugees from Derne.....	350		
		1600		
		2545		
	Recruits up to 10. June.....	500		
	Total.....	3045		

The germ of this army had been five months in the field; had moved through the greatest extent of the Kingdom; and with every exertion to augment its strength could only bring this small number to the field — Why? Want of cash on the part of Joseph Bashaw and want of attachment on the part of his subjects — Though we were enough with Hamet Bashaw to defeat this force, we had not the means of pursuing the advantage — Why?

[NA. Sen. 9 B - B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 10 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with fresh breezes from the North^d and Cloudy —

At ½ past 12 saw the Enemy in motion Coming down the Hill in several different places — hove up the anchor to get nearer in At ¼ Past 1 anchored with springs on our cable within half gun shot of the fort. At same time saw the two parties warmly engaged Keeping up a brisqu[e] fire on both sides — Shifted the starboard bow gun over to the larboard after port and began to fire on the Enemy in the mean time the *Hornet* Lieu^t Evens ha[u]lled Close in with the beach and began a brisqu[e] fire on them we continued our fire untill ½ past 4 occasionally as we could bring our guns to bear at which time the Enemy retreated in all directions closely Pursued by the Bashaws army — who had Kep^t the ground from the first of the action — At 5 the Enemy were on the Top of the Hill and the Bashaw in Possession of the field in the Course of the action several Charges were made and a great number must have been Killed and wounded but have not as yet heard —

Sent on shore three casks of powder to the fort to replace what they had fired [word illegible] Mr Eaton Came off and requested me to sent the doctor on shore to dress the wounded People belonging to the Bashaw

At sundown Mr E went on shore —

At 8 fresh breezes from North^d and West^d At 12 wind Veered to the North^d and a sea setting on shore —

At ½ Past 3 wind to the North^d and East^d Sea rising —

At 4 turned the hands up got the Starboard Cable on deck ready for slipping got slip buys on the Cable and made every thing Ready for sea —

At ½ Past 4 a Very heavy sea Loosed the Topsails double Reef^d slipped the Cable and stood off to the East^d

At $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 5 saw the *Hornet* underway at 6 saw her Tack and stand to the West^d — at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 saw her Lower down her sails and anchor Very near the shore — as she could not weather off and having slipped one of her cables I was under very great apprehension for her safety but could not go to her assistance without indangering the Br[i]g — Continued standing to the East^d untill $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 6 hove too and hoisted in the launch — a Very heavy sea running which made it Very dangerous to hawl her along side

At 7 Cape Razetun bore S S E dist 5 Leaques At $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 8 fresh breezes Reef^d fore & aft Mainsail and Hawled up the square Mainsail —

At 11 handed fore Topsail a heavy sea and fresh wind At 12 fresh breezes nnder close Reef^d M Topsail and storm S!

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 10 June 1805

$\frac{1}{4}$ pas 4 [A. M.] weighd and made Sail and stood out of the harbour of Malta $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 light airs from the North^d came too with the starb^d bower anchor in 10 fathoms water. the Light house bearing W S W $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile At 8 carried out a Kedge anchor hove up the bower and warped out & made sail, sent the boats A head to tow $\frac{3}{4}$ past 11 the boats came along side

[USNA.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE 11th June 1805

Rec^d 17 June

DEAR SIR I have once again landed on a Christian Shore — my feelings you can readily imagine — The *Constitution* returns this evening to Tripoli — I depart to morrow morning for Catana to meet my freind Commodore Barron — On my return to this place, I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and M^r Lear

Commodore Rogers will give you all the news from this quarter — Beleive me my dear Col^o to be with sincere regard

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 11 1805.

SIR By Captain Bainbridge I do myself the pleasure to acquaint you of my Arrival here last Evening. — I am now taking on board the Tripoline prisoners, & shall sail for thence this evening to deliver them up to the Bashaw, which will deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you till my Return. — Fearing that some unforeseen circumstance may have prevented M^r Eaton's evacuating Derne agreeable to your last advices to him; previous to my leaving Tripoli, I despatched the *Constellation* to inform him of Peace, & the terms by Treaty relative to the Ex Bashaw Sidi Hamet — I have brought the *Ceres* Store Ship from Malta hence to deposit her Cargo. The *Nautilus* is this moment getting under weigh for Messina, on the business of Mr Ridgley, her officers being better acquainted with the particulars of his unfortunate Business than any other persons, of course they will be the principal Evidence on his trial — The *Enterprise* I have left Orders for, in case she arrives before my Return, to proceed to Alexandria with the Money — I had ordered the *Nautilus* on this service, but the importance of M^r R's Trial induced me to countermand my Orders — The *Essex* I have ordered to Tunis with the Crews of the Xebecque and her two prizes at Malta, but the Vessels I have detained for further investigation — I saw at Malta the Captain of the Turkish Corvette, sent by the Captain Pacha to claim the Ottoman Vessels, captured by the Squadron last Summer, & have promised to give him an Answer on my return from Tripoli — I beg leave to refer you to Captain Bainbridge for particulars relative to Tripoli. — Wishing sincerely for a speedy Recovery of Health, & hoping in the course of ten days to have the pleasure of seeing you in person,

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 11 June 1805

SIR, On the 4th Inst by the *Constellation* Capt^r Campbell via Malta, I had the honor to receive copies of your communications to Commo: Barron of the 29th Ultò, accompanied by a detail of your conferences with the Bey of Tunis, relative to the Cruizer and her two prizes, sent into Malta by the *Constitution*, the Beys Letter to Commodore Barron on the same, and passports for said Cruizer from yourself, & the other Consuls residing at Tunis. —

As Commo: Barron did write you fully on this subject previous to his having resigned the Command into my hands, I have only to repeat, that the assurances he has given you respecting them, will be the tenor of my proceedings, — Peace having been concluded between the U. States and the Bashaw of Tripoli on the 4th Inst; leaves me no positive cause for detaining the Rais Hassen Ben Aly and Crew of the *Zebec*; I have therefore dispatched the *Essex* Capt^r Cox, with them to Tunis, to be delivered up; and it is of no importance whether they are Tripoline or Tunetian subjects, as neither can effect the legality of the Capture of the Vessels they belonged to, as the positive manner in which they violated the Blockade, makes them equally as lawful prizes as if they had been *in fact* Tripolines; at any rate I shall detain them until farther investigation is had on the subject, for which purpose and to oblige his Excellency the Bey to relinquish his unjust & imprudent demands of a 36 Gun Frigate, and others equally as intrusive, you may expect in the course of 25 or 30 Days at farthest to see me in Tunis Bay with 5 Frigates, 2 Brigs, 2 Schooners, 1 Cutter & perhaps 10 or 12 Gun Boats. — This will be the moment to make impression on the mind of his Excellency, which it is equally our own and our Countrys honor and, Interest for him to be made to feel; as during my command in the Mediterranean, at present being at Peace with all Nations, I am determined to adhere with as much strict justice to the Treaty existing between him & the U. States, and not to infringe any prerogative of his, as I am determined not to suffer him to violate with impunity either the mutual obligations existing between us, or Laws of Nations, either directly or indirectly so far as they relate to the U. States.

He has been in the habit of threatening us with War, without any just cause, but the moment is now arrived that he must acknowledge we have done him no wrong; and this too in language such as at least to produce reason in our minds, to believe, that *unprovoked* he never will again renew his threats. — I know that Peace is the wish of our Country, provided it can be maintained on an honorable footing, but if he provokes us to War, he will feel in less than Six Months from its declaration, that the Wars he has hitherto been engaged in, were on the part of his Enemys (amounting to a direct contradiction) lenity & affection. — If your communications by the *Essex* require an early answer, you may expect to see another of our Vessels very shortly —

So soon as I can get the Squadron collected, which I hope will not take longer than 25 or 30 days, you may calculate on seeing me; in the mean time you may rely on every assistance in support of the Interest of our common Country, that the best intentions can devise. — I shall sail tomorrow for Tripoli to convey the Tripoline Prisoners in our possession back and deliver them up to the Bashaw —

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

To Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT^t 11 June 1805.

I have rec^d your letter of this day's date. —

Charter a vessel immediately to carry from 1000 to 1500 barrels and load her with beef, pork, bread, flour, cordage, the powder received from Mess^{rs} Riddle & Bird, and shot; proportioning the quantity of beef, pork, bread, and flour, agreeably to the cargo of the Ship *Huntress* lately dispatched to the Mediterranean with provisions for our Squadron in that sea, and proportioning the quantity of Shot to the powder, and the Kind agreeably to the invoice of Shot sent in the *Huntress*. Send 6 or 8 tons of assorted Cordage, & 100 bolts of assorted canvas. —

As soon as you shall have chartered a Vessel, you will inform me of her name and the name of her Commander.

She must proceed directly to Malta or Syracuse or to both if required.

Let no time be lost in the execution of these orders. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON

11th June 1805

SIR The Ship mentioned in the enclosed paragraph is reported, and believed to be the *Huntress*, with the Stores for the Mediterranean. I therefore haste to inform you; in expectation you may deem it proper to have a fast sailing small vessel charter'd without delay, to send out with the Eighty barrels of powder, (last received from Wilmington) and an assortment of shot.

A vessel of about 1000 Barrels, could be loaded here with Stores *on hand*, except Bread — of which if you so direct I will have 400 or 500 barrels baked immediately — Should you not deem this measure expedient — I conceive the powder ought not to remain long in the Magazine here — Experience has shewn us that damage quickly takes place on the powder deposited in it.

Since writing the foregoing, I thought it proper to wait on the President, with the information — in order to give you his sentiments thereon.

Mr Madison was with him, having received it by letter also — The President directed me to make every preparation against receipt of your orders, for the dispatch of such a vessel, as aforementioned. And that it was his opinion such an one should sail without delay — I shall of course be preparing to be ready to execute your directions.

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

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 11 June 1805

Commences with fresh Gales from the North^d and a Very heavy sea under Close Reef^d Topsails and storm stay sails —

At 2 P M wore ship to the South^d — At sundown fresh gales and a heavy sea

At 12 more moderate and less sea At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 12 Turned one Reef out of the Topsails —

At day light fresh breazes Split the Gib Unbent it and bent another

At 5 Cape Razaten bore W S W 3 Leagus At 8 fresh breazes Carrying sail To beat up for Derna Tacking as necessary

At 12 Cape Razetun bore W by S $\frac{1}{2}$ S dist 4 Leagus — fresh breazes and Pleasant weather finde a Very strong Current Seting to the East^d

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 12th 1805

SIR, You will be pleased to furnish William Bainbridge Esqr, Captain in the U. States Navy, with such Sum of Money as he may require for the use of himself and Officers and charge the same to acc^t of the U. States Navy Department. —

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

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, at Catania, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 12. 1805

SIR I have nothing of importance to communicate further than what Capt. Bainbridge will be able to acquaint you with & to whom I refer you for particulars since your departure from Tripoli — In my absence you will be pleased to direct the Commanders of such of the Squadron as may arrive to Provision and Water their Vessels for a ten weeks cruize, agreeable to my last instructions and here wait my arrival. —

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

To First Lieutenant Thomas W. Hooper, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 12. 1805

SIR, You will take from the detachment of Marines, of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, a sufficient number of robust healthy Men, equal to supply the place of those sent to the Hospital. —

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

To Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE June 12. 1805

SIR, For the accommodation & convenience of yourself and the other Officers of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, I have to desire that you take charge *this day* of the U. States Brig *Franklin* & as you will be held accountable for said Vessel and all appurtenances that you take such necessary measures as to exonerate your self, before you give her present Commanding Officer a receipt for the delivery of the same.

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

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE June 12th 1805

SIR In case any of our public Vessels arriving before my return you will be pleased to inform their commanding officers that it is my desire they Provision their Vessels for a Ten Weeks Cruize and here wait my arrival, except the *Enterprize* which I have, in case of her arrival ordered on Service. —

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

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constellation*
off *Derne* 12th June 1805

SIR The dispatches from Tobias Lear Esq. which I had the honor to send you yesterday evening, by Lieu^t Wederstrandt, have no doubt informed you that peace is concluded between the Bashaw of Tripoli and the United States; likewise requiring of you to withdraw the American forces from *Derne* with all possible dispatch, to effect which more readily the Unt^d States ship *Constellation*, under my command, will remain in the road, for the purpose of assisting your operations — I have only to add that it rests with you to say in what manner, and when her services will be required — and when the white flag is to be hoisted on shore — I need not say what pleasure it will give me to see you on board the *Constellation*, where a cot is provided for you by your very respectful & Obed^t Serv^t

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DERNE June 12th 1805

SIR I have this moment rec^d your letter of this morning by Lieu^t Wederstrandt — and shall make arrangements to embark tomorrow

I doubt the propriety of showing a white flag until after this post shall be evacuated —

Shall have the honor to wait on you on board immediately to consult on certain measures too complicated to be comprised in this note Meantime I am with perfect respect,

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 12th 1805

SIR You will proceed to Malta without loss of time & require of M^r Higgins, 14,000 Spanish Dollars proceed direct to Alexandria, pay the same into the hands of Mess^{rs} Brigs of that place, take the necessary receipts & return as soon as possible to Syracuse; where you will wait my further orders —

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

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE June 12th 1805

SIR The Instant the U. States Frigate *Essex* under your command is ready for Sea, you will proceed to Malta & take on board the Rais & Crews of the Xebec & her two prizse, sent into Malta by the U. S. Ship *Constitution*, and from thence proceed to Tunis to land them — The Bey of Tunis's conduct for some time past has been so impregnated with contradiction & impudent threats against the U. States, as to induce me to wish that you will have an interview with Mr Davis previous to delivering up the Crews of these three Vessels, as they are not liberated from any positive Knowledge I have of their being Tunetians, but because our (at present) being at Peace with all the Barbary Powers affords me no reason for detaining them, — of the manner of delivering them up, Mr Davis will be the best judge. —

As the purport of your mission to Tunis is merely to deliver up these People, and to make me acquainted through Mr Davis charge 'd' Affairs, with the state of our affairs with that Regency, you will be pleased to return to this Port, so soon as you have completed the object of your mission and wait my further orders.

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

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 12th 1805

SIR I[n] case of your arrival here before my Return, you will prepare your Ship, in all respects for a ten months Cruize & waite my further Orders — If there should not be sufficient Provisions here to complete your Indent you will procure them at Malta and return here as early as possible I am in hopes my Return to this port will not be longer than ten days. —

[HS of Pa.]

[12 June 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

U. STATES GUN BOAT N^o 6
August 30th 1805.

SIR The return of the *Congress* to the U States presents an opportunity of sending the enclosed statement handed to Commodore Rodgers on my arrival in Syracuse of an outrage comitted on the U S. Gunboat N^o 6 under my command on the 12th of June last, off Cadiz, by an English squadron commanded by Admiral Collingswood, I persuade myself that on a perusal of the several depositions herewith annexed, and a momentary recollection of the peculiar disadvantages under which I laboured (to which I particularly request your attention in the statement above mentioned) that so far from attaching any censure to my proceedings on that occasion, it will meet your approbation —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

U S. GUNBOAT N^o 6 June 12 [1805]

SIR I take the liberty of enclosing you the particulars of the loss of three of my crew by the English fleet off Cadiz, I should have made out the statement immediately on my arrival in this port, but have been constantly employed until this moment getting N^o 6 ready for sea

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[Enclosure]

[12 June 1805]

A report to Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

On the 12th of June being off Cadiz, was brought too by the English Squadron off that place and boarded by the *Tenon* and the *Dreadnaught*, while I was below

with the Officers, three of my men, who had been very unruly during the passage, finding some of their old shipmates in the boat declared themselves English subjects and demanded protection, one of them acknowledging himself a deserter from the *Flora*, Frigt, on the Cockswain's informing the officers of it, I immediately went on deck and found the three men to be John Patterson William White and George Brown, they were demanded by the Officer as English subjects, and one as a deserter, I refused giving them up, by this time the *Tenor's* boat had gone onboard the Admiral with the entelligence, finding it use less to have any altercation with the Officer, I judged it most prudent to go onboard the Admiral and make him fully acquainted with the situation of the men, I accordingly went onboard with the Officer, but previous to my leaving the Vessel gave my second Officer Mr Roach positive orders, on no account to suffer a man to leave the boat untill I returned, on getting onboard I had a long conference with Capt^r Rotheram, to whome I stated that the men were ship'd in New York and had received four months advance and had taken the oath of Allegiance to the U States, and that it was more than my Commission was worth to give them up, he observed that as they had voluntarily come forward and claimed protection as English subjects, he hoped I would not object to giving them up, if I did he would take them, he said he had sent for them, and if on examination it should appear that they were not Englishmen they should be immediately given up I observed they would not be permitted to leave the boat as the commanding Officer had positive orders not to suffer a man to leave the Vessel, but on looking out of the Cabin window I perceived them in the boat, on coming onboard they were examined,, Patterson produced a discharge from the *Hercule*, White was known by the name of Tho^r Rickets to have served his time in Plymouth Dock as a rope maker and Brown by the name of George Merchant, who acknowledged to have deserted from the *Flora*, on Admiral Collingsworth being informed of this, I was sent for, he observed that as the men were clearly proved to be English subjects he was obliged to keep them, I requested him to let the business rest untill I arrived in Gibraltar where the business could be investigated before Capt^r Shaw who I made no doubt would cheerfully give them up on their being proved to be Englishmen, he answered they were onboard and must stay. I then told him that I received them onboard as Americans they having taken the oath of allegiance to the U States, and should consider them as such, that if he was determined to keep the men I should deliver up the U States Gunboat N^o 6 to him and requested him to send an Officer to take charge of her he refused to have any thing to do with her or to deliver up the men, thus situated I was under the necessity of leaving the *Dreadnaught* at 8 P M. as there was every appearance of a Gale coming on and my vessel not calculated to claw off a Lee shore, on getting onboard I found that as soon as the boat got alongside, Patterson who was at the Helm left it and jump'd into the boat and was followed immediately by the other two before Mr Roach could stop them, who at any rate could have made very little resistance as the Guns were below and no catridge filled —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[12 June 1805]

Depositions concerning Impressments

Depositions of Evan Jenkyns, Gerard Manning, George Clark and John Joseph.

Evan Jenkyns says that being Boatswain of Gun Boat N^o 6 on the 12 of June 1805 when Lieut^r Lawrence left the Boat to go on board the *Dreadnought*, he heard him order Mr Roach the Midshipman to permit no man to leave the Boat during his absence. after Lieut^r Lawrence left the boat an English Officer came on board and asked for the men. George Brown being a loft came down and said he was one. John Paterson being at the Helm left it & said he was another and had belonged to the *Hercule*, he was immediately followed by John White. He heard Mr Roach tell the English Officer he had positive orders from his Commander to suffer no man to leave the Vessel during his absence. on the Men getting into the boat Mr Roach made no resistance. He told Mr Roach he hoped he would not suffer the Men to go and said if he was in his place he would not. there were plenty of Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses at hand and could have Kept the boat off] with ease.

Gerrard Manning Guner of N^o 6 says he heard Lieut^r Lawrence give Mr Roach positive orders to suffer no Man to leave the Vessel in his absence and repeated the orders when he left the Vessel in presence of the English Officer. after Lieut^r Lawrence left & got on board the *Dreadnought* a Boat returned and took the men without any opposition on the part of Mr Roach After the men had

left the boat Mr Roach observed to him he wished he had hauled his colours down.

George Clark Quarter Master of *N^o 6* says he heard Lieut Lawrence give positive orders to Mr Roach to suffer no man to leave the Vessel during his absence which he repeated several times in presence of the English officer, He also heard Lieut Lawrence order Mr Roach in case force was used to haul his colours down. He heard Mr Jenkyns say to Mr Roach he hoped he would not suffer the men to go. after the men were gone Mr Roach said he was sorry he did not haul his colours down.

John Joseph Steward of *N^o 6* says he heard Lieut Lawrence on leaving the boat order Mr Roach to suffer no man to leave the Vessel in his absence and if force should be used to haul his colours down.

We the Subscribers do Certify that the forgoing depositions were taken in our presence

JOHN SHAW
JAS W. MURDOCH
JOS. J. MAXWELL

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*
TUNIS BAY Aug^t 16. 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[12 June 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman James Reach, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIG^t *John Adams*
Malta July 17th 1805

SIR The Affair of my having lost the Men belonging to Gun Boat *N^o 6* Comanded by Lieut J. Lawrence off Cadiz, was not from a wish to injure the Reputation of my Country; far! indeed be it: They revolted and Mutinously jumped into the British Boat which lay longside of the Gun Boat; I made every Exertion to prevent it, but I found all was in Vain: They called aloud for his Majesty's Protection, had I been armed (but not having it in my Power to find Ammunition) I should certainly have ended their Career e'en if I had been Punished for it afterwards.

I am a Young Officer, and not up [on] the Strictness of the British Flag, had no Idea that the Officer in the Boat would have the Effrontery to take away Men from an American armed Vessel, after what had passed betwixt Lt L— and the officer of the Brit^t Boat

It is the First Wish of my Heart to Promote the Interest and Welfare of my Country, still wishing to adhere to what our Ancestors have done for us.

In my then Situation, what could I do?— My Officer on board one of the British Ships, the Men revolting, myself unarmed, Night coming on, left without any Assistance, and my being a Young Officer of Course wanting Experience in such Cases, I hope you will Consider these Circumstances, and release me from the Situation I am now so unhappy in—this Address I hope you will excuse and believe me

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

12 June 1805]

Insult to U. S. Flag

GENERAL ORDERS

An insult offered to the Flag of the United States of America on the 12th of June last, near Cadiz by a British Squadron under Command of Admiral Collinsworth, induces me as the Commander in chief of the United States Naval forces in this Seas to direct that you do not under any pretence whatever suffer your Vessel to be detained or your men taken out of your Vessel without you are compelled so to do by superior force; in which case After having resisted to the Utmost of your power, you are directed to surrender your Vessel as you would to any other common Enemy, but on no Account to leave her until after you have struck your Colours; after which if you are not compelled by the Author or Authors of such Insult and Violence to quit your Vessel, you are directed by me so to do, and on going on board the Enemy to deliver your Swoard to the Commanding Officer of the Enemy's Vessel, and not to return to your Own again, unless you are absolutely put on board of her by force On saying that you are not to suffer your Vessel to be detained You are not to consider that it extends to

the prevention of your giving every satisfaction to the Vessels of War you may meet on the high Seas, whose Nation we are at peace with, so far as a friendly intercourse will justify, or in language more plain you are not to be detained by force. —

(Signed) JN^o RODGERS
Commander in Chief of the U. States Naval forces in the Mediterranean
 U. S. SHIP *Constitution* SYRACUSE 12th July 1805. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Peter S. Ogilvie, U. S. Navy

[U. S. GUNBOAT No. 7]
New York June 12th 1805

Sir, You will no doubt be surprised to find I am still here — the cause of it has been the desertion of my men — a few nights ago, the Centinel who was put on duty at midnight released a man I had confined in double Irons, broke the chain by which the boat was lock'd, & made their escape — as also the Boatswain, Gunner, Steward & four seamen —

I shall sail as soon as I can get eight good hands, which I hope will be in the course of today or tomorrow —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Noadiah Morris, U. S. Navy

BOSTON, 12th June 1805.

SIR, I received your favor of the 3rd granting me a Furlough, and a Freight of Provisions for the Mediterranean — Be assured, Sir, that I am not insensible to the Obligations I am under to you for the many instances of Consideration that I have received —

I have consulted Mr Brown and others as to the Customary Freight from this Country to Syracuse or Malta, & from the information I can get, I am induced to believe that 3½ Dollars pr Barrel would be reasonable. If however this should not meet your approbation, you may signify whatever you may think Just, & I shall abide by it — My Vessel is in complete Order for Sea, and will sail for Hartford tomorrow where I hope to meet your instructions as to the delivery &c^s of the Cargo —

I intend going myself, and shall with infinite pleasure take charge of any Commissions you may have in the Mediterranean I calculate on a quick passage, as my Vessel is well found, and reputed a very fast Sailer.

Commodore Preble informed me that you had offered to Pay me the Freight in advance; for this favor be pleased to accept my gratefull thanks; it is of the greatest consequence to me — I shall leave this for Hartford by Land in about three days, and should prefer having the money paid by the Agent at that place —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 12 June 1805

Commences with fresh breezes from the North^d and West^d Carrying a Press of sail to Beat up for Derna find that we gain Very little haveing a strong Current against us At 5 split the squair Mainsail onbent it and bent a new one —

At ½ Past 6 saw a Large sail to windward but could not discover what she was but from her being off Derna supposed her to be an american frigate

from sundown to day light Pleasant weather Carrying all sail Tacking as necessary to work up for Derna —

At day light stood in for the Land found that we had gained but Very little to windward owing to a Very strong Current seting to the East^d At 6 AM saw a Large ship at anchor off derna but could not se her Colours —

At 12 moderate breezes and Pleasant weather under all sail Tacking as Necessary to beat to windward — finde a Very strong Eastern Current — ship in sight from the deck — but could not se her colours —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 12 June 1805

Standing in for the harbour of Syracuse $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5 [P. M.] Shortened sail and came to anchor in the harbour. found laying here the U.S. Frigate *President* and *Essex*.

[USNA.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE
Constellation, off *Derne*, June 13th 1805

Sir, At six o'clock p. m. of the eleventh instant Captain Campbell anchored in this road; at eight sent Lieut Wederstrandt with your letter of the sixth and Colo Lear's of the fifth announcing the conclusion of peace with Joseph Bashaw of Tripoli & consequently, requiring me to evacuate this post — and the next morning a letter from his own hand advising me that his ship would receive my garrison — About nine o'clock the Captain came on shore, attended by a few of his officers, whom I accompanied into town. I now communicated to the Bashaw the news of peace on our part with his brother; and the convention that his family should be restored to him on condition of his quietly withdrawing himself from the kingdom — He said he had no safety but in leaving the country with us; and even this would be impossible with him and hazardous to us if the project should transpire before carried into effect: despair would drive his adherents to revenge and we must fall victims to it — I consequently kept up the idea of an attack on the enemy, an idea which had been excited from a report that reinforcements had come out in the frigate for this purpose, and accordingly sent ammunition and extra rations to be distributed among our moorish and arab troops, and dispatched spies to ascertain the enemy's position — With the same apparent view I inspected the garrison; ordered them to be divested of all heavy baggage; and to be held at their posts in readiness to advance at the word — At eight in the evening I placed patrols of marines to stop intercourse between the town and our post: this was a usual precaution at this hour, with only the difference that on ordinary occasions this duty was done by routine — In the mean time all the *Constellations* boats were laid along side our wharf — I ordered the Captain of cannoniers to embark his company with the field pieces and a ten inch howitzer which fell into our hands on the 27th April — and after them the Greek company — This was executed with silence and alacrity; but with astonishment — The marines remained at their posts — When the boats were seen returning I sent a messenger to the Bashaw, requesting an interview — Understanding the purport of this message, he immediately repaired to the fort with his retinue; dismounted, and embarked in the boats. The marines followed with the American Officers — When all were securely off, I stepped into a small boat I had retained for the purpose, and had just time to save my distance when the shore, our camp, and the battery were crowded with the distracted soldiery and populace — Some calling on the Bashaw — some on me — Some uttering shrieks — some execrations. Finding we were out of reach, they fell upon our tents and horses, which were left standing; carried them off, and prepared themselves for flight: My garrison, together with the Bashaw and suit, were all on board the *Constellation* about two in the morning — Before break of day our Arabs were all off to the mountains, and with them such of the inhabitants of the town as had means to fly, taking away with them every living animal fit for subsistence or burthen which belonged to the place — This morning a Choux from Tripoli, who came out in the frigate, went on shore under a flag of truce and carried letters of Amnesty from Joseph Bashaw to the people of Derne on condition of their returning to allegiance — He stated, on his return, that nothing but despair depicted itself in the visages of the few wretched inhabitants who remained: that they rejected Joseph Bashaw's terms of pardon, declaring they knew his perfidy too well to suffer themselves to be ensnared by it; and that they were resolved to defend themselves to the last moment from their terraces and walls of their houses against his troops — It is to be hoped the position they have taken may terminate in an accommodation and save the tragedy that menaces them — It is now twelve o'clock, and we see no symptoms of the enemy's troops advancing towards the town — This however may be accounted for on other principles than those of humanity or arrangement — On the arrival of the *Constellation* the idea impressed itself on them also that she brought troops and supplies — In consequence of which they decamped disorderly and

retired with precipitation to a post fifteen miles in the rear towards the desert: it is possible they may not yet have heard of our evacuation — In a few minutes more we shall loose sight of this devoted city, which has experienced as strange a reverse in so short a time as ever was recorded in the disasters of war; thrown from proud success and elated prospects into an abys of hopeless wretchedness — Six hours ago the enemy were seeking safety from them by flight — this moment we drop them from ours into the hands of this enemy for no other crime but too much confidence in us! The man whose fortune we have accompanied thus far experiences a reverse as striking — He falls from the most flattering prospects of a Kingdom to beggary!

Our peace with Tripoli is certainly more favorable — and, seperately considered, more honorable than any peace obtained by any Christian nation with a Barbary regency at any period within a hundred years: but it might have been more favorable and more honorable. It now remains, however, to dispose of the instrument we have used in obtaining this peace in such a manner as to acquit our conscience and honor —: this will require some *diplomatic skill*.

My dispatches to Commodore Barron of the 15th ultimo and continued to the 11th inst. accompany this to your address as a matter rendered proper by the transfer of the squadron to your command — Under actual circumstances they can be of little import: but may nevertheless gratify a curiosity —

The duties understood to be annexed to my appointment in the Navy Department having ceased with the war, I have no reasons for remaining any longer in this sea: I request therefore you will have the goodness to allow me a passage in the first ship of war of your squadron which you may dispatch to the United States —

I flatter myself with the gratification of waiting on you at Syracuse in a few days —

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Malta 13 June 1805

SIR: In case either of the Gun Boats should arrive during my absence, you will be pleased to direct their commanders to fill up their Water, & furnish each of them with Provisions equal to ten Weeks consumption, including what they may have on hand, and in all respects to be ready for Sea —

The enclosed Letter contains orders to Lieut^t Robinson of the Schooner *Enterprise*, to proceed to Alexandria on the service which the *Nautilus* was to have performed.

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

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 13 June 1805

Commences with Light breazes — from the North^d and West^d Under all sail beating up for Derna — At 4 made the signal of the day to the ship at anchor which was not answered —

At 6 moderate under all sail finde that we gain Very little to windward the Current being strong against us Made the signal of the day a second time but Could se no answer — At ½ Past 6 the ship at anchor made the Private Signal which was answered by us —

From sundown to day light moderate breazes under all sail Tacking as necessary to work to windward —

At day light stood Very close in for the ship at anchor — found her to be the U S Frigate *Constellation*, Capt^t Campbel — lored down the Jolly bote and sent her onb^d the Frigate — at 5 bote Returned was informed that Mr^t Eaton had left the fort with the Men under his Command and about one hundred of the Bashaws Serv^{ts} (?) with him and that they were onboard the *Constellation* — stood Close in shore to look for the anchor & cable that we had sliped [ms mutilated] we left the Bay — but could not se Either of the Buoy — sent the Jolly bote onboard the *Hornet* to se if Lieut^t Evens had seen them after we Left bote returned and informed me that the *Hornet* had Parted one of the Buoy ropes rideing by it in the gale and the other in warping off after Takeing off Mr^t Eaton — both buoys being gone from the anchor and the wind blowng a fresh breeze found that we could not

get it without staying one or two days — to sweep for it — stood off and went onboard the *Constellation*. At 10 Came onboard and made sail having Received orders from Cap^t Campbell to make the best of my way to Syracuse — At 12 fresh breezes the *Constellation* astern and *Hornet* off our lee quater — Derna bearing S W 4 Leagus —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 June 1805

½ past Meredian the U.S. ship *Congress* came in ½ past 2 sent Mr Cannon Boatswain to the hospital Rec^d 80 Tripolitan prisoners from the castle at Syracuse

At 4 Joseph Talbot Q^r Gunner deserted from the first cutter

At 10 P M weighd made sail and stood out of the harbour

[USNA.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 13 June 1805

Launched the *Vengeance* and *Spitfire*. Waiting for mortar beds.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 June 1805

[Syracuse] Sailed the U. S. F. *Constitution* & *Essex* and Schooner *Nautilus*. in the former all the Tripolitans which have at any time been captured by us embarked for Triploi. a peace having been concluded between that Regency and ourselves. on consideration of the U. S. paying them 60.000 dollars as a Ransom for our prisoners —

The Officers and part of the crew of the *Philadelphia* arrived yesterday in the *Constitution* from Tripoli after a long and tedious imprisonment.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day came in a ketch and gun boat from sea.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution OFF MALTA. June 14, 1805.

SIR: I am this very moment setting Sail for Tripoli with the Money for the ransom of our Prisoners, & the Tripoline Prisoners from Syracuse on board. The *Essex* is here and will sail in an hour for Tunis, with the Rais [Ali Ben Amour or Rais Hassen Ben Aly] & Crews of the Xebecque & her two prizes to deliver them up. The vessels I shall detain for further investigation. —

I perfectly coincide with you in the opinion, you directed Mr Denison to express to me of the vessels detained & sent into this port last Fall; however I could wish to wait the arrival of the *John Adams* as Government may have said something on the subject by her. —

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

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

NAV DEP June 14th 1805

You will be pleased to Charter a Vessel carrying from 8 to 1200 Barrels on the best terms in your power & send her round to this place immediately to take in a cargo which is ready consisting of Powder, Shot Bread Beef &^v to proceed direct

to Malta or Syracuse — As it is very desirable that no delay should take place you will inform me of the name of the Vessel and Captain Chartered in Order that the necessary passports may be obtained in time.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 14 June 1805

P M commences with Light airs and pleasant weather $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 saw the Island of Malta bearing W. B. S. At Sunset the harbour of Malta bore N W B W.

At Midnight pleasant weather.

At 7 sent the Jolly boat on shore at Malta. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 Rec^d from Malta 65 thousand dollars

At Meridian made all Sail. the harbour of Malta bearing W $\frac{1}{2}$ N distance 3 miles

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 14 June 1805

Arrived a Ketch from Malta.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Gaetano Andrea Schembri, Tripolitan Agent, Malta, from Robert Denison Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Copy

MALTA 15 June 1805

SIR Peace having been concluded betwixt the United States of America and the Riginy of Tripoli I hereby announce to you the liberation of the Six Tripolini prisoners taken on board a vessel off Bingazi by a Brig of War of the United States — and they are hereby delivered up to you

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To General Castanio, Algeziras, from Lieutenant Joseph J. Maxwell, U. S. Navy (Official) Copy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 3
HARBOUR OF ALGEZIRAS
15 June 1805

I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency, that I was this morning, brought too by four armed boats under Spanish Colours, who after exercising the utmost insolence, & without assigning the smallest reason conducted me to this port.

The orders received from my Government were to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Commander of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, the serious consequences attending this unwarrantable detention must be too obvious to your Excellency to require a remark — I shall only observe that if your Government authorizes indignities of this nature, to my own, I must appeal for redress. I am sensible however this cannot be the case, & persuade myself that your Excellency will readily redress the insult offered the American Flag, in this instance, & take measures to prevent a repetition —

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

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*
Gibraltar 15th June 1805

SIR On the Second day after I sailed from New York I experienced a gale of Wind East to N E accompanied with a heavy Fog which lasted 3 or 4 Days and seperated me from the Gun Boats — On the 10th Ins^t I fell in with N^o 10. Lieut^t Cartey Latt^t 36°11' N Long 10°15' W all well — N^o 3 N^o 5. & 6 I found at an anchor here, they got in a few hours before me. N^o 2. 8. & 9 has Sailed for Tripoli yesterday Morning and N^o 4 & 7 no doubt will be here very shortly — I am employed this Morning in Mounting their Cannon & supplying them with

every necessary which they are in Want of — I likewise Increase the Crew of each Boat to 30 Men —

On my arrival here I communicated to Mr Gaveno my orders to touch in for Information and I transmit you a Copy of his Letter to me.

I shall proceed off Tripoli the first wind — which I hope will be this evening or to morrow Morning at farthest

JOHN SHAW

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

[Enclosure]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

Copy

GIBRALTER June 14th 1805

SIR I have the honor of yours of this date & Congratulate you on your arrival. I have Acc^{ts} from Commodore Barron to 21st Ap^l he was well and Anxious to begin the Champaign — Informs me of two Tripolitan Cruisers having got out in bad Weather one of 8 Guns the other of 6. one was Cruising in the Gulph of Genoa was seen about 3 Weeks ago off Corsica, the other was at Susa near Tunis. This induced Capt. Stewart (with Consul Simpsons approbation) to Convoy the Am^z Transport up being loaded with Powder, Anchors, & other Stores unarmed, — left this the 4th Ins^t as did Gun Boats N^o 3. 8. & 9 yesterday —

The Emperor of Morocco is making some preparations, but against who it is uncertain — the other States have no Novelty

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from a letter from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*

GIBRALTER, June 15, 1805.

“With pleasure I inform you of my arrival here (after a passage of 30 days,) from New-York. The second day after my leaving Sandy Hook, I unfortunately separated from the gun boats in a heavy gale from the N. E. to E. accompanied with a thick fog, which lasted three or four days. On the 10th inst. I fell in with No. 10, lieut. Cartey, out from Norfolk 27 days. He reported, his boat far exceeded his expectations, and was capable of living in any sea, and that she lay to remarkably well. I found lying to an anchor here gun boats No. 3, lieutenant Maxwell, No. 6, lieutenant Lawrence, and No. 5, lieutenant Harrison, all perfectly well. These boats all exceeded the expectations of their officers. No. 2, lieutenant Izard, No. 8, lieutenant Harraden, and No. 9, lieutenant Elbert, sailed from this port for Tripoli yesterday morning.

“Letters from commodore Barron, of the 21st April, make no mention of any prospects of peace, and state that he was making active preparations for this summer's siege. He has bought three large schooners, which he has cut down strengthened and placed bombs on board. The blockade has been kept up the whole winter very rigidly by our squadron; but the north winds occasionally compelled our fleet to weigh and beat off the shore. The result is that two small cruisers have got out. They have been lately spoke off Corsica, which I presume is their cruising ground.

“Captain Bainbridge, officers, and crew, are all well and not harshly treated. I flatter myself, that they will be all liberated this summer, as I am sure, every exertion of our officers will be employed in effecting this.

“I am employed this morning in mounting the cannon on the boats, with my main yard, and the instant it is done, if the wind will favor, I shall weigh my anchor for Tripoli.

“Captain Stewart sailed from hence on the 2d in company with one of our store ships, for Malta.

“P. S. Commodore Barron's health is perfectly restored.”

[LC. *National Intelligencer*, 28 Aug. 1805.]

[15 June 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy

SIR Col. Stricker has just informed me that I must prepare the Brig building in this place with all possible dispatch for a cruize —

Before I enter into this service permit me to request that you will do me the honor to inform me, whether Mr Decatur is to rank me? Should this be the case

I cannot Sir reconcile it to my feelings to enter again into the service — and of course must be reduced to the necessity of resigning my Commission —

BALTI^e 15 June 1805

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^o 12

TUNIS June 16th, 1805.

SIR I do myself the honor to offer you a line, by this conveyance, merely to present my respects & repeat my earnest wishes, for the recovery of your health — Nothing has occurred relative to our affairs here, since I last addressed you — but wait with much anxiety, an answer to my letters forwarded by Cap^{tn} Campbell & Smith — Should not Col^l Lear meet with that success we have a right to expect in his negotiation at Tripoli; no time should be lost in visiting this place —

An unusual number of Cruizers, are manning, and which really surprizes us — as they seem to expect with much confidence, the Neapolitan force — If hostilities should be commenced by the Bey of Tunis against us — I am most confident, it will not be in an open declaration of War, and am therefore the more anxious to see our affairs, finally arranged here, and for which no occasion can be so propitious as the present —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806. Also Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 16 June 1805

The *Vengeance* went into the stream.

[LC original.]

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

ON BOARD THE U STATES FRIGATE

Constellation, at Sea, June 17th 1805.

SIR, I did myself the honor to write you from Egypt in February last — After a tedious and perplexing march of fifty days through the desert of Lybia I arrived on the 25. of April and took post, at the head of Hamet Bashaw's army, in the rear of Derne. Our movements in Egypt had induced Joseph Bashaw to send an army to the defence of the Province, which was within fourteen hours march of the place when we arrived. The Governor of Derne was also ordered, and determined, with a garrison of turkish soldiery and about one third of the City in his interest, to resist our approach —

Commodore Barron had sent to the coast to assist our operations the brig *Argus*, the schooner *Nautilus*, and the sloop *Hornet*; also two pieces of field artillery. On the morning of the 26th I sent a flag to the Governor with overtures of friendship on condition of nonresistance and allegiance to Hamet Bashaw, which he sent back with this laconick answer "My head or yours" — The next day we attacked him by sea and land, and after a sharp contest of two hours and a half carried the place by charge of Bayonet — The Governor took refuge in a sanctuary; and most of his adherents fled, and either joined the advancing army of Joseph Bashaw or took the desert. The few christians I had with me suffered severely in the action; nearly one third of them were either killed or wounded; because our arabs not having been accustomed to this kind of close decision, left us the burthen of the day — I had the misfortune to receive a musket ball through my left wrist, just below the joint, which, I fear, will deprive me of the use of the hand — I immediately began to fortify myself by reversing the embrasures of the battery, sinking a line of intrenchments and raising a parapet without the fort — Hamet Bashaw opened his divan at the late Governors palace in the city; and the inhabitants very universally and with apparent satisfaction recognized him —

On the 13th of May the enemy's army advanced and attacked us with all its force in hopes of recovering the place. But after an action of four hours, with various success, they gave way and retreated precipitately to their camp behind the mountains. We were too weak in our number of christians to pursue this success; the bashaws people seemed not to have full confidence in themselves; and our Saracen militia and newly acquired allies at Derne resolved no longer

to act offensively without a pecuniary consideration; of this we were destitute; — Each party therefore held our post with small skirmishing till the 28th when a party of the enemy of fifty or sixty foot covered by a troop of cavalry, descended the mountain; fell on the right flank of our arab camp and drove off several camells and cattle. A detachment of the Bashaws people pursued these marauders; overtook them at the foot of the mountain; killed three of them; and recovered the plunder. While this was transacting I made a sortie with five officers and thirty rank and file, Americans and greeks volunteers; took a ravine undiscovered and gained the summit of the mountain before the enemy. We received them on the point of the bayonet. They made a short resistance, and fled. We pursued within a short distance of the camp; killed their Captain and five men, and wounded a greater number: then retired in plain view of the whole army without receiving the least injury. They appologize for this cowardly inactivity by choosing to believe we aimed to draw them into an ambuscade on disadvantageous ground — The next day their commander in chief offered, by proclamation, six thousand dollars for my head — double that sum for me a prisoner; and fifty dollars a head for my christians. This little affair put an end to skirmishing —

On the 10th instant the enemy, having received reinforcements, again moved down and attacked, But after a well fought battle of upwards of four hours they were put to flight with great loss both in men and horses — On this occasion we calculated the numbers actually in the field, of both parties to have been about five thousand — The Bashaw deserves the merit of this victory — I had little to do with its arrangement, and could not render him any assistance in arms but from the fire of a single field piece. The vessels had a better position — and occasionally galled the enemy with their heavy mettle: but the fact is, I doubted the propriety of further offensive operations, having been officially informed that a negociation was pending between the United States and Joseph Bashaw —

The next day the *Constellation* appeared and came to anchor in the offing — No sooner was she seen by the enemy than they decamped irregularly, leaving most of their heavy baggage, and took up a precipitate retreat towards the desert, under an apprehension that she brought us reinforcements and supplies — She brought me a letter from our Commissioner of peace; of which the following is a Copy. [See letter of June 6, 1805 to William Eaton from Tobias Lear.]

* * * * *

This peace, distinctly considered, is honorable; but connected with the instrument we have used to obtain it, not to be boasted of. If the 60,000 [*] dollars had, in stead of going to Joseph, been sent to Hamet Bashaw at the moment of the *Argus* rejoining us at Bomba on the 15th of April, and correspondent vigorous operations pursued elsewhere, we should have started the usurper from his Capital before this date and wrested our captives from his chains — When he made overtures of a pacification to our Commissioner, he was heard to observe as his reason "When I began this war, I was fighting for money; but the question now is, *Who shall be Bashaw?*" I fear we have stopped too short: for if such were his apprehensions while as yet Commodore Barron's squadron had never been before Tripoli together, and we were still at a great distance, what would not our junction have produced! I firmly believe we should have entered Tripoli with as little trouble as we did Derne. After having been more than six months on the barbarous shore of Africa, my friends may probably think I ought not to complain at having gotten my share of the war off my hands — I ought perhaps, to be satisfied; yet, I confess, novel, arduous and hazardous as the enterprise may have appeared, I hoped to have stood on to see the temerity of Joseph Bashaw chastized and his perfidy punished. The lesson would have been awful to Barbary — Perhaps another such occasion will never offer. —

I shall return to the United States in the first vessel of war which sails from the Squadron and shall make it a duty as well as a pleasure to wait on you in passing through Springfield —

[*] Lear gave 65,000 dollars for ransom, and a kingdom for the peace.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 126.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 17th 1806.

SIR: I received the Letter which you had the politeness to address to me on the 14 Inst — I should have done myself the pleasure of meeting you at the Barrier

on that day but was much indisposed with a severe inflammation in my eyes which as respects business has laid me completely prostrate, & will I fear suspend my powers of attention for some time — I have the honor to inclose Inventories of the Articles found on board the two Neapolitan Merchant Vessels, Prizes to the Tunisian Corsair detained off Tripoli by the *Constitution* — I am informed that the Consul of His Sicilian Majesty in this Island means to protest against the restitution of these vessels to the Bashaw of Tunis — It appears to be a matter worthy of consideration how far after insisting upon our right to make Prizes of the vessels in question, we can with justice exercise the power of restitution as an act of courtesy, in disregard of the claim of the Neapolitans with whom we are in Amity — the case seems to be a novel one and susceptible of much argument on both sides, and the question would probably turn upon the principle of the "*infra prisidia*" and its application to the circumstances of this case — I have examined the latest Reports of Admiralty decisions but can find no instance exactly in point — As it is no less the wish of our Government than it is appropriate to its character to act on such occasions with strict regard to the rights of neutral & friendly Nations, I beg leave Sir to suggest the propriety of consulting some legal Character on this question, and if the idea meets your approbation I will submit the case to the consideration of His Majesty's Advocate at this place and request his opinion thereon —

By the papers transmitted to you in my Letter of 6 Inst you would observe that the Correspondence relative to the claim of the Ottoman Porte for the surrender of the Corn vessels has been carried on thro' the medium of the Governor of this Island — I inclose a Copy of Commodore Barron's last Letter to His Excellency on that subject from which you will perceive at what point the Correspondence rests —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MESSINA 17 June 1805.

SIR! Mr Ridgely's Trial is now in a very good train & I have not the least doubt but he will soon be able to return to the Squadron — It is to be hoped that this misfortune will be of Service to him for the remainder of his days, & that it will make some impression also on the minds of other young Men in the Service, inducing them to guard against the vice of Intoxication, particularly when they are on shore in foreign Countries. —

His Sicilian Majesty has declared himself highly pleased with thee, in recommending the young Man to present himself in the very honorable way he has done for Trial, and had the facts & depositions been so strong against him as necessarily to condemn him, I am certain that the King wou'd have pardon'd him, having prohibited the Tribunal from executing any Sentence upon him without knowing first His Majesty's pleasure. —

Thy friend

(Sign'd) John Broadbent

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from John Beekman, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 17th June 1805

Sir, On Saturday last after a great deal of trouble and difficulty Lieu^t Haswell and myself made a purchase of two fishing smacks, on the best terms we could get them for, the owners being in the height of Business were not very anxious to part with them even at the price we gave, one is called the *Traveller* of the Burthen of 36 27/95 Tons & owned by Jⁿ Mason, which cost \$1500, the other is called the *Ranger* of the Burthen of 26.56/95 Tons and owned by Silas Beebe which cost \$1200 — They sail'd yesterday for Boston in charge of their owners who are to deliver them there, L^t Haswell took Passage in the *Traveller*, and agreeable to your letter of the 30 May last I have drawn on Sam^l Brown esq^r at sight for the am^t of both Vessels payable to Jⁿ Mason & Silas Beebe. L^t Haswell has the Bill of Sale for them, and a letter for M^r Brown, who is to pay the Men for their trouble in taken the Vessels to Boston at the rate I agreed with them for, which is mentioned in my letter — I hope they will meet your approbation — the

Carpenters who examined them pronounced them strong Vessels, and all things taken into consideration not unreasonable

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

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

PHILADELPH^a June 17, 1805

Sir I have rec'd, by this days mail, from Commodore Preble, three sketches of his actions off Tripoli which I inclose you, with his profile, taken by Mr Rembrandt Peale —

You will make your selection & determine whether the die shall be executed in America —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[17 June 1805]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

D^r SIR I this moment rec'd your letter covering the Sketches which I shall without delay transmit to ye Secretary — I have been expecting them from you these Two months —

It will require at least 3 months to execute the Die after the order is given, which I hope the Secretary will not delay, I will ascertain ye expence of a medal in Silver, & inform you; it will not exceed, but a mere trifle y^e price of the metal —

I do not expect that y^e Drawing you mention will be called for, should it be requisite I will give you due notice —

17 June 1805

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 17 June 1805

At 10 o'clock got under way and went out of the harbour [of Tripoli]. At 12 o'clock saw a sail which we gave chase to, and found it to be the *Constitution* Commodore Rod[er]gers. We set sail this evening for Syracuse.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Captain C. Boyle, R. N.

HIS BRITANIC MAJESTYS SHIP

Ampetrite, GIBRALTAR BAY

18th June 1805

SIR Having received on board his Britanic Majestys Ship under my command by order of the Governor of Gibraltar Two British Seamen named in the Margin (John Greary — *Jno. Adams* Frigate Mich^l Dohmany N^o 10 Gun Boat Both Natives of Ireland.) late in the service of the U. States of America who have left their Clothes &^e in the Ships against their names expressed, I have sent an Officer to recieve them & request you will order them to be delivered. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Captain C. Boyle, R. N., H. B. M. S. *Amphitrite*, from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*

Gibraltar 18 June 1805

Capt^y C. BOYLE

of his Britanic Majestys Ship *Ampetrite* —

SIR, I have recieved yours of this Date & note its contents, the Men you allude to have belonged to the U. States and have entered themselves as Volunteers in this service of course have recieved their regular advance (Viz.) John Greary \$26 50/100 and Michael Dohmony of Gun Boat N^o 10 \$42 47½/100 — if you have a

right to claim these Men I shall expect you to make their accts in this Ships Books square —

You, Sir, in return, I have no doubt will deliver to this Ship a Man by the name of Robert Williams an American Subject, whose protection I have the honor of enclosing you a copy of — as follows —

Copy U. S. of America

I Samuel Tredwell Collector of the District of Edenton do hereby certify that Robert Williams an American Seaman, aged Twenty two years or thereabouts of the height of four feet four and half Inches, Dark Eyes, Dark Hair & Dark Complexion was born in Edenton N^o Carolina, hath this Day produced to me proof in the manner directed "An Act entitled an Act for the relief & protection of American Seamen," & pursuant to the said act I do hereby Certify that the said Robert Williams is a Citizen of the U. States of America — In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal of Office this 21 day of September 1804 & of the Independance of the U. States the 28th —

(Signed) SAM^l TREDWELL Coll^r

I have no doubt of your wish to agree with my proposal on this head as nothing would give me more pleasure than a continuance of that harmony which has so hapily subsisted between Great Britain and the U. States, and if you will refer to the Articles N^o 1 & 23 of this Treaty — in the mean time I shall transfer Copy of this to the American Consul —

P. S. The Cloathing which these Men say they have left on board is trifling, but, what ever they are shall be passed to their credit in this Ships books. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5. Also LC, John Rodgers Papers.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

Copy.

U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*
Malta 18th June 1805

SIR I have the Honor to make known to you that Peace was concluded between U. S. of America & his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoly, by Tobias Lear Commissioner on the part of the U. S. & the said Bashaw of Tripoly behalf of himself & subjects on the 3^d inst on Terms the most honorable and advantageous to the U. S. our unfortunate Countrymen; Capt^r Bainbridge, Officers & Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, are again restored to the arms of liberty and their Country, & I beg you, Sir to give these communications Publicity.

N. B. the prisoners were hourly expected at Siracuse further particulars were also expected. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT N^o 6
Gibraltar, June 18th [1805]

Sir "I have the honour to inform you of my arrival in this place on the evning of the 14th after a passage of of thirty-one days from N. York I parted with the *John Adams* in a fog the third day after leaving, the Hook, and arrived in Gibraltar thirty hours before her, I am happy to inform you that N^o 6 is an excellent sea boat, and sails very fast. I should have proceeded aloft immediately on mounting my Guns; but Capt^r Shaw judged it most advisable, as there were four of us, for us all to sail together."

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Tuesday, 18 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 2 [P. M.] spoke the brig *Vixen* ¼ past 2 sent the Gig on shore at Tripoli

At sunset the town of Tripoli bore S ½ W distance 4 Miles

At 9 [A. M.] hoisted out the first & 3^d cutters Soon after they left the ship with the Tripolitan prisoners for Tripoli

[USNA.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Master Commandant John Shaw,
U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *John Adams*
Gibraltar Bay June 19th 1805

SIR This moment I have received a very extraordinary note of Capt^e C. Bayle of the Frigate *Ampetrite* demanding the Clothing of John Greary, Seaman, run from the Frigate *John Adams*, and John Dolmony from Gun Boat N^o 10 — I have answered him in as perfect a style as my feelings could comply with — I transfer you a Copy of Robert Williams's Protection, a Seaman who has been detained on board said Frigate, which I request you to demand Officially, a copy of said protection I shall transfer to the United States by the first opportunity.

The Extraordinary consequence the British Officers assume is far beyond my comprehension; but all I will say on this subject, that they will ever meet an equal retort from me; I wish the British Commanders to observe that our Service is very Independent, and I hope our Commanders will never let slip any Insult which they offer to pass with Impunity —

P. S. My present circumstances will not admit of any delay, otherwise my communication to Capt^e Boyle no doubt might meet his Intention. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Charles Stewart,
U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Siren* OFF MALTA
19th June 1805

SIR I beg leave to inform you that I left Gibraltar on the 4th Inst with the Store Ship *Ann* under my Convoy — The inclosed copies of Letters will explain to you the Reasons for and M^r Simpson's consent to my leaving that station, they will explain to you also the state of our affairs in that Quarter at the time — I inclose for your information a private letter from M^r Meade at Cadiz Covering the Copy of a Confidential letter from M^r Pinckney our Representative at the Court of Madrid, which will explain to you the failure of the Negotiations that were carrying on between our respective Governments — The *Ann* is order'd to Syracuse, but I shall detain her off this Port until your pleasure is known (the Charter Party allows her to enter but one Port) — I send you all the letters & the Care of M^r Higgins Navy Agent, also the last Gibraltar Chronicle & have the Honor to be

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the
Navy

NAV DEP^t 19 June 1805. —

I have rec^d your letter of the 15 ins. —

M^r Decatur was, on the 22nd May 1804 promoted to the station of Captain in the Navy of the United States, in consideration of his having under circumstances of great and extraordinary peril; destroyed the Frigate *Philadelphia* while lying in the harbour of Tripoli. The President made this promotion to testify the high sense he entertained of the brilliant act achieved by M^r Decatur, that other officers in the Navy might, by the prospect of such honorable reward, be stimulated to deeds of equal valour. At the time the promotion was made it was confidently believed that this principle would be clearly understood by the officers of the Navy and would be very acceptable to them. It was thought it would gratify the ambition of the aspiring Officer. We were far from thinking that you would consider yourself dishonored by this promotion since the very same principle might ultimately raise you to the highest & most honorable Command in the Navy, in preference to Gentlemen senior to you in original appointment. —

You will I hope reconsider the subject as I should be sorry to lose so valuable an officer, yet should be forced to submit to that rather than give up a principle believed essential to the good of the service, reflecting on no one in particular because forming the law for all, and holding out to all equally the means of obtaining its benefits. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 1, Charleston, S. C.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT. 19 June 1805.

I have received your letter of the 6th inst in which you state that it is impossible to procure a Crew on the terms prescribed in my letter to you of the 21st ult^o — You may offer a premium of not exceeding 20\$ to each man — probably 10 or 15\$ given as a premium will induce them to enter. Should you find it impracticable, after a fair trial, to procure men on these terms, you may offer able Seamen 14\$ p^r month & ordinary seamen 10\$ — & give the bounty besides.

Your whole crew must consist of besides officers and Marines, not exceeding 10 able Seamen & 16 ordinary seamen. I presume you will not want this number of able and ordinary seamen, but if you should, you may enter them. Pray use your best exertions to sail without delay.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803-1808.]

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

Copy

BOSTON, June 19th 1805

DEAR SIR, This will be handed you by Lieut Daniel McNeil, Commander of the U States Bomb Ketch, *Spitfire* The *Vengeance* M^r Lewis Sailed yesterday — it has not been possible to send them to sea sooner. I hope a Short passage will enable them to join you by the 1st August and wish they may be of service to you in your operations against our Enemies. I have full confidence in their Strength, but do not expect they will prove fast Sailers — The Hinges are on board for the Waiste, which is to fall down outside as far aft as the after part of Mortar Hatchway, your Carpenters can in a few minutes put them on and saw the Timbers off above the plank Sheer, we have endeavoured to collect and Send out all the Apparatus for the use of the Mortars, if any Small articles have been neglected I presume you can readily procure them at Malta or Mesina without difficulty — all the filled fuses that we have here amounting to 268 have been divided between the two Vessels & I have Sent out 200 empty fuse cases, which will be Sufficiently Seasoned to fill by the time they reach you, the composition for filling them is on board I have Sent out but one chain Stay, the others I suppose can be furnished from the Squadron —

Please to accept the News papers, with my best wishes for your Success and happiness, I was happy to hear by a letter received from Washington that you were fast recovering your health when they last heard from you. I have written Several times to you and to Several of the Officers of the Squadron but have not received one letter from you or them in return —

M^r Morris, late Purser of the *Constitution*, Sails with a cargo of Provisions for you in a few days, I beg leave to recommend him to you for employment if you Should want the Services of his vessel

[NOTE.—The dimensions of the masts and spars of the U. S. ketches *Vengeance* and *Spitfire* as recorded by William and J. Harris, mast makers, are included in the Manuscripts Division, Edward Preble Papers, Vol. 15, document 3343, Library of Congress.]

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Tilton

19th JUNE 1805

At 5 A M The Pilot came on board and took charge of the *Vengeance*. Hove in the cable to Stay-Peak & then loosed the Topsails, & Main Jibb, hauled out the Mizzen & hoisted Miz. Topsail, Mizzen and mizen topmast staysails, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. Under way, with the Mizzen, Miz. topsail, miz. & miz. top m^r Staysails & Main Jibb. with the wind at S W & on the larb^d tack and the anchor catted & on the bow. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. put the helm down & tryed to stay her: Missed stays, put the helm up & wore round before the wind Hoisted the Main topsail: The pilot steering & keeping before the Wind, telling me he would go through another channel. About ten minutes after 6. we were ashore on the point of the flat North of Bird's I. — Took in all sail, and got our small anchor out ahead on the larb^d bow, to heave her into the channel. But she was fast.

Lewis com^d the *Vengeance*

WILLIAM TILTON

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 19 June 1805

Vengeance sailed Lt. Lewis.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 2 [P. M.] the boats returnd from Tripoli At 3 the third cutter left the ship with prisoners for Tripoli $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 the first cutter left with 8 boxes of money for Tripoli, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 the bashaws Castle bearing S S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distance 3 Miles observ^d breakers E S E. distance 4 Miles. $\frac{3}{4}$ past 8 the boats returnd from Tripoli

At Midnight light airs and clear $\frac{1}{4}$ past 6 sent up the royal yards At 8 shorten,d sail and came too with our starb^d bower anchor in 24 fathoms water. the town of Tripoli bearing S $\frac{1}{2}$ E distance 3 miles, At 10 the Bashaw fired a salute of 21 guns which we answerd $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 commodore Rodgers went on shore in the barge

[USNA.]

To Citizen Beaussier, French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary General, Tripoli, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 20th 1805

Sir I am sincerely sorry that any circumstance should have occurred to give me cause to address you on a subject, the dark features of which preclude the admissibility of even decent language —

I charge you Sir with having afforded protection to two Deserters from the U. States Service, and of the crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, in a manner as equally degrading to yourself, as the tenor of the proceeding is insulting to me. — Let me ask you if these Men are really your Countrymen, how could you bear to see them in the capacity of Slaves, for nearly two Years, without feeling any thing like that resolution, to release them from a situation the most unhappy? that you have adopted with success; in making yourself the entire instrument of a perjury no less offensive to their God, than its consequence is disgraceful to honor & truth — Perhaps these Men did not tell you that they had Sworn allegiance to the U. States of America; and altho it is my duty to demand that you deliver them up, yet I can assure you that I would rather you should keep them, after what has pass'd, even if they were native Americans; as by doing so, you will rescue them from the Vengeance of Laws which you have already insulted —

Altho *perhaps* I may not have expressed myself sufficiently clear on this subject, yet I hope both for the regard I have for your Country & my own feelings, that you will not oblige me to say more —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^o 1 (Copy)

TUNIS June 20th 1805

SIR, The Letter you did me the honor to write on the 11th Inst, accusing the receipt of those, which I had forwarded by the *Constellation*, was handed me by the Captⁿ Cox on the 18th —

I regret that you have not been more explicit, with respect to your final intentions relative to the captured Vessels; as it would have enabled me, to talk with more freedom to the Bey, & state precisely all the possible consequences attendant on this affair — an answer to his letter is indispensibly necessary; and will (if I have not misconstrued your opinion) contain a temperate but firm & unequivocal refusal of indemnification; for the just reasons which I have detailed in the communication already forwarded.

The Crew of the Corsair, have been delivered to the Minister, who caused the Rais to be put in chains before me. — I have communicated to His Excellency the Bey, the resignation of Commodore Barron; as also of your being the chief in command, and offered this circumstance as an apology for not having recieved an answer to his letter.

He absolutely insists on the restoration of the Vessels; & charges me to say, he will never cease from his demands, whatever may be the issue — no discussion was entered into, from the fear of not coinciding exactly in opinion with you.

At all events, I trust that the language made use of, as detailed in my Letter of the 29th Ultimo, does not meet your disapprobation, as it leaves wholly to yourself the power of pursuing such measures, as you may think most advisable and expedient. —

Under present circumstances I shall calculate on your full support and wait with greatest anxiety your arrival in this Bay; as a personal interview, will enable me to state more clearly, all the circumstances, which can have any weight, in determining your conduct towards this Regency. —

Enclosed is a copy of my last to Commo. Barron —

P. S. Your answer to the Bey should be written in Italian or French. G. D.

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

To Purser Noadiah Morris, U. S. Navy, Hartford, Conn., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 20 June 1805.

I enclose herewith an order on Daniel Olcott esq^r to deliver to you as much beef as will fill up your vessel. Presuming that the quantity will be about 600 barrels, I this day send you on account of the freight \$1800. Should this sum be too small, we will pay you what may remain due, on the return of your vessel to the U — States, or on receiving satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo at the port of its destination. And if this sum should exceed the Amount of freight, you will place the excess in the hands of Daniel Olcott esq^r, advising me of the circumstance. —

For all the vessels lately chartered to carry provisions to our squadron, we have paid three dollars per barrel freight. I cannot therefore allow you more. —

When your vessel shall have received her Cargo on board, you will make out an invoice & bill of lading of the cargo & transmit them to me. I wish to have the Cargo insured. You will receipt to Mr Olcott for the Cargo, and I expect that you will have your vessel insured, and deposit the Policy with Mr Olcott with a regular Assignment to the United States, as a Security for the sum advanced to you on account of the freight, that the public may not lose by the indulgence whether the voyage be performed or not. —

When you shall be in all respects prepared for sea, you will weigh anchor & proceed immediately to Malta, where you can ascertain from the Agent whether it would be better & more convenient to the squadron to land the cargo at that place or proceed with it and land it at Syracuse, and act according to the advice you may procure from the Agent. If he should inform you that you had better land the cargo at Malta, do so; if he should inform you that you had better land a part of the Cargo at Malta, and proceed to Syracuse with the residue, or landing none at Malta, proceed with the whole to Syracuse, you will do so — making your delivery to the Agent at the place where you may deliver, whose receipt must be produced to the Accountant of the Navy, for the purpose of settling ultimately the freight.

Wishing you a prosperous voyage, I am,

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 9 [A. M.] Commodore Rodgers went on shore At Meridian light breezes and pleasant weather. The Bashaw fired a salute of 5 guns which we answerd

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 June 1805

This day pleasant. Came to anchor in Syracuse at half past 8 o'clock. Found there the *President*, *Congress* and one store ship and bomb vessel. Received product.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

MALTA the 21 June 1805

MY DEAR SIR I embrace the first opportunity from this place direct to impart to you the conclusion of Peace with Tripoly effected by Col Lear the beginning of this Month on terms I am happy to say highly honorable to America and which must give universal satisfaction — Prisoners have been exchanged Man for Man as far as they went and for the balance (upwards of 200) 60,000 Dollars have been paid nothing has been allowed for the Peace, no tribute of course, nor even I believe a Consular present, but as yet I am not acquainted with the lesser Articles of the treaty Col Lear not having yet returned to this place — I have seen Capt. Bainbridge and most of his Officers who Do not look to have suffered much in *bodily* appearance from their long captivity Doctor Ridgeley is to be left as Charge d'affaires until the pleasure of the Government be known — I assure you the Basha seems to have been completely humbled, he begged as it were for Peace through different channels and the business was concluded on board the *Constitution* whose *strong arguments last year* under your direction induced him I imagine to think that a repetition of them this Season so much strengthened would be more than he could answer to.

I have received the highest gratification in observing from the American and English papers the distinguished manner with which your Country received you on your return home and that indeed was as honorable to itself as to you Your exertions gave the first stimulus to a young Navy stamp it at once with consideration and respect and impressed those fears on our Enemy which brought him forward as a suppliant for Peace —

You will I dare say be glad to learn some of those events which preceded the Peace. Commodore Barron after remaining with me five Months in ill health was obliged at length to relinquish the Command to the next in command Comme Rodgers, it cost him a hard struggle to do so, and indeed it was only at the joint and earnest solicitations of all his friends that he was induced to take a step at a moment when the interest of his Country wanted his Services and exertions, he conceived it was shrinking from his post in the moment of danger, but I am sorry to say that his mind weakened by his bodily infirmity was no longer equal to the heavy and important trust reposed in him and he must have sunk under the great and increasing cares of his Command the Peace however followed his resignation within a few days and he is now at the foot of Mount Etna waiting until one of the Men of war is ready to carry him home

Mr Eton some Months back went up to Alexandria to confer with the ex Basha and there collected a parcel of Mamaluks and wild Arabs and Marched through the Desert to Derne which he took by assault, he was wounded through the wrist on the occasion, he would no doubt have made further progress had not his career been stopt by the Peace, the Basha seemed to make but little Account of his Army and perhaps he counted right — I suspect there will be a good deal of proing and coning by & by in the Papers as to whether the African Expedition was of use or not—Col Lear set his face against it from the beginning and I believe it was carried much further than ever Comme Barron looked for or intended.

* * * * *

I shall write you again by the *President* & I remain

The 25. June

I have kept my letters open until the last minute for as much as any thing new might transpire, it gives me an opportunity of congratulating you upon an elevation from which I have derived the sincerest pleasure as will I am persuaded to all the Officers of your late Squadron — We are told from various quarters that you are appointed Secretary to the Navy to the great satisfaction of all your Countrymen except *one* who has heard it with an "unwilling ear" * * * By advices from Syracuse we learn that Commodore Barron lays in a hopeless state — Mr Eton with the exBasha had reached Syracuse but I have not learnt what is intended to be done with him — Col Lear has returned and peace is firmly established — No farther advices from Tunis — The Bey of Algiers they say has been assassinated and begging you will excuse all my blunders I remain very faithfully as before W H

No appearance of the *John Adams*

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June–Aug. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents,
Leghorn, Italy

LEGHORN 21st June 1805.

SIR We confirm the foregoing copy of what we had the honour to write you on the 16th Instant, since then we have no advice of Mr Eaton's movements.

Captain Robinson of the *Enterprise* has again put into Venice on his way from Trieste to Ancona with the loss of one of his Masts * * *

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON

21st June 1805

SIR I have this day chartered the Brig *Washington*, James Croudhill master, to load with public stores for Malta and Syracuse — The Brig is owned by Portia Hodgson, Henry Knox May, and James Croudhill of Alexandria. I presume on dispatching her from this place in all the ensuing week.

1000\$ pay^{1st} here

3000\$ pay^{1st} at Port of Delivery of the cargo

\$4000

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Friday, 21 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] ½ past 1 [P. M.] the first cutter came a long side from Tripoli with 23 sheep and a quantity of Vegetables for the ships company.

At 7 commodore Rodgers returned from Tripoli. hoisted in the boats.

[USNA.]

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

Nº 10

GIBRALTAR 22^d June 1805

SIR I have not been honourd with any of yours, since my last addresses Nº 9 under 9th Inst^t On the 14th Inst^t proceeded to join the Squadron Gun Boats Nº 2, 8, & 9 —

On the 16th Inst^t arrived the frigate *John Adams* Capⁿ Shaw, as did that & the following day Gun Boats Nº 3, 5, 6 & 10 — they all proceeded the 18th curr^t with the *John Adams* for Malta & the squadron —

This day arrived Gun Boat Nº 4 Lieu^t Henly, is actually in the Dock making use of the Shear Hulk to Mount his Guns, & how soon fills his water & gets some stores will proceed — imediately for the squadron. Commissioner Otway made an equal tender of His Maj^{ty}s shear Hulk to all the Comm^{rs} of the other Gunn Boats, but none made use of it except Lieu^t Henley —

Gun Boat Nº 3 Lieu^t Maxwell was taken to Alguesiras by the Spanish Gunn Boats, but was imediately released & alowd to proceed. Nº 5 Lieu^t Harrison was brought too by them in the Gutt & made to follow them off Tariffa, & then alowd to proceed; there were about 50 Gunn Boats, & 2 arrd at alguesiras but some Divisions of them seem to have quited the station —

Sir Jas^{cs} Craig has this day received Dispatches from Eng^d regarding the proceeding of the Expedition under his Command, but the Contents are kept a secret —

Admiral Collingwood with five sail the Line has resumed the Blockade of Cadiz & St^o Lucar, it is also sayd Cartagena is declared under same state, & that ad^l Lord Kieth is coming to the Mediterranean

An Imperial Brig of warr lately arrived from Malta, she with another are now at anchor in Alguesiras Bay

25th June — ad^l Sir Rich^d Bickerton arrived yesterday wth 4 ships the Line & proceeded wth the Expedition to the East supposed for Malta — A Report prevails of the Dey of Algiers having Died — Gun Boat Nº 4 proceeded yesterday —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805-1829.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT N^o 4
Gibraltar June 22nd 1805

SIR I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival at this port on the night of the 21st Inst On the 22nd of May we had a Gale of Wind from the S^d & W^d in which we were so unfortunate as to part company with N^o 10 & 5. I lay too that night but seeing nothing of them in the Morning, I thought it most prudent to make the best of my way to Gibraltar.

I passed in sight of the Western Islands to the N^d on the 7th of June. —

I receive every assistance from Admiral Knight, & Cap^t Otway Commissioner, & have this day mounted my Guns, and expect to sail in thirty hours from the time I anchored. —

The Frigate *John Adams*, sailed three days ago for Tripoli, in company with N^o 10, N^o 5 & N^o 6 how those Boats got in before me, is what I cannot account for. I most generally had the wind variable from S to E.

There is a report here, that there are two small Tripolitan Cruizers out stationed about Cape Bond.

I propose taking in a sufficient quantity of provisions, and to proceed to Tripoli without touching either at Syracuse or Malta.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples

NAPLES 22^d June 1805

DEAR SIR I have not had the pleasure to hear from you direct since you left this part of the world but understood with the highest Satisfaction that you met with Such a Reception on your arrival in the United States, as is due to your merits. Comodore Barron resigned the Command of the Squadron in the Mediterranean to Capⁿ Rodgers, who wrote me in date of the 8th inst that a Peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli has finally been concluded — he does not give me the minutes of the Terms, but says they are most advantageous and honorable to the United States —

It appears M^r Eaton's undertaking has been followed with Success, M^r Dyson at Syracuse wrote me Some time ago that previous to the conclusion of Peace, he defeated the Bashaw's Troops at Derna, took possession of that Town & Castle, but received himself during the action a musket shot thro' the arm —

I hope that for the Protection of the American Trade a permanent Squadron will remain in these Seas, and all your Friends wish that you Sir, will take the Command of it, in which case we may expect the pleasure of seeing you soon here again —

Have you had the Goodness to mention my Sincere wish to Serve the Government as Consul here, and the necessity of a change —

I shall be happy to hear from you, and with the respectfull remembrance of all our household,

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June–Aug. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 22 June 1805

½ past 2 [P. M.] Colo^l Lear came on board accompanied by the Deanish Spanish and Dutch Consuls. fired a salute of 7 Guns

At 6 the 2nd cutter left the ship with the Deanish Spanish and Dutch Consuls for Tripoli

½ past 6 weighd and made sail

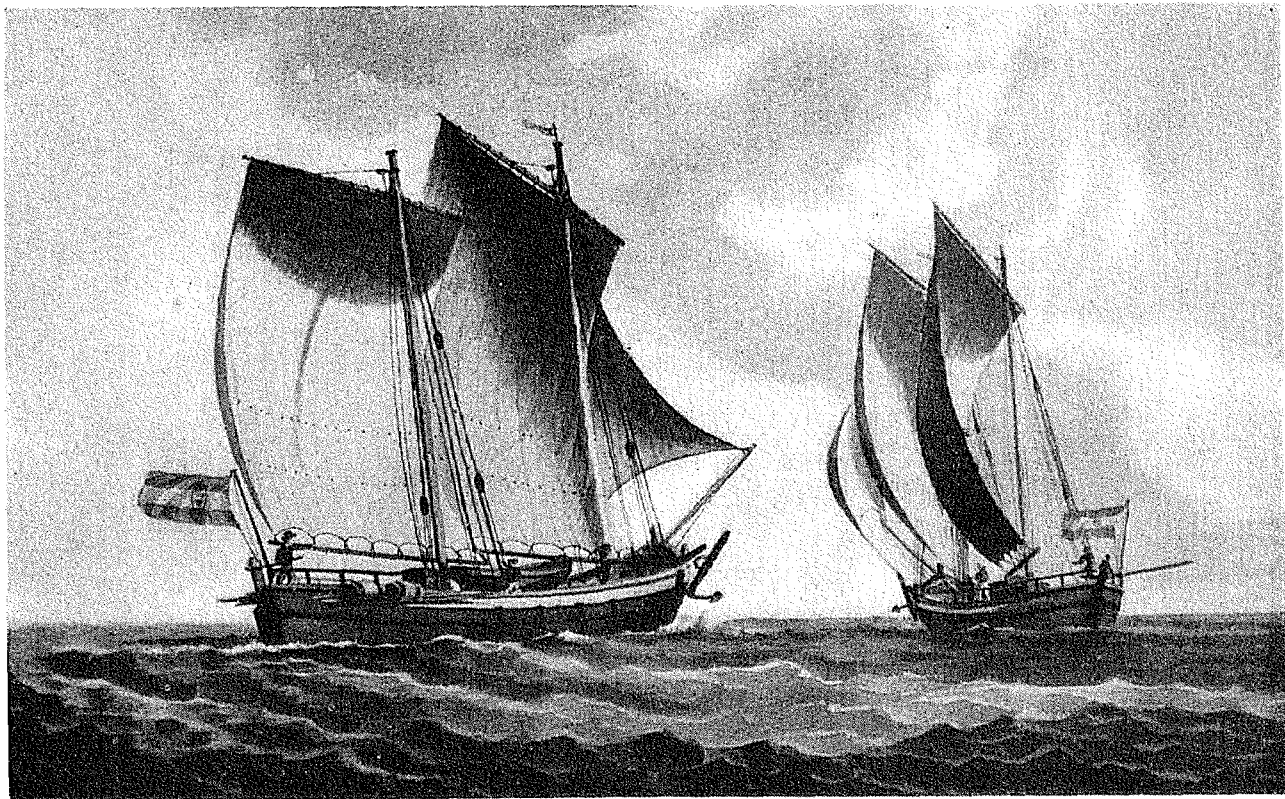
At 8 the 2nd cutter returned from Tripoli hoisted hir in tackd Ship and made sail the town of Tripoli bearing S E distance 2 Miles

Latitude Observed 34°36' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 22 June 1805

[Syracuse] This day took out our bowsprit and sent on shore to be fished. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Frigate *Constellation* came in and anchored. At 5 the Brig



TRABACCOLS.

Argus. At 6 the Sloop which was sent to Duras [Derne] — all well in time of Peace.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 23 June 1805

Spitfire sailed Lt. McNiel.

Smacks arrived appointed [sic] called the *Ranger* and *Traveller* and commenced fitting for sea. Appointed Mr. Allen Master of the *Ranger* — and 23d got off for Portland.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 23 June 1805

[Syracuse] The U. S. Frigate *Constellation* Brig *Argus* & Sloop *Hornet* Arrived from Derne. with the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli and a number of his adherents on board —

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

[24 June to 8 July 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

REPORT of a Passage made & Transactions on board the United States Schooner *Enterprize* from Ancona to Syracuse by Thomas Robinson Commander. —

1805.

June 24th

In the Harbour of Ancona having in Charge two Trabacolo's & four Gun Boats all ready for sea provision'd water'd & waiting for a wind, at 1/2 past 4 P. M. sent Lt Higinbothom & Macdonough with Six Men each & Signals to take charge of the two Trabacolos, — Mess^{rs} Swearingen & Magruder Midshipmen, Reuben James the most trusty Q^r Master & Cyrel Bailey an experienced & Trusty seaman with four men each to take charge of Gun Boats N^o 1, 2, 3 & 4., Lieu^t Higinbothom in Trabacole N^o 1 to have in charge & to Tow & Boat N^o 1. Lieu^t Macdonough Boat N^o 4 & the *Enterprizes* Boats N^o 2 & 3 thus we left Ancona on the evening of the 24th of June with a very light air. — nothing material transpired this day, all the Boats in Sight, no Occurrence — worthy of Remark took place further than the Common duty of Keeping the Boats; supplying with different Necessary articles, casting off, & Picking up again as circumstan[ces] might make Necessary & until the —

[June] 28th

when two sail were discovered to windward, by nearing them on our proper course I found them two Cruisers & from their rigg it was evident they were Turks, I cast off the Boats & left them in Charge of the Tarbacolos, hauled the wind prepared for action and gave chase, the Commodore brought too, I spoke him, he proved to be a Tunisian Xebec of 18 Guns the other a small one of 10 Guns I returned to my charge & proceeded without any particular happening until the —

[June] 30th

when we discovered Six sail which was a British Convoy from Trieste bound to Malta as proved by the Boat of the Convoying Vessel that come along side the *Enterprize*; (the *Jealousy*) by her I wrote the Commodore. — it blew very fresh on the

July 2^d

and a very heavy sea running, I had all the Gun Boats in tow, N^o 1 & 2 broke a Drift twas, Impossible to pick them up, order'd them to keep close to the *Enterprize*, soon after one of the Tarbacolos row Boats I had towing a stern parted & went a drift, wore ship & picked her up after much fatigue by Mr Higinbothoms boat, — wore several times until this was accomplished having

two Gun Boats in tow, stood on again it blowing still harder and a verry heavy Irregular sea running, at sun set on the

[July] 3^d

Gun Boat N^o 2 carried away her Rudder, Cape Otranto bearing S. W. by S, 1/2 S. ordered N^o 3 to cast off & keep close to us, blowing then a Gale at N. N. W. all the Boats in sight, haul'd up for Cape Otranto to make a lee that we might secure Gun Boat N^o 2 it being then Impossible to get from the Trabacolo N^o 1 a spare rudder, having at Ancona prepared two for accidents of this Kind, at 8 P. M. close under Cape Otranto tolerable smooth unbent the small Bower Cable and sent the end on board N^o 2 & stood on along the land under verry easy sail, the Gun Boat sheering alternately broad on each Quarter, entirely Unmanageable, but at the Mercy of every sea — at 5 A.M. the wind abating & the sea down, sent for a rudder & shipp'd it we then Proceeded. — Calms, light airs & variable until the: —

[July] 5th

when at Meridian a Breeze sprung up from the South^d & west^d —

[July] 6th

The breeze freshen'd run down to Trabacolo N^o 1. whose fore mast was sprung on the 2^d Inst and appeared now to be in Difficulty running to leeward, we were now exactly abreast of the Gulph of Tarento, at 2 P. M. spoke him found he had carried away his main yard, and had not a sail to set except the small Jibb, I sent our fore-Trisail with a Boatswains mate & six seaman to bend and set it, which was done and we stood on again slowly, the wind shifting to the North^d & West^d, towards midnight it blew a Gale, the Schooner labouring verry much, not able to tow a Boat, all adrift and not one in sight, but supposing the[y] all saw our light, kept Just sail enough on the Schooner to keep her clear of the sea which run high & irregular, at 4 A. M. the Boats in Sight N^o 1 Trabacolo & 2 Gun Boats just to be seen from the mast head, run down to them, Spoke M^r Higginbothom who informed me that in consequence of the sea running so high and not being able to carry sail his bark laboured & Rolled verry much & that in one of her heavy rolls Thomas Roskill a Seaman belonging to the *Enterprise* was thrown overboard by the Tiller & lost. — I sent the Carpenter, Sail maker & Six hands to make spars and a sail for his main mast & to have the Trisail set on his fore mast, this was completed in a short time & again we Proceeded with all in a tolerable state, the Gun Boats with their storm sails behaved Remarkably well during the night tho. it blew a gale and a verry heavy dangerous sea

July 7th

The sea down and almost calm, at 1/2 past 2 took Gun boat N^o 2 in tow who wanted Provisions & Supplied her, it being a flat calm, at 4 the Boat in tow distressing us verry much cast him off, at 5 a light breeze took him Tow Boat N^o 1, sent canvas & twine on board to mend her sails, at 7 the land plain to be seen bearing N. W. dis^t 15 Miles — the Breeze freshened, at Midnight Shorten'd sail seeing but 3 Boats, and continued so untill day light when to our astonishment Gun Boat N^o 2 — was missing, made Signal to speak the Trabacoloes, order'd N^o 2 to make a sail to windward & N^o 1 to leeward, I laying by, at 8 A.M. no Intelligence I order'd the Trabacolos to take each a Boat in tow & follow, Judging it useless & dangerous to the other Boats to waste time in a search that had no probability of success, all supposing the Missing Boat was to windward or a head as they generally were found in the mornings, we therefore stood on (she had the most trusty Quarter Master belonging to the Schooner & another good man with him & provisions for 10 days) — his getting from us is an extraordinary Circumstance, he was Remarkd for managing his Boat well & the Night was by no means unfavorable it blew fresh for about two hours after Midnight, but nothing in Comparison to the Preceding night, he was seen at 12: oClock on the Schooners bow to lee ward and a head with all, hauling his wind, at about this time the Moon went down & we lost sight of the three further off, Shewed a light & shorten'd sail. —

[July] 8th

Strong gales & variable from the Westward these 24 hours the *Enterprise* under low sail for the Boats, — Gun Boat N^o 1 Broke her rudder Iron, sent the other spare Rudder on board hove too & Ship'd it, then stood on again. — nothing Material Transpiring further than the Common occurrences attending Keeping

together the Boats, Supplying them with provisions &c for the particulars of the weather &c & I Refer to the Log Book. —

Onboard the United States Schooner *Enterprise* Syracuse harbour July 12, 1805.

T ROBINSON *Comm^{rs}*

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

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

BOSTON June 24, 1805

SIR On the 18th Inst the *Vengeance* sailed for the Mediterranean but grounded on the flats in the lower harbour; which detained her until the next morning when she went to sea with a fair wind.

The *Spitfire* drop'd down the 21st and was detained by a head wind until yesterday when she departed for her destination — they both sail & work remarkably well and are in all respects very fine Vessels — each one carries a 13 Inch sea service Iron Mortar which weighs about 5 Tons without the beds, 2 long Nine pounders, twenty Muskets, 24 pistols, 6 Blunderbusses, 24 Boarding pikes, 20 Cutlasses, 20 Boarding Axes, and 25 Men including Officers, with three months full allowance of Provisions & Water, 500 — 13 Inch Shells weighing 170 ^{lbs} each and 76 whole barrels of high proof Powder. The Mortars, Mortar-Beds and Shells took up so much room that it was found not convenient to send out the carronades & more men (as was at first intended) without lumbering & making them too deep for fast sailing.

Owing to various causes much more time has been taken up in fitting them than was at first calculated on, we have had several rainy days, and the Carpenters have taken every advantage of our necessities as they generally do of every person who employs them *by the day*, had they faithfully performed their duty by working as many hours in a day as they ought, and the Mortar beds had proved sound the Ketches might have sailed two weeks since, and would have cost less money — in building vessels more at leisure this imposition may be avoided. Mr Brown intends selling the Sails, Anchors, Cabooses and other stores which belonged to the Ketches when we purchas'd them, this will reduce the expence of their equipment to about the first calculation.

* * * * *

I have purchas'd 2 Smacks one called the *Traveller* of the Burthen of 36 27/95 Tons, and the other is called the *Ranger* burthen'd 26 56/95 Tons, the first cost \$1500 and the latter \$1200 they are both handsome little vessels and sail very fast but from the construction of their wells the greatest part of the Hold is taken into it, of course they will carry very little more than their provisions & water, there are thirty-three Bomb Shells, and some provisions & stores which were provided for the Ketches more than they could carry and which will be quite sufficient to load the smallest smack here, they will both be ready to leave this in ten days, but as the largest will not carry more than 100 barrels I wish they could both sail directly from this for Malta as they are very small for Atlantic Vessels, and the season will be more favorable than it will if they go to Connecticut river for their cargoes, particularly if they should meet with unfavorable winds on their passage thither. I shall have time to hear from you before they will be ready to sail from this. Mr John Allen, commands the *Ranger*, the other has no Master as yet but I shall engage one at Portland and send him here immediately, if you could forward the Instructions and leave his name blank it would save time. I shall sett off this day for Portland and return in 8 days.

The drafts of the Gun Boats would long since have been sent on, had they been return'd from Newbury Port and Portland where they were wanted, they are now copied at those places & shall be forwarded as soon as I arrive there.

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

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

NAV DEP^t June 24th 1805

The Brig *Hornet* must be built and equipped for Sea with all practicable dispatch — I have been disappointed in procuring in Season Carronades for her — We must fit her for the Present with long 9^s and give her 2 12^s as bow Chasers — I have accordingly ordered Capⁿ Tingey to send you 14.9 pounders & 2 12 pounders with Carriages and every necessary apparatus — The Guns will be mounted so as

to fit in Port Holes raised 18 inches above the Gun Deck — the height which Capt Tingey suggested while in Baltimore — If this should not be the exact height of the Port Holes of the *Hornet* above the Gun Deck, inform me what the height may be that we may regulate the height of the Carriage accordingly

I enclose the Dimensions of the masts and Principal Spars of the Brig — if you require instructions as to the Rigging, which however I presume you will not let me know immediately & they shall be forwarded

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Noadiah Morris, U. S. Navy

HARTFORD, 24th June 1805.

SIR, I was yesterday honored with your letter of Instructions under date 20th June which shall in all respects be punctually attended to.

Mr Olcott is taking measures for the Shipment of 300 Bills of provision at this place, the residue to be ship'd at N. London on account of the Shoalness of the Water in this river, at this Season of the year.

With your permission I would ship some Tobacco for the use of the Fleet — I know that this necessary article was very scarce at the time I left, and I likewise know that it is extremely difficult to procure in the Mediterranean. Whatever quantity I may carry can be consigned to Com^{rs} Barron, in which case, it cannot subject the Vessel or Cargo to any risk — Your advice on this subject will meet me at N. London if forwarded soon after the Rec^t of this —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To William Smith, Sr., Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP 24 June 1805

I have received your letter without date, post mark 11th inst — You ask whether it is not the duty of the agent to employ Carpenters and Supply every thing that may be needful on application of the Commander of a Vessel of War or whether the Commander has a right to employ whomsoever he pleases at what price he pleases, & otherwise to regulate and determine on the propriety of such accounts. The Commander of a Vessel of War has no right to make any purchase or Contract whatever on public account, at any place where there is a navy agent unless he should be specially instructed to do so by me — nor has he a right to employ any mechanic, other than those belonging to the Vessel he commands — It is the duty of every Commander when he goes into port where there is an agent to indent for all his public wants and the agent is to make the necessary purchases or otherwise furnish the necessary supplies and make all necessary contracts. If the Commander should indent for any thing unnecessary or superfluous the agent may then with propriety decline attending to such indent. It is proper that the Commander should approve the accounts for Supplies furnished upon his indents — this is a General rule operating as a check upon the agent & essential in the Settlement of his Accounts —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 June 1805

At 9 [A. M.] shorten'd sail and came to anchor in the harbour of Malta in 14 fathoms water found lying here the brig *Syren*.

[On the 25th at 10 A. M. Mrs. Lear came on board.]

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 June 1805

[Syracuse] This day arrived the U. S. F. *Essex* from Tunis. Got in our bowsprit.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP: 25 June 1805. —

In my letter to you of the 27th March, forwarded by the Provision Vessel the *Ceres*, Cap^t Brown, from Baltimore, I informed you that 2 other provision vessels would shortly follow the *Ceres* — the one from Baltimore, the other from this place. The Vessel from Balt^o the *Ann*, Cap^t Smith, sailed shortly after the *Ceres*. By her I wrote to you under date 16 Ap^l 1805, informing you among other things, that the provision Vessel from this place would sail about the 1st May. This Vessel, the *Huntress*, Cap^t John Stinson, did sail from this place about the 14th May, loaded with provisions, shot, canvas, cordage, &c &c. We have however reason to believe that the *Huntress* was seized off our Coast by a Spanish Privateer and carried into some Spanish or French Port for examination. We have no authentic account of the seizure of this vessel but from the information we have received, I deem it proper to provide against such probable contingency. I therefore send out the Brig *Washington*, Cap^t James Croudhill, with provisions, powder, shot, Medicine &c in which vessel this letter will be conveyed to the Mediterranean. —

In the *Huntress* a quantity of Marine clothing was sent out, which I understand from the Lieut^t Col^l Commd^t will be much wanted by the Marines of the squadron. Should the *Huntress* not have arrived on your receiving this Letter & you should not have heard of her being in the Mediterranean on her way to Malta or Syracuse to deposit her Cargo, you will upon the requisition of the Commanding Officer of Marines in the squadron, have clothing provided.

Gun boat N^o 7, commanded by Mids^z Ogilvie as you will doubtless have been advised by Cap^t Shaw before this, left New York in company with the *John Adams* and gun boats N^o 6 and 8 — on the 14th May last. The gun boat continued in company, as M^r Ogilvie informs me, till the 16th when she lost sight of the frigate and gun boats. Carrying a press of sail to keep up with the Ship, a high Sea running, she sprung her Mast, and was on the 21st, lat. 37.17 long. 65, obliged to return into port. She arrived in the port of New York on the 30th May. I immediately gave orders for her refitment, & directed that she should proceed on her voyage to the Mediterranean to join you, and I presume she is now on her way.

Com^{rs} Preble by letter of 6th Inst^t informed me that the 2 Bomb Ketches would sail in the course of the then ensuing week. I have not yet heard of their having sailed, but I presume they have.

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, (Malta), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Malta June 25th 1805

SIR The U. States Brig *Siren* under your command being ready for Sea; you are desired to take the Store Ship *Ann* now in this Port under your convoy & proceed to Syracuse; at which place you will wait my further orders — as the *Ann* is on heavy Demurrage, on your arrival at Syracuse you will direct M^r Dyson Navy Agent to have the Stores discharged without delay.

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution MALTA 25th June 1805

SIR Please advance to Mess^{rs} Shepherd and Reed (Midshipmen) in charge of the Tunetian Xebecque & her two prizes, sent into this Port by the *Constitution*, each with \$38 (two months pay) which please charge against them, in the settlement of the disbursements of said Vessels. —

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

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta June 25th 1805

SIR, On the 7th Inst^t in this Port. I was called upon by the Ottoman Consul & the Captain of the Ottoman Corvette then her[e], to require of me my determination respecting the Ketch *Gheretti* and the two Vessels under Ottoman Colours,

loaded with Corn and sent into this Port by the American Squadron, under orders of my predecessor Commo: Barron, for a violation of the Blockade of Tripoli, the particulars of which you are acquainted with through the medium of said officer — In answer to the Ottoman Consuls request, I informed him that I momentarily expected the arrival of a Frigate from the U. States, by which I had no doubt but that I should receive advices from my Government on the question in dispute, but that if contrary to my expectations, I did not receive their orders on the subject, within the period of Ten Days, that I would take upon myself to determine the fate of the Vessels in question and give my answer accordingly; however I am yet prevented from coming to this conclusion by having this Day received information from my Government, of the sailing of one of our Frigates for the Mediterranean, and by which I have reason to believe that I shall receive instructions relative to said Vessels. I am extremely sorry that any circumstance should have occurred with us to give your Excellency so much trouble, and one which I am under the necessity of augmenting by requesting as the same Corvette is to call here to know the result of my determination, that your Excellency will have the goodness to make known to the Ottoman Government the cause of my not giving a final answer. —

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

To Captain James Croudhill, commanding American Provision Brig *Washington*,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t June 25th 1805

As soon as the Brig *Washington* shall be ready to sail you will weigh anchor and Proceed direct to Malta On your arrival at Malta you will wait on William Higgins Esq navy agent at that place deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him and take his directions as to the disposition of the Cargo — Should he direct you to proceed to Syracuse with a part or the Whole of your cargo you will then Weigh anchor and proceed immediately to that place & on your arrival there Wait on George Dyson Esq navy agent deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him and land your cargo under his directions Should you land the Whole of your Cargo at Malta you will in that case deliver to W^m Higgins Esq the letter addressed to Geo Dyson Esq as well as the One addressed to himself

I enclose passports from the President of the United States & the Ministers of Great Britain, Fran & Spain

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 25 June 1805

[Syracuse] People employed as yesterday The U. S. Frigate *Essex*, Capt Cox, from Tunis.

Nine men unfit for duty

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Briggs Brothers

ALEXANDRIA EGYPT 26 June 1805.

Sir! We had the honor to address you on the 11 March on the Subject of our Disbursements to M^r Eaton, for Account of the United States, amounting to the sum of Thirteen Thousand Spanish Dollars.

On the 2 May, we transmitted to You a Duplicate of that Letter, by His Brit^h Maj^t Sloop *Jalousie*, via Malta.

Much to our regret & disappointment, our Disbursement is Still protracted. We presume, the exigencies of the Service, have rendered it necessary to apply to other purposes, the fund intended by M^r Eaton for the extinction of our Claims; — but as we Suffer much inconvenience by this unexpected delay, we trust that immediate measures will be taken for our repayment.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 26th June 1805.

SIR Your respected Letter of the 16th April reached me on the 8th June, it inclosed copy of what Mr R. W. Meade of Cadiz had written on the 20th August last, to John Gavino Esqr of Gibraltar on the subject of Charles Borny Alias Mare Vigna, who had committed a forgery by drawing Bills to a very considerable amount in the name of Commodore Edward Preble on Mess^{rs} Mackenzie & Glennie of London, who paid them for account of Government, out of monies deposited in their hands.

I have deferr'd until now my reply, in expectation of being able to collect some information about Mare Vigna, but I am sorry to say no such Person of the description pointed out, has been known here; to a certainty he is not in this City, and I am apt to believe, if he lately called here, it must have been only for a few days, none of his Countrymen with whom I have spoken are acquainted with him; I presume after having recovered the money in Cadiz, that he must have taken himself off with it to some distant quarter for fear of detection

I shall however, you may depend, continue my inquiries, and should I chance to find him out, have the man apprehended until proofs can be sent forward from Gibraltar, Cadiz, or America, for proceeding against him, and endeavour to recover a part, or the whole of the money he got possession of, in such an iniquitous manner

I take the liberty of inclosing an order of Lieut Ralph Izard of the United States Brig *Scourge*, dated 16th december past, in favor of John Vanniman for \$24 which I paid, and have charged the amount in my accot of Expenditures for account of Government transmitted to our Minister in Madrid.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

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

NAV DEP 26 June 1805

SIR For your information I enclose a copy of my letter to G. Harrison esq of this day, upon the subject of the medal voted by Congress for you.

N B. Medals for Crowned Heads never exceed three Inches — R S.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

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

NAV DEP^t June 26th 1805

I have received your letter accompanied by drawings of the Medal for Commodore Preble — & now return you the Commodores likeness and one of the drawings sent to me by you — I approve the drawings excepting as to Size which appears to me to be too large — I doubt whether any die can be made to impress so large a Surface — We Should depart too from General Custom by making this medal so large — The Medal Voted by the Old Congress for Gen^l Washington was 3 inches diameter — Those for General Greene Gates &^r were 2½ inches — and those for Morgan, Wayne &^r were 2 inches — The drawings of the Medal for Commodore Preble are 4 inches —

I have no objection to the Medal for Com^{re} Preble being 2½ inches — confer with artists on this Subject and let me hear from you — It is my determination to have it made by Mr Reich and you may so inform him, that he may not engage in other business to interfere with this —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 26 June 1805

[Malta] At 7 [A. M.] the wind hauling to the Eastw^d shortend sail and let go the starb^d anchor in 13 fathoms waters. ¼ past 8 light airs from the south^d & Eastw^d weighd made sail and stood out of the harbour.

[USNA.]

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

NAV DEP^t 27 June 1805. —

It is proper to inform you that in a few days you will be called into actual service. Prepare therefore for orders, I shall probably give you the command of the Brig *Hornet* now building at Balt^o. The Agent has stated that she will be launched about the 15th of the ensuing Month. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 June 1805

Standing in for Syracuse. At Meridian pleasant w^r Shortened sail came too with the starb^d bower anchor in 5¼ fathoms water. the south point at the entrance of the harbour bearing S E ¼ E. the Northern point E B S ½ S. found laying here the US. Frigates *President* *Congress* *Constellation* & *Essex* & brigs *Argus* and *Vixen*. [Word illegible] *Hornet*.

[On 28 June, at 8 A. M., the *Siren* arrived.]

[USNA.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 June 1805

[Syracuse] The U. S. F. *Constitution* arrived from Tripoli — Col^o Lear & Lady on board —

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 June 1805

Got underway and cruised around in the harbour [Syracuse]. At 11 o'clock arrived U. S. F. *Constitution*, Commodore Rod[d]gers. I received from Mr. Dyson 8 bbls. bread and was to have taken a cask of spirits, but our getting underway prevented.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[28 June 1805]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

SIR The Proauditor of war charged by the Government of the kingdom of Sicily to compile the process against the American Officer named Charles L. Ridgely who being on board the Schooner of war under your command, was imputed guilty of the homicide committed in Messina the evening of the 23. of Jan^y 1805. on the person of the mate of an English Transport has sent an Official letter shewing it to be indispensable for the compilation of the Process to require the depositions of the Officer who was on guard, of the subaltern Officers who were on service the above mentioned evening on board the said Schooner, and of the boy that served the above mentioned Charles L. Ridgely and solicits measures for the execution thereof

Thus circumstanced I address my self to you, and manifest to you the formal demand which has been made to me by the Proauditor of war in order that the execution thereof may serve as a base for the process in question, and accelerate its conclusion

Assured of your zeal on this occasion I subscribe myself with real esteem

MESSINA 28, JUNE 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from Master Commandant
John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

MESSINA 28 June 1805.

SIR I am honoured with your letter of this day and agreeable to your request I shall direct the officer who was on guard on board the U. S. Schooner *Nautilus* under my command on the evening of the 23. of January to wait upon you tomorrow morning at 10 O Clock with the Servant who attended in the Gun Room in order that they may answer such questions as you may think proper to make them respecting Mr Ridgely; but I am sorry that I have it not in my power to comply with the latter part of your request, namely for the non com^d Officer of the Marines on guard at the same time, he having been killed in an action at Derna

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[28 June 1805]

Passport for American Provision Brig *Washington*

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the U. S. of America.
To all whom it may concern.

Know ye that the American Brig *Washington* whereof is Master James Croudhell, a Citizen of the U. States is bound from the River Potomac for Malta & Syracuse, with a Cargo of Naval and Military stores and provisions, for the use of the Squadron of the United States now in the Mediterranean. Wherefore I request all whom it may concern not to give or suffer to be given to her any hindrance or molestation but on the contrary to afford her every aid & facility she may need in the prosecution of her voyage.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand & caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 28th day of June A D 1805, and of the Independence of the U. States of America the Twenty ninth.

TH: JEFFERSON

By the PRESIDENT
JAMES MADISON—*Secretary of State.*

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board
U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday,
28 June 1805

[Syracuse] Arrived the U S Brig *Syren* and a Store Ship [*Ann*] from Gibraltar
[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR I am authorised by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, to direct that, on board the U. States Frigate *President* under your command; you convene a Court of Enquiry on Captain William Bainbridge, late commander of the U. States Frigate the *Philadelphia*, for the loss of said Frigate, and that you report to me in proper form the whole extent of the enquierys of said Court, with its decided opinion thereon — In order that I may transmit the same to the Navy Department of the U. States — The Court of enquiry will consist of three Members, yourself, and Capts Hugh G. Campbell & Stephen Decatur Jr

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

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR, I have in my possession Commissions for the Midshipmen, whose Names are hereunto subjoined, with orders to deliver them as soon as they shall have passed an Examination, touching their qualifications as Lieutenants; I have therefore to request you will convene a Board of Captains & Masters commandant & commence this examination as soon as convenient Their Commissions are dated on the same Day & their relative rank is to be established by numbers, annexed to the Commissions. It will therefore be proper, that in making the return you affix to each name, the opinion of the Board, with respect to their Talents & pretensions to Seniority of Rank.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR Since directing you to convene the Board of Examination, I have given Capt: James Barron an order to assemble a Court of enquiry on Capt: Bainbridge — you therefore will be pleased to defer the examination of these Officers, until the case of Captain Bainbridge is finished.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Marcello de Gregorio, Governor of
Syracuse

SYRACUSE 29 June 1805

TO YOUR EXCELLENCY

I am Just inform'd by sundry inhabitants of this City of a General alarm existing on account of the great number of Turks landed from the Squadron under your Command & who inhabit a house in one of the lanes of s^d City, I am implored to grant means of protection & security to them & their families who dread the serious Consequences —

in this situation for the preservation of Good order & tranquility of said inhabitants I pray your Ex^{cy} that the s^d Turks may be reembark'd, with the exception of the Bashaw & suit, certain of your concurr^{ce} I am most obsequiously your obliged & devoted ser

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

[29 June 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Marcello de Gregorio, Governor of
Syracuse

EXCELLENCY I have just received most urgent solicitations in behalf of the inhabitants of this city who are terrified by the number of the Turks who have landed from your squadron and Settled in a certain quarter of this city and these aforesaid citizens implore me by the careful foresight due them from me to assure the safety of themselves and their families for they are apprehensive of the gravest consequences (from the presence of these men).

In which state of affairs I find myself obliged, in order to assure the preservation of good order, and to free the citizens from such alarm as I have described, to beg your Excellency that the Turks may be again taken on shipboard, unless it be the Pasha [Hamet] and some one of his suite. Feeling assured that your Excellency will take pleasure in assisting me to allay such an alarm, I sign myself, full of the most unvarying regard and respect.

SYRACUSE 29 JUNE 1805.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29. 1805

SIR, I have to desire that you have all the Turks Embarked on board the *Constellation* (The Bashaw Hamed & suite Excepted) which were debarked from that Ship yesterday —

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

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 29. 1805

SIR Agreeable to your wish you are directed to distribute the Turks which you have onboard; duly apportioned among the different Vessels of the Squadron for subsistence, until farther orders. —

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

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR, Your letter of the 20th Instant by the *Essex* Captⁿ Cox, I have received, & least you should again meet with embarrassment, by my not being sufficiently explicit in my communications, I shall in future express myself in such language, as cannot be misunderstood. —

“You inform me that his Excellency the Bey of Tunis, absolutely insists on the restoration of the Vessels, (*Xebecque* and her two prizes sent into Malta by the *Constitution*) and charges you to say that he will never cease from his demands whatever may be the issue. —”

In answer to His Excellency on that particular head; you will be pleased to inform him that it is my sincere wish, to see a better understanding between him & the U. States, than has existed for a considerable time past; but altho as great as this desire may be, that, I never will so far neglect my duty as to restore even the Vessels he requires, much more an indemnity for their detention: and I have only to add that as His Excellency has been for some time past in the habit of threatening us with War, without any visible pretext, that I am now determined to know from him in *plain language*, what is meant by such *unprovoked* menace and insult — If War is his object, I shall be obliged to meet it — If he wishes Peace & good understanding with the U. States, it is my duty to say that my concurrence will meet his at least half way, in obtinance of two objects so evidently the Interest of both Nations. —

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas
Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

U S SCHOONER *Enterprize*
MANFREDONIA BEARING WBS DIST, 11 LEA. — CALM
June 29. 1805

DEAR SIR, I left Ancona on the 23 Calms since. I have astern 4 Gun Boats in tow & two Trobaloos conducted by Mess^{rs} Higginbottom & McDonough, a light breeze is Springing up from the NE God Send an increase — I shall go to Syracuse & there must leave the Boats for your Orders. I have not hands enough to venture farther with them — the *Jealousie* takes this perhaps he may have a slant & beat me, if so & you are in Malta make some provision for taking these Boats to the scene of Action if you please its impossible for me, its with great difficulty I get them on —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 June 1805

[Syracuse] A Court of Enquiry was held on board, to Enquire into the particulars of the loss of the *Philadelphia*. The Court consisting of Capt^s J. Barron, Campbell & Decatur after sitting four hours, unanimously agreed that no blame could be attached to Capt Bainbridge or his Officers for the loss of said ship — [Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 June 1805

[Syracuse] This day the Captains all had an examination on board the Commodore, Capt. Bainbridge tried and honorably acquitted.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SYRACUSE June 30th 1805 —

SIR I have been yesterday & today occupied with the proceedings & records of the Court of enquiry on Captain Bainbridge, which is the reason I did not wait on you on board Yesterday Morning

Inclos'd is a copy, by translation, of a letter Hamet Bashaw has written me, date 29th This, I think, is enough to do away any insinuations, concerning our intercourse with this Prince, injurious to the honor of the United States.

He tells me he shall write to the same effect, to the President

Tomorrow morning I will do myself the honor to wait on you with a statement of the pay due the troops who served with me through the Desert and at Derne

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

[Enclosure]

[29 June 1805]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

TRANSLATED COPY OF A LETTER FROM HAMET BASHAW

HAMET BASHAW COROMELLI to his friend and brother WILLIAM EATON late General & Commander in chief of our allied forces in our Kingdom of Tripoli —

Without placing in view the misfortunes which so long pursued me, I cannot forbear expressing to you, at this moment of our final seperation, the deep sense of gratitude I feel for your generous and manly exertions in my behalf. be assured, that in whatever situation the will of God shall place me, I shall always bear this impression of gratitude on my heart.

On returning to your happy Country, to which I wish you a safe passage, I request you will express to your Sovereign my cordial thanks for his manifestation of friendship towards me — Had it been ordained that measures might have been carried forward to the attainment of my wishes, the restoration of my rightful Dominions, to me it would certainly have been cause of eternal gratitude. But it is true my own means were small. I ought indeed they did not answer your reasonable expectations. And this I am ready to admit is a good reason why you should not chuse to persevere in an enterprize hazardous in itself, and, perhaps, doubtful in its issue. I ought therefore to say that I am satisfied with all your Nation has done concerning me — I submit to the will of God; and thank the King of America and all his servants for their kind dispositions towards me — Situated as I am you must still allow me to ask another expression of your friendship. You tell me that in your treaty with Joseph Bashaw, my perfidious brother, he has promised to restore to me my family. I pray you will use your influence with your admiral to permit one of your vessels to go and ask for them; and that he will give me the means of repairing, with some small assistance to enable me to subsist myself & suit, into some Country where I may hope to spend the residue of my Days in Peace. —

Again I repeat to you my Love and esteem — and I send honor and long life to your Sovereign, which may the merciful God confirm to him.

Done at Syracuse the 29 day of June 1805

(HAMETS SEAL)

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30 June 1805

SIR, I have this Day directed Mr Richard Jones, Midshipman of the late U. States Frigate *Philadelphia*, to report himself to you, as being ordered to join the *Argus* under your command.

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

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30th June 1805

SIR In consequence of the enclosed representation of Lieut J. Blake (altho pleased with his conduct since he has been attached to this Ship) I am induced to direct, as due to himself, his friends & the service; that you convene a Court of Enquire into the merits of the representations with which he alledges that his character has been aspersed, and report to me the full extent of such Enquiry with the opinion of the Court thereon, in order that I may adopt such measures as the nature of the case requires — In order that this unpleasant affair may be fairly & fully investigated I have to desire that you inform the commanding Officers of the respective Vessels of the Squadron, now in this Port, when such Investigation is to take place; In order that the circumstance may be publicly known to all officers, whose situations could have afforded them any Knowledge of his conduct on the 3rd of August 1804, the Day in his Letter to which he alludes —

P. S. The Court of Investigation will be convened on board the U. S. Frigate *President* under your command. — J R

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 30 June 1805

Mustered the men and informed that Capt. Smith was going on board the *Syren*, and if they had a desire to go with them to make it known tomorrow morning.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[June 1805]

Memoranda presumably by William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

May 1804. The President said to me no money would be offered for the peace or ransom: he believed the energetic measures now arranged would supercede the necessity — I pledged my life & honor to bring the enemy to America if the cooperation with the legitimate sovereign should be properly supported.

“ “ The Secretary of the Navy said to me that the coercive measures now going into operation against Tripoli were calculated to compel a peace without money that The cooperation with Hamet Bashaw formed a part of the means and that necessary field artillery, 1000 stands of arms, with suitable ammunition, and 40, or 50 thousand dollars would be put on board the squadron at Hampton roads to aid and give effect to this measure —

“ “ Captain Rodgers declared publicly at the offices that *his name should be written in blood on the walls of Tripoli before he would con-*

sent to pay a cent for ransom or tribute — Such were the resolutions formed when I left the seat of Gov. to embark in the expedition and subsequent arrangements as well of Government as of the chief commanders evidence a determination to persevere in those resolutions —

Nov. 1804.

The plan of operations the ensuing season was agreed upon by the Commodores Barron's Preble and myself — I was to go in search of Hamet Bashaw to Egypt & sieze the province of Derne, if possible, on our return — whence we were to pass to Bengazi and to be transported across the gulf of Sidra to Cape Mensurat by the squadron — and thence advance to the rear of Tripoli — We were to be supported by debarkations if necessary — Commodore Preble was to cause a reenforcement of gun boats and ketches to be provided and a union of operations was to commence against Tripoli as soon as the season would permit — Our plans succeeded — Derne was captured & the enemy's army, sent to the relief of the province, was defeated — Our march was opened to Tripoli without opposition — The reenforcements, arrived in good season — The enemy could not recruit troops for the defence of his capital — the people of the country being paralyzed by dread of the Americans and in a state of General revolt against the usurper he was totally destitute of funds and provision — and in want of ammunition.

May & June
1805.

Mr Lear had distinct instructions not to pay money for peace or ransom except compelled by adverse circumstances in our military operations — And, previously to the conclusion of the treaty, the Commodore had been instructed to suspend his attack on Tripoli, until the first of July, for the arrival of the reenforcements. When the negociator appeared off Tripoli & displayed the flag of truce. There was then but one frigate before the place with a brig or schooner — The *Essex*, which bore the flag, had not been before the coast — & what is very extraordinary, in similar cases arrangements had been made at headquarters to abandon the commanding grounds we held in the enemy's dominions and to withdraw the main body of the squadron at a farther distance from the coast before our commissioner of peace departed from [Malta?] to enter upon the negotiation —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 281.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Congress*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1st July 1805 —

SIR The U. States Frigate *Congress* under your command being ready for Sea, I have to desire that you proceed to Tunis with all practicable dispatch and hand Mr Davis, U. States charge d'affairs, the accompanying Letter —

apprehensions of Danger to our Commerce from the Beys cruizers, conceiving that War with the U. States may be his Intention, induces me to direct that you cruize at the entrance of the Bey of Tunis, to prevent any impending danger to our Trade, which at a moment when off our guard, he may seize as favourable to his piratical Intentions, & do us much injury before a force can be sent — to obviate his dark unmanly design —

The *Vixen* I shall dispatch to join you in the course of 3 or 4 Days after your departure; and her arrival, if you are thoroughly convinced that War is not the Beys Intention, you are desired to return to this Port, leaving the *Vixen* on your Station; In your passage hence calling at Malta, at which place it is not impossible you may meet me with the rest of the Squadron —

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

To the Bey of Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse July 1st 1805

To the Most Illustrious & most Magnificent PRINCE THE BEY OF TUNIS, the abode of happiness. —

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that the command of the U. States Naval forces in the Mediterranean has devolved on me since the 22^d

of May last and that the contents of your Letter to Commodore Barron of the 28th of the same Month, on the subject of the Xebecque & her two prizes sent into Malta by the U. States Frigate *Constitution* for a violation of the Blockade of Tripoli, I have been made acquainted with— You mention that said Xebecque is Tunetian property, and that the Crews of her & her two prizes are Tunetian property and your vassals; insisting at the same time, as appears by the complexion of your language, that you *alone* have the right to determine what is due to the U. States of America, in a case wherein your Subjects have assassinated that friendship which you profess to feel for said States, by the most glaring insult and *unprovoked* injury that the nature of their relative situations would admit — In reply to your Excellency on this particular question, permit me to say that it is not my wish only, but a duty which the President of the U. States has enjoined on me, to respect your legal rights, & to use all honorable means in my power to maintain friendship & a good understanding with yourself & your subjects, and not on any account to give you cause to consider the Government or Citizens of the U. States in any other shape than as your sincere friends, yet nevertheless your subjects have so often since we have been at War with Tripoli, abused that respect and friendship which I was directed in so particular a manner to observe, by their so flagrantly and repeatedly adding insult to injury, that they themselves appear not to be sensible that any respectful considerations are due *from them* to the United States. —

Without dwelling on a subject which from the duty I am pledged by honor, Interest & inclination, to perform in support of the Independence and legal rights of my Country, I have only to answer your Excellency that a compliance with your demands of the Xebecque and her two prizes is totally inadmissible. — I nevertheless flatter myself that your Excellency on taking a fair and impartial view of the subject, will perceive that the measure you have complained of is such, as justly authorizes the means I have adopted, to convince you that your subjects shall no longer infringe our Rights with impunity. —

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

[1 July 1805]

Receipt signed by Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Rec'd Syracuse July 1st 1805, from Mr Robert Dennison, by order of Sam^l Barron Esq^r late commander in chief of the U. States Squadron in the Mediterranean, nine Sheets of Paper containing Interrogations relative to the three Ottoman & Russian Vessels, captured and sent into Malta in Septem^r last; together with one piece Gold, Two hundred & twenty six pieces of Silver & Sixteen pieces of Copper, belonging to the Tunetian Xebecque, captured and sent into Malta by the *Constitution*; also one Iron Chest —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

S. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1st July 1805

SIR Not being able to procure Money at this place in time to answer some Immediate purposes, I have directed the *Vixen*, Cap^t Cox, to Malta, with a Draft on you for \$20,000 Spanish Dollars — The Money is required Immediately, & if the whole Number of Dollars cannot be procured; rather than detain the Vessel, you will be pleased to send a part in such Gold, as passes most current in this Island.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Hall, U. S. Marine Corps

U S. FRIGATE *President*
Harbour of Syracuse 1st July 1805

SIR I beg leave to mention to you the state of the different Detachments in the Squadron, as I think it will be necessary to make some little alterations in some of them —

From a report made to me by Lt OBannon there is wanted to compleat his Detachment One Drummer One Fifer & Twelve Privates — for the *Siren* Eight Privates & for the *Vixen* six Privates —

There is now Sir on board of the *Essex* Twenty two Marines that were on board the late U S: Frigate *Phila* that might be distributed among those Vessels as Lt Amory is not in want of them —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Surgeon Samuel R. Marshall, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1 July 1805

SIR The Surgency on board the U. States Ship *President*, being vacant, you are hereby desired to report yourself to Capt: James Barron as being directed to join said Ship, under his command as Surgeon —

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

To Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1 July 1805

Sir You will please transfer the orders giving you on the 12th of June, to Mr W^m Knight Sailing Master of the late Frigate *Philad*, & give him charge of the Brig — taking the necessary receipts

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

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
July 1, 1805. Syracuse.

SIR You are desired to adjourn the Board of Examination directed on the 29th June, for the Examination of certain Midshipmen, having pretensions to Lieutenantcy's, & attend to such Summons as Capt Barron may direct in the case of an Enquiry on the conduct of Lieut^t Blake, of which he is the Senior Officer —

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

[1 July 1805]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

SIR In order that the process against the American Officer confined in this Royal Cittadel may be furnished with the correspondent acts, in conformity with the laws, it is necessary that all the subaltern Officers, and Officers of the Schooner dressed in the same manner as the said confined Officer should go in to the Cittadel tomorrow morning at eight O'Clock in order that, being all united, they may be recognised and it may be seen, if amongst them, the Military individuals who were on guard the evening of the 23. of last Jan^y may know again the two aggressors accused of the homicide on the person of the English mate, which happened in the same evening of the 23. of Jan^y. I inform you of this in order that you may be pleased to fix with the Commander of the Schooner that the cited individuals go to the Cittadel at eight O'Clock.

MESSINA 1st JULY 1805.

LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MES[SINA]. *July the 1st 1805.*

SIR. I am this moment honred with thy letter of this date requesting that all the Officers of the United States Schooner *Nautilus* may present themselves in

the Citadell of Messina tomorrow morning at 8 O Clok in order to be examined by the Officer of the Guard on the marine of Messina the evening of the 23^d of January last

I beg leave to observe to thy Excellency that the said Schooner has now been in Messina ever since the 14th of last month for the express purpose of giving all possible satisfaction to the Tribunal appointed by His Sicilian Majesty for trying Lieutenant Charles L. Ridgely that all the Officers of the said Schooner, and some of the men, have appeared before the said Tribunal as often as called upon, that yesterday morning they were in open Court told that there would be no further occasion for them, in consequence of which Cap: Dent has come to the resolution of sailing to day at 12. O Clock to join the Squadron. I shall not fail to communicate thy request to Cap. Dent immediately and, if in time, he will no doubt do himself the honour of waiting upon thee before he sails; I find it my duty in the mean time to say that I have just rec^d information that the Tribunal has sent in to arrest several persons who have, or ought in future to give testimony in the above cause. I am confident that such are illegal, irregular and barbarous a step can not have been done with thy knowledge and hope that thou wilt immediately put a stop to such proceedings Remember that the young man is come hither in order to give every satisfaction to the persons who take a part in the fate of the English Mate and at the same time he naturally expects to enjoy the benefit of a civilized government and the protection of the Laws of civilized nations.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

Mess: 1, July 1805

REVERED SIR If you will be pleased to pay me a visit at home this afternoon about 23. O'Clock (Italian time) I will explain to you better, what you perhaps may not have been able to collect from the note which I sent you this morning. I[n] the mean time I am with all esteem

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 1 July 1805. —

Commodore Preble having represented to me that Sir Alexander Ball had expressed to him a great desire to have 2 fishing Smacks, I have, in consideration of the numerous facilities and acts of friendship experienced by our squadron from him, caused two to be purchased, viz^t The *Traveller* burthen 36 27/95 tons, & the *Ranger* burthen 26 56/95 tons, and I now send them to you, to be delivered, after they shall be divested of the public Stores on board, to Sir Alex^t Ball, who will pay to you or to your order the amount of their original cost, of which Com^{rs} Preble will inform you. —

Should you receive the amount yourself, you will apply it with all possible economy, to the disbursements of the squadron; if you should not receive it yourself, you had probably better draw on Sir Alex^t Ball, in favor of W^m Higgins esq^t for it, directing M^r Higgins to receive it and hold it subject to your order for the disbursements of the Squadron. —

The *Traveller* is commanded by M^r Benj. C. Prince, and the *Ranger* by M^r John Allen. These Commanders are ordered to report themselves to you and to deliver up to you the Smacks they respectively command, and the provisions they may have on hand, and you will dispose of them as may appear to you under all circumstances the best. —

Com^{rs} Preble will forward to you an Invoice of such things as he may send out. I have authorized him to send 33 Bomb Shells & some provisions & stores which were provided for the Bomb Ketches the *Vengeance* & *Spitfire*, but were left by them, being so much more than they could receive. —

In delivering these Smacks to Sir Alex^t Ball, you will inform him the of high consideration in which we hold his friendly civilities.

I enclose duplicate of my letter to you of the 25th ult^o —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

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

NAV DEP^t 1 July 1805. —

I have this day rec^d your letter of the 24th ult^o and am much pleased to hear that the *Spitfire* and the *Vengeance* have sailed, and that you have purchased the 2 Smacks,

You will receive herewith a Sailing Master's warrant for the Commander of the *Traveller*; fill up the blank* for the name when you shall select the Commander, and let me know the name with which you may fill it up. You will also receive a similar Warrant for M^r John Allen, Commander of the *Ranger* — letters & accompanying these Warrants, and Sailing orders for each Commander, all of which you will deliver.

For the reasons assigned in your letter, it will be better that these Smacks should proceed in Company directly from Boston to the Mediterranean taking on board the 33 Bomb Shells and the provisions and stores left behind by the Ketches. The sailing orders have been given accordingly. Instead of sending the Smacks immediately to Malta, I have as you will perceive by their orders, directed the Commanders to proceed to the Mediterranean and report themselves to the Commodore who is to deliver the Smacks to Sir Alex^t Ball, after taking out the public stores on board of them. —

You will perceive by my letter to Com^{re} Barron that you are to send to him an Invoice of the public stores you may put on board the Smacks, and that you are to inform him of their original cost, which is to be paid by Sir Alex^t Ball to him or to his order. Have the Smacks insured and add the amount of their insurance and the expence of their equipment (not including however any of the provisions or stores laid in for the Crews) to the original cost and communicate the amount to Com^{re} Barron.

The name of the Commander of the *Traveller* is left blank in the letter to Com^{re} Barron. Fill up this blank.

The Accountant will transmit to you instructions relatively to the issuing of rations & for the Commanders of the Smacks, which (after filling up the blanks) you will be pleased to deliver to them respectively.

For the reasons assigned by you I approve of the indulgence granted by you to Mids^a Nicholson.

* Fill up 24th July '05 with the name of M^r Benj. C. Prince.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Sailing Master John Allen (*Ranger*) and Benjamin C. Prince (*Traveller*), U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 1 July 1805

As soon as the Smacks *Traveller* & *Ranger* shall be ready for sea, you will weigh Anchor and proceed in company to the Mediterranean to join the Commodore of the American Squadron in that sea, to whom you will deliver up the Smack under your command, the Crew & all the public provisions & stores on board, and the enclosed letter addressed to him. —

After you shall have joined the Commodore, you will receive your further orders from him.

(Filled up 24 July 1805)

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 1 July 1805

[Syracuse] Agreeable to orders from Commodore Rodgers a Court of enquiry consisting of Capt^t J Barron, Campbell & Stewart, was held to enquire into the Conduct of Lieu^t Joshua Blake in the Action with the Tripoline Gun boats. on the 3^d of August last. the Examination of witnesses continued untill 6 Oclock P M when the court adjourned till 9 A M tomorrow

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

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

TUESDAY the 2 July 1805.

DEAR SIR Should there be no further occasion for the Schooner *Nautilus* in the Cause of Lt Ridgely Cap Dent will go to sea this Evening

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[2 July 1805]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

SIR By your letter of this date at eight O'Clock in the evening I observe the request whether any thing occurs from the Schooner *Nautilus*, Cap. Dent having the intention to sail this evening, or tomorrow morning, and in prompt answer I repeat the same sollicitation made by my preceding note to send before his departure about eight persons of his equipage amongst officers and subaltern Officers dressed nearly like Mr Ridgely in order to take the recognisance requested by the Tribunal which informs me it is not possible to do on board as was proposed by Cap. Dent, since it would be illegal, and contrary to the System of the Country

I request then again this measure for want of which it is not possible to continue the process with that celerity which interests so much Cap. Dent, and without which it is not possible to bring the affair to a conclusion

I will assuredly not detain Cap. Dent, but only the Tribunal will be under the necessity to make known to the Government the motives which has prevented it from legalising the process in order to esculpate itself

MESSINA 2 July 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

Tuesday Evening 10. O Clock
July the 2nd 1805.

SIR I am this moment honoured with thy letter of this evening signifying to me the necessity there is, in the opinion of the Tribunal, that Cap^t Dent should send about eight persons to the Citadell dressed in the same manner as Lt Ridgely in order that the Witnesses brought by the Fisco may recognize the person of Mr Ridgely previous to the departure of the Schooner; I shall communicate the same to Cap. Dent immediately, and, tomorrow morning, shall not fail to inform thee how far it may be in his power to comply with the demand of the Tribunal.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MES. July 2 1805.

SIR Having communicated to Cap. Dent the contents of the letter which thou didst me the honour of writing to me yesterday he resolved to wait here another day, but he does not think that his conduct would be justifiable were he to deprive his Ship again of all its officers, after the full examination which they have already under gone to the entire satisfaction of the Court, for the purpose of being re-examined or recognized: he has no objections however that the tribunal send on board, at any appointed hour of this day, such persons of fair Characters as the Fisco may think proper to call as Witnesses — Mr Ridgely might be sent from the Citadell at the same time and placed among the rest of the Officers agreeable to their own plan, but I conceive it my duty here on the part of Mr Ridgely to reject all those who have been confined, threatened or by any other means influenced by the language or gestures of their officers, or any other persons on the part of the Prosecutor; and I humbly request that this may be conveyed to the Court or Tribunal as my most solemn protest against all such illegal proceedings

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

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

NAV DEPT. 2 July 1805.

You will be pleased to repair immediately to Baltimore and assume the command of the Brig *Hornet*.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 2 July 1805

[Syracuse] The court met agreeable to adjournment and concluded the examination of Witnesses. 12 the Court adjourned —

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 2 July 1805

This day Capt. Smith took command of U. S. Brig *Syren*. Lt. Crane, Warrington, Page, Doctor Graham, Lt. Swan, J. Lyon, J. B. Nevit, Wm. Ballard also went on board, and F. Grizner, J. Jackson, P. Burgess, C. Corporalo, P. Hardenbrook, J. Brown, T. Lucas, P. Camel, R. Corbet, A. Jacks, J. Eldridge, A. Spooner went on board and John McFate and Thos. E. Robinson. Capt. George Coxe, Lt. Gadsen, Lt. Ayers, Doctor Dorsey, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Babbit, Mr. Neal came aboard, also John Gates, Benj. Cole, Patrick Hogan, William Spinx, John Browning, Henry Young came on board the U. S. Brig *Vixen*, and Wm. Brooks, Michl. D. Downs and Wm. Hart. Received 1 poncheon spirits from the *Constitution* said to contain 160 gallons. It filled 3 fifty gal. casks and no more.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[3 July 1805]

Extract from letter to Stephen Pynchon, Brimfield, Mass., from Surgeon's Mate John Butler, U. S. Navy

* * * * *

You will probably have hear'd more concerning a peace with the Tripolitans before you receive this, than I am capable of communicating — Whether this treaty is an honourable *one* as respects the *Americans*, under circumstances which then existed, I will leave to others to determine, at present — The prisoners were ransomed for sixty thousand dollars — And whether it was *necessary* and consistent with the honour of the American Nation, at that time, to give that sum, will be a matter of dispute hereafter — It is probable enough, that we could not have injured the walls of Tripoli materially — being extremely high and from fifty to sixty or seventy feet thick — But at the same time, many of the inhabitants would have fallen, in cause of a Bombardment, by shells and shot thrown into the town —

The prospect afforded by Gen^l Eaton and his Army at that time, was very flattering — He had, already advanced as far as Durne, one of their most considerable *towns*, which he took after a considerable resistance — And was hastening with all possible speed to Tripoli, which is thought by many, would have become an easy conquest — The Bashaw hearing of the ravages by Gen^l Eaton, became alarmed, and immediately made overtures for peace; and all I have to say, is, that peace was concluded in the course of a few days, at a time, when every thing was in readiness for war — How lasting it may be I surpose, depends upon the *honour* of Barbarians.

Sir, it is not my province, in my present situation, to comment on the manner in which affairs have been conducted — But I will venture to say, that had there have been no *jealousy* of honor existing; no *envy* at a prospect of future greatness in others — and had Gen. Eaton, at the same time, been supported, as I think was intended by the authority of the United States, the scene would have closed very different, much to the honor of America and to the immortality of the name of Eaton — However, if there is any honor attach'd to any *one* Gen. Eaton claims it. For, the Bashaw was perfectly easy respecting all the injury that could be done to him by our Naval force — But sir, notwithstanding, Tripoli is beating

her sabres into pruning hooks, yet our battleaxes and boarding pikes must be kept in repair — for there are Rumcours of wars and even *wars* anticipated, not only with Spain but with Tunis —

The Bey of Tunis swears by the length of his *beard* that if we want war, we shall have it, and, under existing circumstances, it is most probable we shall have it —

It is pretty evident that the Consul at Madrid has left that place by reason of a disturbance with Spain. The Commodore having receiv'd letters to that import —

Com^r Barron will return to America in the Frigate *President*, by reason of verry bad health — Capt. Rodgers succeeds him in office —

Gen^l Eaton will return in the *Congress*, which will probably sail in eight or ten weeks and arrive at America in the month of October —

Doct^r Babbit is anxious to return and is now soliciting an opportunity to return in the *President* —

I should be happy to go to America myself, but there is not the least chance unless I resign, which I do not wish to do at present — I have no idea, however, of continuing long in the Navy, for, I do'n't much like rocking about —

Mr. Danielson and Mr. Babbit will, probably, return with their fathers —

And now, Sir, altho' I have written over so many pages I scarcely know what they contain; for since I have been writing, I have been continually perplexed with the damned infernal Sailors, some sick, some lame and some lazy, Calling upon me for help — Sickness has been so prevalent on board the *Essex*, for six weeks past, that we have had from fifty to seventy on our Day List of Sick — principally with fevers — The sickness, however, is now abating —

I have not to acknowledge the receipt of any favor from Brimfield excepting yours which I mentioned, and, if after you receive this, you do'n't write me every month, dam-n my eyes if I do'n't take a double reef in *your* Top Sails, the first time that I see you — I wish to know the *News* — And if Brother Ichabod should ask any questions about me, give him *sixpence*, and tell him I am well —

Give my most polite compliments to your wife, and accept of my best wishes for the prosperity of yourself and family —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 39.]

Report of the Troops from Derne including Hamet Bashaw and suite, on shore at Syracuse, July 3 1805

Hamet Bashaw & suit consisting of.....	36 men	} Discharged July 8, 1805.
Greek company, officers included,.....	32 "	
General staff of Hamet's Army.....	6	
Company of cannoniers.....	25	
	99 men	
Deduct 5 servants & hostlers.....	5	
Intitled to rations.....	94	
	34	59
	25	
	59	40

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 276.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SYRACUSE July 5th 1805

Sir, I had the honor to state to you verbally on the first instant that I should have occasion for six thousand dollars to settle the payment of the troops who served with me from Egypt to Derne and at Derne, and to satisfy some small claims for cash borrowed and applied to the service —

I will pass my vouchers into your hands to cover this sum or cover it with my receipts & hold myself responsible to government, as you may find most convenient; but as there are other accounts arising out of the same expedition which are to be settled at the seat of Government, the latter mode may be attended with less trouble to yourself — The uncertainty of the exact period when the *Congress* will leave the Mediterranean has induced me to engage a pas-

sage in one of the Store ships except you should have other dispositions which will sail as soon as discharged, take in salt ballast at Cagliari, and proceed directly to the United States — Another considerable inducement to this mode of returning is a hope of recovering a debt due me by count Porcile at Sardinia

Since the landing of the garrison from Derne M^r Dyson has issued on my request ninety four rations p^a day for their subsistence. I hope this measure may meet your approbation and that you will be pleased to order a continuation of these issues until the troops shall [be] paid off and discharged, in the same articles and quantities as are provided for the regular service —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 275.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from the Commanders in U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

SYRACUSE 3 July 1805

SIR Before your departure permit us to express the sincere regret we feel at the severe & dangerous illness which has compelled you to resign your command, in the mediterranean & return to America — Impress'd with a full sense of your value as a Commander, we have anxiously awaited the result of your illness, indulging the pleasing hope that Providence would restore your health, & enable you to continue in command — With the deepest concern we see this hope frustrated, & our solicitude for your life prompts us to urge your departure from a climate so unfriendly to your Constitution. — Our feelings as Officers no less so than as friends demands this expression of esteem & of the concern we feel at your loss —

That the Voyage & your native air may perfectly reinstate you in your health, & be the means of preserving long, a life so dear to your friends, & so useful to your Country, is the fervent wish of Sir Y^r Ob^t Serv^t

HUGH G CAMPBELL

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 3^d July 1805

SIR You will proceed to Malta without loss of time, & require of M^r Higgins \$14,000 Dollars, proceed direct to Alexandria, pay the same into the hands of Mess^{rs} Briggs of that place, take the necessary receipts and return as soon as possible to Malta where if you should not find me, and are informed by M^r Higgins that I have proceeded down the Mediterranean, you will follow me to Gibraltar taking Tunis and Algiers in your way —

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 3^d July 1805

SIR, I have sent the *Argus* Captain Hull to carry the Money to Alexandria, due from the U. States to Mess^{rs} Briggs of that place — I will thank you not to detain the Brig longer than cant be avoided — You will oblige me by informing those Gentlemen that if they will point out any means by which I can serve them, it will afford me great pleasure — We are certainly under considerable obligations to them. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 3^d July 1805

SIR I have received your favour of this Day on the subject of *Money's* to answer such purposes as stated in your Letter — In answer permit me to acquaint you that after receiving the Pay Roll, with a statement of the contingent expences

you mention, that I shall so soon as the Money arrives, advance you the Amt, taking your receipts, and holding you accountable to the Navy Department for the same. — It is totally out of my power to order subsistence for Men that have not been reported to me, agreeable to the regulations prescribed by our Service — The Governor has this Inst made a complaint to me of some of the Greeks, landed here by the Vessels from Derne, having committed various outrages on the Inhabitants of the Town — I can only say on this subject that these people are accountable to the laws of the Land they are in, and that no interference of mine shall rescue them from such punishment as the Laws of the Country they are in prescribe.

[LC. JRP, L Bk. B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To His Excellency Marcello de Gregorio, Governor of Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 3^d July 1805

SIR This moment I have received the Letter which your Excellency has done me the Honor of writing to me, and I hear with real concern the disorders committed by Sailors and other individuals belonging to the Squadron under my command — I hasten to pay that particular attention which is due to your Excellencys representations & to assure you that on my side nothing shall be wanting to prevent the repetition of similar disorders, and that I shall immediately issue the necessary orders on that head; In the mean time permit me to observe that as it appertains to your Excellency to Watch over the tranquility and good Order of the Government confided to your Government, you can have no need of my sanction or authority for employing to that end all those means which the laws prescribe — Assuring your Excellency of my cordial disposition to co-operate with you in all measures tending to the preservation of public tranquility and the good understanding subsisting between the Inhabitants & my Squadron,

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

Wednesday 6 O Clock July 3rd 1805.

SIR I am sorry to be trouble some to any one, particularly so, to those to whom I profess so many obligations, but I cannot at present refrain from remonstrating in the strongest terms that my language possesses against the mysterious proceedings that are daily practised against Lt Ridgely, who I understand has been shut up in his cell the whole day. Pray Sir are we in the interior parts of Barbary or in Europe? I hope that, on receipt of this, thou wilt give such effectual orders to those who have been appointed by Government to act in this business that no one may have further reason to complain

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

[3 July 1805]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

SIR From the treatment which the American Officer Mt Ridgely, rubricated with an atrocious and barbarous crime of homicide has received in Messina you ought to be well aware that we are not in Barbary but in an European Country well civilised, in which he is treated with greater complaisance and mildness than he could expect among'st his own fellow citizens in Similar circumstances

The measures and orders given are indispensable and regular, continuing to allow to him a certain degree of liberty with those precautions that the actual circumstances require

Messina 3 July 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain John Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. S. *Constitution*
Syracuse 3^d July 1805

SIR, From the detachment of Marines of the U. States late Frigate *Philadelphia* you are directed to complete the detachments of the U. States Brigs *Argus*, *Siren*, & *Vixen* — If any remain over and above the compliment of the *Essex*, after you have completed the detachm^t of the three Brigs, you will attach them to such Vessels as most require them; making me a return of the same. —

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

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 3^d July 1805

SIR, I have this Inst received your favours of this date, designating the Officers of the late Frigate *Philadelphia* that wish to return to the U. States — their arrangement is perfectly agreeable to me; & you will make the necessary arrangements with Captain Barron for their accommodation on board the *President*.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

NAV DEPT 3^d July 1805.

Have you any knowledge of the gun carriages of which Mr Samuel Hawkins of New York is the importer and proprietor, and in which I believe Cap^t Chauncey has an interest? If you have, state to me your opinion of them, and if superior in your opinion to the gun Carriages heretofore used in our Navy, particularize their advantages.

The prices asked for them appear to me extravagantly high, when compared with the prices of the common carriages — so high indeed as to forbid my contracting for any unless they should possess very extraordinary advantages. The prices asked, are,

carriage for a 32 p ^d cannon	-----	\$375.
“ “ 24 “	-----	350.
“ “ 18 “	-----	340.
“ “ 12 “	-----	320.
“ “ 9 “	-----	310.
“ “ 6 “	-----	300.

The common carriage for a 24 p^d cannon, costs from 120 to 130\$.

I shall be glad to receive your answer as early as may be convenient to you. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

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

NAV DEPT 3^d July 1805

I have received your letter of the 29th ult^o — agreeably to your request I enclose an Order from the Secretary of State for the use of the machine to strike the medal for Commodore Preble, & for the aid of the mint in preparing the steel to sink the die on.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805–1807.]

To Secretary of State from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 3rd July 1805

SIR, Will you be pleased to send me an order on the director of the mint, to permit George Harrison esquire navy agent at Philadelphia, or an artist under his direction to use the machine for striking coins — in the case of the medal for Comm^{rs} Preble — & to furnish the necessary aid in preparing the steel to sink the die on.

[NA. SDA. CL, Misc. Let., Jan.–Dec. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 3 July 1805

[Syracuse] ½ past 4 [P. M.] the U. S. brig *Vixen* Sailed. At 11 sailed the U S Ship *Congress*

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 3 July 1805

[Syracuse] 6 P M. The U S. Brig *Vixen* Capt Cox Sailed. 10 A M. The U S F. *Congress*. sailed —

John Browning and John Yates deserted from the Ship —

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 3 July 1805

Weighed anchor and made sail for Malta. Head wind. The *Congress* came out soon after us.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ON BOARD THE U. S. F¹^o *Constitution*
Syracuse harbour, July 4th 1805

MY DEAR SIR, I must apologize for having [been] thus late in acknowledging the Receipt of your favor of the 25th Ultimo, with the Rheap of Paper which you was so good as to send me. The truth, on these occasions, I think is always the best; and I shall therefore say, that on the morning of our leaving Malta, I was engaged in many things which put it out of my mind, and that the *Vixen* sailed yesterday morning much earlier than I expected which prevented my writing by her. — I now take advantage of the *Argus*, which goes over to Malta preparatory to her Sailing for Egypt. —

I felt very sorry that any misunderstanding sh^d have arisen between Commodore Rogers and yourself. — I hope it is now done away, and that harmony will prevail in your future intercourse with each Other. — I am persuaded that you will find Commodore R. a most correct Officer in the discharge of his duty, and a man by no means difficult or unpleasant in transacting business. Any warmth of temper which he may discover at the moment of initiation, will I beleive, never be carried into serious discussion on points of business He felt exceedingly hurt that the letter which he had Committed to your Charge for the Secretary of the Navy, had not received that particular attention which he expected; but I know that it did not effect his opinion of your integrity or fidelity. —

I am happy to inform you that M^r Lear's health has been much better since she has been on board the *Constitution*, than it was in Malta. She has been but once on Shore since we arrived here, as she finds it much more pleasant on board the Ship in this warm Weather. We have not yet been able to go to Catania, as I wish first to prepare my dispatches for Government. to go by the *President* which will Sail with Commodore Barron for the U. S. early next week. We shall then take a short tour. Commodore B. is still very ill, and I doubt whether he will ever reach his Country alive. This being the birth day of our Country it will be celebrated by the Officers of the Squadron dining on Shore just out of the town of Syracuse, and a Ball will be given this evening on board the *Constitution*, which is now very elegantly dressed on the occasion. —

A Chous who had been sent by the Bashaw of Tripoli to Derne in the *Constellation* & ret^d in her to this place, went over to Malta in the *Vixen*, with one or two other Turks, to get a Passage from thence to Tripoli. Two others will go in the *Argus* for the same purpose. If any Vessel Sh^d be bound from Malta to Tripoli, I will thank you to let these people know when the opp^r offers, and assist them in getting their passage.

I expect to be in Malta in 10 or 12 days, and in the mean time I presume you will have the *John Adams* and Gun boats with you. M^{rs} Lear desires to be remembered to you and I unite with her in remembrance to all our friends in Malta.

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

[4 July 1805]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

SIR By your letter of this date I understand that Cap Dent Com^{dr} of the American Schooner the *Nautilus* is at last persuaded to send into the Cittadelsome Individuals of his crew, in order to take the necessary legal recognizance, tawking [sic] the process of the American Officer M^r Ridgely, and in answer I inform you of my having immediately made known this resolution of Cap. Dent to the Proauditor of war in order that tomorrow morning at eight O'Clock the individuals composing his court may go to the Cittadel so that the proposed recognizance being taken, the termination of the Process may be expedited with greatest sollicitude

I therefore beg you to communicate this intelligence to Cap. Dent, and intimate to him to send the said Individuals into the Cittadel at the hour fixed upon, and with real esteem I am

Messina 4, July 1805.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MESSINA July the 4th 1805.

SIR By the letter which thou hast done me the honour of writing to me the 3rd instant I observe that the demand of the Tribunal is now no longer confined to Officers, of which there are not eight on board, but to individuals indiscriminately. I have to acquaint thee that Cap. Dent is willing to send a sufficient number of them to the Citadell tomorrow morning at nine O Clock, remaining however always firm my former solemn protest against the validity of any witness, or witnesses who have been, or my be in future imprisoned, or by any means swerved from independency and truth, or overaw'd by any one but the fear of God

With this intelligence, please give such further directions as my seem unto thee meet

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MESSINA 4. July 1805.

SIR I acknowledge that we are in Europe, but I aver that the Proceedings of the Tribunal, in the case of L^t Ridgely, are in direct opposition to the Principles of European Jurisprudence. My geographical Query of yesterday does not certainly call in doubt, whether a Nobleman, born in the Centre of Tuscany, or a man in the heart of Great Britain be Barbarians, or appertaining to the Civilized nations of Europe, nor ought it to have given thee any displeasure beyond that of raising in thee a just indignation against those who are *not using*, but *abusing* the Law, and thereby bringing Odium upon the Government of His Sicilian Majesty from nations most remote.

The honourable character given of L^t Ridgely by the two Commodores and Captains in the Squadron of the United States; of his *mild and amiable disposition*, and the strong desire he has shewn to be tried in the Country whose Laws he was accused of having violated certainly do not entitle him, upon a vague deposition on which he would be admissible to bail both in America and England, to the Epithets of *A Man rubricated with the Atrocious and barbarous crime of homicide*. In direct opposition to such language allow me to inform thee, that in the Eye of the Law, every man is presumed to be innocent until pronounced guilty by a legal adjudication: *his fellow Cilizens and mine* are taught by this Spirit of Jurisprudence of our countries to consider all men innocent, and treat them as such, until they be legally convicted of the crime of which they are accused.

I am exceedingly sorry that thou hast by approving what has been done in the mysterious and inquisitorial proceedings against L^t Ridgely voluntarily classed thy

self among those, against whom, I have been under the necessity solely to protest, and I add that, however numerous the obligations I am under to thee, joined to the high esteem and regard I have for thy person, Office, and general conduct I differ widely from thee on the present occasion, and hope that thou wilt admit, that in the defence of the Young Officer it is my duty to be explicit. If I be wrong the custom of the Country I belong to and thy good heart will certainly plead in my favour.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent,
Messina

MESSINA July the 4th 1805

SIR I avail myself of the Departure of an express going to Syracuse of informing thee that in the affair of L^t Ridgely I have been under the necessity of remonstrating against the proceedings of the Tribunal but that we are now coming to a better understanding By Cap^t Dent, who will probably sail tomorrow evening I shall send thee Copies of the Correspondence I have had with the Governor on this subject but as it is not yet terminated I have not time at present to acquaint thee with the nature of it

There is not the least apprehension for the fate of M^r Ridgely not the least doubt but he will shortly be restored to his Country and friends —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Thursday, 4 July 1805

[Syracuse] L^t Benj^s Smith, & Midshipman Simon Smith Joined this ship And
L^t Blakeley Left this ship and Joined the *President*

At Meridian pleasant W^t fired a salute of 16 guns as did the whole Squadron

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board
U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday,
4 July 1805

[Syracuse] Noon Each Ship in the Squadron fired a Salute of 15 Guns.

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

To Secretary of State from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

N^o 10.

ON BOARD THE U STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
Syracuse Harbour July 5th 1805

SIR Since I had the honor of addressing you under date of the 3^d of November, I have thought it my duty to remain in the vicinity of Tripoli, that I might be at hand for entering into a negotiation with the Bashaw; whenever he sh^d give evidence of his disposition to do so on proper terms; and I accordingly took up my residence in Malta; being well assured that nothing would occur to make my presence necessary at Algiers during the Winter, and knowing that the Dey was perfectly satisfied as to the cause of my extended absence from his dominions.

On the 28th of Dec^r I received a letter from Don Guardo Joseph De Souza, the Spanish Consul at Tripoli, stating, that on the 17th of Dec^r he had a private audience with the Bashaw of Tripoli on the business of his Nation, which being over, the Bashaw introduced the subject of this war with the U. States, and expressed his willingness to conclude it, if the Americans were disposed to come forward on proper grounds The Sp: Consul answered that he presumed they would have no objections to finish the war upon honorable terms. There, he says, the subject was dropped; and he took the liberty of making this communication to me, having heard that I was in Malta; adding, as his own opinion, that if I would come over to Tripoli, in a Flag of Truce, he had no doubt but a peace might soon be concluded on honorable & satisfactory terms. — As I had reason to believe that this communication was made to me with the knowledge; if not by the express desire of the Bashaw, I felt in no haste to reply to it, as I was persuaded that, if he then discovered a desire to terminate the business, he would be more anxious to do so when the Season for active operations sh^d approach. —

On the 28th of March Commodore Barron sent a small Vessel to Tripoli with Clothing &c for our Captive Countrymen, and by that occasion I acknowledged the receipt of the Sp: Consul's letter; and observed to him that as we had last year made several overtures to the Bashaw for peace, which had been rejected, he might be assured that we should never make the first advance again on that subject. But that, notwithstanding our Force in this sea was very considerable, and would, at the proper season, act with decided vigour; yet we sh^d be ready to receive and consider any propositions which might come from the Bashaw before that Season arrived; provided such propositions were compatible with the dignity and rising character of our Nation, and tending to an honorable and permanent peace.

On the 21st of Ap^l I received by the return of the same Vessel from Tripoli, another letter from the Sp: Consul, saying that he had communicated to the Bashaw the contents of my letter of the 28th of March, who had directed him to inform me, that to shew his disposition to end the War he would make a proposition Viz. That the U. S should pay him 200,000 for peace & ransom and deliver up to him, gratis, all his subjects in their power, and make full restitution of the property taken from them. — The Sp: Consul added, that he considered the propositions of the Bashaw rather intended to form the basis for opening a negotiation, then made with an expectation of being granted. — At the same time he mentioned the mode of communication which might be persued, if I sh^d think proper to come off Tripoli with a view to opening a negotiation. These propositions were so completely inadmissable that after communicating them to Commodore Barron, I thought no more of them, fully expecting further advances either through the same, or some other channel; as it evidently appeared to be the wish of the Bashaw to open a negotiation.

Between the time last mentioned, and the 18th of May, there were intimations made, in various ways, of the disposition of the Bashaw to treat; but none in a direct or official manner. — On that day Commodore Barron wrote me the letter N^o 1. to which on the 19th I returned the answer N^o 2. And on the 22^d he informed me he had relinquished the command of the Squadron to Capt^s Rodgers. On the 24 I embarked on b^d the U. S. Frigate *Essex*, Capt^s James Barron to proceed to Tripoli. — On the 26th in the morn^g we saw the Town of Tripoli distant about 10 miles, & at the same time the U. S. Frigates *Constitution* & *President* — At 10 A. M. Capt^s Barron & myself went onboard the former when Captain Rodgers received the letter of Commodore Barron relinquishing to him the command of the Squadron &c — He returned with us to the *Essex*, when we stood in for the Town, and within a short distance from the Battery hoisted the white flag, which was immediately answered by the same from the Bashaw's Castle. In half an hour a boat came off with the Spanish Consul and an Officer of the Bashaw. — I informed the Sp: Consul that I had, agreeably to the desire of the Bashaw to treat, come for that purpose; but that the propositions which had been made through him (the Sp: Consul) were totally out of the question, and must be relinquished before I w^d consent to move one step in the business; and that if I had not the most unequivocal evidence that they would be put a side in toto I would not go on shore, and told him he had better return with my determination, and come off again the next day, if the Bashaw was desirous of having peace on terms which we could admit. He left the ship, and the Wind during the night blew so heavily on shore that the ships were obliged to stand off; and were not able to come in near the Town again until the 29th when at 9 A. M. the Sp: Consul came on board bringing the Tiscara or Commission of the Bashaw to treat on his part, on the principal points of accommodations. We now removed from the *Essex* to the *Constitution*. — The Bashaw relinquished all pretensions to a paym^t for peace or any future demand of any nature whatever but demanded the sum of 130,000 dollars for the ransom of our Countrymen, and the delivery of his subjects gratis. — To this I objected as strongly as to the first propositions; and after some time spent in discussing the subject I told the Sp: Consul; that to prevent unnecessary delay & altercation I would give him in writing my *ultimatum* which must be at once decided upon. Viz: That there should be an exchange of Prisoners, man for man so far as they would go — that the Bashaw should send all the Americans in his power on board the Squadron now off Tripoli — that his subjects should be brought over from Syracuse, and delivered to him with all convenient speed and as he had 300 Americans more or less — and we 100 Tripolines more or less, I would engage to give him for the balance in his favour 60,000 Dollars. That a treaty of peace should be made upon honorable and mutually beneficial terms. With this he went on shore in the Evening; but apparently without any expectation of its being accepted. —

On the 30th. At 11 A. M. the Sp: Consul came again on b^d the *Constitution*; and

urged me very strongly to go on shore, where every thing, he said, should be satisfactorily arranged, but as I had determined not to deviate from the ground I had taken, I declined; stating to him that it now depended on the Bashaw to terminate the business by a single word, and that very little time more would be given for that purpose. — He requested permission to send a letter on shore, to which he would await an answer. This was granted; and on receiving an answer to his letter he again urged my going on shore in the strongest terms. This I steadily refused to do. The Wind increasing obliged the ship to stand off, and prevented the Sp. Consul from going on shore this night. —

At 8 A. M. on the 31st of May, the Sp. Consul went on shore, promising to come off again in a few hours with the Bashaw's answer. — At noon he came off, and said that the Bashaw had at length agreed to the sum of 60,000 dollars for the balance of the prisoners; but that he could not think of delivering up the Americans until his Subjects were ready to be delivered to him, and again urging me to go on shore. I told him, in one word, that the business had already been protracted beyond what I conceived to be a reasonable time; but as the weather yesterday would not admit of our Countrymen being sent on board, I would allow the Bashaw 24 hours, from this time, to agree to my proposition in toto, or reject them. He begged for further time; but without effect; and left the ship at 5 P. M.

At 11 A. M. June 1st our unfortunate Countryman, Captⁿ Bainbridge came on board, who had been permitted to come off, under the guarantee of the Danish Consul and Sidi Mahomet Dghies, the Minister of foreign affairs. He assured me that the Americans would not be delivered up until a treaty of peace should be made with the Bashaw, as peace was more his object than the sum he might get for the Captives; and as it was our intention to conclude a treaty, it would be cruel to let our Countrymen languish in Captivity merely on the punctillio of negotiating the treaty before or after their delivery; as whatever related to them was already understood. — I informed him of all which had passed between the Sp. Consul and myself; and told him that as the Sp. Consul had come on board as the Commissioner of the Bashaw, with his credentials, which he had delivered to me, I considered the business as now brought nearly to a close, and that a very short time remained for the Bashaw to make up his mind. — However, as I sh^d make no difference in the terms of the treaty, whether it sh^d be drawn up before or after the delivery of the Prisoners, I would enter into an immediate negociation for that purpose, with any proper character whom the Bashaw might send on board duly authorized; but I would have nothing more to do with the Sp. Consul. But the Americans should be sent on board without waiting the arrival of the Tripolines from Syracuse. Capt B. left us in the evening and went on shore.

In the forenoon of the 2^d of June, Mr Nissen, His Danish Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, came off to the *Constitution*, bringing a Commission from the Bashaw to negociate with me on the articles of the Treaty. — As I had a sketch prepared I communicated it to Mr Nissen, who observed that there were some articles more favourable to us than were to be found in any treaty which the Bashaw had with any other nation; — yet he would take them on shore and submit them to the Bashaw. — He did so, and returned on board again about 4 P. M saying that the Bashaw had consented to the Articles; but was very desirous of having an article expressive of our determination to withdraw our forces &c from Derne, and that we should endeavour to persuade his brother to leave his dominions. To the first I could have no objection, as it would be a natural consequence of peace; but I insisted that if his brother should leave his territory, he should have his wife and children restored to him. Mr Nissen thought this latter clause would meet objection. However he took it on shore.

On the morning of the 3^d of June Mr Nissen came off again, and declared that the Bashaw would not agree to deliver the wife and children of his brother. — I adhered to that part of the article, and after some little time he returned on shore. — When Mr Nissen had left the ship, I told Commodore Rodgers, and Captⁿ Smith of the *Vixen*, who was on board, that if the Bashaw should persist in his opposition to that article, I would not suffer the business to be broken off, and leave our Countrymen in slavery; but would, at all hazards, take a boat and go on shore, if the white flag should be haul'd down, which Mr N. said would be the signal, if the Bashaw persisted in his determination. — At 4 P. M. Mr Nissen came off again with the seal of the Bashaw to the preliminary Articles; but with a condition that time should be allowed for the delivery of the wife and family of his Brother. — I consented to it, and we went on board the *Vixen* to stand in near the harbour. When we were close to the Town we fired a gun and hauled down the white flag. A salute of 21 Guns was fired from the Batteries, and answered by the *Constitution*. I went into the harbour in the *Constitution's* barge with the flag of the United States display'd, and was received at the landing place by the American officer

who had been in captivity, with a sensibility more easily to be conceived than described. An immense concourse of people crowded the shore and filled the streets, all signifying their pleasure on the conclusion of the peace. —

This, I believe, is the first instance where a peace has been concluded by any of the Barbary States on board a ship of war. — I must here pay a tribute of Justice to Commodore Rodgers, whose conduct, during the negotiation on board, was mixed with that manly firmness and evident wish to continue the war, if it could be done with propriety, while he display'd the magnanimity of an American in declaring that we fought not for conquest, but to maintain our just rights and national dignity, as fully convinced the negotiators that we did not ask, but grant peace. — You will pardon me if I here introduce a circumstance evincive of the spirit of our Countrymen. — At breakfast this morning, Commodore Rodgers observed, that if the Bashaw would consent to deliver up our Countrymen, without making peace, he would engage to give him 200,000 doll^s instead of 60,000, and raise the difference between the two sums from the Officers of the Navy, who, he was perfectly assured, would contribute to it with the highest satisfaction.

In the evening I visited Sidi Mahomet Dghies, whom I found a sensible, liberal and well informed man. He is a great friend of ours, and has always been opposed to the war with us.

On the 4th of June, at 11 AM. the Flag staff was raised on the American House, and the Flag of the United States display'd, which was immediately saluted with 21 Guns from the Castle and Forts, and was returned by the *Constitution*; and all our unfortunate Countrymen sent off on board their Ships. — At noon I had an Audience of the Bashaw, by appointment, and was received with every mark of respect and attention. He paid me many compliments, and expressed himself on the peace with much manliness: He is a man of a very good presence, manly & dignified, and has not in his appearance so much of the *Tyrant* as he has been represented to be. — His Court was much more superb than that of Algiers. — We spoke but little on the subject of the Treaty &c. — He observed that he had given stronger evidences of his confidence in us than he had ever before given to any nation. — He had delivered our people before he had received his own; and as to the money he was to receive, it was merely nominal — the sum was nothing; but it was impossible to deliver them without something. — The other articles of the Treaty I might form as I pleased; being convinced I would not insert anything which was not just. — I returned his Compliments, and assured him he would find our nation as just as he had found them brave and persevering. —

On the 6th of June the *Constitution* sailed for Malta and Syracuse, to return to Tripoli with the money and the Tripoline prisoners. — The *Constellation* sailed also for Derne, to bring off the few of our Countrymen who might be there. — I remained at Tripoli 'till the return of the *Constitution* to establish an Agent and make a final settlement of our business there. Dr John Ridgely of Maryland, late Surgeon of the *Philadelphia* was strongly recommended as a proper person to reside at Tripoli till the pleasure of the President was known, and I accordingly appointed him, as will be seen by the inclosed power and letter of instructions. —

On the 10th I sent to the Bashaw two Copies of the Treaty, with translations in the Arabic language, to be signed by him and his Divan. He requested me to attend the Divan & see the form of business there; and as this was a favour never before granted to a Christian, he gave it as an evidence of his respect &c. I accordingly attended and was seated on the same seat with the Bashaw, on his right hand. Great order and solemnity were observed. I presented the Treaty to the Bashaw, who delivered it to his first Secretary to read article by article. Some observations and short debates took place on several of the Articles; but the Bashaw appeared to explain them satisfactorily. After the whole was read, the form of its presentation and acceptance was written by the Secretary, and the Seals of the Bashaw and Members of the Divan affixed to the two Copies, one of which the Bashaw delivered to me in a solemn manner, and with many expressions of friendship. (He speaks good Italian)

On the 17th the *Constitution* arrived; but the wind was too high to admit of her landing the Tripolines or Money — On the 18th both were sent on shore; but instead of 100 Tripolines there were only 48, and 41 Blacks. Seven had been carried to the US. by Commodore Preble, and I could never obtain an accurate account of the whole number. I had the Bashaw's Tiscara respecting those who had been taken by Com^o Dale, which had been left in hands of Mr Nissen, which I found expressed 21 Tripolines & Turks, for whom, and their goods, 7 Americans were to have been delivered. I was therefore obliged to make it appear that the Blacks were his Subjects, and were to be included in the exchange. I found no difficulty in the case, tho' I am sure he was not *convinced* of the propriety of it.

Those in the US. I assured him would be returned by the first opportunity — The 60,000 Dollars were paid, and a receipt therefor given on the treaty left with Dr Ridgely, and a duplicate therefor which is enclosed. — No Consul present is mentioned in the Treaty; but that it is understood will be given as is usual with *all* Nations when a Consul shall be sent, it does not exceed 6,000 Dollars, and the particulars I shall send in my next, as I shall also my accounts, which can not yet be adjusted, as our quarantine at Malta did not admit of my having that communication with Mr Higgins which was necessary for settling, as I had given him Bills on the House of Sir Francis Baring & Co in London for the money sent to Tripoli &c.

On the 20th Commodore Rodgers came on shore, and had an audience of the Bashaw, where the assurances of friendship &c were repeated by the Bashaw.

On the 21st in the Evening we sailed for Malta and Syracuse; arrived at the former on the morning of the 24th, where we remained two days, and sailed for this place.

I shall, in a future letter, give a more particular account of Tripoli &c. At present I confine myself to the subject of the negociation & Treaty — As I have always been opposed to the Egyptian & Derne expedition, I shall say nothing on that subject, especially as I presume there will be full communications respecting it from other quarters.

On the 5th of March last we were indebted to Algiers for one years annuity, deducting the Cargo of Timber &c, which had been sent. I had learned that they were in great want of wheat at that place, and it struck me that if a Cargo of that article was sent to them on account of our Annuity, it would be received with gratitude, and be a great saving to the US. I therefore purchased a Cargo of about 12,000 bushels at Malta, which cost, with charges about 32,000 Dollars, and sent it to Algiers with a proper letter on the occasion; And I am happy to inform you that it arrived in good time, and in fine order, and was more valuable, as it relates to the U.S., than a cargo of money would have been at that time. It was received, as intended, as a proof of friendship, and an evidence of good faith; and will settle our accounts for one year at least.

As our force in this Sea is now so respectable, Commodore Rodgers has determined to go to Tunis, not to defy the Bey to War; but to have all differences with that Regency settled on a basis that will ensu[r]e us future tranquility from that power, and place our national honor on a permanent ground. The Bey has lately been threatening us very hard; but I presume he will now be as submissive as he has been presumptuous. I shall go with him to that place on my way to Algiers, and notwithstanding what Mr Davis says of the Bey's resolution not to discuss the affairs of the U.S. with any other person but himself, I am persuaded I shall find no difficulty in convincing him that the President of the U. S. will chuse whomsoever he may think proper to settle our National Affairs, provided there be no well grounded personal objections to the man. —

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 5 July 1805

SIR You are directed to prepare for Sea without loss of time the two U States Gun boats now in this port. There will be attach'd to each of them, for the present, One Midshipman, Four Seamen and four Ordinary Seamen, their Crews will be Victualled by this Ship until further Orders

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

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 5 July 1805

SIR I have to desire that you send Fifty of the crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, now on board the *Essex* in the character of Supernumeraries, on board the *President* Frigate

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

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, from
 Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
 Syracuse 5 July 1805

SIR Enclosed you will find a report from Dot^r Cutbush relative to 14 Men, whom I have ordered on board the *President* Frigate under your command, and request you will give them a passage to the U. States; being improper subjects for the service —

PS. John Conway, John Carter, W^m Howell, Thomas Rabey, Joseph Smith These Men belong to the *Constitution* and their term of Service has expired — JR

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

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, presumably from John
 Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MESSINA July, the 5th 1805. 2 P. M.

SIR Cap Dent of the U S. Schooner *Nautilus* having (agreeable to the orders which thou wast pleased to give by thy letter to me of yesterday) prepared, and given orders to some of his Officers and Crew to meet the Tribunal in the Citadel this morning at 8. O'Clock, in order that the Witnesses produced by y^r Prosecution on the part of the Crown might endeavour to recognize L^t Ridgely desires me now to express his surprise, that the said Tribunal should not have attended or have appointed some other hour in the course of the day for performing the business aforesaid Should the Tribunal still consider this a necessary act he begs that it may be done this afternoon as he is anxious to put to Sea this evening or tomorrow morning

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the
 Navy

NAV DEP^t 5 July 1805.

I have rec^d your letter of the 29th ult^o tendering the resignation of your commission.

Your high reputation as an Officer & a Seaman and your distinguished energy of character, might and probably would ultimately have raised you to the highest honors in the Navy, under the same principle, the adoption of which has induced your resignation. I regret therefore much that you have deemed it proper to resign but I cannot refuse however painful it may be to accept your resignation. —

It has been a subject of great concern to me that the resolution of Congress of the 3rd Feby 1802, voting to you a sword in consideration of your gallant conduct in the capture of a Tripolitan Corsair, [*Tripoli*], has not as yet been carried into execution. In due time I wrote to Commodore Morris then in the Mediterranean, to procure and present to you, a suitable Sword, agreeably to the resolution of Congress. The Commodore on his return to the United States informed me that it had not been in his power to procure a suitable one. I therefore wrote to Mr Munroe, our Minister in London, requesting him to procure one and send it to me, and I entertain not a doubt but that he has given the Subject all the attention which it's delicate nature demands. —

Accept, I entreat you my cordial wishes for your happniess and prosperity in private life and believe me to be with the highest personal esteem

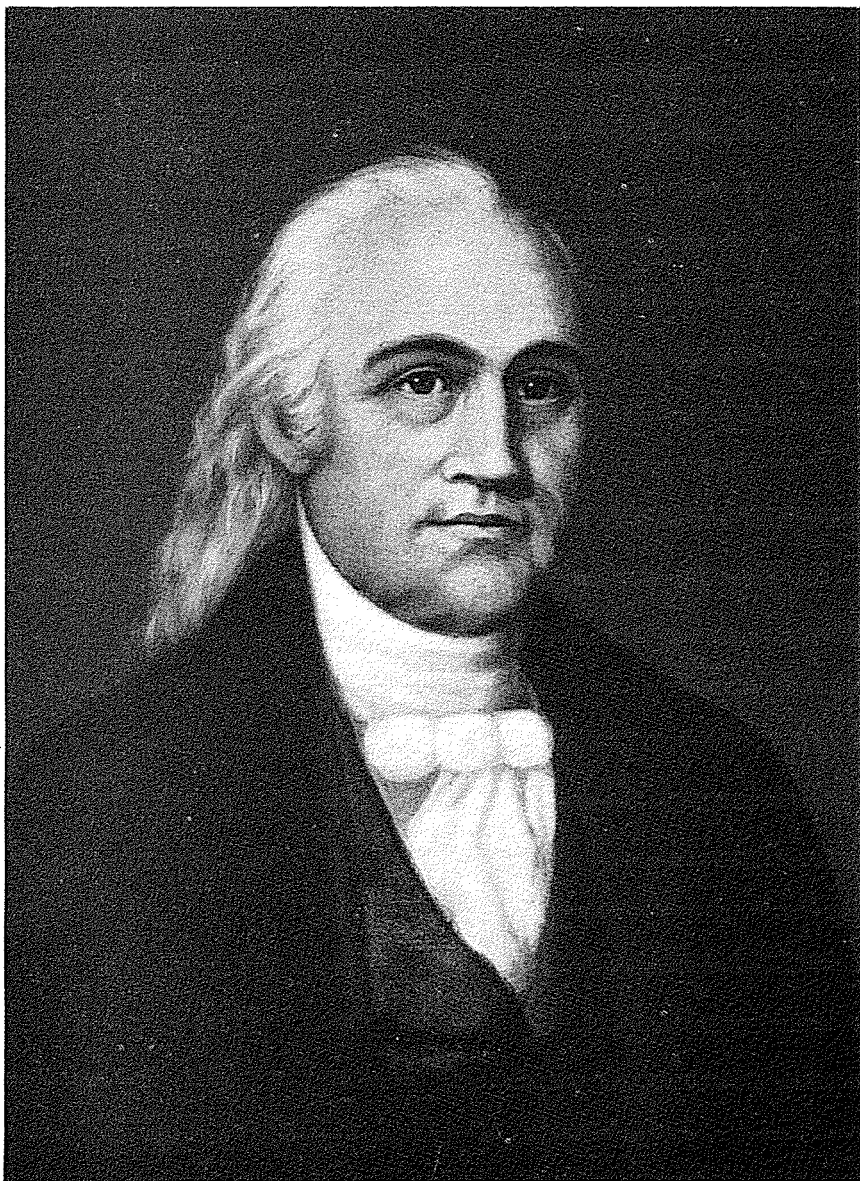
[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy
 commanding, Friday, 5 July 1805

[Syracuse] this evening a large company Of the most respectable people Of Syracuse came on board by invitation of the commodore to a ball, on there leaving the ship they took with them 6 silver spoons a number of Glasses and Many other articles too tedious to Mention

Exchanged crews with the *President*.

[USNA.]



THE HON. ROBERT SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 5 July 1805

Saw the harbour of Malta (calm) at 7 A. M. the wind sprung up fresh off shore. At half past 11 came to anchor in Malta. Quarantined. Received specil [sic] on board. At 3 o'clock weighed anchor but could not get out until sun set, it then blowing very fresh and heavy sea.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

SYRACUSE July 6th 1805

SIR, I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of my communications to the Commodores since I left Egypt — By the next occasion shall give the correspondence —

I cannot but think our pacification has been too much precipitated — Was it contemplated that so [Ms mutilated] should be sent into this [Ms mutilated] out showing [Ms mutilated] enemy's port Such is the fact! — If it had only appeared off the place I have no doubt the effect would have been a peace with out money — If it had gone into a vigorous cooperation Joseph Bashaw must have resigned at discretion, or saved himself by flight; he was calculating more on this than on defence But we have peace!

The whole expense of my expedition, in cash, amounts to \$39,108.58 cts payment of troops included — As soon as I can effect a full settlement my accounts will be transmitted — It will be necessary to negotiate bills on your department, in order to enable me to do this, to the amount of \$7,082.58 cts.

I learn that our Consul at Gibraltar, M^r Gavino, intends resigning — George Dyson Esquire, who was appointed Navy Agent here by Commodore Preble, and who has discharged the duties of that Office with activity and truth I am persuaded, would be glad to transfer his concerns [Ms mutilated] of Government — Perhaps none has better deserved it — Commodore Preble would, I think, say as much —

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

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

N^o 2.

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6th July 1805

SIR, As correspondence (A) contains all the Papers and documents relative to the *Singular* expedition, to which they relate, that has ever come to my hands; I feel it unnecessary in me to say anything farther on the subject, as no doubt the Gentlemen to whom they particularly relate will be best able to explain them. —

B. My orders for the Evacuation of Derne by the United States forces. — [6 June 1805]

C. Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, on the conduct of Capt. Bainbridge in the loss of the United States late frigate *Philadelphia*. {Vol. III p. 189, Barbary Series.}

D. Orders from Commodore Barron to Captain Barron on the subject of Gun Boats, Amunition &c — [3 March 1805.]

E. Correspondance between Captain Barron and Lieut^t Robinson, which will explain in some measure the cause of the *Enterprise's* not having yet joined the Squadron. —

There are other Subjects of less m[a]gnitude; which the hurry of business, incident to organizing a Squadron for Immediate Service, where there has been so many changes: prevents my Pen, at present, from enabling me to lay before you any thing like a detail of past Transactions. —

The Crews of the *Constitution* and *President* have been changed, the term of service of the former being expired. —

To Captain Stewart I have given the command of the *Essex*. To Captain Smith the *Siren*, and to Cox, late Captain to Commodore Barron, the *Vixen* — These are the most material changes that have taken place on board the Vessels of the Squadron, — So soon as my time will admit, you shall be regularly informed on Subject which has taken place, since my command of the Squadron. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse July 6th 1805

SIR You are directed to proceed to the U. States with the Frigate *President* under your command, with all practicable dispatch — Subject only to being detained on the Gibraltar Station, in the event of necessity, after communicating with Mr Simpson, our Consul at Tangier previous to your *finally* leaving the strights. — It being presumable that it is the wish of the Government for the *President* to return to Washington, I have to desire that you proceed as high up the Potomack, as the Navigation of the River will admit with all your Guns & Stores on board; & from thence inform yourself with certainty of their intentions on that head. —

Previous to your leaving the strights you will be pleased to leave at Gibraltar a Muster Roll of all the Officers & Men you have recieved from the different Vessels of the Squadron as also from the Hospital, in order that I may have it in my power to forward by the next opportunity regular returns to the Navy Department.

Wishing you a pleasant passage & that its effects may restore Commo: Barron to perfect health,

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *President*
Syracuse Harbour July 6th 1805

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that the U States Frigate *President* is ready for Sea and that it is my intention to depart from this Port in the morning

I trust this notice will not be considered untimely, as I authorised Captain Bainbridge several days past to inform you that I should be ready about this time & Captain Bainbridge return^d for answer that this arrangement met your approbation

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6 July 1805

SIR I have this moment received your letter Stating & Complaining of the Insufficiency of the *Essex's* Gun Carriages in their present Station — In consequence you are hereby directed to make the Necessary Alterations, to do which, you are desired to procure a necessary number of Carpenters from the different Vessels of the Squadron to effect the same without loss of time

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constellation*
July 6th 1805

SIR, The loss of Mr Grenell has left in this ship a vacancy for one Lieutenant, or person to act as such; if you have not already appointed an Officer to that station, and have not a commissional officer to dispose of you will much oblige me by granting that favor to Mr E. Trenchard whose long services and strict attention to his duty require of me this mark of attention.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To Lieutenant Theodore Hunt, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6th July 1805

SIR You are hereby directed to proceed to Malta by the first opportunity, and in the Event of finding the U States Brig *Argus* there, report yourself to the Com-

manding Officer as being Ordered to Join the Brig under his Command, who will assign you such station as Your Rank Entitles you to — If you should not find the *Argus* at Malta you will there wait my further orders.

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

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6th July 1805

N^o 3. Duplicate

SIR, I am now making preparations to go to Tunis with the whole Squadron to settle our affairs with that Regency, & I hope on a more secure basis than the Beys conduct has hitherto indicated; who has lately been in the habit of threatening us with War on all occasions. about three Weeks previous to the Peace with Tripoli I detained and sent into Malta a Tunetian Cruizer and two Neopolitan Vessels, her Prizes, for an open & flagrant Violation of the Blockade of Tripoli: which circumstance I flatter myself will prove favourable to the U. States, and in the end be productive in establishing our Peace with that Nation on just & equitable terms — I concieve that the Bey is too well aware of his own Vulnirability to give us decided cause to expose it to his Enemy; but if contrary to my expectations he should offer hostilities, I will pledge myself that in less than Six Weeks from the present date, to make him perfectly sensible of his Error, — this is the moment to bring him to a sense of reason, and it shall be done — To assist me in the accomplishment of this object; Coll^o Lear in whose judgment I place the the highest confidence, & from whom every thing on his part may be expected, will accompany me to Tunis. — Concieving that the services of the Frigate *President* can with propriety be spared, and Commo: Barrons delicate health such as to require his being removed from this climate; I have directed her to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the U. States, & if our affairs with Tunis terminate as I at present expect, the *Congress* and *Nautilus* will follow her, after having shewn the Squadron at Algiers & Tangier — The rest of the Vessels I shall detain in the Mediterranean, until further orders from your Department. —

The *Ann Store Ship* arrived at Malta in 42 days from Baltimore, her Cargo has been stored here. I yesterday recieved Intelligence via Malta of three of the Gun Boats having arrived at Gibraltar, but have recieved no intelligence yet of the *John Adams*, and the rest of the Gun Boats that accompanied her when she left the United States. — I shall be ready to Sail for Tunis in the course of 10 days, provided I am not detained by the Gun Boats not arriving here so soon as I at present contemplate.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6th July 1805

N^o 4.

SIR I am much at a loss to know what Answer to return to the Ottoman & Russian Governments, respecting the Ottoman Ketch *Gherette* captured by the Squadron under orders of Commo. Preble, & the three Polacres, loaded with wheat, & sent into Malta for a Violation of the Blockade of Tripoli, by orders of Commo: Barron — Since the last advices Commo: Barron gave you on this subject, an Ottoman Corvette, has been at Malta, to request that, the Vessels of their Nation might be delivered up, but I was prevented from giving a decisive answer, concieving that the arrival of the *John Adams*, would afford me instructions respecting them. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6th July 1805

N^o 6.

SIR, I arrived here on the 27th Ult^o from Tripoli bringing with me Coll^o Lear & after landing the Tripoline Prisoners which the War with that Regency had thrown into our hands. —

On my arrival here I found the *Constellation* Captain Campbell, who had reached this place two days before me, having on board Hamet Bashaw, Mr Eaton and about one hundred Turks, Greeks & others, which had been engaged in that *Expedition*. — Mr Eaton has to Day informed me that he intends taking his passage to the U. States, in the American Store Ship *Ann*, which will sail in five or six days for Baltimore, and in conformity with your instructions, relative to him, I have acceded to his wishes. — Hamet Bashaw I shall send to the U. States, by the next public Vessel that returns, provided he will consent. If not I shall fix him either at Malta or Messina, at the expence of the United States, not exceeding 250 dollars pr month, until the pleasure of Government is known — He is a helpless unfortunate being, and humanity dictates that something ought to be done for him — The Greeks and others have no claims farther than their pay as pr contract with Mr Eaton, which I shall give immediate orders to furnish, the amount, not exceeding 6000 dollars — If it was even double the Sum, policy dictates that it should be paid, and this you will no doubt be convinced of after reading the accompanying correspondence. —

P.S. At the moment of closing this Letter, Gun boats N^o 8 & 9 have arrived safe in this Port. — The singular phenomenon of such boats crossing the Atlantic, will greatly astonish all Europe. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[6 July 1805]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Charles W. Goldsborough, Chief Clerk, Navy Department

DR SIR. Your favor on the subject of Mr Morris, should have been answered a long time since — but I knew that it would be quite as agreeable to you to see the officials confirming your wishes on the subject — The Secretary feels every disposition to respect your representations — You can therefore, & indeed you ought, to communicate very freely with him upon all professional points — I do not know that you entertain a doubt upon this point — but it is so essential that professional gentlemen should communicate freely, & there are so few that will do it, & pardon me when I say so few that one as capable as yourself, that my zealous wish to see the Navy Establishment upon a footing that will ensure it's durability by preserving it's popularity, has induced me to make the Hint to you — I write to you as a citizen of the United States, having at heart the prosperity of an establishment, the most valuable because the most honorable we have — Holding the station I do, I can see that there are yet wanting great restrictions in expenditures — our's is the most extravagant navy upon earth — Can not your experience suggest many salutary restrictions? The Head of a Department can not at once see all the defects of such a widely extended subject — We could not have a better man, or in any respect a fitter one, for the Head of the Dep^t than Mr Smith — I love the man & venerate the Secretary — but he, as any other person would, requires the aid of professional gentlemen, who can go into detail & lop off all exuberances — I place great stress upon the expenditures of the navy — because I am persuaded that if ever the navy becomes unpopular, it will be because of it's excessive expence — and it ought never to be forgotten that if it becomes unpopular, it must fall — since no establishment can be supported against the will of the people from whom it virtually emanates.

Rules & regulations have been made, & Statutory Laws have been enacted, but they seem scarcely to have any effect — they must be deficient — such men as yourself ought to examine them & point out their deficiencies — I wish to see the solid & substantial systems of experienced gentlemen, substituted in the place of handsome theories — I wish to see all public works erected as if with the view of teaching our remotest posterity, the state of the arts & the spirit of the times, when they were erected — Sound economy, in public works is, magnificence — & I contend that it is better economy to build of solid marble than of briks of clay — We ought not to be so selfish as to build for ourselves alone — The peasant may do this & plead his poverty as an excuse — but the Republic ought to be constantly erecting monuments of it's grandeur, that hundreds of years hence posterity may exultingly exclaim behold what our forefathers have done, let us emulate their example! — What contrary impressions would a heap of Ruins excite? And are we not now building a heap of Ruins for them?

I have thus whiled away a leisure moment, as I should have done had I been talking to you — You will see that I have taken no pains to connect my ideas — & that I have left the explanation of them to yourself —

Chauncey is ord^d to the brig *Hornet*, build^d in Balt^o — will be launched in a few days — the *Adams* is repairing for service — the Brig here — the *Wasp* — is progressing as are some handsome improvements at the yard — I apprehend the *Hornet* will be ordered to cruize off the coast —

Comm^o Barron is now I suppose before Tripoli — probably in engagement God grant him success & glory —

6 JULY '05

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Circular from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 7th July 1805

SIR You are desired to prepare the U. States Frigate *Constellation* for Sea as soon as possible, taking on board (with what you have on hand) four months Provision, perishable articles excepted — It is desirable that you take on board as much Powder as your Magazine will conveniently stowe — So soon as your Ship is ready for Sea, you will be pleased to report the same — The *Constitution* I presume will be ready for sea by Thursday —

Cap ^t H. G. Campbell of the <i>Constellation</i>	} each a copy of the above
Capt. Cha ^s Stewart of the <i>Essex</i>	
Cap ^t Geo: Cox of the <i>Vixen</i>	
Cap ^t S. Evans of the <i>Hornet</i> .	

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

Circular from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 7 July 1805

SIR Without one moments delay you are desired to repair Gun boat N^o 9 for Sea, taking on board as much Provision as you can conveniently carry —

Lieu^t Elbert,
Lieu^t N. Harridan N^o 8, Ralph Izard N^o 2, J. J. Maxwell N^o 3, Alexan^d C. Harrison N^o 5, James Lawrance N^o 6, Seth Cartee N^o 10, J. Henly N^o 4.

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

To Midshipmen William P. Smith and Brown, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution July 7. 1805

SIR You will repair on b^d Gun Boat N^o 10, & commence fitting her for Sea, without one moments delay. — for the present you will recieve your orders from Lieu^t Porter. —

W^m P. Smith, Mids^o
M^r — Brown " — N^o 11.

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

To Sailing Master William Knight, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Franklin*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution July 7. 1805

SIR You will commence fitting the Brig *Franklin* for Sea, & take on board as much Provision as you can conveniently stowe. —

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

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

NEW YORK 7th July 1805

SIR I have been honored with your's of the 2^d Inst. and shall immediately repair to Baltimore to assume the command of the *Hornet* as directed

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 7 July 1805

[Syracuse] At 9 [A. M.] arrived gun boats N^o 8 and 9. At 11 the U.S. ship *President*.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 7 July 1805

5 A M. hoisted in all boats. 7 A M. arrived from the U S. Gun[]]boats N^o 8 & 9. Meridian Commodore Barron Capt. Bainbridge and most of his officers having joined us. we got underway and stood out of the Harbour [of Syracuse].

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 7 July 1805

Light wind. Saw one American store ship bound out. Saw the town of Syracuse at 8 o'clock A. M. At 1 o'clock P. M. off the harbour, passed the U. S. F. *President* bound out. Went in and came to anchor at half past 2 o'clock P. M. Found there the *Constitution*, *Constellation*, *Essex*, *Syren*, *Franklin* and store ship and 3 gun boats, and at 6 o'clock, arrived the *John Adams*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Joseph J. Maxwell, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES GUN BOAT N^o 3
Harbour of Syracuse July 8 1805.

SIR. Conformable to my orders from the Secretary of the Navy, I herewith enclose you my instructions. on taking charge of N^o. 3.

I have to acquaint that on the morning of the 15th June last Gibraltar bearing N. E. distant 2 Leagues. I was brought too by four Spanish Gun boats, who without examining a paper or assigning an other reason, than their suspicion of my being an Englishman. took charge & conducted me into Algeziras.

'Tis necessary to remark that my Gun were at that time in the hold. Immediately on my arrival, I stated officially the circumstance to the General of Marine which I also enclose for your perusal. The Boat was instantly discharged, with many apologies & offers of supplies & assistance, should I stand in need of them.

I was requested to wait a short time. the General answer I did so 'till 4 P. M. apprehensive I might be detained much longer & knowing the importance of the boat's joining you without the smallest delay, I weigh'd without it & stood over to the Rock where for the first time since our seperation on the 15th May I found the *John Adams*.

I should have waited on the Gen^l Marine personally but could not procure pratique —

I proceeded immediately to mounting my Guns & sail'd from Gibraltar The 18th June.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Vixen*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution, SYRACUSE July 8th 1805

SIR I have to desire that you turn over to the U. States Sloop *Hornet*, eight Seamen, being part of the crew of the late frigate *Philadelphia*, now in character of Supernumerays on board your Brig. —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 8 July 1805

[Syracuse] At 3 [P.M.] the brig *Vixen* arrived $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 arrived Gun boat N^o 2 At 6 the U. S. S. *John Adams* arrived

At 3 [A.M.] arrived Gun boat N^o 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 arrived Gun boats N^o 3 & 5 At 4 arrived gun boats N^o 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 arrived N^o 4

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 8 July 1805

5 Saw two Sail standing for Siracuse which proved to [be] the U. S. F. *John Adams* and Gun Boat N^o 2.

8. Cape Porcose bore N W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 2 miles distant

5 A M. Cape Passaro bore N W by N. 7 le[a]gu[e]s]

Latitude Observed 36°23', N.

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MESSINA July the 9th 1805

SIR On the 14th Ultimo I had the honour to receive thy much esteemed letter of the 8th of the same month conveying the good tidings of Peace concluded with the Bashaw of Tripoli, which, agreeably to thy orders, I have made publeck in this place —

Cap^o Dent communicated to me thy anxiety respecting the fate of L^t Ridgely; permit me to assure thee, that no pains have been spared on my part to conduct this unfortunate Affair with all possible precaution, and with as little delay as possible.

By the inclosed Copies of my Correspondence with the Governor on this subject thou wilt perceive, that I have been under the necessity of making use of strong language, and should I ever have an oppertunity of convercing with thee on the subject I shall explain to thee fully the motives that induced me so to do, and I make no doubt but thou wilt approve of what I have done, and support me in it if necessary — The Government of America is in its infancy and the first impressions given by it will be lasting, therefore it behoves every one, in whatever capacity they may serve, to act with consistency and firmness otherwise these little tyrannical Governments would trample upon us as they do upon those who have not the means or courage to resist them.

The Process of L^t Ridgely is now in a good train and I hope that in two or three Days he will be admitted to bail, and in as many weeks that he will be perfectly free —

For any further particulars I beg leave to refer thee to Cap^o Dent who is well informed on the subject — and as soon as any thing New transpires of importance I shall take the liberty of communicating it to thee by express

Always desirous of receiving thy Commands I remain with the sincerest regard

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution 9th July 1805

SIR Presuming that your presence is no longer necessary at the Trial of Mr Ridgely, I have to direct that you proceed to this Port, without delay — should you not find me here, you will proceed to Malta, at which place if you do not find me, you will find in the hands of Mr Higgins, Navy Agent, Instructions for your Government.

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

To Captain Anthony Gale, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution 9th July 1805

SIR You will be pleased to make up the deficiencies in the detachments of Marines of the different Vessels of the Squadron, as soon as possible, from the Detachments bearing Supernumerary's and those bearing more than their complement

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

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 9th July 1805

SIR The field pieces you will have delivered to the U. States Sloop *Hornet* & Lieu^t S. Evans will give M^r Eaton a receipt for them; and the Mortar you will have landed —

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

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

(Copy)

TANGIER 9th July 1805

SIR On the 20th April, I had the honor of replying to yours of the 6 March delivered me by Captain Stewart, a few days ago, I received by way of Cadiz, a Copy of that letter, with your favor of the 8th April, the *Syren* left Gibraltar, on the 4th June, since that time I have not any tidings of her — On the 13th Ultimo, the Emperors Frigate *Maimoni* of 36 Guns, and 130 Men, Commanded by Arraiz Sebiar, obtained the usual Consular passports, for a Cruize and has saild from Salle Roads a single Ship—The Brig of War purchased at Lisbon, together with the other *Mamoni Mirbeha* & *Meshouds*, are all laid up in Larach River, they are getting ready the two Gallies at Tetuan where they have lately launch'd a Xebec pierced for 16 Guns — Some stores, and Six Brass 4 Pounders, are getting ready to be sent from hence for her, the Captain who is to command this vessel, told me this morning, she will be at Sea this Summer which is what no one expected — By a letter from London, dated the 3^d Ult^o I learn that the Emperors Agents there were looking out for armed Ships to purchase, and that they had offered £4000 St^r for one, but my friend adds that he did not know that they had agreed for any, as their has not been any advice received from those Men since they left Lisbon, it is supposed here the *Maimona* may have been sent to England with instructions respecting them you are possess'd of my sentiments so fully on the propriety in my Opinion of one or more vessels of War, being on this Station, it is not necessary for me to say more, than that they remain perfectly the same as before —

From Spain you will doubtless have been made acquainted, with the frequency of their Cruizers carry the vessels of the U States to port under the most frivolous pretexts — Atlay^d Hashhash lately told me, that the former Bashaw of Tripoli had been brought from Egypt by a Vessel of War of the U States, and landed on the Coast, but that his Brothers Troops had taken him prisoner — I hope it is not true. The Peace between Austria and this Country is fully concluded, & the Imperial Ambassador actually on his return from *Court*.

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

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

NAV DEPT 9 July 1805. —

It has been determined by the President to put in Commission a competent Squadron for the protection of the Commerce of the United States against the wanton depredations to which it has been recently exposed. The Command of this Force will require great vigilance & sound discretion. I have at this time to inform you that it is to be given to you and that you are to hold yourself in readiness to repair to Washington upon receiving the orders of this Depm^t

Lieu^t Stewart has been this day ordered to open Rendezvous and to use his utmost exertions to enter 100 able Seamen. He is directed to allow \$12 per month advancing 2 or 3 Months upon sufficient security, and if he should not be able to procure the

Men on these terms, he is permitted to offer a Bounty not exceeding \$20 to each man. —

You will render to Lieut^t Stewart every assistance in your power. The Men are to be entered for the *Adams*. I rely solely on Phila^a for a Crew for this Vessel, feeling a persuasion that if proper efforts are used, the men may, on such an occasion as the present where resentment for national wrongs may be wielded as a powerfully operative argument, be procured in a very few days. I have not therefore ordered any other Rendezvous for the *Adams* than that at Phila^a nor shall I unless you should inform me that the Men cannot be obtained at that place.

It may be proper to inform you now that you are to have the frigate *Adams*, and that Mr Gordon, Mr Lovell, and Mr Patton, will act as your Lieutenants. Try if you can procure a Sailing Master in Philadelphia: if you cannot, we shall be at a loss for one. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

[9 July 1805]

Invoice of Provisions shipped on board American Schooner *Molly*

Invoice of Seven Hundred Barrels of Mess Beef Shipped by me on board the Schooner *Molly*, Benjamin Shattuck Master, bound for Malta and Syracuse, there to be discharged for the use of the Squadron of the U. States, agreeable to Orders received by me from the Secretary of the Navy of the United States —

700, Barrels Mess Beef @ 14 50/100\$ p^r Bbl.....\$10,150.00

N. MORRIS

New London }
July 9th 1805. }

Mr Olcott transmitted a Bill of Lading to the Department

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 9 July 1805

5 Musterd the Ships company
6 A M. The Island of Malta in sight to Windward.
Noon the Harbour of Valette bore W B N $\frac{1}{2}$ N 4 Leagues.
Latitude Observed 35° 51' N.

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SYRACUSE July 10th 1805

SIR, I have been with Hamet Bashaw this morning, and endeavoured to persuade him to go to the United States, but cannot prevail on him — He desires to remain at Naples or Malta a while, I believe, in hopes of entering into some arrangements with the king of the two Sicilies against Joseph Bashaw — As a dernier retreat he intends returning to upper Egypt — He is desirous of an interview with you, and requests me to be informed when and where you will make it convenient to see him —

[LC. Personal P. Misc, Eaton Ac No. 2553.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Vixen*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. S. *Constitution*
Syracuse July 10th 1805

SIR, So soon as the U. States Brig *Vixen* under your command is ready for Sea, you are directed to proceed without delay to Malta, send a Boat on shore with the accompanying Package to Mr Higgins, & proceed direct to Tunis Bay without loss of time; where on meeting the U. States Frigate *Congress*, you will consider yourself subject to the orders of her Commander — You will inform Capt Decatur that no circumstance has occurred to make it necessary for me to give him any additional instructions further than to say; In case of his leaving Tunis, that you

are to remain on his station until my arrival with the Squadron — I shall Sail from hence with the Squadron about Friday next, for Malta, at which place I shall not remain longer than 48 hours & from thence proceed to Tunis — you will inform Mr Davis that my not writing him, is in expectation of arriving there at farthest in five or Six Days after you.

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

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

U. S SHIP *President* OFF MALTA
10th July 1805

MY DEAR SIR We have this moment arrived off here and shall not remain longer than one day

The *John Adams* went into Syracuse the afternoon that we came out — every attempt was made on the part of Cap Barron to speak her by bearing away with the Ship and also sending a Boat, but the unwillingness of her Commander to a common accommodation (notwithstanding a signal was flying from a Senior Officer to speak) has prevented us from receiving our letters which came out by her — this, you may suppose (after being twelve months without news from my family) has greatly disappointed me

I have nothing to inform you, and have only to tender you my best wishes for glory and happiness to attend you; rest assured of my sincere friendship, and command my services in the most free manner — I shall Keep you informed of Naval affairs at home and shall expect from you all particulars or interesting occurrences of the Squadron — I wish you a seperate command as soon as possible, for in that station you will be more independant than you can be in your present one (Cap^{tn} of the Flag Ship)

The Morning we sailed I delivered to Com Rogers the following message from Cap^{tn} Barron — “That he had heard that he had spoken in a disrespectfull manner of his Brother’s character, for which aspersion he should call on him to answer in a proper place and time and that Commodore Barrons illness prevented him from doing it immediately — Com R, replied that he should always be ready to answer Cap^{tn} Barron or his Brother the Commodore, and to inform him that he should certainly expect to hear from him in America, and if he did not, he, (Cap^{tn} Barron) should hear from him — I answered very well the affair is now understood — Rodgers further added “tell him if I do not hear from him, I shall impute it to a want in him of — what no Gentleman who wears a uniform should be deficient in” Presuming that he alluded to courage, I replied that I would not deliver such a message, and that he had no right to make any assertion of that kind

I have given these particulars in order to govern your opinion if hear any reports respecting it — You will know my opinion of and esteem for that good Man Commodore Barron, whose conduct I am convinced has been correct, and whose heart is as pure as gold refined a thousand times

Make my respects and best wishes to Cap^{tn} Smith and Cap^{tn} Stewart, to whom I shall write, the first moment I have any thing interesting to communicate They are friends whom I sincerely esteem, their rise in the Naval service and their happiness will always be interesting to me

Present my best respects and sincere wishes for happiness to M^{rs} Lear, If I dare I would say give my l^{ove} — to her, for she is a Lady I much esteem — Be cautious how you fulfill this paragrhap for some peoples feelings might be a little touched

Tell L^t Ben Smith I shall expect frequently to hear from him, he has my best wishes [for his] prosperity [?] and happiness

Send me by the *Congress* a handsome Bernouse for Mrs B — *and draw on me for the amount*

If you go to Algiers present my respects to Mons^r Thainville tell him we often spoke of him in prison — God bless you

[NYHS. Naval History Sec.]

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

BOSTON July 10, 1805

SIR I am hon^d withyour letter of the 1st Ins^t accompanied by the Masters Warrants Sailing Orders & letters for the Smacks, and letters for Comm^{ds} Barron, the blanks shall be filled up, letters for the Comm^{rs} sealed, Insurance shall be made, Invoices forwarded and all your directions correctly attended to.

The Smacks are ready for sea. I have been disappointed in a Master for the *Traveller* but expect one on Monday when they will proceed to fulfil their instructions.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

Boston July 10 1805

SIR I am hon^d with your letter of the 26th Ult^o with a copy of your letter to George Harrison Esq^r upon the subject of the Medal.

The drawings I sent you was not intended to govern the size of the Medal but merely to give the Artist a general Idea of the subject by presenting to him a group of figures which he might reduce to suit his instructions.

I now enclose you another drawing which I think as correct a view of the commencement of our attack 3^d Aug^t as can well be given in so small a compass, I have a painting of the subject 6 feet long by 4 wide which I intend to send to the Navy Office if permitted.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 10 July 1805

[Syracuse] Arrived the US schooner *Nautilus* boats employed bringing provisions from the store ship *Ann*.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 10 July 1805

5 Came to in the Harbour of Valette with the larboard bower in 12½ fathoms Receiving stores and setting up the Rigging. — 37 Men Sick.—

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

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Sloop *Hornet*, 10 Guns, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse July 11th 1805.

SIR You are desired to remain here not exceeding 24 hours after the Squadron Sails, to bring with you an Inventory of all the Stores of every description remaining at this place, in the hands of M^r George Dyson our Agent, — the two Gun boats Spars, blocks, powder, Shot &c, are to be included — after you have completed this mission you will make the best of your way to Malta to join the Squadron.

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

To Surgeon Edward Cutbush, U. S. Navy, Marine Hospital, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE 11 July 1805

SIR When patients are in a state to be discharged from the Hospital, you are desired to send them on board the first U. States Vessel that arrives, to be born on her Books as Supernumerarys until she meets the Vessel to which they belong —

The Enclosed order to M^r Dyson you will hand him after taking a copy of the same —

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

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution, SYRACUSE, July 11, 1805

SIR, You are desired to furnish to the order of Doct^r E. Cutbush of the Marine Hospital, such articles of cloathing as he may require for the use of said Hospital during my absence, taking his receipts for the same — The funeral expences on

such Persons as may Die at the Hospital, must be charged to the Ship to which they belong; to enable you to do this, Doct^r Cutbush will furnish you with the necessary information. —

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

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 11th July 1805

SIR Your esteemed favour of the 9th Inst^y accompanying a copy of the correspondence between yourself and the Governor of Messina on the subject of Lieut^r Ridgely's Trial, I have this Inst^y received by the U. States Schooner *Nautilus*. — The Interest you have taken in this business demands my warmest thanks, and I shall not fail be assured Sir, to make mention of it to our Government, in a manner suitable to the respect & attention it justly merits — I am very anxious to Know the decision of the Court, particularly as I do not feel that confidence which I otherwise would, where Laws are exercised with more justice — If I had only 48 Hours to spare (being at present on the eve of Departure for Tunis) I would make you a visit with the whole Squadron —

I do not wish, at present, to make any comments on the Governors conduct; but he certainly will do well to be a little more cautious in future — If on meeting an admiral of a certain Nation at Sea, I was to send him to America as an hostage, for the performance of Justice in a certain case, it perhaps might be thought very extraordinary — No authority whatever shall trifle with the life of an Officer under my command, or Sully the reputation of the American Flag, by conduct the *most infamous* with impunity — my time does not admit of communicating to you my sentiments fully at present; but you may assure the Governor of Messina that this young Man was delivered up in full confidence *only*, that he as the Agent of Justice & representative of his Government, would prevent illegal & unwarrantable proceedings being exercised to his prejudice —

I shall make you a visit so soon as the nature of our affairs will admit, In the mean time accept my best wishes for your future happiness and believe me to be with unalterable respect and Esteem,

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 11 July 1805

6 hove up and stood out of the harbour [of Valetta]

7 Came to in 22 fathoms the light house bearing SWBS. $\frac{1}{2}$ league distant Ships draught of Water. 20. feet 9 inches forward and 21. 6 Aft —

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 11 July 1805

[Syracuse] Pleasant. Got underway at 5 o'clock A. M. wind ahead. At 4 o'clock P. M. the wind came astern. It lasted about 2 hours and then fell away. At 8 o'clock spoke an English Frigate. There were two in company. This completes 2 years service.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS Friday evening 7 O'clock
12 July [1805]

DEAR SIR I this morning delivered Comm^o Rodger's letter to the Bey's Minister, having previously made known its contents, he still insists on the restitution of the Vessels and gives me to understand, that it will be supported by the Bey even to a declaration of War, (*this I doubt*) the style of the letter, will probably induce him to decide very soon, —

I have been with the Bey and Ministers from Six untill nearly four OClock & almost constantly, a *Grand Council* is held this evening and am ordered to appear at the palace in the morning, — from this state of things, I am entirely at a loss to suggest the probable result, arrangements however will be made by me, for leaving the country. you [will] be constantly Kept informed of every transaction & for expedition & security must beg you to let your boat come on shore every morning by ten, never to wait latter than twelve

[HS of Pa.]

To Lieutenant James Semphill Higinbothom, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution July 12th 1805

SIR You are directed to have all the Boats, brought to this Port by the U. States Schooner *Enterprise*, takin to the Arsenal where they are to laid up & their Sails unbent, which with every other movable belonging to them you are to have carefully stored as George Dyson Esqr, Navy Agent, may direct, taking his receipt for the same — You are to remain here in charge of these as well as the two *Ci di Vant* Tripoline Boats, all of which, you are directed to have Kept in the best possible order, without incurring any expense further than caulking, in case they may require it, and this is only to be done by such caulkers as can be furnished you from time to time by the Hospital.

It will be well to have a Man attach'd to each boat, to keep her clean, wet her Decks night & morning &^e &^s, which Men you are also to receive from the Hospital, from among such recovered Men as Doct^r Cutbush may consider the most proper Persons to furnish you with — This order to remain in force until further orders from me.

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant George Washington Reed, U. S. Navy

U SCHOONER *Nautilus*
Syracuse July 12th 1805

SIR Having some time ago applied to Com: Barron for permission to return to the United States my request was not granted on account of the expected attack on Tripoli; as that objection no longer exists I must again urge my request to you Sir on the same subject. I have now Sir completed upwards of two years in the *Nautilus* and the situation of officers on board of Schooners is by no means agreeable. I[n] fact the continuance of officers on board of such vessels for any length of time is sufficient to give them a disgust to the service. You no doubt Sir will acknowledge the justness of my observations as you are well acquainted with the nature of these vessels, and of course cannot but confess that my request is reasonable. My rank in the service I should suppose would entitle me to a better situation but as that can not be effected without importunity on my part permission to return home would be grateful to my feelings. Should these observations not make that impression on you (which I expect it will) the business would be better understood by a few minutes conversation with you at any time you may be at leasure.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

President OFF MALTA HARBOR
12 July 1805 8 oc. A M

SIR Commodore Barron being too weak to write himself has directed me to state to you the severe disappointment which he experienced at not speaking the *John Adams* being within a short distance of her as she entered the Harbor of Syracuse — The Commodore is utterly at a loss to account for the reluctance which the Officer commanding her displayed to speak the *President* altho' a Signal was made to that effect — As he is exceedingly anxious to know what advices she brings from America, and to receive the private Letters which he supposes she must have brought for him, he has desired me to request of you

particularly to forward them by the first opportunity for Gibraltar, where it is not impossible that they may overtake us.

Nothing material has occurred since we arrived at Malta — Commodore Barron is still confined to his bed tho' rather better than when he left Sicily —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 12th July 1805

SIR For the subsistence of Hamet Bashaw you will be pleased to pay him Two hundred Spanish Dollars pr Month, on account of the United States, giving him one Month in advance. —

This order to continue in force until the pleasure of the Government of the United States shall be made known to you through a regular channel, observing at the same time that on his leaving this Island without my consent, that you are to consider this obligation as no longer obliging you to make him any further advances on account of the U. States. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[12 July 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

SYRACUSE 12 July 1805

SIR I have waited on the Governor in your name and represented to him your intention of leaving Hamet Bashaw in this City till accounts might be receiv'd from Government respecting Him — (The Governor requests me to inform you that being so perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the American Squadron in this Port) He will give every protection to Hamet Bashaw & suit during their residence here —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

[12 July 1805]

To Hon. David Thomas, Chairman of Committee upon Hamet Caramanli's Petition, from William Eaton

SIR: My statement to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, February 20, 1804, and to the Secretary of the Navy of August, 1805, are fair indices to all our engagements with Hamet Caramalli, ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, and to the result of the measures concerted with him. Much document concerning this subject has been exhibited, both to the committee of the Senate and to that of the House of Representatives, who had it under consideration during the first session of the ninth Congress; to which recurrence may now be had for information.

The general instructions from the Secretary of the Navy of 1804–5 to the commander-in-chief of the expedition, Commodore [Samuel] Barron, and the instructions of the Secretary of State of June 6, 1804, and April 20, 1805, to the commissioner, Mr. Lear, show the views and expectations of Government, both in regard to the operations of the force provided for the Mediterranean, and to the terms on which peace might be concluded. It will appear, on examination, that in both Government have been disappointed. To those exhibits, and the comments of the committee of the Senate thereon, in their report, it seems nothing need be added to enable your committee to form a clear opinion on the subject referred to them.

The following copy of an order from Commodore Rodgers, and the statement annexed, show the provisions passed to the Bashaw since our having removed him from the province of Derne, in his kingdom: [See letter of 12 July 1805 from Commodore Rodgers to George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse.]

On the within order, Mr. Dyson paid him, up to the 12th of May, 1807, \$4,400; and, in the end of May, or beginning of June of the same year, the further sum of \$2,400, agreeably to special appropriation, amounting to \$6,800.

The number of the Bashaw's suite, on arrival at Syracuse, was about forty, attached to his person; that number is reduced, by death or desertion, to about twelve or fifteen.

The moveable property, consisting of horses, camels, arms, and clothing, which he abandoned at Derne, did not exceed \$50,000. But when drawn from Upper Egypt, he was at the head of the Mameluke Arabs, as General-in-chief, in alliance with Elfi Bey. He cannot return thither.

The sum of \$30,000 or \$40,000 might be considered a generous provision for his future subsistence; but, to enable him to enjoy it, he should be removed to some part of the Turkish dominions.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. III, 1807-1815.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse July 12th 1805

SIR You are to consider James Roach a Midshipman now on board the Frigate *John Adams* under your Command as under an Arrest for Neglect of Duty on the 12th June in suffering John Patterson, Will^m White and George Brown (Seamen) belonging to the United States Gun Boat N^o 6 being taken from said Gun Boat by the British Squadron, blockading Cadiz under Command of Admiral Collingworth, contrary to the Orders of Lieut Lawrence his commanding Officer —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

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

Boston July 12th 1805

SIR I take the liberty to enclose you a letter I rec^d from M^r G. Dyson, and a copy of a letter from him to yourself as it is possible the original may not have reached you,

I know nothing of the misunderstanding he speaks of more than his letter explains, but am confident that less than 5 p^r Cent on the articles purchased for the Squadron would not pay the Agents for their trouble; as the greatest part of the supplies are sent from this Country on which they charge no Commission, altho they receive & deliver the whole out to the ships, if they were allowed a small commission on the stores sent out, for receiving & delivering them, I presume the 2 p^r C^t would be sufficient on what they actually purchased, but if they are to receive and deliver the stores sent out from this Country and be responsible for them without any consideration, I do not believe they can afford to make the purchases they are obliged to for less than 5 p^r Cent.

I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in giving my sentiments on this subject

P S. You will oblige me by returning the letter directed to me.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Friday, 12 July 1805

[Syracuse] Arrived the U.S. schooner *Enterprise* With 5 gun boats
Anthony Gale Joined us as Cap^t Marines

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board
U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday,
12 July 1805

½ past 6 Weighed and sailed
5 A M sent the pinnace on shore for the purser
8 the pinnace returned —
Latitude Observed 35°53' N.

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

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy
Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SYRACUSE 13th July 1805

DEAR SIR, The Fleet is under way, I am still at Moorings, shall see you at Malta in twelve days, and take passage in your ship down the coast. Meantime I am as always

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Syracuse, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse July 13, 1805

SIR Not until after the Signal was made for the Squadron to get under weigh, did I receive your statement, dated yesterday, on the subject of the Invalides you mention — I informed you yesterday that those Men might be sent on board the *Constitution* (the one in the Hospital excepted, who would receive the benefit of the *Hospital* until cured) and that I would determine on something to alleviate their sufferings — I again repeat that this is the utmost I can do for them — I have never been in the habit of deferring things of even the smallest importance, until the last moment.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

Income to be paid Hamet Caramanli

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse Harbor July 13, 1805

I have ordered George Dyson Esq^r the U. States Navy Agent at Syracuse to pay Sidi Hamet, Ex Bashaw of Tripoli, two hundred Dollars per month for the support of himself and Suit, until the pleasure of the Government of the U. States shall be Known on the subject, or until I shall see cause to revoke said order —
Signed JOHN RODGERS

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

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé
d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *Saturday Night 11 P M*

July 13th 1805

DEAR SIR My conferences with the Bey, which have been long and frequent, have not terminated in any decisive reply, other than relates to the Vessels, which his Excellency insists on having restored, — he complains of the style of the Commodore's letter, and will I presume write the President on the subject, and which will close our discussions *for the time being*, —

I should like to send a copy of the Letter to the Commodore, but it may be five or six days before I receive it, — can you detain your Frigate that Length of time for this object, if not my dispatches shall be closed immediately, —

P. S. I go to the Palace in the morning

[HS of Pa.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Sr., Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT— 13 July 1805.

Doctor Bullus will deliver to you a letter addressed to your son Capt Stephen Decatur jr, and a box (of which the enclosed is the Key) containing a Sword, voted by Congress to your Son, in consideration of his gallant Conduct in the destruction of a Tripolitan Frigate [*Philadelphia*] of 44 guns, while lying in the harbour of Tripoli. I request the favor of you to deliver this letter, the Box and the Key, to your Son, when you shall see him —

I offer you, Sir, my congratulations, on the very distinguished character acquired by your Son, and request you to accept assurances of my respect and esteem.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 13 July 1805.

The Sword, which will be delivered to you with this Letter, has been procured and is now presented to you, agreeably to the Resolution of Congress of the 27 Novr 1804. —

Receive this Sword, Sir, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by your Country of your gallant Conduct in attacking in the Harbour of Tripoli and destroying a Tripolitan Frigate [*Philadelphia*] of 44 guns, and believe me when I assure you, that among all my official acts none can afford me greater pleasure than that of executing the will of our Country on this occasion.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Andrew Sterett, former Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 13 July 1805.

The Sword which will be delivered to you with this letter has been procured and is now presented to you agreeably to the Resolution of Congress of the 3rd Feb^r 1802.

Receive this Sword, Sir, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by your Country of your gallant Conduct in the Capture of a Tripolitan Corsair [*Tripoli*], and believe me when I assure you that among all my official acts, none can afford me greater pleasure than that of executing the will of our Country on this occasion.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy commanding, Saturday, 13 July 1805

[Syracuse] ¼ past 10 [A.M.] the brig *Syren*. schooner *Nautilus*. and all the gun boats Got under way and stood out Of the harbour, Arrived here a Rusian Frigate

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 13 July 1805

This morning pleasant, fresh breeze. We arrived off the harbour of Malta at 6 o'clock A. M. Saw a Frigate to leeward. We made a signal and she answered it. We bore down upon her and found her to be the U. S. F. *President*. We gave her our package of letters which we brought from Syracuse and then she made sail and stood down the straits. We put about and went into the harbour and came to anchor at 8 in the morning, at which time the *Grand Signore* Sloop of War fired a salute, which was answered by the two Frigates that came in with us. We were quarantined. Rec'd product at 12 o'clock. Rec'd some rope from shore and one sack Tobacco.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS Sunday Night 14th July 1805

DEAR SIR My conference with the Bey this mor[n]ing lasted untill nearly 12 OClock, the result of which is the impossibility of arranging our Affairs as was expected, and almost a certainty of a declaration of War "Nothing" but the famine restrains him" — It is more than probable that I shall be compelled to solicit a passage on board your Frigate, —

I doubt whether I shall be able to see the Bey Tommorrow, as he has given me his whole attention for three days; if not Wednesday morning will bring you a final answer, —

[HS of Pa.]

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

BALTIMORE 14th July 1805

SIR I arrived here last evening and shall assume the command of the [Brig] *Hornet* tomorrow and report her state and condition immediately after

The reason of my not arriving here sooner was in consequence of my not feeling perfectly well I took passage by the way of French Town and unfortunately had a long one.

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 14 July 1805

½ past 2 [P. M.] Weighd Made sail and beat Out of the harbour [of Syracuse] in company with *Constellation* *Essex* and *John Adams* and schooner *Enterprize*. Latitude Observed 36°06' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 14 July 1805

[Malta] This day pleasant. At 6 o'clock got underway and stood out of the harbour and lay to waiting for Mr. Hunt the Purser. At 12 o'clock sent our boat on shore with orders to bring him off immediately. The boat returned in about 2 hours with the Purser. We then made sail for Tunis. Head wind. Nicholas Cole sent on shore.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

MALTA 15th July 1805

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have detained here a Turkish Frigate that brought Dispatches for me from Constantinople to enable you to send an answer to the requisition made to you by the Ottoman Porte.

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

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

Copy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 15th July 1805

SIR I have this Instant the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date, direct and through the hands of my predecessor those of the 19th March and 5th of June last, with the accompanying correspondence by Mr Shatton, his Britanic Majesty's Minister at Constantinople and Rais Effendi, Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Highness the Grand Signior, on the subject of the Ketch *Gheretti* captured by the U States Squadron, under Command of Commodore Edward Preble, and the Polacres *La Madona & Jebra*, under Ottoman Colours, which were detained and sent into Malta in Sept^r last by the Squadron under Command of Commodore Samuel Barron, for a Violation of the Blockade of Tripoli —

In the case of the *Gheretti*, I beg Your Excellency will have Communicated to the Ottoman Government, that owing to the outrageous insult and open hostility committed by her in conjunction with the Tripoline Gun Boats, in the Capture of the late U States Frigate *Philadelphia*, as has already been stated to the Ottoman Government by Commodore Barron, through the Medium of your Excellency, as an outrage in its nature, so flagrant, and insulting to the Flag of the U States; as not to admit of my giving an Answer until I am specially authorized so to do, by my Government; further than to say that the Master, Mustapha, and Crew of the *Gheretti* have been liberated, and that the Slaves or Tripoline Negroes found on board of her, at the time of Capture, have been delivered to the Bashaw of Tripoli, in conformity with a stipulation in the Articles of Peace between the U States of America and the Bashaw, in which the

latter claim'd said Negroes as his Subjects: of course he is at present the accountable authority to his Highness the Grand Signior for them —

The Polacres *La Madona & Jebra*; the existence of the cause which produced their detention having terminated in our contest with Tripoli, and knowing the strong desire that the Government of the U States, has of maintaining harmony and good understanding with his highness the Grand Signior; I shall in consequence, for the benefit of the original Owners, take upon myself to restore these Two Vessels in good order, and have directed to be paid into the hands of the Ottoman Consul, resident here, a Sum in Specie exactly equal to the Amount of what their Cargoes sold for, subject to their order—

I feel concerned that any circumstance should have occurred in our affairs, to give your Excellency so much trouble, and I shall feel equally concerned if the result, should lessen in the smallest degree, that friendship which has hitherto existed between his Highness the Grand Signior, and the Government of the U States of America; feeling sensible at the same time that if he will take a fair and impartial view of the whole subject, that he will distinctly perceive, that compulsive measures alone in support of our rights, in common with other Nations, was the sole cause of the Capture of one Vessel, and the detention of the Two others; and that he will, as he must be sensible of the disinterestedness of our Friendship, by the restoration of the Two Vessels & Cargoes in dispute, on a similar occasion in future enforce the necessary measures to prevent his Subjects committing similar abuse—

So soon as I am informed of the determination of my Government in the case of the *Gheretti*, Your Excellency shall be made acquainted therewith, presuming that your Excellency will have the goodness to communicate the same to the Ottoman Government.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

Boston July 15th 1805

SIR Mr Benjamin Clark Prince has this day accepted the appointment of Sailing Master in the Navy, & taken command of the *Traveller*; he is a young man of good abilities & character. I expect they will sail the day after tomorrow.

A vessel arrived here this day from Lisbon which spoke Mr Harraden in N^o 8, 7 days after he left that Port. Mr H reported that N^o 8 sailed well and proved a good sea Boat. I have no doubt but long before this he is with the squadron.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. MALTA July 16th 1805

SIR, From the list of Supernumerays on board the U. States Ship *John Adams* under your command, I have to desire that you will turn over to each of the Gun Boats, Seven Men.

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

Report of Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

[Translation]

Most respectful memorandum.

*Dispatched from Tripoli July 16, 1805,
received in Copenhagen October 19, 1805.*

In my report of the 10th of last month I had the honor to express my most respectful gratitude for the gracious communication from the high administration, dated the 2nd of March last, and to inform you of the conclusion of peace between North America and the Pasha.

Consul General Lear, in order to settle every thing before his departure, remained in Tripoli until the 21st of last month and dispatched a frigate to Syracuse and Malta with the North American prisoners of war who were held here, which thereafter returned on the 17th with 60,000 piasters fort. [?] and about 100 Tripolitans and negroes, who had been captured by the North Americans. Another frigate was dispatched the day after the peace to Derne to transport Major Eaton and the

North American troops stationed there, the guns, etc. and to persuade Sidi Hamid likewise to voluntarily leave the Tripolitan area. In order to be informed about the present of affairs, the Pasha sent out a Schaus [?] with the frigate, which has recently returned by way of Malta. Sidi Hamet has left Derne with the frigate; nevertheless, six corsairs have been equipped here and two Anglo-Maltese vessels chartered to bring 800 men with ammunition p. p. [?] to Derne, and a reinforcement is also being sent by land to the troops which are in the neighborhood. The Pasha intends to demand a considerable sum from that part of the population which has shown itself to be loyal to Sidi Hamet, and, as Derne has on the whole always shown itself rebellious, the Pasha will in all probability try to assure himself at this opportunity of their obedience in the future.

Soon after the peace eight corsairs, some small, were dispatched to the coast of Sicily and Naples, of which three soon returned with prizes and prisoners; a large Neapolitan vessel was also brought in, loaded with grain, but, as she was provided with a Tunisian passport and bound for Tunis, she was soon released. The Pasha's Admiral Murad Rais is ready to embark with an eight-gun chebacco, but will doubtless first follow the expedition to Derne.

The merchants here now desire entirely neutral vessels to send to Europe and the Levant waiting cargoes of zinc, madder, negro slaves, p. p. [?]. Sidi Muhamed Dghies has on this account requested me to write to Malta and in this connection has assured me that the treatment of the Danish vessels will be such, that the masters themselves will now go to Tripoli. I have therefore written to Mr. Fromcaux at Malta and requested him to communicate this information to the Danish vessels there which are seeking freight; I am awaiting his reply.

On account of illness Commodore Barron has assigned the command of the North American squadron in the Mediterranean Sea to Commodore Rodgers, who is daily expecting a reinforcement of 800 men and 10 gun vessels with 2- to 32-caliber guns p. p. [?]; and, in spite of the peace with Tripoli, the greatest part of the squadron and all the gun vessels are remaining here. After hearing Colonel Lear's assurance, the Congress has decided to keep a squadron in this harbor at all times, and it is intended for this purpose to obtain the harbor of Syracuse by a kind of property right; this is all the the more probable, since even the proposals which have been received with respect hereto seem to indicate such a desire on the part of the government in Naples, and it would perhaps give to Syracuse an activity and prosperity which is now sought in vain.

Most respectfully,

N. C. NISSEN. *m.p.*

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY *July 16, 1805.*

To The Royal Administration for the African Consulates.

[Original in Danish Archives. Courtesy of Lt. M. V. Brewington, U. S. N. R.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *Tuesday, 12 O'clock*
16th July 1805

DEAR SIR I shall take a passage on board your ship, and will be at the Gouletta on Friday morning by 8 or 9 O Clock — you will not consideration measure as a declaration of War, the reasons will be detailed to you in person, — The multiplicity of Affairs which occupy me at such a moment must plead my apology for being laconic

I shall continue to advise you every day as usual of all occurrences, until I have the Pleasure of seeing you on board, —

[HS of Pa.]

To Captain commanding H. B. M. S. *Eurydice*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 16th July 1805

SIR It being represented to me *this Day* that there is an American Seaman on board his Britanic Majestys Ship *Eurydice* under your command, by the Name of James Gardiner, who was impressed into your Service; I have to request that in case this Man is on board, as has been represented; that you will have the

goodness to discharge him from your Service; in order that I may proceed in his case as the Laws of the United States direct.

Copy of the above in favor of John Kelly & Allan Fish sent to the Commr [officer] of his Britanic Majestys Ship *Pheobe*. — 17th July

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

[16 July 1805]

Launching of U. S. Gunboats Nos. 4 and 10

Gun Boat N^o 4. was launched the 5th of March, and Gun-Boat N^o 10. the 8th of April. 1805. from the Navy Yard Washington —

JOSIAH FOX, *Navy Constructor*

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON. 16th July 1805 —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 16 July 1805

½ past 4 [P. M.] shortend sail & came to anchor in the harbour of Malta in 13¼ fathoms water the North point at the entrance of the harbour Bore N B E the south point N E ½ E.

The light house N ½ E. ½ past 5 Moor,d ship. came in and Anchord the US ships *Constellation Essex* and *John Adams* brig *Syren* schooners *Nautilus* & *Enterprize*, the store brig *Franklin* and the 8 Gun boats.

[USNA.]

[17 July 1805]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Hamuda, Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

HAMUDA BASHAW BEY,

Prince of Princes of Tunis, the Well Guarded City, the Abode of Felicity.

To Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America.

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND, The object of the present is to inform you of the capture about two months ago, by one of your men-of-war of a Tunisian corsair with two prizes. You will gather the details pertaining to this capture from the attached documents and the additional one which your Chargé d'Affaires, George Davis, will explain in detail to your Minister, which will inform you that whatever reasons they may have had or believed they had, there was none for holding the said vessels, unless, as I feel from the unbecoming language of your present Commodore, the latter has resolved to take hostile measures against me and my subjects. Nevertheless, I am far from supposing that such a thing is authorized by you, in view of the fact that the good faith in regard to the treaties and the sincere friendship which I profess for you and your Government, have always been maintained and observed by me.

The style of the letter from your Commodore would have constrained me to take those measures which it is my strong desire to avoid, had you not assured me that the rash and precipitous action of an Individual, which would tend to engage and plunge us into a state of war, can never be approved by you.

I am this same day informing your Commodore of these my genuine sentiments through the said Davis, your Chargé d'Affaires, who with my approval, is going personally to see him, and make him, in the most solemn manner, responsible for any unexpected hostile operations prejudicial to the state of amity fortunately existing between us which he may believe himself authorized to undertake, before there has been an understanding between you and me, which I ardently and sincerely desire and hope will occur.

I cherish the hope and expect that the promptest steps will be taken for the return of my said vessels, and take this opportunity to wish you from Heaven, My Great and Good Friend, the most complete Happiness.

HAMUDA BASHAW BEY (SEAL)

At the Bardo of Tunis 17 July 1805 19 Rebia Teni, A.H. 1220

[NA. SDA. CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, July 1805–Sept 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 17th July 1805

SIR You will oblige me by informing the Ottoman and Russian Consuls resident here, that in consequence of not hearing from my Government on the subject of the Ottoman and Russian Vessels sent into this Port by the U. States Squadron under command of Commodore Barron, that I will take upon myself to restore to their original owners, the Vessels with the amount of what their Cargoes sold for in this Island, they giving receipts in full of all Damages and Costs against the United States and Captors — This is the extent of restitution that I feel myself at liberty to make, therefore there will be no necessity for any thing further being said on the subject, than whether this proposition is acceptable or not; and I will thank you to inform me of their answer as soon as possible. —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA 17th July 1805

SIR I am honored with yours of this date, but before I proceed to communicate the instructions you impart to me to the Ottoman & Russian Consul, I should be glad to be informed if you mean to restore the Vessels & Cargoes in question to their original Proprietors exempt from the charges which have been incurred in the repair of the one and sale of the other or if it be only the *Nett produce* you mean to restore — if it be the Gross amt you restore of course my charges will come against the U. States Navy Department. —

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
MALTA 17th July 1805

SIR, In answer to your favour of this evening permit me to observe that I did not know of any material repairs being made on the Vessels in question; however since this has been the case I will deliver them in the condition they now are in, clear of charges on account of their repairs. — The Commissions on the sale of their Cargoes with all other attendant expences, the original proprietors must pay. —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

U S GUNBOAT *Nº 6* July 17 [1805]

SIR After the misfortune of loosing three of my men on my passage out, I am again under the disagreeable necessity of informing you that W^m Butler belonging to *Nº 6* deserted last night Mr Chauncey and one of my petty Officers have been in search of him since 7 O'Clock but have not yet returned.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To George Hay from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE July 17th 1805.

SIR, In the course of the last year one of the Vessels under Commodore Preble in the Mediterranean captured the Brigantine *Transfer* [renamed *Scourge*] bound to Tripoli, after having an estimate made of her value he took her temporarily into the public service, and she has since been proceeded against as prize at Norfolk, where an interlocutory decree for her sale has been made and time given till the 13th day of the next term of the District Court for claimants to come in. Her late owner being a resident of Malta, and Mr Merry, the British Envoy, supposing him to be a British subject, has addressed a letter to me on the subject of this capture, intimating a dissatisfaction that the prosecution should proceed without the presence

of any representative of the owner. As it does not appear that the master or any of the officers of the *Transfer* were brought to Norfolk with her, as she was converted to public use abroad when in strictness she should have been previously sent home for adjudication, it is thought to be not unreasonable in order to satisfy forms and repair any irregularity which might have taken place before the judicial proceedings commenced, that ample time should be given for the owner to make his claim if he should think proper. You will therefore be pleased to apply to the Court to prolong the time limited for the claim and to suspend the distribution of the proceeds of the sale for six months or such other term as may be sufficient for notice to reach the Island of Malta.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

[17 July 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy

SIR Agreeable to your order of yesterday, I have had a muster and a Search, for those deserters from the Garrison and there is none on board the United States Schooner *Nautilus*

THURSDAY MORN^g

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Major General La Villette, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
MALTA 17th July 1805

SIR I have received your Letter of this date on the subject of Six Deserters from the Garrison under your command, & regret that any circumstance should ever have occurred to give you reason to anticipate, by the arrival of our Ships in your Port, the loss of your Men — There is not a Vessel in the Squadron, under my command, but what at present has more than her compliment of Men; but if on the contrary they were deficient be assured Sir, that I shall ever discountenance such improper means of procuring them — I have ordered a general search throughout the Squadron and should the Men you mention be found, they shall be returned to you immediately. —

From the orders I have this moment given, no officer of the Squadron, will presume to take Men from this Garrison, out of the Port.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Thomas Bladen Capel, Royal Navy, H. B. M. S. *Phoebe*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta July 17th 1805

Copy

SIR, It being represented to me *this Day* that there are two American Seamen on board His Britanic Majestys Ship *Phoebe* under your command, by the Names of John Kelly and Allen Fish, who were impressed into your service; I have to request, that in case those Men are on board the *Phoebe*, as has been represented, that you will have the goodness to discharge them from your service, in order that I may proceed in their case as the Laws of the U. States direct. —

Honb! Cap^t Kipple
commg. His Britanic Majestys Ship *Phoebe* —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Thomas Bladen Capel, Royal Navy, H. B. M. S. *Phoebe*

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTYS SHIP *Phoebe* AT MALTA
the 17th July 1805

SIR I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter requesting the two Men impressed by me out of an American Ship at Sea might be given up

The Master of the Vessel they were impressed from, only assured me that *one* was an American, but as their Certificates were not Regular or Clear I had strong

grounds for Supposing them English Seamen, but upon any assurance from you that they are really American Subjects I shall immediately give them up; I beg leave to acquaint you that I have received a Petition from a Seaman named Samuel Peacock on board the U S Ship *John Adams*, claim—the Protection of the Flag of Great Britain also from Cha^r Wilson, Ja^s Pearson, Step^r Kentle, & Edw^d Barken, of the U S States Ship *Constitution* all of them surrender themselves as Deserters from His Britannick Majesty's Ship *Juno* I have therefore to Request you will have the goodness to Order them to be delivered up The two Men belonging to the *Constitution* declare to me that they also are deserters from His Britannick Majesty's Ship *Hornet* and are British Subjects

I enclose two Petitions above alluded to for your peruseal & have to beg they may be Returned

P S. by the *Juno's* books lodged in the Storekeepers Office the above men appear to belong to her.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Captain Thomas Bladen Capel, Royal Navy, H. B. M. S. *Phoebe*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

Copy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Malta 18 July 1805

SIR, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date on a subject which if impartially dissected will prove that the Flag of the U. States is insulted by the very language which you offer as an apology for an injury of the first magnitude. — To wit, on my requesting that you would have the goodness to discharge two American Seamen which I was informed were on board his Britannic Majesty's Ship under your command, your answer to me is, that, "When you impressed these Men, out of an American Merchant Vessel at Sea, that the Master of the Vessel they were impressed from, only assured you that one was an American, but as their Certificates were not regular or clear, that you had strong grounds for supposing them English Seamen" — At the same time you enclose me two papers from five Men belonging to different Vessels of the American Squadron, now in this Port, requesting of me to deliver them up as British Deserters, when at the same moment, you have two Deserters belonging to the *Constitution* under my Command, which you have not even given yourself the trouble to mention, altho they have been demanded. —

Permit me to ask you Sir, what Law authorizes your impressing Seamen from an American Merchant Vessel at Sea? Whether it is an acknowledged privilege you have exercised over our Merchant Vessels by Special Covenant existing between our two Governments? Whether it is a peculiar privilege you separately enjoy by the acknowledged Laws of Nations? or whether it is a Law of necessity, prescribed alone by your own ideas of our rights, according to the various exigencies which the necessity of having your Ship well Manned may suggest to your imagination? if the latter, permit me to assure you that such policy you will find is not your interest, for this very reason; that the effects of the principal would oblige us in return to adopt the same system; in which case you would loose Ten Men where you would receive one in return — this you must be aware of, & on taking an impartial view of the subject, perceive that we have avoided giving you cause to pursue a measure, which if practiced to that extent which your Letter bears the marked features of, will unavoidably end in a dispute between two Nations, whose Interests are connected in such a manner as to be injurious to both. — you may readily conceive that whenever Men in our Service infringe its Laws, to an extent to merit the severest punishment; that they will readily avail themselves of any protections; which presents to their view a possibility of rescuing them from the chastisement which their bad conduct merits. —

I request again Sir, that you will have the goodness to deliver the two Men I wrote for yesterday, also John Graves and John Pindar, Deserters from the U. States Service, now on board the *Phoebe*; at the same time permit me to assure you that I have too much respect for the British Navy ever to detain one of its Deserters so long as the practice of Justice by its Officers, in similar cases, will in any shape authorize my pursuing a different conduct.

Two of the Men you mention in your Letter as Deserters, have been on this Ships Books upwards of Sixteen Months, which will prove to you that they are not the Characters they wish to make themselves appear to be. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

(Copy)

TUNIS July 18th 1805.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that the United States Frigate *Congress* Capt. Decatur, eight days from Syracuse, anchored in the Road of the Gouletta on the morning of the 11th Inst. — The same day received a letter from the Commodore, enclosing one for His Excellency the Bey of Tunis, Copies of both I have the honor to transmit you. —

On the following morning [12th] was at Bardo, and informed the Sapatapa that I had received a letter for his Master, which was written in English; and delivered it, to him — He spoke much of the detention of the captured Vessels & of the disagreeable consequences, which would necessarily arise therefrom. — I informed him that the Commodore, with Consul General Lear, would shortly be here, & endeavour to close all difficulties — he requested to know the object of their visit — I stated, it was probably for the final arrangement of our Affairs, as well as for making some changes in the Treaty. — He answered, that neither would be received, until the captured Vessels, were restored, & that Col. Lear, would never be acknowledged as one authorized to transact public business with him — that if he visited him as the Consul of Algiers, it was well — if he visited him as the Interpreter of the Commodore, well; but never while there was another acknowledged Representative, could a Consul of Barbary, come to talk with his Master on public affairs. — The discussion was continued for a long time without producing any thing decisive. —

On the 13th was at Bardo — the Bey gave me a private audience — he said, that the letter had been translated which I delivered his Minister, & that I should learn hereafter what he thought of its contents; that he only wished to know, why the Vessels were not restored; if the act would be sanctioned by the Government; & if he was to consider it, as a declaration of war. — Informed him, that on all these points, Satisfactory answers should be given, when the Commodore arrived. — He said, that the Commo: did not appear to be a man whose presence was necessary, unless to produce an immediate declaration of war; that he must first repair the injuries he had done, before he could expect that any negotiation would be entered into — that on this point he should write His Excellency the President — that with respect to the Consul of Algiers, he had already said, in what capacity he should consider him, & how he would be received; that he could not defend him from visiting his Regency; but that he certainly should decline any conversation with him relative to our Affairs. — With respect to a change in the Treaty, that could not be done; he was satisfied with it, as it was, & we had already — expressed our approbation of it; if we wish to break any of the Articles, or make any new ones, the shortest way was to recall me, commence hostilities; and then make a new peace; when such a Treaty should be concluded, as we thought proper, *if we paid well for it* — In relation to a final arrangement on the score of his pretensions, this depended much on ourselves; that he would be treated as we treated the Dey of Algiers, to whom he never could feel himself inferior — that the insignificant offers made him, had, & would be declined. —

On the morning of the 14th was again at Bardo — the conversation of the day before was talked over, when I assured the Sapatapa, that the Vessels could not be restored; that the Commodore, would unquestionably visit this Bay, with his Squadron; and with the expectation of seeing all difficulties arranged before he left it; & that unpleasant consequences might result from the Bey's refusal to receive Col. Lear, in the manner, which the President expected — that for the arrangement of our affairs no great sacrifices could ever be made, & that it was the indispensable duty of the Commodore to know, the Bey's last expectations; always observing, that nothing would be offered greater than those his Master had rejected the last year, & which indeed I was not authorized at the moment, to repeat, or even accord, if the Bey would accept. — He assured me, that the final termination of the Affair must be war, unless our mode of negotiation was wholly altered — that the first thing which ought to be done, was the restoration of the Vessels; a concession on our part, indispensably necessary, previous to his entering into any negotiation with myself, or the Commodore. —

[See also 13 July 1805.]

[LC. JRP. Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Levett Harris, U. S. Consul General, St. Petersburg, Russia, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Copy A

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 18th July 1805.

SIR, Your letter of the 20th of March in answer to Commodore Barron, my late predecessor's communications dated Syracuse 20th Jan^y on the Subject of the Russian Polacre *St Miguel*, [or *St. Michael*] detained & Sent into Malta by the United States Squadron, for attempting to enter Tripoli in violation of the Blockade by said Squadron; I have this instant before me, & beg leave to express the high Sense I entertain of the interest you have taken in this business.

As the object no longer exists which authorised & equally demanded in support of our rights in common with other Nations, the Capture of this Vessel, peace being concluded between the Bashaw of Tripoli & the U. States of America, on terms perfectly honorable to the latter, & our captive brethern, which chance had placed in their hands, restored again to the arms of liberty, & their Country; I have in consequence & even at variance, with general custom in similar cases, taken upon myself to restore to the Original Owners, the Vessel & amount of the Sales of her cargo in Malta with a belief that the Russian Government will duly appreciate my motive, when I assert that the high respect & regard, which I conceive the Government of the U. States entertains for that of Russia, is the only authority I have to justify my proceedings in the present case, & one in which it cannot but be clearly perceived by the responsibility I have taken upon myself, how confident I feel that my Government will approve a measure, which if view'd by that of Russia in a liberal & just point of View, will equally prove the independence of the United States & the unquestionable respect, our Government entertains for the commercial rights of the Russian nation. —

Whenever disputes arise between Governments, the primitive cause, either by intention or inadvertance is generally on our Side. To acquit my Country of either & both these charges, it is necessary only for me to observe that the restoration of the Vessel & Cargo, in question, in the manner as before mentioned, is the Strongest and most undeniable proof that neither pecuniary considerations in the officer, commanding the Squadron, by which She was detained, or of any construction, which the orders of his Government admitted, would have produced the measure complain'd of with any Nation, much more that of Russia, with whom we have so long lived in friendship, & reciprocal commercial advantages, but merely a compulsive exercise of indispensible duty in Support of the Independence, honor, & interest of his Country's Flag, which not only the case required, but the established Law's of Nations authoris'd, & it is not too much to Say, on taking a retrospective View of the whole affair, considering that chance had placed 300 of our unfortunate Countrymen in the power of Such an enemy as the Bashaw of Tripoli, that even the exercise of more vigorous measures would have been justifiable. —

Under the circumstances, You having already Stated in the Russian Government, the possitive and indubitable manner in which this Vessel attempted to violate the Blockade, will convince that Government of the justice of our proceedings & liberality & purity of our intentions in a manner, I flatter myself, on similar occasions *in future*, to induce the Russian Govern^t to take measures to prevent their Subjects, committing similar abuse. —

[NA. SDA. CD, St. Petersburg, Vol. 1, 1794–1809, also Captain's LB, Vol 2, 1805.]

To Antonio Reynaud Carcus, Consul to the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Signior, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

Copy

MALTA the 18 July 1805

SIR I am directed by His Excellency the Commander in chief of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean to impart to you, that he has received no instructions relative to the Greek & Russian Vessels, captured for attempting to violate the Blockade of Tripoli. He feels however persuaded that his Government wishes to preserve and cultivate the good understanding at present subsisting between it, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, & his Highness the Grand Signeur — under this impression he authorises me to say, that he will restore to the original Proprietors the above mentioned Vessels in the state they now are; altho nearly five thousand Dollars have been laid out in their repairs to fit them for a voyage to America, & he will further give up the amount of their Cargoes of Corn after deducting therefrom, all the expences incident to their sale. — He

expects on the part of the Proprietors, that upon such restitution they will give receipts exonerating the Captors and the United States of America from all future responsibility and claim whatsoever.

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

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

BOSTON July 18 1805

Dr SIR Soon after I return'd to this Country, in a conversation I had with the Secy of the Navy I mention'd that you were desirous of obtaining a couple of Fishing Smacks, in consequence of which he directed me to purchase and send them out to Comm^de Barron who has directions to divest them of the Public stores on board, and deliver them to you at the original cost here.

One is called the *Traveller* & the other the *Ranger* — both very fast sailers, I have had the holes in the Well-room secured with pine plugs, have sheathed the bottoms of both with half Inch cedar boards and sealed the wells inside with pine plank to enable them to cross the Atlantic with greater safety.

Should they be made use of for Fishing Smacks the sealing in the well room which is only tacked with small nails must be taken out and where the plugs now are, the holes bored through the bottom for the free admission of Water, the well rooms should be kept very clear and the holes through the bottom clear or the fish will not live. Should you not want to employ them as Fishing vessels they will in their present state make excellent Packet boats.

I entreat you to present my most respectfull compliments to Lady Ball.

P S. Please to accept the news papers I send you.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 18 July 1805

This day variable winds. We came abreast of the harbour or Bay [Tunis], at 2 o'clock P. M., coming up with an island off the bay we were fired upon by a Tunisian gun boat. Having a fresh breeze we choose not to stop and speak her, but stood in for the town, she still pursuing us. In 15 minutes it came calm and she came up with us very fast with her sweeps. Not knowing what her intentions were, we got our sweeps out and swept around so as to bring a broadside to bear upon her. A fresh breeze springing up, we in sweeps and stood in and left the boat to make the best of a bad wind as she could. We were soon after met by the *Congress* who put about and stood in with us. We came to anchor abreast the Town at 6 o'clock P. M. There is at the entrance of the Bay a high mountain on the starboard hand as you go into the bay on which is a small town which is a part of the ruins of ancient Carthage which was destroyed by an earthquake. The land so sunk forms the bay.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 19th July 1805

SIR, For the benefit of the Captors I have to request that you will have the Ottoman & Russian Vessels, captured by the U. States Squadron under command of Commodore Barron, valued by five respectable and disinterested characters, previous to their being delivered to their orriginal owners: a certificate of which with the necessary receipts agreeable to the principal on which they were retained, I will thank you to have forwarded as soon as possible to the United States Navy Department.

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

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

VALLETTE 19th July 1805

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencys Letter of the 15th Instant which I deferred answering until I could have a conversation

with the Captain of the Turkish Frigate now here who was commissioned to settle the business which your Letter explains — He informs me, that he has received a Note from Mr Higgins Agent of the U. States, specifying in precise terms the conditions on which you could release the Ottoman Vessels that had violated the Blockade of Tripoli, to which he has agreed. I have therefore only to represent the same to the Ottoman Porte, and to offer you my services on any occasion in which I can be useful —

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Antonio Reynaud Carcus, Consul to the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Signior (the Sultan of Turkey), Malta

[Translation]

MALTA 19th July 1805

SIR, In compliance with the commands of the Sublime Port under date the 27th April I accept with the consent of the Illustrious Sign^r Saluman Captain Commanding the Corvette of the before mentioned sublime Port the restitution of the two Ottoman Vessels as likewise the neet produce of their Cargoes of Grain once that His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the United States has been pleased to restore the same to the respective Owners & upon which restitution these shall give receipts exonerating as well the Captors as the United States of America from every future responsibility and claim whatsoever.

Signed ANTONIO REYNAUD CARCUS
Ottoman & Russian Consul

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

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 19 July 1805

The Traveller Mr. Benj. Prince Master & Ranger Mr. John Allen sailed for Malta.

[LC original.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*
Malta July 20th 1805

SIR Yesterday the following Men run away from the Cutter on Ship's Duty under the care of Midshipman Keen and have not since made their Appearance on board (Viz) Cha^s Barton (Sea) Nath^l Stone (Sea) and James M^cCann (O sea). —

I think it probable they may have taken refuge on board some of the British Vessels in Port and have ordered an Officer in search of them. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUNBOAT No. 6, July 20, [1805]

SIR: I am sorry to be again under the necessity of informing you of the desertion of two of my crew, (a Marine and a boy) last night while the crew were busily employed washing cloathes, they took advantage of the moment and swam from the boat, two of my officers have been in search of them since daylight, they have been heard off, and I make no doubt will be apprehended this evening, since the loss of my other men I have constantly had two sentry on deck, and so good a look out kept that it would have been impossible for them to swim from the vessel at any other time than they did, as I never suffered a man to be on deck after 9 o'clock.

[NDA. A-4.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

Constitution. MALTA 20th July 1805

SIR Fourteen Tripolines (part of the suit of Hamet Bashaw) I have to send on shore, and request that you will have them subsisted at the expence of one shilling each p^r Day, until a passage can be procured them to some part of Egypt — For their passage you will be pleased to furnish them with such quantity of Provision, as you may conceive necessary, which with the amount of their subsistance during their residence here, you will charge to the Navy Department of the U. States.

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 20th July 1805

SIR, In case any public Vessels of ours should arrive here within 20 days after my Departure, you will be pleased to direct their Commanders to proceed to Gibraltar, looking into Tunis and Algiers Bays; at one of which places it is possible they may find me with the Squadron: but should any Vessels arrive after the expiration of the 20 dy^s, you will direct them to remain here until further Orders from me.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, and a copy to each of the commanders
in the squadron, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 20th July 1805

SIR, In case of seperation you are to consider Tunis Bay the Rendezvous. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

BOSTON *July 20 1805*

SIR I rec^d a letter a few days since from Lt Haraden [dated 27 May 1805] of Gun Boat N^o 8 which I immediately caused to be published, as it gives additional character to that class of vessels.

The Smacks have sailed for the Mediterranean, each one is navigated by a Master, Masters Mate, 3 Seamen, a Cook & Boy. I shall make a return of the stores on board, and transmit it to the Department as soon as I have copied it into my Books.

PS. I shall leave this for Portland tomorrow, where I hope to remain for the summer, excepting an occasional visit to Newbury Port where a bomb & Gun Vessel is building.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Saturday, 20 July 1805

[Malta] Joined this ship as Master W^m Knight from the brig *Franklin*. I B. Turner promoted to Acting Lt

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 20 July
1805

[Tunis] This morning a boat came off from shore with Consul (Doctor Davis) bro't off some sheep. We received some of them on board the *Vixen*. Blowing a gale of wind.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA[copy].]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^o 34

TUNIS July 21st 1805.—
rec^d Aug^t 3^d 1805

SIR I had the honor to receive on the 11th inst. from Capt: Decatur your polite favor of the 30th of June —

Be pleased to accept my thanks for your attention in forwarding me a transcript of the treaty with Tripoli your injunctions relative to it shall be carefully observed

Altho' the Bey declines, receiving you as one, authorized to transact affairs with him, still it is possible that the arrival of the Squadron may give an entire change to his mode of thinking be that as it may, I most earnestly solicit your presence; as your advice will ever have the greatest weight deciding my public Conduct on every occasion, *but particularly at such a moment.* —

As Captⁿ Decatur leaves this immediately, I have not time to transcribe the letters enclosed to Commodore Rodgers to whom I therefore beg leave to refer you, for the occurrences of the last Eight days. —

[NA. SDA. CD, Algiers. Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^o 2

TUNIS July 21st 1805.

SIR, I am honored with yours of the 29th ultimo, enclosing a letter for His Excellency the Bey of Tunis, which has been delivered; and for your full information, have the honor to transmit a Copy of my present dispatch to the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of State — This I had hoped to have handed you in person; but as I found there was a possibility of my missing you, my departure has been declined; and the reasons thereof stated to the Bey. —

Your early presence, is *as ever*, anxiously look'd for; Satisfied that it is the only means of bringing the Affairs, under my management, to a final conclusion — to obtain which, & fulfill the expectations of our Government, on the score of retaining the peace, none will so cheerfully co-operate with you, as myself. —

By a recurrence to Commodore Barron's letter, you will find that I was authorized, to give the Bey reason to believe the Vessels might be restored, on his making a proper application to the Commander in Chief; but as I conceived it a point, which would materially influence the final result of our negotiations here, it was thought important, rather to destroy such a hope, *even at the risk of a war*; than by exciting it, to lay the foundation for extravagant pretensions — In the letter you honor'd me with on the 11th ultimo, you only observe, that your conduct, would be agreeable to the assurances Commodore Barron had given me; It was therefore most natural for me to ask an explicit answer, as I shall ever avoid committing myself with my Government, particularly on a point so wholly dependant on yourself. —

I have also the honor to enclose you a Copy of the Bey's letter, to His Excellency the President of the United States; the contents of which, as well as my letter to the Depart^t of State, you will have the goodness to communicate to Col Lear; not having time to make another Copy —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May – Oct 1805.]

To Midshipman John E. Sherwood, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution MALTA 21st July 1805

SIR, You are directed to take charge of the Tunetian Xebecque & her two Prizes sent into this Port by the U States Ship *Constitution*; Midshipman Reed now in charge of them is to join the *Constellation* in your place, you are therefore desired to give him the necessary receipts, after which you will be held responsible for every article belonging to them —

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

To Midshipman Oliver Hazard Perry, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from
 Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. MALTA 21 July [1805]

SIR You are hereby directed to join the U. States Schooner *Nautilus*, as her
 first Lieutenant, & report your self to her commanding Officer Capt. John H. Dent.

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent,
 Malta

MALTA 22 July 1805

SIR In Conformity with your orders of yesterdays date I have to inform you
 that thier exists in Store the following Public Provisions. —

- 660 Barrels of Beef and Pork
 - 1000 Bags of Malta Biscuit Containing about 120,000 pounds Weight
 - 26 Casks & Butts of Bread, old
 - 3 Tierces Rice
 - 3 Kegs of Butter
 - 6 barrels of Beans
 - 3 barrels of Flour
- } bad

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
 Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 22 July
 1805

[Tunis] Pleasant. Fresh breeze. At 9 o'clock the *Congress* and ourselves got
 underway, stood out of the bay. The *Congress* stood away for Malta. We stood
 off and on all night * * *

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent,
 Malta

MALTA the 23 July 1805

SIR As I expect the difficulty of obtaining money here will every day encrease
 and that I shall not be able to place the bills I now hold unless at other places, I
 beg leave to suggest the necessity, if no war takes place with Tunis, of sending
 one of the smali Vessels upon this Service immediately, the more especially as I
 have been obliged to borrow of all my friends to supply the wants of the Squadron,
 By this plan Government will be a considerable saver, as a better Exchange will be
 obtained without the expence of freight and Insurance which I should pay if the
 Cash was brought by an English Man of War Leghorn would be the best place
 to recur to, the English having no intercourse there and bills would not be so
 abundant as one may expect to find them every where else — I take the liberty
 of earnestly recommending this business to your attention, and if no other Vessel
 could be spared one of the larger Gunboats might answer the purpose —

[LC. JRP, Vol 2, Series Two, May-Oct 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
 commanding, Tuesday, 23 July 1805

[Malta] At 5 [A. M.] weigh,d Made sail and stood out of the harbour All the
 Squadron in company Meridian light airs and pleasant Weather.

[USNA.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT. U: S. 25 July 1805.

As the Navy Agent at Syracuse receives no compensation for his trouble in receiving and discharging the Stores and provisions sent to him from the U — States for the use of our Squadron, and as the Articles purchased by him for us are not to a great amount, and as the circumstances attending his agency are somewhat peculiar, I am willing that a Commission of 5 per Cent be allowed to him on all purchases made by him for the use of the Squadron. You will therefore allow him 5 per Cent on the amount of purchases made by him as Navy Agent.

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SYRACUSE 26th July 1805

DEAR SIR, Captain Decatur arrived here last Evening and leaves this morning, will touch at Malta, but not go on shore, as he apprehends difficulty in landing my Horses. —

I have finally concluded to take passage in a Merchantman which leaves this in six days, and flatter myself with the pleasure of going down the Mediteranian with you. Intend to get into a Yankee at Gibraltar if possible and steer strait home. — You will have no war with Tunis — That Bey finds a better Account in stealing Sheep, than in hunting Tigers. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 26 July 1805

Light winds. Saw 2 sail ahead. Made sail and came within gun shot. Found them to be a Polacri Brig and gun boat. They immediately on seeing our guns hauled their wind. We fired a shot athwart her bows. She did not regard that. We gave her another between the two. She paid little attention. We gave her a third just under her stern. She immediately kept away for us. We boarded her, also the gun boat. Found them to be Tunisians with passports from Consul Davis. Saw another sail to windward, made sail and stood for her — did not speak her.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *President*

Bay of Gibtaltar 27th July 1805

MY DEAR SIR We left Malta on the 13th, and have this moment anchored in this Bay. I wrote to you from Malta and have now no news to inform you of. Com. Barron is something better and I hope in a fair way to recover his health.

Your servant has got what I hope his master will steer clear of among the fair sex; however this will not depreciate him, as there is some allowance to be made for a close confinement of 19 months.

I have to accuse you, my friend, for not making me your confident, and telling me whom your fair one was, for then, on my arrival in America I could have visited her and gave you information respecting her tender heart; now I shall have to find her out by magic: but do not be jealous of my intention, * * *

After my arrival in America I shall give you full details of the Navy, and of all other matter (in my power) which may be interesting to you. Let me hear from you as often as opportunities will admit.

Believe me, Dr Porter, to be with sincere regard, and honor, glory, and happiness to attend you,

* * * * *

[NYHS. Naval History, Sec.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 July 1805

[Note.—This log is written from the viewpoint of a Sailing Master and contains minute details of the handling of the sails, care of the rigging and all subjects pertaining to the navigation of a sailing vessel.]

This Day at 4 PM the U. S. Brig *Hornet* was Launched from Mr Prices Yard [At Baltimore, Md.], draft of Water forward Seven feet Six inches Aft ten feet 6 inches — Moored the Brig along Side of the Wharf — Officers attached to the Brig as follows — Isaac Chauncey Esqr Commander, James Leonard 1st Lieut Charles F Grandison Master Lawrence Keene Midshipman, Thomas Warrell do, Samuel Renshaw do, Peter Penny do, John Nicholson do, Mr Johnson Boatswain Mr Green Purser —

[NA. NDA. Original, 1805–1810.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 28 July 1805

5½ Saluted Admiral Bickerton with 15 Guns as we passed him which he returned with 13 —

6 Came to anchor in 13 fathoms in the Harbour of Gibraltar —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

Copy

MESSINA 29, July 1805.

SIR On the 15th of this month arrived in this Port the Gunboat N^o 2 which had lost convoy about ten days before and was pick'd up or rather taken in tow by an Imp^l vessel about fifty Leagues East of Malta with two men on board in great distress agreeable to the deposition of Matteo Mievith[?] the Master which was also confirmed by the men found in her The Imp^l vessels last departure being Constantinople subjects the Gun boat according to the regulations of the Health Office here to forty days quarantine consequently I could not go on board or take any Inventory of the vessel. About two days afterwards the men went in a small boat which I had procured them (in order to enable them to get their provisions on board) along side H. B. M. Ship *Euridice* Cap. W Hoste and one of them remained on board whether he offerd his services or was detained or what could induce them to go from their own vessel along side the Frigate which was also in quarantine I know not, but having demanded the men both t[h]rough the means of Mr Bameester the British Consul and direct to Cap Hoste he was refused alledging that he was an Irish man. Two or three days afterwards I was informed that some Greeks also in quarantine had been on board and that they had purchased some thing from the man but of this I have not been able to get any positive proof Not knowing what might happen next if the vessel remained in that state I have come to the resolution to Ship three Sailors here and have given the command of her to Luigi Autore a native of this Place and a Pilot who has often been in the Service of the United States and who I believe has always conducted himself well. I have given him a certificate authenticated by the Governor of this City, and the French & British Consuls, which I hope will be sufficient to protect the vessel as far as Syracuse I have agreed to allow him one Dollar per day, and that the three men shall be paid the same as able seamen in the Service of the U. S. for the 24 of this month to the time that they can be returned to this Place

I have warnmed Autore not to put any of the Ships in Quarantine by going on board before he gives an account of the circumstance of the vessel having communicated with Several Ships here not admitted to Pratique

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA the 29 July 1805

SIR I have been honored with Your three letters of the 19. 23 & 26 July. to the contents of which I have paid attention The Turks have been put on board

the Tunisian Prizes with some others waiting a passage to Egypt, These the Commodore directed me to allow One Shilling a day to and I have taken upon myself in consequence of your recommendation to extend the same support to those. Your letters for Capt^r Hull arrived too late, but he will no doubt be shortly here when they shall be delivered him, that for Capt^r Decatur is in his possession he left us yesterday Morning for Tunis.

I hand you on the other side a Note of the produce of your Draft which could not be negotiated either here or at Naples, the balance in my favor stands charged to your debit in Account. in Doll^r 105½

I shall be exceedingly happy to see you here

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 317.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS July 29th 1805 MONDAY NIGHT

SIR you will have the goodness to inform me whether you have any communications that require my immediate presence on board, as no change has taken place, since the Frigate *Congress* left this Bay — and I presume will not until the arrival of the Squadron, of which I should be happy to learn something — you know the formalities which must be observed before I can have the pleasure of seeing you in person.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 July 1805

[Harbor of Gibraltar] The U S Bomb Ketch, *Vengeance* — Lewis arrived from Boston

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 July 1805

Excessive hot and calm. At 3 o'clock chased a ship until we came within gun shot. We fired two guns at her and she hove to, but being so near on shore, we left to steer into Tunis again, which place she had left the same day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Constellation, TUNIS BAY.
July 30th 1805

SIR I arrived at the Goleta this morning at day break, and at Merredian received the Enclosed from Mr Davis, which is all the information I have able to collect, Except, that the *Congress* and *Vixen* left his place Eleven days Since — I informed Mr Davis of your coming and requested he would be off in the Morning, he will probably wish a boat to attend him

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 30 July 1805

Tunis Bay. This morning at 8 o'clock saw a sail. We gave chase and came up with her at 10 o'clock. We cleared away to quarters but finding she was not a match for us we sent our boat on board and she proved to be a Tunisian, with a passport from the American Consul in Tunis. She mounted 6 guns and 60 men. We let her proceed about her business. At 1 o'clock P. M. we saw a number of sail in the offing, some of them very large, at 4 o'clock spoke the first one which was the *Constitution*, Commodore Ro[d]gers and the squadron consisting of sixteen

sail. We then stood in for Tunis. The fleet now consisted of the *Constitution*, *Constellation*, *Essex*, *John Adams*, Brigs *Syren*, *Vixen*, *Franklin*, Schooners *Nautilus*, *Enterprise*, Sloop *Hornet* and 8 gun boats, making in the whole eighteen sail. Lay to in the Bay all night.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

NAV DEPT. 31 July 1805

As soon as the Frigate *Adams* shall be prepared, you will weigh Anchor & proceed to sea, & use all practicable vigilance to carry into execution the following instructions.

I. The Coast between the river St Mary's & St George's Bank and to the distance of the Gulf Stream you will consider as your cruising range or station.

II. Within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, i. e. within a marine league of the margin of our Coast, you will protect all vessels whatever, as well foreign as American, against the aggressions of the armed vessels publick or private of any nation whatever; and you will repress all infractions of law which may be therein attempted by any such armed vessels. —

III. Any private armed vessel without a regular Commission that you may find within or beyond our jurisdictional limits cruising to the annoyance of the commerce of the United States, you will bring or send into some port of the United States for examination & trial.

IV. If the Master of any private armed vessel cruising against the commerce of the United States, will not when requested produce to you his Commission, or if when produced there shall, from the Appearance of the Commission itself, or from the Conduct of the Master, be sufficient ground to suspect its genuiness or validity, you will in every such case, bring or send her and her Officers and crew into some port of the U. States for examination and trial. —

V. Every American Vessel taken within our jurisdictional limits, you will retake & release in whatever place you may find her; and every American vessel taken either within or beyond our jurisdiction by a private armed vessel without a regular Commission, you will retake & release.

VI. Whenever you find an American Vessel that has been captured by a private armed vessel, enquire and ascertain whether the captors are taking her to any port in St Domingo not possessed by the French, or to any other place where it is notorious there cannot be a regular trial. Also enquire and ascertain whether the Captors have plundered the Vessel, or have separated the Master from the vessel, or have destroyed or suppressed all or any of the papers of the Vessel. you will in either of these cases release the American Vessel. —

VII. Publick vessels of war of every nation you are to respect, unless you should find them violating our territorial jurisdiction. —

VIII. You are not to extend your protection, unless within the jurisdiction of the United States, to any foreign vessels whatever, nor to any American vessels that may be engaged in a contraband Trade. —

The Brig *Hornet* Captain Chauncey will be put to Sea as soon as she can be prepared. Cap^t Chauncey will be ordered to place himself under your command.

Whatever additional instruction may hereafter be deemed necessary, will be deposited for you with the Navy Agents at New York & Charleston S. C. You will therefore occasionally touch at those ports for such information.

Write to me by every opportunity that may occur. Keep a regular journal of all your proceedings of which you will transmit me a Copy.

[Similar Instructions were sent to Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, 23 September 1805 and Lieutenant James Biddle of Gunboat No. 1, 11 October 1805.]

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 31 July 1805

[Tunis] Pleasant. This day formed a line in two Divisions Capt. Smith had charge of the first and Capt Coxe the second division. Capt. Smith formed on the starboard of the Commodore and Capt. Coxe on the larboard side. The frigates at proper distance formed their line in center. Thus we sailed into the harbor and came to anchor at 2 o'clock P. M. Our line being thus formed stretched athwart

the harbour from one end to the other. The *Nautilus* was sent in to fire a gun and hoist a flag of truce, which she did and lay off and on waiting for the American Consul to come off.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[About 1 August 1805]

Conversation between the Bey of Tunis and George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires,
Tunis

"Your commodore's letter ought not to be viewed in any other light than a declaration of war; and I certainly should have acted agreeable to such an impression, had not your master assured me that the hasty and rash acts of an individual, which tend to produce such an event, would never be countenanced by him. Ask any of the Christian consuls in this regency if Hamouda Bashaw has ever received such an insult from their governments."

"The President of the United States must know, that my father and grand father have sat on the throne and ruled a kingdom. He shall learn from me that Hamouda is not yet dead, and every crowned head in Europe shall approve the eternal continuance of that war which you seem resolved to force me into — for I solemnly pledge myself, that if war is the result, never, while I have a soldier to fire a gun, will I accord peace. You may form some idea of my character from the difficulty you had to negotiate a peace, because you weakly permitted the Dey of Algiers to interfere. You may also learn my conduct to the Venicians, who rashly forced me into a war; and if I am doomed to engage in another, it shall be continued to the last hour of my existence. I frankly tell you, that the famine in my country has prevented my declaring war against you, in order that I might convince my subjects that their miseries should not be increased, unless I was forced thereto. Without such a motive, you certainly never would have been asked the reason why you captured my vessels; but that just motive to a protraction of our difficulties, must be sacrificed to those considerations which I owe myself and all Europe."

"You are the first power which has ever captured a Tunisian cruiser in full peace, on any pretext whatever. — You are the first that has ever offered unprovoked insults to Hamouda Bashaw, who has ruled a kingdom for twenty-seven years, and been respected by all the world, as a sovereign. If I was tamely to submit to such acts of outrage, what should I expect from nations, far more powerful than yourselves. You have seen what has been accorded me, by Spain, Sweden and Denmark, whose local situation, and maritime force must render them more formidable enemies than the United States. Abstracted from this, the measures you pursue, are such as do not permit me to enter into any negotiation. Your commodores have done me great and repeated injuries, for the last of which my political existence forces me to insist on a proper reparation."

These strong indications of hostility on the part of the Bey of Tunis, determined commodore Rodgers to pay him a visit with all his disposable force, as soon as our affairs with the Bashaw of Tripoli would permit; and immediately after the treaty was concluded, and the necessary measures for complying with the stipulations on our part were taken, he gave orders for all the vessels, not otherwise specially employed, to prepare with all practicable despatch, to proceed with him to the bay of Tunis. The frigate *Congress* and the brig *Vizen*, were immediately sent thither to watch the movements of the Bey; and on the 23d July, the frigates *Constitution*, *Constellation*, *Essex* and *John Adams*, the brig *Siren*, the schooners *Nautilus* and *Enterprize*, the sloop *Hornet*, and a number of gun boats sailed from Malta and arrived in Tunis bay, on the 31st July, and got to anchorage on the 1st August, 1805. The signal for the consul to come on board was immediately hoisted. He appeared on board on the 2d August, and gave a detail of all his conferences with the Bey. A council of war was then called by the commodore, who submitted all the information in his possession. Colonel Lear was present at this council, and it terminated in deciding, that the following letter should be addressed by the commodore to the Bey: [See letter of 2 August 1805]

[U. S. Naval Chronicle.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 1 August 1805

¼ past 1 [P. M.] shortened sail and [came] too with the larb^d bower anchor in 6 fathoms water cape Carthage bearing North distance about 2 miles the Goletta W ½ S. 5 Miles.

soon after all the squadron came to anchor [Tunis Bay] — at sunset sent down top G^t and royal yards.

$\frac{1}{4}$ past 11 [A. M.] the *Congress* came to anchor.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 1 August 1805

[Gibraltar] Pleasant Weather. The U. S. Ketch *Spitfire* arrived.
35 Men Sick

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 1 August 1805

Tunis Harbour. This day blows very fresh. The Consul came off at 10 o'clock. At 12 arrived the U. S. Frigate *Congress*. The consul returned the same evening.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 2^d Aug^t 1805.

I have heard with great concern indeed of your extreme indisposition. It has continued so long that I fear the climate is unfriendly to you, and that you will not recover your health while you remain where are. — Altho under these imperious circumstances, I feel that you cannot obtain your own consent to ask permission to leave your Ship. — difficult indeed must it be for a military gentleman, ambitious of glory, to transfer to another the accomplishment of a projected enterprize which promises a rich harvest of fame. You will not ask permission because you cannot divest yourself of hopes that you will recover your health, and achieve the enterprize in view — & probably because you fear that asking permission might excite impressions unworthy of you. These hopes and these fears are natural to every Gentleman (similarly circumstanced) tenacious of reputation. —

I must prescribe for you, and advise you if you should still continue unwell, either to return to America, or go to some healthful place on the Continent of Europe, in search of Health. Your character cannot suffer by such a measure, although you may lose an opportunity of acquiring additional reputation. Consider this letter, not as conveying an order, but advice and permission to pursue it. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

[2 August 1805]

To the Bey of Tunis from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Tunis Bay

To Hamuda Bassa, the Most Illustrious and Most Magnificent Prince, the Bey of Tunis the abode of Happiness —

On my departure from the United States, I was honor'd by the President with a letter for Your Excellency; of which I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy.

I shou'd before this have had the honor of presenting myself to your Excellency, for the purpose of fulfilling the Presidents wishes express'd in his letter, had I not been informed by George Davis Esqr. the Chargé d'Affairs of the U. States at your Court, that your Excellency wou'd not receive me, or any other person but M^r Davis, as authorized to transact any Affairs relating to the U. States in your Regency. —

In consequence of this declaration I shall decline presenting myself to your Excellency, unless your resolution shou'd be revoked; as I cannot appear in any other character than that Assign'd to me by the President of the U. States

I pray your Excellency to accept the Assurances of my high respect & Consideration —

On board the U. S. Frigate *Constitution* Tunis Bay Aug^t 2nd 1805

[NA. SDA. CD, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806-Sept. 1807.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 2, 1805
@ 8 oClock AM.

SIR Yesterday about an hour after you left the *Constitution*, I had the honor of receiving from the hands of Captⁿ Decatur your favor of the 21st Ult^o with a Copy of your statement to the Honbl^e Secretary of State detailing to him your conferences with his Excellency the Bey of Tunis of the 12th—13th—14th & 16th Ultimo on the subject of the Tunetian xebecque & her two prizes, sent into Malta by the U. States Frigate *Constitution*, for a violation of the Blockade of Tripoli—after perusing them with equal attention & concern, as also after the most mature & deliberate reflection, I feel that our situation with this Regency is such as to have authorized and determined me to announce to His Excellency the Bey the resolution contained in the enclosed letter & which I flatter myself you will perceive the propriety of his receiving immediately — I am sensible of the consequences which may ensue to our Country by this determination, but I feel sensible at the same time that its effect cant possibly place us in a worse situation than we now stand; and I have thus acted after I could devise no alternative between it, & Ignominiously making sacrifices which would irretrievably brand our common Country with disgrace and myself with more than equal reproach. If the Bey thinks proper to revoke the declaration he has made you I should yet be happy to see our differences terminated in Peace, yet I will not suffer one hour to pass over the 36th from date of this letter before I will commence offensive and defensive operations against his Regency: without I have the most unequivocal assurances from him that he does not intend War. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[Enclosure]

To the Bey of Tunis from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution* TUNIS BAY
Aug^t 2^d 8 oClock AM. 1805

To the Most Illustrious & most magnificent
PRINCE THE BEY OF TUNIS,
the abode of happiness. —

SIR, It is with equal pain and astonishment that I was yesterday made acquainted by George Davis Esqr Charge des Affaires to your Court; with your declarations, wherein you informed him that my appearance here with the Squadron under my command, would not only be blocking up every avenue to a reconciliation but would determine an immediate declaration of War on your part — If this be the case, those explanations which brought me here, and which I had hoped would reestablish a good understanding between your Excellency and the Government of my Country, are unnecessary, as it now only rests for me in justification of my conduct, to request that your Excellency will have the goodness to inform me whether there has been any mistake in the application of your assertions tending to a declaration of War with the U. States, as your Excellency will without doubt see the propriety as also the necessity on my part of commencing both defensive and offensive operations against your regency in the course of 36 hours, should I not hear from you on this important & equally (to me) painful subject.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To John Beekman, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT Aug^t 2^d 1805

We want for the Brig *Hornet* one large Cutter, with a well in her Centre 28 feet long 7½ feet Broad and 3½ feet deep — Mr Walter Michel having been in the habit of building Boats of this Description, and being recommended by Cap^t Chauncey your employing him to make this Cutter will be agreeable to me. We also want a small cutter of the same Dimensions as the one Built by Mr George Buckmaster for the *John Adams*, excepting as to length, to which 2 feet must be added — It will be agreeable to me that Mr Buckmaster should Build this small cutter —

You will have both of these Cutters Built as early as may be practicable — Cap^t Chauncey will call for them and you will at the same time deliver to him the new 14 inch cable landed by him from the *John Adams* if it should still be in your Possession —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

[2 August 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Reeves Spalding

SIR I take the liberty to inform you that on the 12th of July last I at Public Sale purchased the Brig *Transfer* (late *Scourge*) and her Spars and two pieces of old Cables and two old Anchors one of them unfit for use. I gave the sum of five Hundred and Ninety Six dollars. her Guns was also sold to another person for one hundred and fifty doll^s But her Sails, Riggin Blocks and Sundry other Articles are taken from her and put into the Naval Stores at Gosport. they are too much wore and too old to go on board any Ship of War and if they was not it would Cost half their Value to have them Alter'd for any other Vessel. their being fitted for my Vessel makes me wish to purchase them at a fair valuation, for if they Remain six months in Store they will not sell for half so much as they now will. * * *

George Town Aug^t 2. 1805 —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1805.]

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

NAV DEP^t 2^d Aug^t 1805

I have this day received from Cap^t Bainbridge a letter enclosing a Statement of that part of the Crew of the late frigate *Philadelphia* which have turned Turks and also of those that have died which you will find in the following list Viz

Thomas Prince	Ordy Seaman	} Turned Turk, 5.
John Wilson	Quarter master	
Peter West	Carp ^t Crew	
Thomas Smith 1 st ,	Seaman	
Louis Hickson	Landsman	
John Mc ^o Donald 1 st ,	Seaman	} Dead, 5.
John Morrison	Seaman	
Edw ^d Gorman	Ord ^y Seaman	
John Hilliard	Ord ^y Seaman	
Ja ^s Anderson 1 st ,	Ordinary Seaman	
Jacob Dowerdisher	Seaman	

10.

All payments upon Powers of attorney granted by these men must cease and Govern yourself accordingly.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 2 August 1805

[Gibraltar] 1/2 past 9. A M Weighed and stood out of the Bay.
Ships draught of Water aft 21 F. 6 in. forward 21 feet —
34 Men Sick —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

(Copy)

TUNIS August 3^d 1805
Saturday Morning 5 oClock

SIR, The Letter which you honored me with, yesterday enclosing a Communication for His Excellency the Bey of Tunis was not received until one oClock P. M.; it will be delivered at ten this morning — no public affairs are trans-

acted after one o'clock, until which time I shall certainly engross all of his attention; and as you have written in English, a translation cannot be made until Sunday morning; so that it is impossible to receive an answer, within the prescribed time, and probably not sooner than Monday or Tuesday —

As you have informed me, as well as His Excellency the Bey, that you will commence *Offensive & defensive operations* in 36 hours from the date of your letter if an answer is not received; I send you this express merely to learn whether you mean to give a *sufficient time* for the Bey to answer you, & solicit you to send the bearer as speedily as possible with your reply, which I expect will find me at the palace. —

From the conversation which took place when I had the honor of seeing you on board the Frigate, I could not have expected such a communication — It either plunges us instantly into a War, or removes all hopes of accommodation for some time. —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from George Davis
U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS August 3^d 1805

Saturday Afternoon 2, O'Clock

(Copy)

SIR, I had the honor to address you this morning relative to the expected answer from His Excellency the Bey of Tunis, and stated to you the impossibility of receiving it in the limited time — Was at the Palace early this morning & had a long conversation with the Sapatapa; at 10 the usual hour of the Beys leaving the Hall of Justice, to give audience to foreign Consuls, I was admitted; and informed his Excellency that I had a Letter from the Commodore, which was handed him — he replied, that he did not read English, & as none of his Christian Secretaries understood the language, beg'd I would communicate its contents, which was done —

(Bey) "The Commodore stipulates 36 hours for my answer; if he will have it in the Turkish or Moorish languages, it shall be given immediately; but there is no Christian Clerk at this time to write him — I however will give you my answer *by word of mouth*, & beg you to communicate it." —

"My conduct shall be guided wholly by the letter and Spirit of the Treaty; and I have already taken the measures which it points out, to wit, a proper Representation to the President of the United States for redress of grievances; until an answer is received from *him* I shall strictly maintain the Peace which exists between us; but if your Commodore attacks or detains any of my Vessels, Cruisers, or Merchantment, or fires a single Gun with a hostile intention, that instant your flag shall be hauled down; I will hold no converse with him, either relative to peace, or War, change of Treaties, or any other public concern; excepting on the subject of the Captured Vessels — *no hostile act shall be commenced by me*: his Boats may pass freely and without any kind of interruption — It therefore rests with him to respect the Treaty made by his Master or not — for altho' I am resolved not to provoke a commencement of hostilities; still I shall not shrink from it, when properly invited — I made the Treaty with the President of the United States, and not with the Commodore." —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Tunis Bay August 3^d 1805

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date, and to inform you that after perusing and duly considering its contents, I immediately made the Signal for the commanders of the respective Vessels under my Command to repair on board the *Constitution*, where a Counsel of War was held: the decision of which, has determined me to extend the time for receiving the Beys final answer to my Letter to him of yesterday, until Noon of the ensuing Tuesday corresponding with 12 O'Clock of the 6th day of the present Month. — I am very much astonished to find that you were not acquainted with my determination previous to your leaving the *Constitution*. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

TANGIER 3^d August 1805

DEAR SIR I received on the 23^d last month your favours of the 26th April and 22^d May — to the former I will not trouble you with any reply on Service — to the latter I will only beg to say that none of your Friends more sincerely regretted the cause of your seeing a necessity to yield up the Command than I did, — it is with equal satisfaction I now learn that you continue to get better. — You have my best wishes that the Air of your native clime, may perfect your recovery. —

I can scarce snatch a moment to say the disappointment I have met, in not obtaining the supplies for you I much wished, by no means proceeds from any particular regulation respecting the Ships of War of The United States, but that of a general. —

M^r Simpson joins me in every good wish and I beg you will be assured I am with every sentiment of respect and esteem

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 3 August 1805

½ Past 2. Came to Anchor in the bay of Algeiras. with the Larboard Anchor in 24 Fathoms Water —

½ Past 4 A M Weghed and sailed a Portuguese Sixty four under way at the same time —

Noon. Europa point bore E B N. ½ N. and Ceuta S E B S.

Latitude Observed 36° N.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 3 August 1805

This day a Marine was flogged through the fleet. 18 of the *Philadelphia's* crew went on board the *Syren*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

(Copy) N^o 5.

TUNIS Aug^t 4th 1805.

SIR, The letter which I shall have the honor to deliver you in person, contains the verbal answer of His Excellency the Bey of Tunis, as literally as can be translated — I have to solicit you to give me in writing your resolutions thereon, before I again leave the *Constitution*; for if the Bey's answer as detailed by me, should not prove satisfactory, I see no means on our present plan of reducing things to a happy accomodation. —

As I free myself from all responsibility; so I would not wish to obtrude an opinion; but an imperious sense of duty to my Country, & myself as its Representative supported by the Instructions of the Honorable the Secretary of State to the Consul General Lear, relative to the termination of our affairs with this Regency, urges me to recommend a suspension of any hostile operations, untill advice can be received from His Excellency the President of the U. States. — No material injury will arise from the delay — our situation will not be rendered worse; & that of the Enemies will not certainly be bettered —

If you should think proper to hold a Council of War on this subject, may I solicit the honor of being present. —

After apologizing for these remarks, I again beg leave to assure you, of the high respect, with which I have the honor to be,

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

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 4th 1805

SIR, I have recieved your two Letters of this Instant detailing to me the Beys Verbal answer to my Letter of the 2nd Instant, & giving your reasons why he has not answered me officially. —

You Sir, no doubt will agree with me in the necessity of my recieving from him *in form* an answer to so important a question, and to establish which it is at least necessary that the British & french Consuls should be present to witness the Guarantee which he gives me for a continuance of Peace — Unless he does this you are authorized and directed by me to assure him that I will most certainly dispose the Squadron under my command in a manner not only to guard against his Cruizers now at Sea doing our Commerce injury, but also prevent them from going out of his Ports until I can hear from my Government on the subject of their intentions touching the same —

P. S. I have named the British and French Consuls as the most proper Persons to be present to witness the Guarantee given you by the Bey for the maintainance of Peace; the British Consuls presence is indispensibly necessary, but should any circumstance that may arrise in your mind, induce the French Consul to decline giving his presence, I leave it to your discretion to name some other Consul in his stead. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] At 9 [A. M.] Mr Davis consul came off] from Tunis. two tunician Soldiers swam on board from Tunis

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 August 1805

½ past one as we were passing the Town of Tarifa on the Spanish Side with our colours hoisted the batteries and Gunboats commenced firing upon us. and threw about 20 Shot over us but without damage In return for this insult we hoisted the Spanish colours under ours & stood on our course without paying any further attention to them —

4 hove too in the harbor of Tangier and sent a boat on shore.

7. The boat returned, bore up, and made sail to the westward —

8 Cape Spartel bore South 5 Miles distant, from which I take my departure it lying in Lat. 35.48 N. and Longitude 5° 48' West.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 4 August 1805

Tunis Harbor. At 9 o'clock got underway and formed upon the right of the fleet. At 2 o'clock got underway and stood for Jack Island where we lay to all night in company with the *Nautilus*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Midshipman Charles Robinson, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 5. 1805

SIR You are hereby directed to take charge of the U. S. Brig *Franklin* (Transport) and give Lt George W. Reed the necessary receipts. —

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT 5 Aug^t 1805

After peace with Tripoli shall have been effected you will consider yourself authorized to have any of the vessels of the squadron, that may not otherwise be in a condition to return in safety to the United States, repaired. You will also consider yourself authorized to send home immediately such Vessels as from existing circumstances in relation to the Barbary Powers may in your judgment securely be spared, & in case the Gun Boats can at such season go to New Orleans you will order them with one of the Brigs or Schooners under the Command of a Master Commandant of distinguished merit to that place for orders.

[NDA. L.B, 1799-1807.]

[5 August 1805]

To the Bey of Tunis from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, on board
U. S. Frigate *Constitution*

(Copy)

To His Excellency HAMUDA BASSA *the Most Illustrious & Most Magnificent Prince, the Bey of Tunis, the Abode of Happiness.* —

I had the honor of addressing your Excellency two days past, & of enclosing the Copy of a letter which I bear from the President of the U. States to your Excellency, & which I have been charged to deliver with my own hand, and to make certain communications on behalf of the President to Your Excellency. —

As George Davis Esqr. our chargé d'Affairs at your Court has informed me, that on delivering & explaining said letter to your Excellency, that you refus'd to receive me as a person authorized to transact any business of my Nation with you; I find myself unable to execute the duty Assign'd me, by the President of the U. States, & which might tend to restore that harmony and good understanding, which it is desirable should exist between our Countries, and shall feel it incumbent upon me to place any evil which may result from your Excellency's refusal to communicate with me, to its proper source

U. S. F. *Constitution* Aug^t 5 1805

[NA. SDA. CD, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806-Sept. 1807.]

[5 August 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from the Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

The BASHAW BAY OF TUNIS, *the City well guarded, the Residence of Felicity* —

To Mr Tobias Lear Consul General of the U States of America, attach'd to the Regency of Algiers, and at present on board the Frigate *Constitution*, in the Roads of Golletha —

Your genteel letter of the 2^d of this Month, I received the day before yesterday, the contents of which gives me a pleasure, untill now unknown to me, that is to say the power, & Character given to you by the President, to have care of different important affairs in the Mediterranean, of which the Copy of your credentials proves to me — Not having been before informed of this your incumbance, & knowing myself, by the Grace of God, independent Lord and Sovereign of my Country, was the reason I told your Messenger I would not treat with a Consul attached to another Prince, when their existed a direct Treaty between your Government & me, & a person here that represented Your Nation, and if it was the pleasure of the President to employ another, such Commission might have been sent to the Commodore Commanding in these Seas, or send me direct a person capable of explaining and terminating every thing —

As thereby the tenor & Spirit of the Presidents letter to you, you are appointed as such to all the Powers, whose Coasts are Wet by the Mediterranean, and as I am one of those powers, I make not the least difficulty to the Contrary. I would find the greatest pleasure in conversing with you, & find means as I hope to destroy all differences and displeasures between us, assuring that you will be received by me, with all that politeness you merit, & the friendship I profess for your President for whom I have the greatest esteem —

Not knowing if the Italian language is familar to you, I beg conduct with you a person, who understands it, that I may not be under an obligation of employing a

Minister or strange Interpreter, which might be displeasing or suspicious to you —
I remain anxious to make your personal acquaintance, in the mean time I wish you all happiness

(Sign'd) HAMUDA BASSA, Bey —

DAL BARDO di TUNIS 5th Aug^t 1805 *In the Evening*

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 5th 1805

SIR, Since the Letter I wrote you yesterday I am induced after more mature reflections; in order to prevent farther prevarication, and in order that I may not be again misunderstood on any one point tending to terminate the Business which brought me here; permit me to observe to you that the Guarantee given by the Bey must be in the following form and that no longer than until the ensuing Thursday at Noon will be given him to decide, and if he does not intend War to give from under his hand, the result of his determinations, To Wit, —

WHEREAS the Commander in chief of the Squadron of the U. States of America, now laying in Tunis Bay, has been induced to believe that it was my determination to declare War against the said U. States, in consequence of one of my cruizers and her two prizes having been detained by the aforesaid Squadron in their attempting to enter Tripoli during the late Blockade of that place; or from some other cause, I do hereby solemnly declare that it is not my Intention, and that I will not commence hostilities or declare War against the said U. States so long as the Treaty existing between myself and the said United States shall be faithfully adhered to by them, and not until I shall have made an application to the Government of the U. States for redress of any injuries which I may receive or have received from the said United States and have been refused such redress. —

Captain Stephen Decatur of the U. States Navy who will hand you this is directed by me as my representative to be present at the audience which the Bey gives you for the purpose, adduced in this Letter. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[5 August 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from the Bey of Tunis

The BASHAW OF TUNIS, *the City well guarded the residence of Felicity* —

To Commodore JOHN RODGERS *Commander in chief of the U. States Naval forces in the Mediterranean, actually on board the Ship Constitution, anchored in the roads of Galetta.*

SIR, In answer to your Letter dated 2^d August which I received the day before yesterday, I declare it was never my intention to refuse seeing, or treating with you, any time you presented yourself in a friendly manner, that is with only a part of your Squadron, as I have always had the pleasure of seeing done, by Commanders sent by other powers my friends, but it is certain that I have positively declared to the person charged with the affaires of your Government residing here, that I did not know how to tolerate your presenting yourself, in a hostile and powerful manner, as you now have done with all the force under your Command, when there was no reason for so doing, except that of a friendly Treaty to be decided on, for it is by explanations & clearness of different points that the consolation of good harmony which happily subsists between your Government & me, are to exist & more and more augment; this for my part I have always maintained & will maintain according to the tenor of the stipulated & solemn Ratification of our Treaty. —

But as I am now informed that Consul Gen^l Lear is invested with the power to make with me a final Treaty, in consequence of which, I invite him to come in Person in the character which is conferred on him by the President, that he may explain to me the desires of the same —

With pleasure I declare if you find it proper to accompany him, you will be very welcome, and would give me a particular pleasure. —

In the mean time I have the pleasure of wishing you all happiness.

(Sign'd) HAMUD BASSA, *Bey*

The Court of Tunis

In the evening 5th Aug^t 1805

Translated from the Italian

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Hamet Caramanli

SYRACUSE, August 5, 1805.

EXCELLENCE: For nearly eleven years, I have been laboring under the weight of misfortune; but, notwithstanding which, my distress was never equal to that which the actual combination of circumstances has made it.

My residence was near Cairo, when there arrived in Alexandria a brig commanded by Captain Hull, in company with General Eaton, who came recommended to Mr. Briggs, His Britannic Majesty's consul, and inquired of him where I could be found. My place of abode being made known, a courier was despatched for Cairo, by order of the general, and on his arrival at Razid, a second one, which came to Cairo, directed to the house of Tursuf Bashaw, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, who received a letter in which he was requested to suffer me to pass without interruption, in order that I might co-operate with the Americans to take Tripoli. These things being communicated to me, caused me to reflect seriously, whether they could be true or not. All doubts were dissipated by General Eaton meeting in Cairo my secretary, named Mahumed Mezaluna, to whom he consigned another paper, and, in company with two Maltese, arrived at Said, my place of residence, and delivered to me a despatch, urging me to leave that place immediately, in order that we might have a meeting (as really happened) in the city of Damintur, where the general was made known to me as one who had been sent thither by your excellency for the conquest of the Kingdom of Tripoli. I engaged to go with him to Syracuse, and also to keep myself secret, from which circumstance I was necessarily compelled to abandon all I possessed, and thus lose my horses, camels, &c. Previous to my leaving Damintur, General Eaton assured me the peace would never be made, unless I was placed in my *own seat* (throne) and often swore by himself, that he would never take me from where I was for the sole purpose of making the conquest.

I did not, however, fail to suggest to the general, that in case Jussuf Bashaw should actually remain conqueror, what part he would take in my favor, as I should not be able to remain any longer in the Turkish dominions. I was answered that if the combinations of war should prove favorable to Jussuf Bashaw, a pension would be granted me, sufficient to maintain my family and suite; the people and money demanded by me, to effect this object, (for such a movement,) were ready; and that I had better expedite my secretary to Captain Hull, to inform him, that the general had come to conduct me from Upper Egypt to Syracuse, but that I could not trust myself at sea in the manner he had. My envoy having executed his commission, arrived first in Syracuse, and afterwards in Malta, in consequence of the absence of Captain Hull from the first, (place,) and whom he afterwards found in the second place, (Malta,) and executed his embassy: he was answered by the same (Hull) that every thing I could possibly want was ready, and in fact, there was sent me a vessel, laden with supplies and provisions, accompanied by the brig commanded by Captain Hull, which arrived at Bomba, delivering to the general and myself a despatch (to him directed) from the commodore, in which he renders Hull responsible for every thing I might want; I then asked for cannon, powder, and other warlike supplies, and was answered that a frigate was hourly expected, and that they would be sent to me. I afterwards left Bomba, in company with General Eaton, and we pursued our route towards Derne, arriving near it in twelve hours. Such a voyage made me extremely happy, as well as all my people, while the manner in which we were treated by the general excited universal admiration; his dignified soul (conduct) merits applause. We were scarcely on the twelfth hour of our voyage, when we saw a schooner, which brought us two pieces of cannon, and nothing more. After an attack of two hours, in which all the troops applaud and admire the courage of General Eaton, Derne was taken, (as the people of that country were much in our favor,) and in which attack the general was wounded in the hand.

After the capture of the city, we received from the chiefs of the brigands, letters offering to join us. After ten days a troop of cavalry and infantry (of the enemy) advanced; they were twice broken and put to flight by us. We now asked from the schooner, which had been sent us, people and arms, while there remained a respite and peace, and were waiting an answer respecting our demand for people and arms, in order that we might go and take Bergaza and Tripoli; in the mean time arrived a frigate which we supposed had brought us people, but she landed a Turkish ambassador from Jussuf Bashaw, who informed the general of the alliance of Jussuf Bashaw with your excellency; saying that the said Bashaw would restore my family, and that your excellency would give me, in the name of the United States, a pension. The same evening of the arrival of the frigate, the general informed me, that I must embark with with all my people; and thus was again compelled to abandon all I possessed — the general having prevented the Turkish ambassador from landing, and thus we parted for Syracuse, where we found the whole squadron.

I daily expected my family, when finally I was told that he (the Bashaw) would not let them go: having thus broken his word, I demanded of the general to be replaced in my own country, which was also denied me, saying that he had no orders to that effect from your excellency, and it is thus I find myself in this country, with the small pension of two hundred dollars per month, and on which sum I am to support myself with a number of people. Such a state of things makes me feel that the weight of misfortune has only increased, and for the first time, am completely abandoned, and by a great nation; I therefore fling myself on the mercy of your excellency, who, under the influence of just laws, will not fail to render me that justice which oppression and misfortune entitle me to.

With the hope of an early reply from your excellency, I remain, &c &c.

ACHMET BASHAW, son of Ali Bashaw, &c.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. II, 1797-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Stephen Decatur, Sr.

PHILADELPHIA August 5th 1805.

SIR With the liveliest feelings of sensibility I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th ult^o accompanied by a box containing a sword for my son, voted to him by Congress and agreeably to your request shall hand over to him the letter and the Box with its contents when I shall have the pleasure of seeing him.—

Please accept my unfeigned thanks for the congratulations you so kindly offer on this occasion and believe me to be with the greatest sincerity

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 5, 1808.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate Constitution, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 5 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] At 2 [P. M.] Consul Davis left the Ship for Tunis.
Capt Decatur went on shore at Tunis

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig Vixen, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 5 August 1805

[Tunis] We near the Islands. Capt. Coxe and Capt. Dent went on shore. When they returned we made sail and stood in. We came to anchor at 7 o'clock P. M.

[6 August] Got underway at 10 o'clock P. M.

L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[7 August 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from the Bey of Tunis

The BASHAW BEY OF TUNIS *the City Well guarded the residence of the Felicity*

TO MR TOBIAS LEAR *Consul General of the U States of America, attached to the Regency of Algiers, and at present on board the Frigate Constitution in the roads of Goletta.*

SIR, At this moment I received your second letter, of the day before Yesterday which was sent to me by a Captain of a Frigate of Your Nation, who said he had

commission to speak with me, by orders of Your Commodore, but I did not see him.

Hearing now that the above mention'd Captain in company with the messenger, George Davis has departed this morning to go onboard, I send you direct, by the hands of Davis my answer, & I include you a Copy of what I wrote to you the day before yesterday, repeating again as you are authorized by the President, I am entirely disposed to hear from You an explanation of Your Wishes, and in consequence expect you with pleasure, & repeat I wish to speak with you.

Be so good make my compliments to Commodore Rodgers & inform him that I also wrote to him the day before yesterday, & have no doubt but that the Messenger has consign'd to him my Answer.

I salute you and wish you all good

(Sign'd) HAMUDA BASSA — Bey —

DAL BARDO DI TUNIS

7th Aug^t 1805. 9 o'Clock A.M.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain William Hannover, American ship *Raleigh*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 7 August 1805. —

CAPT As soon as you are ready for sea you will weigh anchor and proceed to Algiers without unnecessarily touching at any other place. On your arrival at Algiers you will wait on Consul Lear to whose order, you are to deliver the public property committed to your care. On your delivering it, you will take a receipt therefor, stating that it has been received in good order.

I enclose passports for the President of the United States, and from the British & French Ministers. —

Mr Wingate will give you directions respecting the payment of freight.

I have only to add that it is expected you will sail as quickly as possible and proceed on your voyage with all practicable expedition.

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

[7 August 1805]

Notice issued by Sailing Master Benjamin C. Prince, U. S. Navy

August 7 Long 48.30 W Lat 43.54 N

U States Sloop *Traveller* Benj C. Prince

all well out 16 Day expearence very bad Weather lost sight of the Sloop *Ranger* Lat^d 43.54 North Long^d 55.35 West left the Grand Bank 4 A. M. morning. Wind continually from the Eastward.

BENJ C. PRINCE

Commander of U States Sloop *Traveller*

to be put in the paper in the First Port. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 7 August 1805

[Tunis] We were near the westernmost Island. A number of officers went on shore and shot several seals and fowls and then set the Island on fire and came off. We then stood in and came to anchor at 3 o'clock P. M. Fitz H. Babbit went on board the Frigate *Essex*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[8 August 1805]

To the Bey of Tunis from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Tunis Bay

(Copy)

To His Excellency HAMUDA BASSA, the Most Illustrious and Most Magnificent Prince, the Bey of Tunis, the Abode of Happiness. —

I had the honor last evening to receive your Excellency's letters of the 5th & 7th of the present month in answer to mine of the 2^d and 5th of the same.

In consequence on the information which I received, both before and since my arrival in this Bay, that your Excellency wou'd not receive me, or have any communication with me on the Affairs of My Nation, I have not had it in my power, to say or do any thing, which might have had a tendency to restore harmony and a good understanding between our Nations. — And the repeated threats of your Excellency to make war upon the U. States, has obliged the Commander of the American Squadron in this Sea, to place himself in a situation to guard against that evil as much as possible. — In this state of things, it becomes necessary for him to be assured, in the most unequivocal manner, that these threats of your Excellency will not be carried into effect, while the Treaty between our Nations remains unbroken on our part, and not untill you may have been refused redress for any injuries, in the way pointed out in this Instrument. —

I am apprehensive that your Excellency has been impress'd with a belief that the Commodore came with his Squadron to this Bay, with a view to provoke or commence hostilities against your Regency. This I can assure you was very far from being the case. He had no other view than to see all little matters of difference, which then existed amicably adjusted, and he cou'd not conceive, that the appearance of his Squadron, which was passing down this Sea, cou'd be construed into an act of hostility. Your Excellency may then judge of his surprize, when he found our Country threatend with immediate war, for an Act which could in no wise be considered as hostile; and it at once became his duty to take such Measures as wou'd avert from or lessen the evil to his Country; and to persist in those Measures, until he should have such unequivocal evidence of the relinquishment of hostile intentions on the part of your Excellency as wou'd fully justify to his Government & to the World, his withdrawing his forces

This Assurance he has requested, & still requests our charge d'affairs to obtain from your Excellency in a Manner stated to him, and until it is accorded in due form, we must consider every avenue closed which wou'd admit of a fair & friendly discussion of any points of difference between our Nations — And I cannot possibly have the honor of presenting myself before your Excellency, while we are without any security for the Continuance of Peace from day to day. —

The Interest, the Policy, & the Principles of the Government of the U. States of America, lead us to wish to be at peace will all Nations; and knowing that the only certain mode of securing that blessing, as far as it is practicable, is to maintain & secure our own National rights, & repel in a proper manner, any insult, or indignity offer'd to our Nation; While we at the same time, respect the rights of other Nations and inviolably adhere to the letter & Spirit of our Treaties, & to all public engagements, — We shall always be extremely cautious of giving just cause of complaint against us, or when an injury may have been done, to grant immediate redress for the same. When the application is made in the form prescribed in Treaties; or in such a way as is usual between Nations in a State of Amity. — I am fully persuaded that your Excellency, desirous of preserving the peace now existing between our Nations, will not hesitate to give the evidence requested of your pacific intentions, without which it is impossible to enter into a discussion on any points, to restore and strengthen that friendship which we so earnestly wish may continue to bind us to each other. —

ONBOARD THE U. STATES F^t *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 8th 1805

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
TUNIS BAY August 8th 1805

SIR, As I have not recieved that satisfaction from His Excellency the Bey of Tunis which the nature of our affairs required, I now am induced to desire that in case he does not give you the Guarantee by Tomorrow at Noon which you have been directed to demand, that you inform that, no farther advances will be made by me, and that in consequence of his refusal you are directed to repair on board the Squadron tomorrow by 4 O'Clock P. M. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 8th 1805

SIR You are hereby arrested by me for quarreling with Capt^r Thomas Robinson, commander of the U. States Schooner *Enterprize*, on the quarter Deck of this Ship on the Night of the 6th Instant.

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 8 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] Cap^t Decator returned from Tunis accompanied by Doct^r Davis At 8 [A. M.] sent up top G^t Yards At 10 Consul Davis left the Ship for Tunis

[USNA.]

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

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy
of the United States

AT SEA. MEDITERRANEAN
August 9th 1805

SIR I have now the honor herewith to forward copies of the Correspondences promised in my letter of 6th ultimo. a View of the Transactions and the circumstances in which these correspondences Originated give rise to some Remarks and observations which I shall submit with candor and Frankness.

When it was Determined by Commodore Barron to co-operate with Hamet Bashaw though the Commodore then expressed his Doubts Concerning an implied Discretion in your instructions for Applications of supplies to this object an Idea was suggested of Making this co-operation an instrument only to the attainment of Peace with the Reigning Bashaw of Tripoli Nothing was then talked of but Chastisement the examples of Commodore Preble then recent and conspicuous inspired the Relieving Squadron with an ambition and a confidence equalled only By their patriotism, insomuch that it seemed to be Regretted the space of a Winter must intervene before they could be Brought to the theatre of action Peace was avowedly an object secondary to national honor and individual applause Of course every Measure was adopted and every mean embrace^d which seemed to favor those primary objects and the Earliest Occasion of the ensuing season was to give an Imposing lesson to the furtive Pride of Barbary —

With these impressions Commodore Preble returned home under Engagements with his successor to give his influence with the Government for hastening forward such additional aids as the Expedition would require and with the same impressions I was sent to Egypt, with entire discretion of using means to Bring Hamet Bashaw on the Rear of the enemy Commodore Preble executed his commission with the exactness and dispatch which mark his character and I have the consciousness of not having been indolent in my endeavours to acquit myself of the trust confided to Me, both from one Quarter — and the other measures succeeded beyond the calculation of the most sanguine expectation and never did a season For decisive operations open with more flattering prospects of Success than this in which it has been determined that a flag of truce instead of our squadron should be Displayed to the enemys view the Result is well Known but it is so foreign to what we calculated Here and to what it is believed was expected by the Government and People of the United States that apologies are sought to parry the censure and do away the Disappointment to which this Result cannot but give Birth. Among [these subterfuges I am charged of having gone] too far of having exceeded the intentions of Government and of having shaped to myself projects the end of which could not be foreseen if finding out the object of my research and moving understandingly with him against the enemy be to exceed the intentions of Government I may have gone to far admitting this I Have not penetration enough to comprehend how it could Have obstructed offensive operators in other Quarters as As to projects none were new shaped on my part after I left head Quarters but at what period the project took Shape of resting the whole expectations of our country on the Instrumentality of the hapless Hamet Bashaw for the attainment of Peace I know not presume however it was not till Commodore Barron [d]espairs of recovering his health in season for activity and not until a man who had no authorized agency in the war had intruded himself in To his confidence and gained

an ascendancy over his resolutions the line of conduct pursued at head Quarters and the communications from that Quarter to the coast establish the fact that such a project had Superceded our Original plans and the event proves it to have been Carried into effect in the Commodores letter to Hamet Bashaw Dated Malta 21st March he expresses him Self with great satisfaction I have received from Mr Eaton the Intelligence of your Junction with him and of the Measures you had adopted to commence your March Towards derne no sooner did I receive this intelligence than I Made every exertion to collect the Succours requierd in your Letter Here is not only an explicit and clear Sanction to all we had done but also an unequivocal as Rance [assurance] of Dispositions Made on the part of the Commodore to Furnish the Succours requierd by Hamet Bashaws letter for prosecuting a plan of co-operation but these Succours were what the Bashaw had always Requierd if therefore I should from any inducement have carried a different language to him How Justly might he have suspected me of a disposition to raise impediments to his progress and more especially as the whole tenor of the Commodores letter goes to encourage his expectations if the Commodore Requires me To Become the interpreter of this letter how Inconsistent nay how treacherous would he make himself And me appear By Translating also anoth[er] from his own hand clearly expressing his real intentions to be only to lead the Bashaw forward as an instrument I could not but hope that Returning Strength or some candid adviser would restore the Commodore to Resolutions more worthy of his own and the Dignity of his country on the Day next Succeeding the Date of this letter from the Same place the Commodore writes me I cannot but applaud the energy and perseverance that has Characterized your progress thro a series of Perplexing and Discouraging difficulties to the attainment of the object of your Research and attainment which I am disposed to Consider as a fair presage to Future Success. Success in what the co-operation in what Manner this is Explained by the Commodores Reiterated Resolution to withhold his sanction from any Specific or Definite engagement with Hamet Bashaw and by his unqualified confession of our views in favoring the cause of the exiled Prince as an instrument only to the attainment of an object that this object is a Separate Peace with his rival and that this object obtained we would withdraw from him our Succour Struck himself with the Discouraging and dishonorab^{le} Conditions here imposed of what he calls a co-operation he adds by way of Injunction you will not however conclude that these Considerations important and Necessary as they are ought to induce us at once to abandon the benefits which the Measures you have adopted Seem to promise — Benefits were already Anticipated from the Measures we had thus far pursued and the plain Construction of this and the following periods of the same letter enjoins it on me to persevere in those measures and by way of Encouragement the Commodore pledges himself to give us the most active and Vigorous Support from his squadron So Soon as the Season and arrangements would permit him to appear in force before the enemys Walls — and in Case of our Successful Progress to give the Bashaw Evey Support by a systematic union of operations, so as to enable him to come on the Rear of the enemy, * * *

We did persevere and our Success considering the obstacles we had to encounter and the Means afforded to overcome them exceeded our Calculations what then became of the Most active and Vigorous Support of the Squadron and Systematic union of operations the instant the Effect of our Successes Discovered itself through the alarmed Solitude of the enemy a messenger of Peace is sent to Meet the overtures of the Panic Struck Joseph Bashaw and to bid him be under no apprehensions while our To Credulous ally is sacrificed to a Policy at the Recollection of which honor Recoils and humanity Bleeds I am Says the Commodore unwell to write with my own Hand it was Needless for him to add this it was easily perceivable by the Drift and Composition of the communication, there is no Feature of Barrons manly soul to be traced In it. it is the Work of a Machiavelian Commissioner into whose influence the Commodore had yielded his Mind through the infirmity of Bodily Weakness it is a well Known fact that at this period he had been Nearly six Months unable to remain on Shipboard and so Debilitated by a Painful and wasting Illness that he scarcely retained the remembrance of Occurrences from day to day this Commissioner in order to take advantage of that Circumstance, [affected to be averse to peace, and an advocate] for exemplary Measures the Sequel will show a Specimen of his Sincerity it is only proper to observe here that tho the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy left an entire discretion in the Commodore Concerning the cooperation in View Mr Lear Confirmed him in his Doubts that the Discretion to act and to apply the Means of acting were distinct and that the Sum appropriated to this object was limited to \$20,000. Evidence Nevertheless that Government had calculated upon it on the 23rd March, the Commodore in his instructions to Captain Hull

states as you will perceive by my letter To Mr Eaton I have left the application of these Succours and Consequently the Responsibility wholly to him Which I conceive proper as well on account of his having the Chief Direction of the Land operations as that by the time You arrive on the coast he will have it in his power to form a Just Estimate of the chances of success and thence How far it is safe and expedient to pursue the object.

I revert to this Clause in the Commodore's instruction to Captin Hull to corroborate what My former Communications Stated that an understanding Subsisted Between the Commander in chief and myself that I Should go forward And exercise Discretionary Measures for bringing Hamet Bashaw forward with all his Influence in order To Intercept Supplies to the Enemy from the country and to cut off] his escape in the rear — Mr Lear has misrepresented this fact at Malta and elsewhere Though the communications which came from the Commodore by Captain Hull, and which were delivered me at Bomba were extremely discouraging, I could find nothing in them which would justify an abandonment on my part of the expedition thus far conducted, But after we had gained possession of Derne and still more so after having beaten the enemy's army in that province and opened our way to the gates of Tripoli I could not but hope the commodore would take confidence from these successful and be animated to push his operations by a systematic union. What then ought to have been my astonishment to receive, on the first of June his letter of 19th May containing the following periods.

"If the Bashaw, after having been put in possession of Derne, his former government and the district [district] in which his interest is said to be most powerful, has not in himself energy or talent and [is] so destitute of means and resources as not to be able to move on with successful progress seconded by our naval force acting on the coast he must be held unworthy of further support, and the co-operation as a measure too expensive and too little pregnant with hope and advantage to justify its further prosecution.

In Short, Sir, the matter reduces itself to this. We are ready and willing to support the Bashaw, by an union of operations on the coast so long as the war with Tripoli continues, but his exelency must be explicitly informed that our supplies of money, arms, and provisions are at an end, and that he must now depend on his own recourses and exertions.

In consequence of recent advices from Tripoli, I have thought it my duty to state to the consul General Col. Lear (now at this Place) my candid opinion that the present is a moment highly favourable to treat of peace and a communication has just been handed me from that gentleman expressing his determination to meet the overtures of the reigning Bashaw so far as to [found] on it the commencement of a negotiation and to proceed to Tripoli in the *Essex* frigate in the course of the week. From a variety concurring Circumstances the present period appears propitious to such a step."

This Letter labors ingeniously to find some pretext for deserting Hamet Bashaw, at the very moment we profit of his operations and his influence to secure peace to ourselves. — But the ingenuity of the design is not sufficient to disguise the hypocrisy of the design. We are still to amuse the exile with an idea of co-operation and union of operation on the coast at the very moment that a pending negotiation necessarily suspends all hostile operations on the part of our Commander in Chief. But this was a moment highly favorable to treat of peace. What rendered it so? at the period this candid opinion is expressed by the Commodore he had not seen Tripoli during the last eight months nor ever within gun shot, some of his frigates had not ever been nearer it than Malta; seldom if ever more than two of them cruising off] the port and generally not but one; his squadron had never been display'd to the enemys view; nor a shot exchanged with the batteries of Tripoli since commodore Preble left the coast except *en passant*: and what is a truth equally demonstrable, no visible preparation were making at head quarters for the investment the ensuing summer which could give the enemy any uneasiness. The commodore I am sensible was too much and invalid to take an active part in the expedition. But was he so destitute of energy of mind as to be incapable of directing its operations, and had he no commander in the fleet to whom he could confide the conduct of an expedition under his own direction. If destitute of these capacities himself his counsellors possessed them and it would have cost them no more exercise of mind to encourage than to derange Plans. But the theatre of the war was transferred to the eastern provinces. Why not then support us there with the means of subsistance and detachments of Marines? All that was now necessary was to support us and show himself. The idea of this step surpassing his authority is ridiculous and could not have originated with him. What! A commander in chief without authority to make discretional dispositions of his

forces and the means of subsisting them? It is objected that the services of the officers were all to be called for on board their respective ships as soon as offensive measures were entered upon. In a bombardment or a cruise marines are of little more use in a man of war than cavalry or Pioneers, and while the vessels are laying in port they are used only as badges of Rank and machines of ceremony. Why not send them where they could be useful at least till offensive measures were entered upon. Gentlemen of that Corps I am well assured actuated like their bretheren of the navy by a manly zeal to distinguish themselves, were ready to volunteer in the expedition — and it did not require a greater latitude of discretion to indulge them the permission to fight at Derne than to furlough them on parties of pleasure at Catania — and they must have subsisted cheaper on the coast than at any port in Italy. But we were compled to sacrifice forty five days at that post fixed, within an hours march of the main force of the army without the power of attacking them with any reasonable prospect of success: and only for the want of 200 Bayonets! Would such a detachment have defeated the great operations carrying on by the squadron. When peace was finally resolved upon what were the provisions made for the brave men who have fought our battles in an enemys country, and who had contributed in rendering this moment propitious to such an event — Supplies indeed are sent out for the Christians under my command but the alternative left me to perish with the mahometans under my command or desert them to their fate and abandon my post like a coward!

This is the first instance I ever heard of a religious test being required to entitle a soldier to his rations; and the only on[*e*] of an ally being devoted to destruction with so little necessity and with so much cool Blood. Is all this to be ascribed to the debilitated state of the comodores system; I am perswaded it is. And for this reason I cannot but feel the persons near him who dictated his measures as well as his stile (he says in his letter also he cannot write himself) are deeply reprehensible for adopting pacific measures so prematurely, under circumstances so favorable to coercion and on conditions so dissonant to the general tone of our Government and Country. — They ought ought at least to have suspended those measures until advises which would naturally be expected after the return and representations of comodore Preble from the head of the Department. The season for naval operations had hardly opened and the delay of two or three months could work no probable disadvantages in our affairs even should no advise have come forward. But as provisions were made at home had the subject been considered with due influence over measures, we might with great certainty have calculated on taking possession of Tripoli and of the enemys person. — Indeed I do firmly believe we might have done it with the means we did originally possess had those means been properly directed into action, and this without any considerable sacrifice on our part — Some lives might and probably would have been lost: but when a man accepts a Sword and bears on his shoulders badges of the confidence of his country he ought no longer to calculate on or dying on a feather bed. After our commissioner had arrived at Tripoli and had opened communication with Joseph Bashaw the command of the squadron being trasfered to Captain Rodgers, some disagreement occured which Broke off the intercourse. At this crisis Captain Dent arrived off Tripoli, being dispatched by the late comodore with information to the acting comodore of the reinforcement of Gunboats and bombketches having arrived in the mediteranean from the United States: and with my letter of 15th May stating our success against the enemy's army in the eastern Province. Captain Dent was also authorized to assure the comodore of my determination to hold our possession at Derne until some thing definite should be decided in our affairs. Here then was a fair apportunity for the acting comodore Rodgers to have distinguished himself; to have set an example to all tributary nations, by chastising the temerity of a Barbary pirate; and to have rendered a most important Service to his country. Why he did not profit of the occasion can only be accounted for by presuming that he was discouraged by the commissioner of Peace and by him Led under the impression that it became his duty to govern himself by the posthumous opinions of his predecessor. Knowing, as every one does the patriotism personal energy and laudable ambition of Captain Rogers it would be difficult to conceive any other reason for his not siezing so great an occasion to have done a singular honour to his flag and to have immortalized himself. I am indeed at a loss for reasons why Mr Lear abandoned these high grounds after having affected so much engagedness for for exemplary measures. But the negotiation was resumed and peace purchased! and on 6th June this commissioner states to me official information of the transaction. The Bashaw's demands "says" he were 200,000 Dollars for peace and ransom &c — which terms were at once rejected in toto — and after some discussion "he adds" I proposed that a mutual

exchange of prisoners should take place and as he had a balance of more than 200 in his power I would give him 60,000 Dollars for them; but not a cent for peace &*

On these terms [peace] was definitely concluded. But this statement adopted on its literal sence is an imposition on the understanding of the public. It is true indeed that a balance of Prisoners was in Joseph Bashaw's power But we had in our power being actualy in our possession the capital of the largest province in his Dominions containing between 12 & 15000 Souls. Could not this have been exchanged for 200 Prisoners of war Was the attempt made. It was manifest the enemy despaired of obtaining it by Force of arms, and so far from not giving a cent for peace as asserted by the commisioner — We gave a kingdom for peace. Tripoli was in our power and with no verry extrordinary effort it might have been also in our hands. The enemy felt a conviction of this and did not hesitate to acknowledge it in the presence of commisioner, and the latter has since expressed to me his own belief in the feasibility of the enterprize, but he advances as argument for concluding the peace in the manner he did and with such prospects before us that we wished to make peace with a man who would have the ability to keep it. If parricide fatracide treason perfidy to treaty already experienced and systametic piracy characteristic guarantise of good faith Mr Lear has chosen the fittest of the two brothers for his man of confidence: Their ability to keep the peace is less essential than ours to keep it, undoubtedly nothing but terror would bind either of them nor any other Barbary chief to a faith[ful] observance of treaty stipulation. Our negociation ougt however to have considered that Hammet Bashaw's was the popular cause and that this cause is fast gaining ground in Barbary — It was the cause of Liberty of freedom. He ought to have considered, that to cede the advantageous Position we held could not but make the desire of peace appear like too much of an object with us and could not But leave an impresion of weakness or want of spirit on our characters. It would be hard to suspect our commisioner of intentional fraud on the United States in his generosity with Joseph Bashaw but it is harder to reconcile his needless concessions and prodigalities to the test of patriotism. Although Mr Lear would never admit that our operations in the eastern provinces had any influence on the disposition of the enemy and although he made it a condition upon his entering upon a Negociation that the comodore should take measures to compel the evacuation of Derne yet in a paroxism of candor he expresses himself thus in his letter above quoted I found that the heroic bravery of our few countrymen at Derne and the Idea that we had a large forse and immense Supplies at that place had made a deep impresion on the Bashaw I kept up that idea and endeavoured from thence to make some arangements favourable to his brother who although not found to be the man whom many had supposed, was yet entitled to some consideration from us. But I found this was impracticable and if persisted in would drive him to Measures which might prove fatal to our country men in his power. The reasons here assigned for the deep impresion made on the Bashaw are not strictly true. It was impossible for us toally to prevent communication between the camp and the town. Is it probable that a garrison of one hundred christians on the coast left toally destitute of supplies could of itself impress such deep apprehensions? For shame let us not admit this so much the more humiliating our conditions of peace is. No it was the dread of the revolution moved by Hamet Bashaw being brought to his capital through our assistance that made the impresion on the enemy. But the apprehension insinuated by Mr Lear that endeavouring to profit of this circumstance in favour of the legitimate prince might prove fatal to our country men in his power betray ignorance puslanimity or design. Or if menances were used to impress such an apprehesion it can hardly be admitted as suficient reason for bartering the honour of our country and deserting the interest of an ally For if he had not already been made aquainted with the rhodomantade of Joseph Bashaw's character a common observance of the operations of human nature might have taught him that man seldom meditaes vengeance when dissolution glares him in the face, nor violates the rights of nature and the laws of nations when certain destruction awaits him In this case however the experiment had been fairly tried, and this Bravado's resolution put to the test by Comodore Preble. That Bashaw threatened him and swore by the solemnity of his religion to put every on[e] of our country men to death who were in tripoli if the comodore fired a shot into his batteries. Did he put the threat into execution, On the contrary when ever that determined officer approached his walls after the first

attack the terrible bashaw's first care was to provide for his own safety and he uniformly took refuge in his gardens or in his Bomb-proof and all experience has taught us that the more roughly he was handled and the nearer danger approached him the more tractable he has been rendered but if the idea of our large force and immense supplies at Derne or more honestly our transactions [with his] Brother made a deep impresion on the Bashaw as it manifestly did was this the first instance of the commisioner being apprized of it? If so he had neglected his duty for it was notorious to every other american Officer in the mediteranean and he ought to have known it and to have mad[e] an honourable use of it instead of which he proceeds. —

"I therefore engaged of course that on the conclusion of peace (for which he gave not a cent) we should withdraw all our forces from Derne and other Parts of his dominions and the Bashaw engages that if his brother withdraws himself quietly from his dominions his wife and family should be restored to him. He goes further. He realy not only negotiates Hamet Bashaw out of his own teritories but pledges the faith of the United States to carry the stipulation into execution and at the same time secretly convenes with Joseph Bashaw that the fulfillment of his engagement in this article shall never be made a subject matter of consideration. Was Mr Lear sent out to co-operate with Joseph Bashaw? Or is this a crisis in the circumstances of the United States which renders darkness and duplicity necessary to our political safety or existence? Is it possible that any thing can render it so in favour of a piratical chieftain of a barbary garrison whom one frigate and a few tenders had so often drove from his strong holds If so it ought to appear to justify our conduct to the world. Our Commissioner closes his communication to me. I pray you will accept yourself and present to Mr O'Bannon and our brave countrymen with you my sincere congratulations on an event which your and their heroic bravery has tended to render so honourable to our country. After having subscribed to a treaty the conditions of which under the then existing circumstances reflects a wound on our national dignity and after having siezed an occasion to use me as an instrument to the attainment of this aquisition as he seems to think it he evidently flatters himself he shall absord my Just sence of indignation & Chagrin in a plausible paragraph of fulsome adulation. Whatever may be considered by capasities capable of judging correctly the merit or Demerit of my conduct, I beg you will entertain a more favorable [opinion] of my pride than to suppose I ever lived a moment when I should have thought it an honour to receive a military compliment from the provisional colonel Lear.

A colonel * * *

Who never set a squadron in the field
Nor the division of a battle Knows
More than a spinster —

Of one thing I am confident — If there be any honour or advantage in the peace, a share of the merit cannot be refused to those whose exertions influenced the event — If it has been too precipitately concluded and all the advantages, not secured which sitation aforded it was not my fault. — It was my invariable opinion and I invariably endeavoured to impress it both by argument & effort that the measure ought to be delayed untill all our means of chastisement were brought to bear on the enemy But the instrument the most imposing that which the enemy greatly dreaded and on which our country had fixed its chief hope and reposed its honour never appeared in the field and our Squadron and our commissioner negotiated out of our hands a Post in the enemy's dominions next in population and consequence to his capital Without any equivalent whatever. Thus tho it was our business and tho we had most amply the means to dismantle the enemy instead of this we have established him in a more safe situation to do us and mankind mischief than he posed before the war or than he could have posed without the war, for by expeling the rival we have relieved his most dangerous adversary He has gained a kingdom what have we gained by the war. However the Peace may be received by the government and people of the United States here are circumstances in which both our interest and honour are so deeply involved that the[y] cannot but induce an inquiry

P. S. List of the Naval force which might have been employed before Tripoli by the middle of July actually at the rendezvous at Syracuse the 4th & 11th

Frigates	1	<i>President</i>	44	Gun boats & Ketches the U. States	} deduct 7 not arived	1	Not Sailed
	2	<i>Constitution</i>	44			2	
	3	<i>Congress</i>	36			3	
	4	<i>Constelation</i>	36			4	
5	<i>Essex</i>	32	5				
6	<i>John Adams</i>	32	6				
Brigs	1	<i>Argus</i>	18			8	
	2	<i>Syren</i>	18			9	
	3	<i>Vixen</i>	14			8	
	4	<i>Franklin</i>	8			9	
				Gunboats from Tripoli			
Schooners				1			
	1	<i>Enterprize</i>	14	2			
	2	<i>Nautiliss</i>	14	Gun Boats from the Adratic			
Sloop				1			
	1	<i>Hornet</i>	8	2			
				3			
				4			
				5			
				6			
				33			
				318			
				33			
				351			
				33			
				carrying in all Guns & Mortars			

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

[9 August 1805]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Charles W. Goldsborough, Chief Clerk, Navy Department

SIR, Agreeably to your request I delivered to Genl Eaton, the note addressed to him by you, relatively to his communication to the Secretary of the Navy of the 9th August 1805 — I also delivered to him the newspaper, (in which you had first read that communication) with marks designating the parts upon which you required an explanation from Genl Eaton — These papers were delivered to Genl Eaton, on the day prior to that, on which he had, previously to receiving them, determined to leave Wash^a, & to the day on which he did leave Wash^a.

At the time that I delivered these papers to Genl Eaton, I remarked to him, that as no definitive measures could be immediately taken by you, an *immediate* answer was not essentially necessary. — I stated to him however, that it would be agreeable to you, to receive his communications as early as might suit his convenience, as your mind must necessarily be kept in a state of unpleasant suspense until you did receive them.

The result of Genl Eaton's observations to me, was — an expression of his hopes that he should be able to give to you satisfactory explanations — he warmly expressed his esteem for you — he concluded his observations with saying that if his explanations should not be deemed satisfactory, he should be at the city of Washington before you would have it in your power to take any decisive course upon the subject, & would then give such further satisfaction as circumstances might require —

WASH^a May 26th 1806

[9 August 1805]

To William Eaton from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

21 April 1806

SIR, In your letter to the Secretary of the Navy of the 9th Augt 1805, you have made some remarks which cannot pass unnoticed as it seems to reflect on a Character which hitherto the Breath of Slander has never dared to Sully

I have requested Mr Goldsborough to ask of you, an explanation, on certain Points in the letter above alluded to

I should have addressed you sooner but had hopes, that the Decision of the Committee of the lower house, who are in possession of Documents, which that of the Senate did not possess, would have enabled me to act at once decisively, but it appears that want of time has stopped the Progress of further proceedings during the present Session —

[9 August 1805]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton

WASHINGTON CITY Feb. 14. 1807

SIR, No unprejudiced inference from my letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy of Aug. 9th 1805 can impute to *your dispositions* the regrets so universally felt on account of our squadron in the Mediterranean, that year, not having been brought to bear on the enemy previously to offering terms of peace. On the contrary, it cannot but plainly appear that this misfortune, so far as implicates your conduct, has been ascribed, and justly, to a general debility of your system over which you could have no control; an Act of God in which you certainly had no volition — I disavow any intention in that letter to derogate from your reputation, or to outrage your feelings — The bad management, which no sophistry can veil, and the reproach due to the inglorious manner of finishing the war with Tripoli, I meant should fix on our commissioner of peace — I then believed, and still believe him the author and the Agent of our national disgrace on that coast. Such is the opinion reported by a Committee of the Senate; who have *all* document before them. Such is the opinion impressed on the public mind — It is the opinion which ought to obtain —

Of the sincerity of these declarations you have evidence in a paragraph of that letter, as follows — “I am” says the Commodore “too unwell to write with my own hand.” *It was needless for him to add this: it was easily perceived by the drift and composition of the communication; there is no feature of Barron’s manly soul to be traced in it. It is the work of a Machiavelion commissioner into whose influence the Commodore yielded his mind through the infirmity of bodily weakness — &c.*

Lear was instructed to offer no money as a condition of peace or ransom, except adversity should render the campaign abortive — It is presumed he never stated to you this article of his instructions — We had experienced no adversity; except the long, painful, and wasting sickness which incapacitated you to act — This we considered as a misfortune. But yet we believed there were commanders near you who would have done honor to the flag of our Country in leading an expedition under your orders; though you remained at the rendezvous —

The grounds we held over the enemy, at the time of the negotiation, was such as we would have chosen — For though it cannot be said, in regard to the squadron, that the campaign had moved; yet the enemy acknowledged himself conquered — The commissioner knew it; and has confessed it to me — But if the enemy had not acknowledged it, the humblest capacity, calculating on ordinary events, cannot but perceive that the means we possessed, if brought into united action, must have crushed him.

I feel myself warranted in charging to Col^o Lear the intrigue and duplicity of prevailing on you first to make arrangements to abandon our conquests at Derne, then to resign your command, with a view of rifling from you the honor of an agency in the peace — Well has he signalized himself as a man of diplomatic skill by offering sixty thousand dollars for a peace at a moment when the enemy would have gladly yielded half his kingdom to have been left in peaceable possession of the other half — It may not be uncharitable to suspect him willing to snatch a laurel from my brow as well as yours — and to gratify a cowardly jealousy at the expense of his country; for in his communications to the Department of State he explicitly says — “I have always been opposed to the Egyptian and Derne expedition —” His pretence of the danger of our prisoners is a deception — Captain Rodgers says in his report to the Secretary of the Navy — “I never thought myself, that the lives of the American prisoners were in danger.” For these things I have denounced Lear —

On reviewing my letter, above alluded to, I am not convinced of any errors which require correction or modification — Were the movements of our campaign in the Mediterranean of 1805 retraced I believe facts would come to the support of my statements — But it must be a forced and a misconstruction of my meaning to make any part of it carry a censure of your fair intentions —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

[9 August 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from the Bey of Tunis

The BASHAW BEY OF TUNIS, *the City well guarded the Residence of Felicity*
To Mr TOBIAS LEAR Consul General of the U States of America attach'd to the
Regency of Algiers, actually onboard the Frigate Constitution, anchor'd in the
roads of Goletta.

SIR, Reflecting on the different conferences which I have had for some time, with the Charge of Affairs of Your Nation & in particular within those few days, I think there is a misunderstanding between us; Reflecting likewise on the numerous writings which pass'd between you, your Commodore & me, that you are the sole Person at this moment invested with the character & power of the President of your Government to treat with me on affairs relative to your Nation, I don't hesitate a moment to reply anew, to your complaisant letter of yesterday received this morning, leaving at the same time to your penetration and to that of the Commodore's, who I distinctly reverence, to reflect & to decide on those applications, from which spring so many contrasts [Note: Here follows a lengthy recapitulation of diplomatic correspondence.]

More again to convince you of my peaceable intentions & good friendship and also the esteem I have for the President, whatever may be your intentions, or that of the Commodores, no more to treat with me untill new orders are receiv'd, after what has happen'd, I propose to you to send a person of distinction of my Regency to your Government to explain & accomodate all, which will accelerate the final depending between us. If the Commodore will receive him on board his, or any other vessel of the Squadron, on his advisal he shall be immediately sent, but if not I will dispatch him in a Vessel charter'd by myself for that purpose.

Again I am

(Sign'd) HAMUDA BASSA, *Bey.*
(L. S.)

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*.
Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 9 August
1805

The *Nautilus* got underway this morning and stood out of the harbour [Tunis]. She came in and came to anchor at 4 o'clock P. M. The commodore made a signal and she immediately got underway and stood out again. Blowing a gale of wind all day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[10 August 1805]

To the Bey of Tunis from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, on board
U. S. Frigate Constitution

(Copy)

To His Excellency HAMUDA BASSA, *the most Illustrious & most magnificent Prince,*
the Bey of Tunis, the Abode of Happiness

I had flatter'd myself that I shou'd have had the honor of hearing from Your Excellency, in answer to my letter of the 8th of this month, which was deliver'd to Mr Davis, our Chargé d'Affairs the same day; who came on board this Ship Yesterday by order of the Commodore, without any letter from your Excellency, or the formal assurance for a maintenance of the Peace which I had hoped your Excellency wou'd have thought proper to have sent, and which might have enabled me to present myself before Your Excellency, and I trust to have arranged the differences between our Nations, to our Mutual satisfaction and interest

As this is not the case, and your Excellency may conceive that all communication is cut off, since the departure of our Chargé d'Affairs from your Regency, I have the honor to assure you, that there will be on our part, the same security for any persons who may come on board our Vessels as has been heretofore, until we may be in a declared state of hostility, which God forbid; and your Excellency may be assured that any communications from yourself will meet the most respectful at-

tention. I pray your Excellency to accept the homage of my high respect and consideration

ON BOARD THE U S F^t *Constitution*
August 10th 1805 —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from
Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TUNIS Monday Even^g Aug^t 10, 1805

DEAR SIR The Bey has appointed 8 O'Clock to morrow morning to see me at Bardo, and as I may be gone thither (before the boat comes up) I write a few lines this evening for her to take to you, but of course can say nothing yet, on the main point — I asked the Minister to day, at the Goletta, if it would be expected, that I should be attended by some Officers in my Audience with the Bey — He said that would be as I pleased — But that when a person came to the Bey on business, it was most customary for them to come without any Suit, which would be expected on a visit of Ceremony — I therefore did not request that any one might come — All the Consuls, excepting the Danish & Spanish (who are in the Country) have been to see me, and express no doubt but every thing will be done, as we wish; This we shall see to morrow I presume, —

In the meantime I will only say good night, and that I am, very Respectfully and truly Yours —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 10 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] At 4 [P. M.] Consul Davis came on board With his Baggage
Meridian fresh breezes and clear weather
Consul Davis went on board the *Constellation* With his baggage

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 10 August 1805

[Tunis] Gale of wind. The Commodore made a signal to us to get underway, which we did at 9 o'clock A. M. and stood off to windward. Saw the *Nautilus* and spoke her at 5 o'clock P. M. Saw also the *Enterprise* coming out.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[11 August 1805]

To the Bey of Tunis from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, on board
U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Tunis Bay

To His Excellency HAMUDA BASSA, the most Illustrious, and most magnificent
Prince, the Bey of Tunis, the Abode of Happiness —

The length of time necessary for making a full and correct translation of the letter with which your Excellency honor'd me yesterday, dated the 9th of the present Month, will, I hope, account for its not having been sooner acknowledged. —

I have attentively considered the contents of the last, as well as the former of your Excellencies letters, and as they contain such assurances of your friendly disposition towards the U. States, & expressions of a determination to continue that friendship, on your part, according to the Treaty now existing between our Nations; I shall not hesitate to present Myself before your Excellency tomorrow, in order to have a full & clear explanation of all differences which have arisen, & to confirm that harmony & good understanding which it is so desirable shou'd always prevail between your Excellency & the Government of my Country. —

Shou'd our conference terminate, as I trust it will, in restoring that confidence in the continuance of Peace between our Nations which shall be fully satisfactory, the guarantee which has been required by the Commodore for securing this important point, will no longer become necessary.

As I am not sufficiently conversant in the Italian language, to make my communications to your Excellency perfectly understood, I shall take the liberty of carrying with me a Gentleman for that Purpose. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

[11 August 1805]

To Hamuda, Bey of Tunis from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

(Copy)

To His Excellency HAMUDA BASSA, *the Most Illustrious and Most Magnificent Prince, the Bey of Tunis the abode of Happiness.* —

As your Letter of the 9th of the present Month to Tobias Lear Esq^r Consul General for Algiers, contained some items addressed to me; I in consequence again do myself the honor of writing to assure you that it is even yet my sincere wish to see a Peace between you and the U. States founded on the most secure basis, and different from what present appearances indicate —

It having been reported to me that your Excellency had threat'ned my Country with immediate War in case of my appearing in this Bay with the Squadron under my command — that neither myself, nor Consul Gen^l Lear (*in the capacity assigned him by his Government*) would be received by you, without my having previously made concessions, by restoring the Xebecque and her two prizes which I had captured for attempting to violate the Blockade of Tripoli — that you had summoned the Spanish & Dutch Consuls to witness a protest against me for detaining said cruizer & her two prizes. These with many other circumstances of similar magnitude wherain the honor & interest of my Country are deeply concerned have alone produced the measures I have taken by requiring of your Excellency a Guarantee for the maintainance of Peace, witnessed by the English & French Consuls, and this measure I feel satisfied your Excellency cannot complain of when you revert to your having summoned the Spanish & Dutch Consuls to witness a protest against me, for the detaining of said Corsair & her two prizes — I require nothing but what is fair and equally honorable to yourself & my Country, and from this position, sooner than retract in the smallest degree, I would without any other compensation than that of having the pleasure of defending the honor of my Country, cheerfully sacrifice every private consideration — As I have never had the smallest intention of acting towards you in any other shape than as I wished you to do towards my Country, & feeling convinced that I have executed this intention, I now inform you that no farther advances can be made by me until you either give me the Guarantee already required, or propose some other Terms of securing a Peace which I may have reason to consider an equivalent to the Guarantee. —

It appears that your Excellency's greatest cause of complaint is my coming into your Bay with all my Squadron; even admit this measure to be sufficient grounds for offence; you will perceive (it is likely [in] less than 48 hours) that you have been deceived in the information you have received respecting our Force, by the arrival of two Bomb Brigs and one Sloop of War, which I momentarily expect here to receive orders for their future destination, and even this does not compose our whole force in the Mediterranean by one 44 Gun Frigate & eight formidable Gun Boats —

The Minister your Excellency proposed sending to the U. States I can undertake to say will be received by the Government with all the respect due to his character and I doubt not but that it will have the most happy effect for both Nations. —

In order that no part of my language may be considered vague, or admit of more than one construction, permit me to acquaint your Excellency that in case the result of Consul Gen^l Lear's presenting himself at your Court proves satisfactory on behalf of the U. States, that I shall consider it a sufficient equivalent for the Guarantee which I have already requested

TUNIS BAY Aug^t 11th 1805

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Surgeon James Dodge, U. S. Navy

MED DEP^t 11th August 1805

U STATES SHIP *Constitution*.

SIR, Permit me to congratulate you once more, on that *extra* state of health, which the crew of the *Constitution* continue in the possession of — You will

doubtless from your own feelings on the subject appreciate mine: Yet I assure you Sir, my greatest satisfaction, has its origin in a secondary cause; for I believe sincerely, (and I am happy in being authorized to express the sentiment) that the unexampled health of the Crew, is principally, and I might say almost *altogether* owing, to that strict attention to *cleanliness*, which is prescribed by Your *internal regulations*, and that particular care and punctuality with which the orders are carried into effect by the Officers in their respective departments. — Indeed I do not hesitate to say that the effect of such *attentions* has been, to deprive *Surgery* of his *Knife* and render the aid of *Medicine* almost superfluous. — No complaint of a serious nature exists on board: in particular, I cannot trace any symptom of small pox, by which we have been so lately and justly alarmed.

following, is an abstract from the daily report book, which will at one view give you the exact number of those more immediately under my care, their complaints &c

Rheumatism.....	1.
Pneumonia.....	1.
Sore leg.....	2.
Intermitt. Fever.....	4.
Ophthalmia.....	1.
Cramp.....	1.
syphilis.....	4.
Pain in breast.....	2.
Bilious Fever.....	1.
Debility.....	1.
Boils.....	1.
Diarrhea.....	1.
Total	20.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

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

TUNIS August 12th 1805 Noon

DEAR SIR On reaching the Goletta I found the Minister with whom I took a cup of Coffee &c — He had not yet been inform'd by the Bey of my intention to come on shore, but sent off immediately to inform him of it — I also sent the Drogerman from this place for the same purpose — At the Goletta there appeared much pleasure when it was known that I was to see the Bey — At this place every thing appears quite silent — We saw but very few People from the landing place to the House &c—

I shall not now detain the Boat to inform you of the time the Bey appoints to see me, but if you will have the goodness to send her up here, early tomorrow morning — I can tell you more, and will have provided some things to send off by her —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James S. Higinbothom, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE August 12th 1805 —

SIR I should have wrote you before this respecting the arrival of Gun Boat N^o 2. which was last at sea on the 7th of July when under the Convoy of the United States Schooner *Enterprize* had I not been informed by Mr Bird Clerk to Mr Dyson that he Mr D. had inclosed a Letter a copy of the one I received from our agent at Missina respecting the arrival of Gun Boat N^o 2 in that port in great distress being taken up by an Emperial vessel from Constantonople sixty miles to the eastward of Malta, she arrived in this port the 2nd of August from Missina without provisions or water, supplied them with every thing which was wanting not being able myself to go on board as she was in Quarantine and had been so from her first arrival at Missina on the 7th of August having obtained pratique for her, went on board & took her in the Arsenal having strip'd her of every movable article on board and Lodge them in the magazine of George Dyson Esq^r Navy Agent, taking his receipts for the same, the four men shipped by Mr Brodbent Navy

Agent at Missina I have discharged Lewis Autory Pilot of the Schooner *Enterprise* had charge of said Gun Boat and being allow'd one Dollar Pt Day & the other three Men the pay of Able Seaman it was the opinion of Mr Dyson as well as myself that they should be discharged from the Service of the United States as they could be of no service to me but an Expence to Government, it appears from what Lewis Autory says that a Misunderstanding has taken place between Mr Brodbent the men & himself that the agreement which had been made that he would as also the Men remain in quarantine forty Days after his Arrival in this Port & impressed with that Idea he as also the men had left Missina to join said Gun Boat orded to Syracuse, & having obtain'd pratique for her on the 7th of July they were very much disconcerted at being discharged but from the Letter which Mr Brodbent wrote there was nothing mentioned of any such agreement therefore I came to a determination of paying them \$30 — Dollars for their services & leaving the rest for Mr Brodbent to settle This being approved by Mr Dyson which I witness'd his paying them said sum I have at present on board each Boat one man which I received from the Hospital but am sorry to say among the whole of them not one man understands caulking & at present the Boats are all in want of it sence I have been left in Charge of those Boats they have stolen from Trabaccoli N^o 1 One of her large Kedge Anchors weighing three hundred & have stolen from her all pins for rowing also fore & main Tacks & Sheets of new rope three Inch, & all Blocks & Running Rigging they have cut Hooks & Thimbles out of — they have also taken from Trabaccolo N^o 2. two muskatoons which was refused my landing in the Town, & has been the case of their being stolen they have also taken the Iron pins of which I had endeavour'd to take away myself so that I could put them in the Magazine but finding it so very difficult as I should have been obliged to employ four Carpenters & it would have taken them two days before they would have been able to have got them out I therefore thought it imposible to be stolen & permitted them to remain their & is likewise Several pins stolen from the Gun Boats in the Arsenal & three large sweeps belonging to the Tripoline Boats which had formely belong'd to the Schooner *Enterprise* & not sufficient room for their entering the Magazine their has also been a Number of Shot Stolen from the Tripoline Boats as yet I have not ascertained the quantity & have myself been attacked by eight men on board the Trabaccolos having received several blows & my sword forced from my side breaking the Hooks of the belt, by men that were employ'd on board, before I had any Idea of their intention or time to draw my sword from my side, the consequence of which I made a regular report of it to Mr Dyson & having ordered every man to be imprisoned give information of it the Governor & the following morning in answer to Mr D. from the Governor was informing him that every man was imprisoned & sending the Major of the Town as also his First Officer to request I would forgive them, & permit them to come out of prison, but before I had given an answer, or even new such a message had been sent, every man was released from prison by order of the Governor, the consequence of which the Next Evening I was a Second time attacked when in the presence of the officer of the Guard when passing through the Gates returning from the Boats by a large Man with a Stick lifted up to strike me when I immediately drew my sword & making a blow at him he avoided it by Jumping backward when at the same moment having recovered my self from the Blow which I had made & turning round for fear I should be attacked by some other person I had Just time to parry of the Bayonet of the Centinal aimed at my Brest which had I not have done he must have run me through the same time receiving a blow of a Stone from the crowd but not able to tell from whom it came; this officer coming to my assistance with a guard of Soldiers soon dispersed the mob, when I immediately demanded of the officer to put the sentinal of the Gate in Confinement for attempting to take my life & without cause, this was immediately done & Mr Dyson wrote the Governor respecting the manner in which I had been attacked, but no satisfaction was ever given me & the sentinal forgiven, I have every reason to suppose that the very men which had been emprisoned by me & let out by the Governor where the very men which robbed the Boats having Broken the Cabins open & some of my owen cloaths stolen, I have on my owen account offer'd five Dollars if information can be brought me, the American which arrived in the Gun Boat informes me that the Emperial Vessel had taken from the Boat eight sweeps one [ms mutilated] sail nearly new, one small Kedge anchor & two forty Gallon caeks & [ms mutilated] the Commander of the Ship *Euridise* had sent his boat with an [ms mutilated] & men & pressed from the Boat John Fitzpatrick belonging to the Schooner *Enterprise* he having said he was an Irishman & also obliged the other man being only two on board to go on board the ship & by purswasion & offering him of money as also did the Commander of the *Sea Horse*

Frigate having obliged him to go on board, but finding they could not persuade on the man to desert his Boat they permitted him to go. I have wrote Mr Brodbent respecting the men shipped on board Gun Boat N^o 2 but as yet I have not rec^d an answer —

JAMES S. HIGINBOTHOM

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 12 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] At 9 [A. M.] sighted the larb^d bower anchor.
Consul Lear left the ship for Tunis

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 12 August 1805

[Tunis] Calm. Saw 2 sail standing out of the Bay. We made sail and stood for them. At 3 o'clock stood and came to anchor. Capt. Coxe informed the Commodore that we were in want of water which he told us we must take from the *Constellation*.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 13 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] ½ past 11 [A. M.] arrived the U. S. Brig *Argus*

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 13 August 1805

Tunis Bay. This day an address to the Commodore inclosed in one to Capt. Coxe was sent into the cabin, expressive of our wishes to return to America, as our times were out that we engaged for. At 11 o'clock A. M. arrived the U. S. Brig *Argus*. We got underway at 1 o'clock P. M. and stood out for Jack Island when we fell in with the *Nautilus* at 5 o'clock.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[14 August 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Hamuda, Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

In order to further convince you of my peaceful intentions, as well as the friendship and esteem which I have for the President, in case it should be your intention and that of the Commodore not to treat with me until you receive new orders from Him after what has happened; I propose to send a distinguished personage of my Regency to Your Government to explain everything and remove all difficulties, and thus to expedite the settlement of all the undecided matters which have arisen between Us; if the Commodore would receive him aboard His flagship or aboard any other vessel of His squadron, he will be sent by me immediately upon notice from him; failing this I shall send him in a Vessel which I shall charter for the purpose.

I am once again,

HAMUDA BASHAW BEY (SEAL)

A true copy, TOBIAS LEAR

[NA. SDA, CD, Algiers, Vol. 7, Pt. II, January 1806–September 29, 1807.]

[14 August 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from the Bey of Tunis

THE BASHAW BEY OF TUNIS, *the City well guarded the Residence of Felicity*
To Commodore JOHN RODGERS, *Commander in chief of the U. States Naval forces*
in the Mediterranean, actually on board the Ship Constitution anchored in the
roads of Goletta.

SIR, Leaving to Consul General Lear, the care of informing you, how long and friendly were our conferences of yesterday and to day, limit myself by the present to confirm in the most solemn manner, that which I have wrote to you & to the same Consul General Lear, assuring you that it was never my intention to declare War, against your Nation, nor to begin any hostility if not first provoked on your part. —

I conclude this misunderstanding between us must have originated from those who have not well understood, or well remembered my words, or my writings not being well understood or explained. —

In this state of Affairs & to dispel all shade of coldness or misunderstanding, between the two Nations, I have resolved to send without delay an Ambassador to the President of the United States, to make a reclamation relative to the Xebec & two prizes in question. I dont hesitate a moment in giving you my Word of honor & that of a Prince, as I reciprocally demand of you, that I will not commence any hostilities whatsoever, or make the least change in the present Peace existing between us, until the return of my Ambassador from your Country, with the ratification of Peace or some other propositions or determinations of the President. —

Be pleased then in this interval to send me a Charge d'Affairs, until there is, by the President chosen, named and sent to me a Consul. —

With confirming the above Said, I salute you & wish you all happiness. —

HAMUDA BASSAW BEY

The Prince of all Princes of Tunis. —

THE COURT OF TUNIS

14th August 1805. in the Evening.

(A true Copy of the Translation)

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

(L. S.)

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

TUNIS Aug^t 14th 1805 Noon

DEAR SIR I had the pleasure to receive your letter of yesterday, just as I was about to go to Bardo this morning, from whence I have just returned — I found the Bey much better disposed than he was yesterday, to enter fairly into the business between us — He began with observing that we had talked over all matters yesterday, and had time to reflect upon them, which was the Way he wished to do business, — He has now promised to write a letter to you, saying, that he shall send an Ambassador to the United States, and to give assurances to you of his determination to maintain the peace agreeably to our Treaty &c — His letter will be sent tomorrow, & soon after he will send you a letter for the President to the same effect, to be dispatched by a vessell, if any one should go, before that in which his Ambassador sails, and that as his Ambassador will be a person of some consequence here, it will not be possible for him to arrange his affairs in less than 15 or 20 Days, in such a manner as to enable him to be absent so long as he must necessarily be on his Mission to the U States, and as you have promised him a passage in one of the Frigates, he begs that the one intended for that purpose, may either remain here for that time, or if she goes elsewhere, to return again here within a month — He wishes also another person to be left in charge of our affairs, untill we may hear from the U. S, as he says, he is afraid that if the person last here, should remain, their might be new difficulties created — But on this point I presume he will touch in his letter to you — On the subject of alteration on that part of our Treaty relating to Commerce, he has expressed a willingness to place us, upon the footing of the most favoured nations — But as the arrangement of our present differences was most necessary to be dispatchd this remains untill he shall have so far completed his promise as to write to you, and fix the matter of sending an Ambassador to the U States —

So far things appear to be in a fair train for settlement — but we can count upon nothing with certainty until it is finished — The letter which he has promised to send you tomorrow, & that which he will write to the President will enable us to judge better of what we may expect in the end — For my own part, I have not the least doubt of his present determination being to Keep the peace most strictly, and his sending an Ambassador to the U S will insure it, at least until his return — I have not yet had an opportunity of asking the Dutch Consul, what passed respecting the Protest mentioned in Mr Davis's letter, as the Bey requested I would do — One thing seems certain (at least so far as depends on the Beys Christian Secretary & others who were present) that the Spanish Consul was not there, and no other than the Dutch, who, it is said was at Bardo, & that the Bey call'd upon him to hear him declare, that if he was forced to go to War, with us, he would never make Peace —

Your letter of yesterday to me was expressive of what I knew to be your just resolution, & I am convinced, that such conduct towards these people will always bring them to a proper sense of what they owe to other Nations — The letters which came by the *Argus*, have not yet been delivered, as I shall wait for a performance of the promise tomorrow — In the mean time,

P S As I Keep no Copy of my letters to you, I must have a Copy when I come on board —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
TUNIS BAY 14th August 1805

DEAR SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and am happy to find, that the Bey is now disposed to accede, to such terms, as the honor and Interest, of our relative situation demands without obliging us to pursue measures which altho', such as to bring him to a sense of his duty, yet nevertheless, such as only the last resort can justify. The sooner he gives the necessary Assurance of his Pacific Intentions the better, as it may prevent certain evils Incident to the present state of our affairs. I mention this owing to a circumstance, which happen'd this evening—which was as follows. An Armed galley coming into the Bay, was first discovered close to Cape Carthage, with the Brig *Vixen* in chase of her, and on perceiving that the *Vixen*, would not be able to bring her too, before she reach the Goletta, I made the Signal for the *Essex* (Which was the nearest Ship inshore), to fire on her. however she was suffered to pass, without examination after 12 or 14 Ineffective Shot had been fired discovering at the time, that if more decisive measures were taken to stop her, that the consequence would prove fatal to the Galley. His sending an Ambassador to the U States will be one of the greatest proofs of his desire for Peace, and no doubt will have the most happy effect for us. Therefore so soon as this is made Certain, either the *Constellation* or *Congress* will be appointed to receive him.—

As he appears to be dissatisfied with Mr Davis, no doubt an other person would be most proper to leave in charge of our affairs until the determination of Government shall take place — However I shall not consider myself Justifiable in sending any part of the Force off until his Ambassador is received on board Therefore the sooner he is Embarked the better. So soon as he gives me good and sufficient reasons to suppose that he is sincere, in what he professes, I shall cease laying his Cruizers under th restraint which they at present are.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
TUNIS BAY Aug^t 14th 1805

SIR As it is my intention that the Frigate *Congress* under your command shall return to the United States, in consequence I have to desire that you exchange such part of your crew whose term of service has not expired for an equal number whose term has expired belonging to the Brigs *Argus* *Syren*, & *Vixen* & Schooner *Nautilus*, giving to each a proportionate number of Seamen Agreeable to the

respective Rates of the different Vessels, — I wish this change to take place as soon as possible, After which you will be pleased to furnish me with a list of the number of Men you have left whose term of Service has not expired

[HS of Pa.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 14 August, 1805

This day at 10 o'clock, saw a small sail, gave chase and soon came up with her. She was from Porto Perana. We sent her back again. At 2 o'clock saw another sail standing into the port. We gave chase until we came within gun shot, she still crowding sail and standing in for land. We fired several shot into her, but she would not heave to. We were obliged to stand along the land as we shoaled our water very fast. We kept firing at her as often as our guns would bear until she passed the Frigates, at which time they all fired at her, but were too far from her to do much injury, except the *Essex*, which gave her some heavy pills. We chased her in under the forts and then stood out to the Commodore where we received orders to let no vessel go into Tunis.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[15 August 1805]

A General Order issued by Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

GENERAL ORDERS —

The Commodore cannot but express his concern and regrets that an incident should occur which compels him to order the infliction of punishment on Individuals serving under his command, both painful and degrading to the character of a Seaman & Soldier, but viewing the crime of Desertion, particularly from the service of the U. States, where Seamen have so many advantages over others in any other service, as a Crime of the BLACKEST Kind & Justly meriting the most exemplary punishment, and being determined never to pardon Crimes fraught with such fatal consequences to the Service, nor to mitigate in the smallest degree the punishment annexed by Law to such Crimes; In consequence after having approved the sentence of the Court Martial decreed against John Graves, John Pindar, Stephen Kentle, Henry Brim & Michael Penny on the 9th Inst, orders the same to be executed this Day on the display of Signal for Punishment —

Signed JNO. RODGERS

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 15th 1805

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

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

U STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 15th August 1805

SIR I have received your two letters of the 12th & 13 Inst, and am extremely sorry to find that the Bey is still disposed to equivocate or at any rate that he is not willing to accede to such terms as we had reason to suppose he would, his saying that if all is settled, there will be no necessity for sending a minister to the U States, you will agree with me, I am sure, goes for nothing as at least he must do one of three things, by simple request, or else do all three by force, that is he must either give the Guarantee already required, without any deviation from the terms already prescribed — He must give sufficient security for peace, and afterwards send a Minister to the U States to adjust the same, or else he must make such alterations in the Treaty as you may require, and this too in a manner to satisfy you, that their is confidence to be placed in what he does — His prevaricating with you in particular, induces me to beleive, that he is now more than ever the Scoundral, I had thought him before, and I have only to repeat, that if he does not do all that is necessary, & proper, that even at the risk of my Conducts being disapproved by my Country, he shall yet feel the Vengeance of the Squadron now in his Bay — The Brig *Argus* has just arrived from Alexandria, and I send

you enclosed a small Package of letters for different persons in Tunis, among others one for Hodge Unis, which you will deliver as you may think proper —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Richard Oglander from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ON BOARD U. S. Frigate *Constitution*.

Tunis Bay Aug^t 15. 1805. —

DEAR SIR A Turkish Corvette arrived here the day before yesterday from Malta, on board of which was a Servant and some Articles for you. As her boat was not permitted to land yesterday, the Captain of the Corvette Sent your Serv^t and things on board this Ship, requesting they might be forwarded to you by the first opportunity. — The Corvette sailed again yesterday before noon. — Your Serv^t &^s would have been sent up yesterday; but the wind was to high to admit of a boat's going on Shore conveniently. — The boat which goes up now is very small and will not be able to take your things; but they will be sent up tomorrow or next day. —

I will thank you to inform me if any thing new has occurred since I left Tunis. Should all things remain as when I left that, it is probable M^r Lear will accompany me up tomorrow or next day. She Sends her best Compl^{ts} to you

PS. My Compliments to M^r Clarke. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. Bk. B.]

[15 August 1805]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa

Dr SIR The medal is in hand & by the Spring the President will have y^r pleasure of handing it you — It cannot be done in less time, & as I wish it equal to any other of its size (2½ inches) I do not press him — One of the three drawings you sent on has been selected — y^r follow^{rs} are the inscriptions

Edwardo Preble Duci Strenuo
Comitia Americana

Vindici Commercii Americani
Ante Tripoli
1804 — (in Roman characters)

It shall be superior to any thing of the kind ever executed in America —
AUGUST 15th 1805

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June–Aug. 1805.]

[15 August 1805]

Recommendation to the Merchants of the United States trading to the
Mediterranean

Whereas the Trade of the U. S. to the Mediterranean, is one of the most valuable of the said States, & has been during the last, & more particularly during the present War much molested by an infamous set of Privateers, fitted out in the Ports of Spain, whose general rendezvous has been, & continues to be, the port of Algeiras, before which port every vessell bound to the Mediterranean must necessarily pass, & whereas It appears There is no Consul or Agent for the U. S. nor has there been for several years past at Algeiras, except a Spaniard nominated by Mr John Gavino of Gibraltar, within a few weeks, & that the said port being within the Jurisdiction of the Consul of Cadiz, which office is held by a Spaniard now residing at Madrid, & who has not resided for many years past within 50 miles of his Consulate, & that the Interests & honor of The U. S & its Citizens are totally neglected, & Its vessells are daily captured & carried into the port of Algeiras, & the Captains or Seamen there engaged either to sign papers in a foreign language which in many instances are made the grounds of their Condemnation or obliged to enter into compromises equally injurious both to the honor of The U. S, & the Interests of Its Citizens, & Whereas J. Yzardny Consul General of The U. S. at Cadiz & its dependencies has been applied to, to appoint a Vice

Consul at Algeciras, & He has either been unwilling so to do, or has been unable to get any Person to serve under him, alledging that no person would consent to remain there without a fixed salary, which the Government have refused to allow to any Consul or Vice Consul, & whereas from the above stated facts, It clearly appears that The Interests of The U. S. & its Citizens are totally abandoned to the mercy of a sett of Privateersmen & that immense sums have been lost & continue daily to be brought in & condemned.

It is therefore strongly recommended to The Citizens of The U S. engaged in the Trade to the Mediteranean to call meetings in the different Sea ports, & present a petition to Congress, claiming that protection which they conceive themselves & their property entitled to, & requesting that a respectable Citizen of The U. S. may be appointed to the office of Consul General of Cadiz & its dependencies, with the obligation of residing at his post, & in case of no Citizen being willing from the local situation of Algeciras to remain there, without a Salary, that a Salary may be allowed to The Vice Consul residing at the port of Algeciras.

CADIZ 15th AUGUST 1805.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 15 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] Observ'd the *Vixen* in chace of A Gally. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 fired a gun to bring the Gally too.

[Colonel Lear returned on board from Tunis on 16 August.]

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 15 August 1805

[Tunis] This day chased 2 sail, bro't them to and then let them go about their business, At 4 o'clock P. M. the *Nautilus* came out with orders for us to go in and come to anchor which we did at half past 9 o'clock.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 16th 1805

SIR, Since your last letter dated 3^d November from Malta, I have received communications from Mr Mountford of the 3 & 4 Jan^r 1st Feb^r and 25 March. You will receive the present by a store ship about to sail from Kennebec with a cargo of plank, timber, spars &c, an invoice of which will be transmitted to you by the Agent who collected it, and which it is hoped will be received upon the annuity, of which more than a year has now become due. To render them the more acceptable, they are accompanied with the five brass Eighteen pounders, with carriages and apparatus complete. The remainder of the brass guns will be finished and forwarded without delay. Inclosed is a bill of the weight of the Guns which are correspondently marked, in order that if the practice be as is suggested to weigh but one as a criterion of the whole, such an one may be selected as may bear the nearest average proportion to the whole. This is the one numbered 4.

The reluctance manifested by the Regency to receive the Timber by the *William and Mary*, is the more extraordinary as it was intended to replace that sent by the *Sally*, which went on shore at St Lucar [20 November 1803], and as nothing existed to produce a doubt respecting the necessity of sending it. The present cargo of wood was collected last year and is composed of such an assortment as your communications have indicated as the most desirable at Algiers. I have also directed to be shipped a piece of muslin embroidered with gold and another with silver, according to the Dey's request signified to Mr Mountford; but in case the latter piece cannot be obtained two pieces of fine India Dimity are to be sent in its stead. To these are added two hundred dollars worth of sweetmeats preserved without a spirituous mixture and fifty pounds of Coffee, which as well as the muslin and Dimity may be presented to the Dey. This and the former cargo of timber and the fifteen brass cannon when delivered, it is calculated will leave the Regency in our debt. If therefore the select quality and kinds of timber, plank

&c composing this cargo and the circumstances of its having been procured before it was known that it would not be very acceptable and its being accompanied with the cannon and other articles so much desired, should not fully satisfy the Regency in accepting it, it may be observed that as nothing will probably be due on the annuities, we are justly entitled to more time to procure and forward the articles contained in the disadvantageous list, formerly dictated to you, if it be absolutely necessary to do so; but much reliance is placed in your exertions to have it retracted and to obtain a favorable substitute.

The articles you have on hand from the Consular present received from Mr Cathcart and the Attagon by Commodore Barron, if it can be disposed of according to its value, may constitute part of the biennial present due this year, and the remainder be obtained in Italy or from the Jews as may be deemed most advisable in reference to the comparative cost of the articles and the necessity there may arise from circumstances of policy to deal with the Jews. I shall cause a remittance to cover the expence of these supplemental articles in the present, to be made to Sir Francis Baring & Co of London, on whom you will consequently draw for it.

[NA. SDA. CL, Despatches to Consuls 1, 1800-1817.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Augt 16, 1805

SIR I have to direct that you continue Midshipman William Reid in the *John Adams* until her return to the U. States & that you consider him as Suspended from all duty as an Officer in the Navy of the same, until the pleasure of his Excellency the President shall be made known respecting the proceeding and decree of the late Court Martial convened on 12th Inst for his Trial; a Copy of which I shall forward to the Navy Department by you in due form.

Proceedings of a Court Martial held on board the U States Ship *Constellation* on the 12th Augt 1805 by the Order of Commodore John Rodgers for the Trial of William Reid Midshipman belonging to the *John Adams* charged with Drunkenness, and making a *Mutinous* and Seditious assembly among the Crew, and writing a Malicious and False Letter to the Commodore

HUGH GEO^o CAMPBELL Captⁿ & President
STEPH^r DECATUR Captⁿ & Member
CHA^s STEWART
JOHN SHAW } Masters Comm^o & Members
JOHN SMITH }
DAVID PORTER } Lieut^s & Members —
SAMUEL EVANS }
THOMAS JOHNSTON Act^g Judge Adv^o

The President, Members and Judge Advocate being duly sworn, the Prisoner William Reid appeared the Charges were read to him which he pleads *Not Guilty*. —

The Prisoner then addressed the Court as follows —
Gentlemen of the Court.

You will Consider the situation of a young Midshipman on board of a Frigate, I am an American, and you are my Countrymen. —

The Court being cleared Proceeded to Consider the Case of the Prisoner W^r Reid, and after Mature deliberation do determine, That on the first Charge Viz^t of Drunkenness, he is not Guilty. — On the second charge Viz^t of making a Mutinous and seditious assembly among the Crew. do find him not Guilty. — on the third Charge Viz^t Writing a Malicious and false letter to the Commodore, do Pronounce him Guilty. —

Having found him Guilty of the third Charge Writing a Malicious and false letter to the Commodore, dated Malta 20 July last, which is in the Opinion of the Court, a breach of the 3^d Article of the regulations for the better Government of the Navy of the U States — and do there fore Sentence him to be deprived of his Warrant and dismissed the service of the U States. —

(Signed) HUGH G CAMPBELL Pt
THO. JOHNSTON Act^g Judge Advocate

[NDA. CMR, No. 29, Vol. 1, 1799-1805.]

[16 August 1805]

To Hamuda, Bey of Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

To His Excellency HAMUDA BASSA, *the most Illustrious and Most Magnificent Prince, the Bey of Tunis, the abode of Happiness* —

From the hands of Consul General Tobias Lear, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 14th Inst; the friendly contents of which I most sincerely reciprocate — Your friendly treatment of Consul Gen^l Lear; and wherein you profess an Intention of placing the U. States on a footing with the most favored Nations, added to the pacific features of your Letter, wherein you inform me that you have resolved to send an Ambassador to the U. States; are the strongest and most expressive proofs of your pacific Intentions toward the President and Citizens of my Country — I therefore beg leave to inform you that I have in consequence given orders to the Commanders of the Ships and Vessels under my Command to consider yourself, and Subjects wheresoever the parties may meet, (on the high seas or elsewhere) *as formerly*, in the light of friends, and to behave to them in all respects as such until the source of our Differences shall have been properly adjusted between yourself and the President of the U. States. —

In expressing to you the wish of my Government, I beg leave to inform you that I sincerely hope to see a Peace established between yourself & the U. States of America *on the most permanent basis*, and at the same do assure you that nothing shall ever happen on my part to prevent the same. Another Person to take charge of our affairs shall be appointed provided you wish it, but in justice to myself as Mr Davis left your Regency by my orders, I must request that you give me reasons why he should not be returned.

As my arrangements are such as not to be able to separate the Squadron before your Minister is embarked, I beg that you will do me the favor not to detain him longer than circumstances make absolutely necessary — I have already ordered a Frigate, (and which is in all probability the only Vessel that will return to the U. States) to prepare for his accomodation. —

U. S. Ship *Constitution*

TUNIS BAY August 16th 1805

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Tunis Bay Aug^t 16th 1805

SIR, I have to request that you cause a Survey to be had on the U. States Frigate *Constellation* under your command by three of the Senior Captains of the Squadron, & report to me her state & condition with their opinion thereon touching her capacity to perform another years service without any material repairs. —

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

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
16 August 1805. —

I intend that the Bombs & Gun boats shall hereafter be commanded by Gentlemen holding the Rank of Masters in the Navy. Look out therefore for competent persons to command the 2 Bombs and 2 Gun boats now building under your direction and when you shall have procured good men for these stations, let me know their names and I will forward appointments to them. They will be allowed \$40 per Month and 2 rations per day which is the pay and rations allowed to all masters in the Navy.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 16 August
1805

[Tunis] This day the Captain went on board the Commodore and bro't off word to the Purser that all those who came from Baltimore in the Brig *Vixen* to

go home and that he must make out his accounts as soon as possible. Accordingly I was called to take all the receipts.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

N^o 18.

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 17th 1805

SIR In answer to your Letter of the 24th of April on the subject of Lieut^t Murdock's relative Rank, permit me to observe I discovered that his removal from the *John Adams* into any other Vessel would have given umbrage to other officers, he being, by the date of his old Commission senior to any of the Lieutenants not at present in command, M^r Murdock I have no doubt is a valuable officer he is spoken well of both as a Gentleman & Officer by all who know him, but at this late period to give him rank agreeable to the date of his Commission, I am afraid would be attended with much difficulty and perhaps injury to the service, as I have reason to believe that many valuable Officers would conceive themselves injured, and at the same time I cant but observe that his services are an object particularly as proper characters for first Lieutenants, *such as himself*, would be found wanting were as many as fifteen Ships to be fitted out at any one time within the next three succeeding years — and this circumstance presents forcibly to my mind the necessity of an unwarped Impartiality being exercised in determining the relative Rank of all Officers that remains yet undetermined.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Doctor James Dodge, appointed to act as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, by Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 17th 1805

SIR In consequence of authority vested in me I do hereby appoint you Charge d'Affaires for the U. States of America to the Regency of Tunis, and as successor to George Davis Esq^r, until the pleasure of his Excellency the President shall be made known to you touching the same: and as Tobias Lear Esq^r Consul General for the Regency of Algiers (who is now present) is invested with Special authority from his Government relating to all matters of the Consulate wherein you are at present concerned; I beg leave to refer you to him for all the necessary advice & Instructions for your present as well as future Government respecting the duties attached to y^r office. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 17th 1805

SIR As you have expressed a desire to return to the U. States; I have in consequence nominated & directed Doctor James Dodge (the present Surgeon of this Ship) to succeed you as Charge d'Affaires for the U. States of America to the Regency of Tunis, until the pleasure & authority of the President shall induce him to revoke the same. In consequence I have to request that you will be pleased to deliver to Doct^r Dodge the Seals, with such Papers and appendages as necessarily belong to the Consulate.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

◊ 48

PORTLAND Aug^t 17. 1805

SIR I take the liberty to enclose you a letter I rec^d a few days since, from M^r Haswell, and beg leave to observe, that his anxiety to go into the Merchant service, for a time, proceeded from the most laudable motives — a wish to afford pecuniary aid to a large family of female relations, dependant on him.

Mr H lost the use of his arm in Battle, on board the *Boston*, where he behaved well, and his conduct while under my command was that of a good & meritorious officer.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant George Cox,
U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Vixson* Aug^t 17th 1805

SIR If my servisis with propriety can be despenst with in this countrey I will thank you for permission to returne to America. —

GEO COX

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

Presumably to Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman John B. Nicolson, U. S.
Navy

BALTIMORE August 17th 1805

SIR Enclosed you will find a warrant which you was so good as to send me about one month since, through the recommendation of my friend W^m A. Barnwell —

You made a mistake in filling it up in regard to the name. My name is spelt without the *h* as thus *John B. Nicolson*

There is a young gentleman in the navy of the same name — but spells his with the *h*. some mistake may occur, which would be perhaps disagreeable: I would thank you to make the necessary alterration and forward it on to this place

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy

Syren TUNIS BAY August 18th 1805

SIR Many of the crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, now distributed about the Squadron, have personally applied to me to gain information of the intended destination of them, as the time for which they have entered has expired, and have repeatedly expressed to me their great desire to return to America — This being a point on which I could give them no information they have requested me to apply to you on a point which so nearly concerns them — Any information you may please to favour me with on this head will be communicated to them with pleasure by

Sir

Your Obedient
Humb^le & Devoted Serv^t

D PORTER

Commo^r JN^r RODGERS

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

[18 August 1805]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr.,
Master Commandants Charles Stewart and John Shaw, U. S. Navy

SIR We according to your order's of yesterday's date have proceeded to survey the Condition of the Frig^t *Constellation* under your Com^d

We are of opinion that her bottom requires a complete overhaul (Caulking and Coppering) to enable her to perform the services which may be required for the ensuing year.

AUG^t 18th 1805

[LC. JRP, Let. & Doc., Ac. 3647, 1799–1848.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 18th 1805

SIR, You are hereby requested to convene a Court Martial on board the U. States Ship *Constellation* tomorrow Morning at ½ past 9 oClock to try Joshua

Blake first Lieutenant of the Frigate *Constitution* — charged with having Quarrelled with Master Command^t Thomas Robinson on the Quarter Deck of the *Constitution* on the night of the 6th Inst —

Capt^a Robinson himself & Mr Johnston (Purser) are the evidence adduced by me in support of the Charge exhibited against Lieutenant Blake. —

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

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay, August 18th 1805

SIR, You will please furnish Gun Boats N^o 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9 & 10 with Water equal to 20 days consumption with what they have on board. —

If you have any Wood to spare you will furnish Gun boat N^o 3, with a small quantity. —

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

To Dr. James Dodge, appointed to act as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from
George Davis, former U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

ON BOARD THE U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation* —
Tunis Bay Aug^t 18th 1805.

SIR, Agreeable to the request of Commodore John Rodgers, I deliver to you the public Seals; whatever papers, belong to the office, are in the possession of the Secretary Amb[rose]. Allegro Esq., & who is directed to deliver them to you. — His Salary is fixed at one Dollar per day, & has been paid up to the first of March 1805 — You will find in him, integrity & fidelity. —

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Vol. 2, (7240), 1801–1809.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, former U. S. Chargé
d'Affaires, Tunis

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 18th 1805

SIR, The Letter which you honored me with under date of the 16th [or 10] Inst was not recieved until late last night; & in consequence of your order, have this morning delivered to Doct^r James Dodge the Seals of Office &^r &^r —

The just & powerful motives which induce me to return to the U. States have already been stated, and I trust you will concur in the opinion, that it is a measure enforced, by a high sense of duty to my Country & myself; & from the full conviction that his Excellency the President, will learn the Bey of Tunis, that he must in future, be as circumspect in his Words, as he has been in his written communications — I shall with your permission, embark on board the Frigate which takes the ambassador, & again beg leave to assure you * * *

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

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 19th August 1805

DEAR SIR, I have this instant (4 P M) received your favor of yesterday by the Turk to which the Bey has given a Tiskura for procuring the Water at Port Farina, which was required for the use of the Squadron — The *Syren* & some others of the small Vessells will proceed thence tomorrow for that purpose The *Constellation* and *John Adams* will proceed to Malta the day after tomorrow, to settle their Account, provision, Water &c, &c & from thence proceed to America, calling here on their way and if they do not find me here, to proceed direct on their passage to the U States, If you have any Commands, for Malta one of these Vessells shall execute them, — This has been a busy day with us, as 8 or 9 of the Vessells has changed their crews — A survey has been had on the *Constellation* which has determined me to send her to America — Pray present my best respects to M^r Lear,

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^r 19th 1805

SIR, As it is my intention that the Frigate *Constellation* under your command shall return to the United States; in consequence I have to desire that you exchange such part of your Crew whose term has not expired for an equal number whose term has expired belonging to the Frigate *Essex*, Brig *Syren*, Schooner *Enterprise* and Sloop *Hornet* giving to each a proportionate number of Seamen agreeable to the respective Rates of the different Vessels. —

I wish this change to take place as soon as possible, after which you will be pleased to furnish me with a List of the number of Men you have left, whose terms of service has not expired. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 19th 1805

SIR, As it is my intention that the U. States Ship *John Adams* under your Command shall return to the U. States; In consequence I have to desire that you exchange with the U. States Ship *Constitution* for such Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Boys & Marines, whose term of service has expired an equal Number whose Term has not expired — also exchange with all the Gun Boats, Effective for such defective Men as they have on board. —

I wish this change to take place as soon as possible, after which be pleased to furnish me with a list of the number of Men you have left whose term of service has not expired. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

TUNIS, August 20th 1805

DEAR SIR, I had the pleasure this morning to receive your two letters of yesterday, and feel much obliged by them. I have no further commands for Malta than what was contained in the letter sent yesterday for Mr Higgens. — Mr Rylander will send the Box for Mr H. which you have had the goodness to say shall go in one of the Ships. — Ald Feroud tells me he has the permission of the Sapatapa to carry off to the Squadron anything which may be wanting, without the formality of a Tiskara, and I have accordingly directed him to take on board tomorrow morning some Bullocks and some Sheep, when you will give him orders for the further quantity which you may want. —

The old drogerman is still very sick, and his son, who was ordered to go to Bardo yesterday, did not go 'till this morning, which prevented the Bey from fixing the hour to see me today; and he has desired us to come to Bardo tomorrow morning at 7 o'clk. — Mr Lear goes with the Swedish Consul's lady early tomorrow morning to Carthage, and I shall go from Bardo to the same place, from whence we shall return tomorrow evening. —

When will the Vessel go to Tripoli, which you mentioned to me your intention of sending? — I shall wish to write by her to Dr Ridgely & Mr Nissen. —

I pray you will have the goodness to send me by the boat tomorrow three hundred & forty Spanish Dollars, which, with the 10 doubloons I rec^d the other day, will make 500 doll^r — leaving for me still 500 — of the 2000 which were due me. —

Mr Lear has purchased the two Barnouses and two Shawls for you, and she has desired Mr Simms to bring up a small trunk of her's, which is in the Cabin, to put them in, that they may be carried on board without injury. — The Slippers will be procured also, and if there is anything else which you wish before we leave this place she will procure it with pleasure, She desires her best compliments to you, and thanks for the two bottles which were *not* sent. She knows you did not retain them for your own use. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

[20 August 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Seth Cartee, U. S. Navy

Will Commodore Roggers be so good as to let me go on shore At Tunis While we Lay there for A short time he Will Oblige his Obed^t friend & One Who wishes his welfare & success — in Glory. —

GUN BOAT 10 —
20th August 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May - Oct. 1805.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 20th Aug^t 1805

SIR Since you request a definite answer to your letter of this morning, wherein you require permission to return to the U States. Permit me to inform you, that I have already given you, my answer which was that you could not return unless you could prevail on Cap^t Campbell to take your place, I therefore have nothing now to say on the subject.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S
Navy

Constitution TUNIS BAY
Aug^t 20th 1805

SIR The Boat you mention as coming from the Goletta is intended to go round with the Vessels to Farina to bring off the Water — so soon as you have changed your Crew, you will be pleased to get underweigh & proceed thence for that purpose.

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

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 20th 1805

SIR, Lieut. Robert Henly who hands you this, has got my permission to return home in consequence of bad health, he is an excellent deserving Officer & will do credit to his Country, I am convinced, in whatever situation you may think proper to honor him with — I have said thus much of Mr Henly from my own Personal Knowledge of him. Inclosed is the Certificate of his bad health. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Master Commandant Thomas Robinson Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain John
Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 20. 1805

SIR, As I have consented to your returning to the U. States, I have to desire that you Transfer the command of the U. States Schooner *Enterprize*, at present under your command, to Lieut^t David Porter taking from him all the necessary documents & information respecting the said Schooner agreeable to the prescribed regulations of the service. —

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

To James Dodge, appointed to act as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain
John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution TUNIS BAY
Aug^t 20th 1805

DEAR SIR I have this moment receiv'd your polite favor of this day and am glad to find that you are pleased with your situation —

There has been great changes among the officers since you left us; particularly among the poor Doctors, as at least one half of them have been changed into different Vessels — M^r Blake has been tried & acquitted (farther than having received a reprimand) and is returned to duty again — It is now ten o'clock and I am sleepy — May you enjoy good health, live long, and live happy; Is the sincere wish of your Friend and Humble serv^t

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801-1809.]

To Midshipman Samuel G. Blodget, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

*Constitution. TUNIS BAY
August 20th 1805*

SIR, You are for the present charged with the command of the U. States Sloop [10 Guns] *Hornet*; and I have directed Lieut^t Samuel Evans to transfer to you all Papers, Documents &^r relative to said Sloop, for which you will give him the necessary receipts. —

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

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

*U. STATES SHIP Constitution
TUNIS BAY, August 20th 1805. —*

SIR As I have consented to your returning to the United States, I have to desire that you transfer the Command of the U. States Schooner *Nautilus*, at present under your command to Lieut. Sam^l Evans, taking from him all the necessary Receipts and giving to him all the necessary Documents and Information respecting the said Schooner, agreeable to the prescribed regulations of the Service

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

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

N^o 19.

*U. STATES SHIP Constitution
Tunis Bay Aug^t 20th 1805*

SIR, By the *John Adams* I recieved your dispatches of the 30th - 29th - 24th and duplicates of the 16th of April — In answer to your advices of the 16th April permit me to inform you that the extra Men (261 in number) sent by the *John Adams*, were, in general, very ordinary; they were put on board the different Vessels of the Squadron, principally the Gun boats, apportioned comparatively, with the exigences of the larger Vessels —

The *John Adams* as she had all her Guns mounted and her full compliment of Men, I conceived it advisable to detain her in the place of the *President* until after our affairs with Tunis should be settled; as I could not fairly calculate on the services of the *President*, for reasons such as Captain Barron will be best able to explain to you —

In conformity with your Instructions transferred to me by Commodore Barron, a Court of Inquiry was held on Capt^t Bainbridge's conduct in the loss of the Frigate *Philadelphia* previous to the reception of your order revoking the same. —

The 38 Lieutenants Commissions I recieved, but the more urgent business of the Squadron, since my command of it, has prevented the Examinations taking place — Indeed to determine their relative Rank at present is impossible — altho to have the comparative rank of this class of Officers established is certainly of great importance to the service, but the period when this desirable object was attainable, being suffered to pass, prevents it at present and will in all probability before they return to the U. States without giving umbrage to a very large proportion of them — When they return, it may be done with more Justice to them and more advantage to the service, by a reexamination, as by that time those that are to be the Judges of their pretensions, will be better acquainted with their separate merits: in the mean time as they are examined and qualified I shall deliver their Commissions, without making any changes *different from the Rank* in which they have acted without *urgent necessity* shall require it.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 20 August 1805

Pleasant weather with very light breeze from the Northward.

Midnight moderate breezes —

9 A M A Serpent passed the Ship, he was of reddish colour and from the best judgment formed of it, its length was about 30 feet and was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. This Serpent proved to be a Squid —

Long. worked by Garnet projection was $36^{\circ} 51'$ West —

11 Another Serpent was seen about 15 feet long, and proportioned like the first seen —

Lat. Observed $34^{\circ} 22'$

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

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

N^o 11

U. S. SHIP *Constellation*

TUNIS BAY Aug^r 21st 1805

SIR, The speedy departure of the *Constellation* and *John Adams* for America, owing to my wishing them to arrive before the Winter sets in, prevents my laying before you *in form* the proceedings of the Squadron since I last had the honor of writing you by the Frigate *President*; farther than to say that the Bey of Tunis has been brought to a sense of reason in a manner highly honorable I conceive to the United States, and in a manner I flatter myself to leave such impressions as will ever again prevent him or his successors from daring to renew the same conduct — Instead of acceding to his terms, he has been forced to accede to reason and ours, and to consent to send an Ambassador to the United States, whom with his Suit will in all probability arrive in the U. States very soon after this reaches you — He would have been sent in the *Constellation* but that Ship having to go to Malta, to settle her accounts with the Navy Agent previous to her departure for America, induced me (by the way of saving time) to direct the *Congress* to perform this service; which Ship will I presume sail from hence in 7 or 8 Days at farthest, direct for Washington — Should this reach you before the arrival of the *Congress*, I must necessarily refer you to Captain Stewart for particulars: In the mean time permit me to acquaint you that by the arrival of the *Congress* you will be regularly informed on every subject. — The *Constellation*, *Congress*, *John Adams* and Brig *Franklin* are the only Vessels which I shall send home until I hear from you — These Vessels including the *President* will reduce the expences of the Mediterranean Forces near, if not quite one half. — Peace on honorable Terms is always preferable to War, and if Government thinks proper to overlook the late unfriendly conduct of the Bey of Tunis; I think I can almost with certainty say that he never will again attempt to behave in a similar manner; as I feel satisfied this lesson has not only changed his opinion of our Maritime strength, but has caused him to discover more distinctly his own weakness in every sense: However should the Government determine to chastise him for what has passed; permit me to solicit the honor of bearing the standard of their Vengeance; and as a guarantee for the fulfillment of their wishes, I will pledge all that's sacred and dear to me in this World, provided such intention is made known to me by the first of March next; that before the ensuing first of September following, that my Country shall not only obtain an honorable Peace, but make him pay the expences of the War, and this too with no more Force than what remains this Winter in the Mediterranean. —

After Peace may I beg leave to solicit the favor of returning to the United States?

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constellation*

Tunis Bay August 21st 1805

SIR, So soon as the U. States Frigate *Constellation* under your command is ready to depart I have to request that you proceed to Malta and fill up your Water, Provision your Ship for a passage to the United States, settle her accounts with Mr Higgins Navy Agent and, from thence proceed with all practicable dispatch

to the U. States, on your passage calling at Tangier to learn from Mr Simpson our Consul the state of our affairs with that Regency. —

As I presume it is the wish of the Government that the *Constellation* should be laid up at Washington, in preference to any other Port, I have in consequence to desire that you proceed to the Eastern Branch, and as early as possible report your arrival to the Navy Department.

[*The following was in different writing.*]

SIR, I am commanded by Commodore John Rodgers to transfer the above order to you which you will be pleased act upon as directed—

HUGH G. CAMPBELL

To Capt CHARLES STEWART

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Oliver Hazard Perry.
U. S. Navy

U. S. S. *Nautilus* August 21st 1805

SIR Finding that the *Constellation* is about to return to the U. States, I have to request your permission to join her again as one of her Lieut^s a situation in which I left America

When I state my reasons for making this application I am convinced you will not consider them in an ordinary light — My leaving the *Constellation* was very much against my inclination & as you at that time gave me to understand (although not in direct terms) that the order should be revoked: I have not considered my situation on board the Schooner permanent

Having understood some time since the *Constellation* was not to return home I had a wish to place myself under your immediate command as several of your Officers informed me you took a pride in promoting the interest of such as merit gave a claim to your influence — In addition to these, I shall ever refuse (from the assurances of the Secretary of the Navy) to be examined for a Lieut. and of course those officers who pass & rec. Commission will insist on ranking me. Be pleased to recollect Commodore that I have been two years and a half acting as a Lieut. and I see not the least prospect while I remain out here of getting my Commission —

I cannot conclude this letter without returning my sincere thanks and at the same time expressing my gratitude for the polite and I think I may say friendly manner in which you treated me in the two interviews I had with you whatever may be the fate of this request I shall still entertain the same sentiments

P. S. As I presume Sir from the multiplicity of your business you cannot answer my letter by writing I will wait on you personally

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Tunis Bay 21st August 1805

DEAR SIR As things have turned out, I am induced to send more of the vessels home, than I had contemplated. I have therefore sent the *John Adams* & *Constellation* to Malta, for the purpose of provisioning and settling their Accounts, and as I shall be obliged to remain here, until there return you will greatly oblige me by giving them all the dispatch in your power — As the season is now far advanced I shall not be able to make the tour of the Medeterranean, with the Squadron as I had contemplated — I shall go from this to Leghorn, from thence in all probability to Algiers, and from the latter place its most likely to Malta. The Gun Boats with a Brig and Three or four more small vessels, I shall send to Syracuse to rendezvous, and the *Essex* & two other smaller Vessels, to Gibraltar dividing that part of the Squadron which remains in the Medeterranean into two Divisions. If you have any Commands for Leghorn, I should be glad to execute them. My business to Leghorn is principally to procure Cash for the use of the Squadron. I therefore hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again, at farthest by the 1st October — The Bey of Tunis has after considerable prevarication on his part, been brought to a sense of reason and think I can venture to say, will never oblige us, to pursue the same measures again. He sends an Ambassador, to the U States. For particulars relative to our transactions here, I must beg leave to refer you to Cap^t Stewart and Shaw. The Xebecque, and her two prizes, sent into Malta by the

Constitution I beg you will give orders to the Officers in Charge of them, to take great care of them, as I intend they shall remain unsold untill I hear from the Government —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, and John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 21st August 1805

DEAR SIR I have sent the *Essex*, and *Vixen* to remain on the Gibraltar s[ti]ation this Winter, for the security of our Trade into the Streights, with directions to consult with you, on all matters concerning the same — As it would take a Volume to inform you, of what has transpired, between us and Tunis, I must beg leave to refer you to Cap^t Campbell for all information on that Score —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Copy

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 21st Aug^t 1805

SIR I have to desire with the United States Ship *John Adams* under your Command that you repair to Syracuse, and require of Doct^r Cutbush to put on board your Ship all the Invalids, or in other Words all the Men under his Care which are unfit for Service. —

From Syracuse repair with all practicable dispatch to Malta, and Provision your Ship and Settle her Accounts with M^r Higgins Navy Agent, and from thence proceed without Loss of Time to the United States, and into the Eastern Branch (Washington) and as early as possible report your Arrival to the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of the Navy.

Wishing you a Speedy and pleastant Passage

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

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

N^o 7

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 21st 1805

SIR As Capt^s Shaw will be best able to explain to you the circumstances to which the enclosed Letters allude, I must beg leave to refer you to him for the necessary explanations. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *John Adams*
August 21st 1805

SIR Induced from a Belief of your Wish to serve an Officer in the Service in preference to injuring his local Situation in Life compels me to make a Statement to you from a Belief that no Injury or Detention, can arise from my touching at Naples to investigate the Property I left there when in Public Service in the *George Washington*. Government gave me a Considerable Tonnage in that Ship and of Course I made Use of it. I was compelled to land at Naples a Large Invoice of Goods and consigned to Mess^{rs} Falconett & C^o for which I never have received a due Remittance.

I will Prove to you that my Ship touching there will Subject the Government to no Expence

The Advance and Slops to my Crew on an Average amount to 6½ Mth in Advance, this will bring them indebted to Government to the 15th and 20th of November next, even if I should be detained in the Mediterranean until the 5th October I would have sufficient Time to come within the Limits of the Service as Government will have no Demand on a Crew which is discharged before the Expiration of their Times.

As I have been injured in the Public Service, I am of an Opinion I have a small Claim on your Patronage, and if granted Sir you may be assured of my making no unnecessary Delay at any Place I shall touch at; trusting to your Reconsideration and Compliance I remain

P. S. Mr Knight Sailing Master of the *Constitution* was with me at the Time of landing the Merchandise. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

Constitution, TUNIS BAY
21st August 1805 —

SIR I have received your letter of this morning, — And am sorry to say, that your request of going to Naples is absolutely out of my power to grant — It is what I would not do, even to gain to myself an Independent fortune —

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

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain
John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution TUNIS BAY
21 August 1805 —

SIR I have to direct that you assume the Command of the U States Frigate *Essex*, giving to Cap^t Stewart, the Command of the Frigate *Constellation*, both of you, taking such receipts, and transferring such Documents to each other as the regulations of the service requires —

After the exchange of Ships you will Transfer the order directing the return of the *Constellation* to the U States, to Cap^t Stewart —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy
U. S. FRIGAT *Constellation*

Tunis Bay, Aug^t 21st 1805

SIR There is on board this ship, ten or twelve men that I feel much attached to, and request the favor of being permitted to take them with me on board the *Essex*, it being an indulgence that commanders in our Service have Generally Experienced

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *Congress*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 21 1805

SIR You will please to furnish the U States Ship *Argus* with ten Seamen and ordinary Seamen to fill up her compliment, —

[HS of Pa.]

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

N^o 10

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 21st [or 23] 1805

SIR I herein enclose you a statement from Lieut^t Laurance [see 12 June 1805] concerning three men taken from Gun boat N^o 6, under his command, by a British Squadron off Cadiz under command of Admiral Collingswood as also a Certificate wherein it appears that Mr Roach, Midshipman, and second Officer of the Boat, is accused of neglect of duty — As this is an affair of great moment not only to the Character of Mr Roach, but also to his Country, I have sent him home in the *John Adams* under suspension from Duty, considering his case such as to require the decision of a higher authority than myself.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

N^o 8

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Aug^t 21st 1805

SIR, Enclosed I forward for your consideration a Copy of a Letter [8 July 1805] from Lieutenant Maxwell stating his having been taken into Algeziras by four Spanish Gun Boats [on 15 June 1805]. — This insult it is possible was owing entirely to the Ignorance of the fellows commanding the Boats which took him in. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

NAV DEP^t Aug^t 21. 1805

You will continue to pay to the Wives, parents and children, of the Officers, Seamen & Marines (of the late frigate *Philadelphia* now Captives in Tripoli, the half pay heretofore respectively authorized by regular powers of attorney to be paid to them — but make no payments in cases where the powers of attorney were granted to any other person or persons, than the *Wives* parents and Children & you will discontinue all payments which were authorised by such of the Captives, as you have been or shall hereafter be advised have turned Turks.

If any of the Prisoners who have died since their capture left powers of attorney with their Wives, parents or Children to receive their half pay & there should in such cases exist pecuniary distress on the part of those who may hold such powers of attorney Be pleased to report such cases to me — & I will endeavour to provide for their temporary relief.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 21 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] ½ past 6 [P. M.] Sailed the *Congress* and *Enterprize* for ferreno.
[USNA.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 21 August 1805

- 6. Saw a Sail under the lee bow standing to the Eastward.
- 9. Carried away the Slings of the Fore yard.
- 11. Saw a Sail upon the weather beam.
- Midnight pleasant.
- 1-½ Spoke the Strange sail which proved to be the English privateer *Bellona* of Liverpool from the River Le Plate bound to London.
- 6 discovered a fleet bearing S W. standing to the N^d & Eastward.
- 9 discovered a large ship detached from the fleet in chace of us.
- Noon the fleet still in sight to Windward We counted 40 Sail many of them apparently of the line. continued standing on our Course.
- Latitude D. R. 34°27'N. Longitude D. R. 38°3'W.

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

[22 August 1805]

To Sidi Josseph, Sapatapa and Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

To SIDI JOSSEPH, Sapatapa and prime Minister to His Excellency the Bey of Tunis. —

SIR, In consequence of the converastion which I had the honor to hold with you yesterday, by order of His Excellency the Bey, on the subject of commerce, & certain articles of the Treaty now existing between His Excellency, & the U. States of America — I take the liberty of making the following observations, for the consideration of His Excellency and yourself. —

As the sole object of the government of the United States is to incerase the harmony & good understanding, which exists between them and those Nations with whom they are in friendship, they would wish to be placed upon the same footing with his Excellency, in respect to their Commercial intercourse, & the

reception given to their Citizens as is observed towards other Nations, with whom his Excellency is in habits of friendship & mutually advantageous commerce. — It is therefore proposed, that the Articles in the Treaty between His Excellency, and the U. States, which subjects the Citizens of the U. States, to pay the same duties on merchandize imported into this Regency, under the Flag of the U. States which wou'd be paid by a Tunisian Subject carrying merchandize to the U. S. shou'd be annull'd; and that the Americans shou'd pay the same & no more duty on merchandize imported by them into the Regency of Tunis, than is paid by other Nations the most favour'd, where it does not infringe upon any Treaty now existing between His Excellency and any foreign Nation

The Article which compels the Master of a Merchant Vessel, to charter his Vessel to the Government, if she shou'd be wanted, deprives the said Vessel of the fair Opportunity of making such Voyages as might be most advantageous to the owners of said Vessel, and lays a restraint on commerce which must be highly injurious to the same. It would therefore be desirable to have this Article either differently modified, or annull'd. —

The Salute given to Vessels of War of the U. States, to be return'd in the same manner by such Vessels, and not by the payment of a Barrel of Gun Powder for each Cannon which may be fired in salute of said Vessel, as it now stands in the Treaty. —

That the Article which relates to Slaves taking refuge on board Ships of War of the U. States, shou'd be the same as that which relates to the same subject with the most favour'd Nations. —

The existing Treaty between His Excellency the Bey & the U. States of America, have been made by the mutual consent of the parties, & duly ratified, can only be changed by the mutual agreement of the same. — The foregoing propositions are therefore made for the consideration of His Excellency the Bey, who will, in his wisdom, be able to judge, if an acquiescence in them will tend to increase the friendship and good understanding between the two Nations, and promote their mutual advantage. —

Shou'd he be convinced that those benefits wou'd result from a confirmation of them, His Excellency will be pleased to signify his assent thereto; or should he be of a different opinion, he will have the goodness to make such remarks thereon, as may arrise in his mind; or suggest other propositions which may produce the same desirable effects. —

TUNIS August 22nd 1805.

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
Tunis Bay August 22^d 1805

SIR Since writing you yesterday, I have changed my mind, respecting the *Constellation*, and *John Adams*, calling at this Bay, and have directed their proceeding direct to America. Cap^t Stewart goes home in the *Constellation*, and Cap^t Campbell goes into the *Essex* —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May, 1805–July 1806.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S FRIGATE Constitution
Tunis Bay 22 Aug^t 1805

SIR The former Gunner of the *Essex* COSGROVE is to return to the U States in the *Constellation*, and as you know him better than myself you will make such representations to the Secretary of the Navy—respecting him, as his Conduct merits — The former Sail maker of the same ship MASON, is also to return, to the U States in the *Constellation* — Long the Carpenter now on board the *Essex* is to return to America in the *Constellation* — She is I understand in want of a Carpenter, & if you think proper to solicit that he may be reinstated, and attached to that ship your solicitations shall be attended to

MASON sail maker is to be suspended from duty untill the sentence of the late Court Martial convened for his trial shall be promulgated by order of the proper Authority. JR —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy
 U, S, S, *Constellation* [*Essex*] TUNIS BAY
 August 22^d 1805 —

SIR I have to inform you that I Took Charge of this Ship [*Essex*] at Two oClock P M, Likewise that she has on board Eight thousand Gallons of water, with a greater proportion of Provisions, with which, she Waits your orders —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March, 1791–Dec. 1814.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
 Tunis Bay 22^d August 1805

N^o 12

(Sent by the *Congress Frigate*)

SIR I herewith have the honor to Enclose the proceedings of all the Courts Martial, which have been held since my Command of the Squadron — By those cases you will discover that it had become high time to make some examples, and I hope the result will have a good effect — perhaps the next *twelve* months may pass over without a single example of the kind being necessary. I should have sent the Proceedings of the Courts in the cases of Midshipmen Reid & Cheshire & Doct^r Kipp by the *John Adams*, as they return to the U States in her, had I been able to have got them copied in time. Kipp appears to be a poor Simple creature and deserves to be pited —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Robert Montgomery, U. S. Consul, Alicante, Spain, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 22 Aug^t 1805.

Capt^t [William Hannover] commanding the [American ship *Raleigh*] having on board Naval Stores for Algiers, has been ordered in the event of Algiers being blockaded to proceed to Alicant and there deliver his cargo to you. If under these orders Captain [Hannover] should proceed to Alicant, you will be pleased to receive the cargo and have it taken care of, forwarding to Col^o Lear by the first opportunity that may offer, all necessary information respecting it, and you will be pleased to attend to such instructions as you may receive from Col^o Lear on the subject.

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803–1808.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 22 August 1805

1½ Spoke the Ship which had given chase to us she proved to be his B M. Ship [space] of 74 Guns. he sent his boat on board us, and informed us the fleet in sight was the English East India fleet of 37 Sail under Convoy of 7 Sail of the line commanded by Admiral Rainiar

Latitude Observed 34°49' N.

Longitude Observed 40°25' W.

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

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
 Tunis Bay Aug^t 23^d 1805

N^o 9.

SIR Enclosed is a Copy of an authority given by me [12 July 1805] to George Dyson Esq^r Navy Agent Syracuse for the subsistence of Hamet Bashaw, and have to request that you will have the goodness to inform me, as early as possible, what is to be done with that unfortunate and helpless Man. — I endeavoured all in my power to prevail on him to go to the U. States, as I conceived it would be best that the Government should see him — and have an opportunity of determining for themselves, however the horrid ideas he entertained of crossing the Atlantic, prevented my persuasion having any effect.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[23 August 1805]

Affidavit of Sailing Master John Allen, U. S. Navy, and John Thompson, Master's Mate

CONSULAR OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(L. S.)

GIBRALTAR.

On this 13th day of September, 1805, personally appeared in my consular office of the United States of America, John Allen, commander of the sloop *Ranger*, belonging to the government of the aforesaid United States, and John Thompson, master's mate on board said sloop *Ranger*, who, after being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did declare jointly and severally, each speaking for himself, that they sailed in and with said vessel from Boston, in America, on or about the 21st day of July last, on the service of said government, in company with the sloop *Traveller*, commanded by captain Benjamin Prince, with whom they parted company a few days after their leaving Boston, by stress of weather.

That on the 23d of August last, being in latitude 40 deg. 32 minutes north, and longitude 30 deg. 33 minutes west, a schooner came up with them mounting six guns with 16 blunderbusses, and about eighteen men, who, although the American colours were flying on board the *Ranger*, and the vessel hove to, fired three broadsides at her without shewing any colours, ordering capt. Allen to go on board them, which he did; they then came on board the sloop *Ranger*, broke open captain Allen's chest and trunk, taking from them twelve white shirts, a suit of uniform, six pair silk and six do. cotton stockings, twelve handkerchiefs, two blue jackets, three white dimity waistcoats, two new hats, two pair new shoes, and two pair nankeen pantaloons, a spy-glass, 63 gallons brandy, butter, cheese, pork, and other articles of ship's stores; likewise, the doctor's box, the mate's, and some of the men's clothes and money; also, a letter from the governour of Malta, and several other papers.

That the commander and crew of the said schooner privateer behaved in a most insulting and abusive manner, and they seemed by their appearance, language, dress, and manners, to have been Spaniards; wherefore, they make this declaration, and protest, not only for the robbery committed, but also for the insult shewn the flag under which they sailed.

JOHN ALLEN,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Sworn and declared the day and year first above written, before me,

JOHN GAVINO

Consul of the United States of America.

[Am. State Papers, Vol. 5, 1803-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. NavyN^o 13U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 23th 1805

SIR, I herein have the honor to Enclose you a statement of the quantity of Provisions left in Store at Malta & Syracuse, exclusive of what the Squadron has at present on board; This will enable you to form a pretty correct opinion of the quantity necessary to be sent from the U. States calculating that there is after the departure of the *Congress*, *Constellation* and *John Adams* for America, about equal to 1600 Rations consumed p^r Day. — 40 or 50 Hawsers from 6 to 10 Inches also 2 Cables of 22 Inch, 2 Do, of 19 Inch, 2 do, of 15 Inch — 2 do, of 16 Inch and 4 of 14 Inch, as also 300 coils of Rigging assorted from Ratling to 8 Inch — a small quantity of Sail Cloth will answer, each Vessel having a pretty good stock on hand exclusive of what is in Store-Light Canvass is most wanting such as N^o 4, 5 & 6 and some Ravens Duck. —

I pray you will inform me whether the agents at Syracuse & Malta are to be allowed 2½ p^r Cent on all Provisions received & delivered by them, or whether it is only on their purchases. — This thing appears not yet to be understood, as 5 p^r Cent has in most instances been charged by them on their purchases and nothing for provisions sent from the U. States, altho received and delivered by them — two a half p^r Cent on all would be equal to rather more than five p^r Cent on purchases but I concieve it would have a good effect in the end; as they now consider that they have all the trouble as also some responsibility in receiving Provisions sent from the U. States without any profit.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 23 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] ½ past 5 [P. M.] the *Constellation* Got under weigh for Syracuse
¼ past 6 Colonel Lear came on board from Tunis —

[USNA.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *President*
at Sea August 24, 1805.

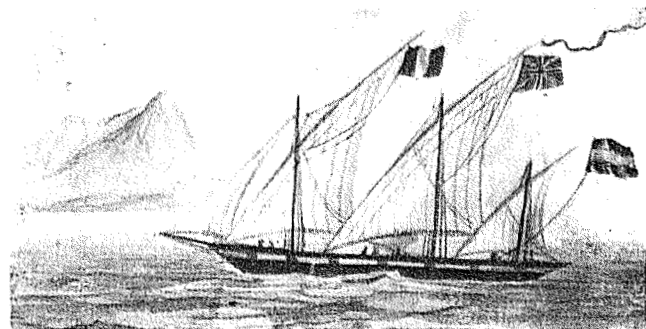
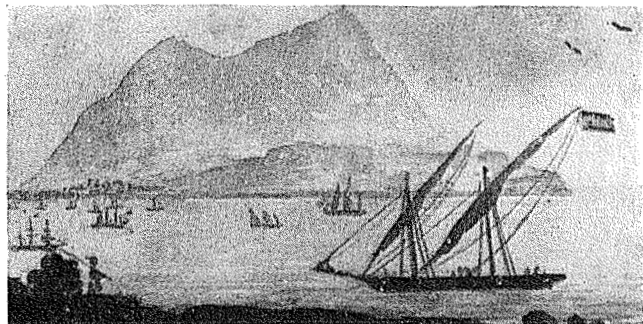
SIR! I have the Honor to transmit you under Cover of the Present sundry papers relating to the situation of Mr Cha^r L. Ridgely, an acting Lieutenant lately attached to the U. States Schooner *Nautilus*, with some particulars of which report may probably 'ere this have made you acquainted. Nothing Sir is more distressing to the feelings of a Commander than to be under the necessity of representing in the language of regret and censure the Conduct of those Serving under him; more especially when that Conduct is not confined to the faults of the Individual but tends to commit the reputation of the Service & the National honor — the occurrence to which I allude is one of those which imposes on me this unpleasant duty. — The Letter annexed of 13 April [See Vol. 5, p. 508] from Lieut. Ridgely with the demand of the Governor of Messina addressed to Captain Dent will best explain the circumstances of this unhappy affair, to these therefore I beg leave to refer you without entering into further detail as to the facts; I conceive it proper however officially to acquaint the Navy Department that on a view of the nature of the offence complain'd of & the formal Demand of Governor Guillechini, I felt myself called upon by every principle of right & justice no less than the acknowledged laws & usages among civilized Nations to deliver up the Officer in question to a judicial investigation. It will be seen by a reference to the accompanying papers that this determination was not form'd without due & sufficient deliberation, & that it was cheerfully acquiesced in by Mr Ridgely himself, who while he strongly asserted his innocence of the crime laid to his charge, felt in common with myself & the Officers of the Squadron in general the necessity of coming forward & publicly clearing his own Character as well as that of the Service from the imputation of an act, so heinous in itself & so abhorrent to Society; In consequence of this determination, I placed him in charge of Captain Decatur comm^d the *Congress* frigate (who was instructed to touch at Messina on his way to Leghorn) & having the highest confidence in the judgement of that Officer, who interested himself warmly in the matter, I left the management of it to him — At the same time I addressed a Letter to Mr Broadbent our Agent at Messina, the respectability of whose Character & standing in life joined with a great share of active benevolence, constituted him a fit Advocate on such an occasion, recommending the young Man in the most impressive terms to his friendly protection, & earnestly soliciting the exertion in his behalf of the powerful influence which he possesses with Individuals & with the Government.

The letters from that Gentleman, from Captain Decatur & Mr Ridgely will inform you of the Sequel, & the situation in which the affair stood at my Departure from Sicily; from the measures adopted & the caution observed as well as the assurances of Mr Broadbent I entertain little doubt that it has 'ere this been brought to a favorable termination, & that Mr R. is return'd with a mind more at ease to his duty in the Squadron. —

In addressing you Sir who are so well qualified to judge of this subject, it were needless to enter into a justification of the motives which dictated my Conduct in giving up Lieutenant Ridgely to be tried by that authority whose Laws he stood accused of having violated — these motives bear testimony to their own rectitude, they are such as approve themselves to my own mind & I am persuaded they will be perfectly satisfactory to the Department — it wou'd be equally unnecessary to dwell upon the sinister impression made by this event, not only in Sicily, but at Malta (the unfortunate Victim of the affray being a British Subject & attached to the King's Service) or on the reasons derived from a view of the Consequences which must inevitably have ensued to our Operations & our national Interests in the Mediterrⁿ, had not the claim of the Sicilian Government been complied with, as these reasons, altho they had their weight being important in themselves, were yet secondary to those which originated in a sense of Justice & the Respect due to the established Laws & Customs of Nations. You will perceive by my Correspondence with Commodore Rodgers that at my suggestion he sent the *Nautilus* to Messina immediately after Peace was concluded, in order that Captain Dent & his Officers might appear on the Trial & render all the assistance



THE FORTRESS OF GOLETTA NEAR TUNIS.



TWO SKETCHES OF SPANISH GUNBOATS OFF GIBRALTAR.

in their power; His return was hourly expected when the *President* left Syracuse & I doubt not but the Commodore will make known the issue by the earliest Conveyance. —

It is not without deep reluctance that I make this Communication to you, the subject of which is the more painful as Mr Ridgley's General Character is in every respect deserving of the Esteem of his Brother Officers — active, brave and generous, he has given flattering indications of those qualities which matured by experience would form a valuable & distinguished Officer, and I cannot sufficiently lament that in an imprudent hour he should bring me as Commander of the Squadron into circumstances productive of so much difficulty & anxiety, & himself into a situation which might have annulled the promise of his early years, & placed an insuperable bar to his future advancement and fame; I hope however that an honorable acquittal will dissipate this cloud & restore him again to the service of his Country, and it is greatly to be wished that He as well as other young Men in the service may not remain unadmonished by this unfortunate occurrence, which should teach them to be more upon their guard when on shore in foreign Countries, where it becomes them to consider that they are not the Depositories of their own reputations only, but of the reputation of the Navy, and the Honor of the Nation whom they represent. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

TUNIS August 24th 1805

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you that we had a passage to this place yesterday of 5½ hours, which made it too late to go to Bardo according to appointment which was 7 o'clock. — At 11 we went to the Gardens of the Bey and Sapatapa, where we received every mark of respect and polite attention. An elegant entertainment was provided for our Officers, with which they were much pleased. On our return we met the Bey on a plane, among his horses, where we stop'd a short time, and I introduced the officers to him. He was gracious as usual, and full of friendly expressions. I told him you would have come on shore had you not found so much to engage you on board that prevented your leaving the Squadron with convenience. He expressed the pleasure he should have had in seeing you &

The Sapatapa is to send me a written answer today to my letter respecting the alteration of articles in the treaty. — The Ambassador dined with us. He will pay his respects to you, and go to see the Congress as soon as she arrives; and in the meantime will be ready to embark by Wednesday or Thursday. —

The day after tomorrow I shall return on board with Mr Lear, who sends her sends her best regards & Compliments to you

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. S. Essex. TUNIS BAY
Aug^t 24th 1805

SIR I beg leave to inform you That the Wheel of this ship is so defective as to require immediate repairs. It is now in the Carpenters hands and will I presume be ready for use by Tomorrow Evening —

[LC. JRP, Vol 1, March, 1791–Dec. 1814.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Saturday, 24 August 1805

[Tunis Bay, At 4 [A. M.] Colonel Lear left the ship for Tunis, the *Argus* got under weigh for Port Farino to water
sailed the schooner *Nautilus*.

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

TUNIS Aug.^t 25th 1805

DEAR SIR, I had the pleasure this morning to receive your acceptable favor of yesterday; and am much pleased to find the expressions of respect for us extends

Commission pray send me a Duplicate as soon as possible — The little Cargo coming out now or during the winter *would* answer, but I must have liberty to land & sell out of Store in small parcels —
I send you a letter for Captⁿ Barron which please forward

[L.C. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 21 August to Sunday, 25 August 1805

[Steward Loomis was transferred to the *Congress* from the *Vixen* on 19-20 August 1805.]

Went to Porto Perana and watered ship and returned and anchored in Tunis Bay
[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 25 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] the Frigate *Congress* Arrived from Port Farino [after midnight].
[USNA.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 25 August 1805

10½ Joseph Ferguson fell from the Main top and expired a few minutes after —
1½ [A. M.] Committed the body of Joseph Ferguson to the deep with the usual ceremonies.

Latitude Observed 35°34'N. Longitude D. R. 46°26'W.

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

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 26th 1805

SIR I have to acquaint you that the Ambassador will be down on a visit to your Ship tomorrow he will call here first & from this will go to the *Congress*; I shall Salute him on his leaving the Ship by manning yards with three cheers, but no Guns & wish you to do the same, —

[HS of Pa.]

Certificate concerning U. S. Brig *Franklin*

Constitution TUNIS BAY 26 Aug^t 1805

These are to Certify that the Brig^t *Franklin*, at present under the Command of Mr Charles Robinson Midshipman, is the property of the U States, and that the crew on board of her, regularly belongs to the service of said States —

[L.C. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

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

N^o 16

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay August 27th 1805

SIR, For the good of the service — as Master Commandant Stewart was very desirous of returning to the U. States I was in consequence induced to direct Captⁿ Campbell to take command of the *Essex* & Stewart to return to America charged with the command of the *Constellation*. —

The *Essex* and Brig *Vixen* will remain on the Gibraltar station this Winter for such reasons as appear in my orders to Captⁿ Campbell, which I herein enclose you. The remainder of the Squadron will Rendezvous at Syracuse — I shall send the *Enterprize* (the command of which Vessel I have given to Lieut Porter) from this

to Tripoli to ascertain how our affairs stand in that Regency, altho this is almost unnecessary; as I know with certainty that all is well. Was it not that while we have a force in these Seas so formidable as the present, I conceive it ought to be kept in motion; as it not only affords the Officers an opportunity of gaining information, but also informs the different powers of the Mediterranean that our Force is not only numerous but active — The *Enterprize* after communicating with Tripoli will return to Syracuse. — As it respects my own destination I refer you to the orders herein enclosed to Capt^v Hull — My reasons for going to Leghorn are to procure Cash for the use of the Squadron as it cannot at this moment be procured at Malta or Syracuse without great loss: Coll^v Lear goes with me to Leghorn to procure the Biennial present for Algiers, and at which place I shall set him down on my return to Syracuse. —

To Lieut^t Evans I have given the command of the *Nautilus*, Master Commandant Dent, her former Commander, having requested permission to return home in the *John Adams*, in consequence of bad Health — At present the Vessels of the Squadron are commanded as follows — Cap^{tn} Campbell of the *Essex*—Hull the Brig *Argus*—Smith, Brig *Syren*—Cox, Brig *Vixen*—Porter, Schooner *Enterprize*—Evans, the *Nautilus*—Crane, Sloop *Hornet* and the Gun Boats the same Commanders as when they left America — Master Comm^{dr} Robinson returns to the U. States in the *Congress* Frigate. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

[27 August 1805]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

SIR, I would rather you would go to Tunis after Captains Decatur and Smith return — Cap^t Smith has signified that he wishes to go tomorrow, Cap^t Decatur is now there, and if more of the Commanding Officers then two at a time was to go; I should be exposing the Vessels in case of bad weather. —

TUESDAY EVENING 27th Aug^t 1805

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

N^o 21.

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Tunis Bay Aug^t 27th 1805

SIR, Neither of the two Bomb Vessels mentioned in your Letters of the 30th of April had arrived at Syracuse or Malta on the 26th or 27th of last Month, as the *Congress* left both those places on these days — however as the *John Adams* calls at both places before she returns, perhaps you may yet hear of their arrival by her. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

NEW YORK 27th August 1805

SIR I arived hear on Saturday last and found that the Boats for the *Hornet* nearly completed. and I think are two of the finest boats I ever saw —

I have not yet been able to discover any suitable Character's for a Boatswain, Gunner, or Carpenter, but hope too befor I leave this. which I contemplate doing the latter part of this week

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 27 August 1805

[Tunis] Turkish Consul came on board — fired a salute and manned the yards.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 27 August 1805

[Tunis Bay] At 11 [A. M.] the *Argus* arrived from Port Farenò.

[USNA.]

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

TUNIS Wednesday Aug^t 28. 1805

DEAR SIR, Owing to the lightness of the wind after we got into the lake, we were not able to get up to Tunis while there was light enough to know the Channel, and consequently got fast on the flats, a short distance from the landing place, where we were detain'd so long as to prevent our getting through the Gates before they were shut. And after once shut at night they are opened to no person. — We were taken by the Ambassador to the House of one of his friends in the outskirts of the City, where we met with every hospitality they could bestow, and furnished with excellent lodgings. — This misfortune prevents us from going to Bardo, today, as we could not give information of our intention 'till this morning. I have now sent the droggerman out, and expect by him an answer, which I presume will fix the hour for tomorrow morning. — Should we not go to Bardo today I shall not be able to invite those persons on board tomorrow, as you wished; but the Consuls, if they go would go on Friday as readily as any other day. I shall pass the compliments which you requested to the Sapatapa & Hadge Unis; but I do not think either will come on Friday. —

Mr Eaton went down to the Goletta this morn^e in order to go on board your ship. — I find his arrival here has created much speculation, and no little suspicion on the part of some of the natives respect^t the object of his visit as it relates to our affairs; and I should not be surpriz'd if it should cause a hesitation in doing all which might otherwise be done. — I think he should not have come on shore, without your knowledge; and had his case been mine, I w^d have wished that the Govern^t might have known that I was here before I landed. —

If there are any accounts of the Ships to be settled here, would it not be well for Mr Johnson to come up tomorrow for that purpose, as he knows what has been or will be sent on board? —

M^{rs} Lear desires her regards & compliments —

[LC. JRP, Let. & Doc., Ac. 3647, 1799-1848.]

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

N^o 22 forwarded by the
Congress Cap^t DECATUR

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 28th August 1805

SIR I herewith enclose to you the Commissions of all the Officers, which have returned to the U States, as there was no opportunity to examine them previous to their return, altho one of the first orders, I gave after my succession to the Command of the Squadron, was for that purpose —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 28 August 1805

4½ [A. M.] Thomas Doane departed this life having an attack of Convulsion fits.

9 Committed his body to the deep —

Latitude Observed 36° 11' N. Longitude Observed 50° 23' W.

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

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 29th August 1805

SIR You are desird to furnish Cap^t Cox with a Copy of all papers & documents, relating to the U S Brig *Vixen* that you received from the Navy Department —

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

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

TUNIS, Aug^t 30th 1805

DEAR SIR, We have been at Bardo this morning, where we met the usual civilities, such as have been shewn since I have been here. Capt^r D. goes on board this forenoon. — The Ambassador has his last audience tomorrow morning, and has requested Capt D. to let him have a boat sent up to embark at 3 o'clk. —

I must see the Bey again tomorrow morning, and shall, therefore, not be able to come off tomorrow, as I mentioned yesterday. For myself I would go on board tomorrow afternoon; but as M^r Lear goes with me, I should not wish her to take the chance of being out after night; so that we shall go on Sunday morning to the Goletta by land, and be there by 7½ or 8 o'clk, from whence we will go on board in the Barge, if you will have the goodness to send her for us. — As there may be many things to be sent on board tomorrow, I will thank you if you will let the first cutter be sent up here tomorrow morning to take off every thing. —

Notwithstanding there have been many attempts to interrupt the final sittlement of our business here, in the way it has been done, we shall accomplish it in the handsomest manner. —

M^r Lear desires her best regards & compliments to you. — Believe me to be very respectfully & truly Your's

P. S. 12 o'clk. I have this moment rec^d your favor of this date, and I find that which I have written is partly in answer to it, so far as relates to the time of the Ambassador's going on board. — As the time of departure is so pressing I presume it will not be convenient for those persons to go on board to dine of whom we spoke when I was on board. — I know how anxious you must be, of course, to get off from hence, on many accounts, and I am sure I feel the same anxiety; but it would not be well to depart until all our affairs are fully finished, which will certainly be tomorrow. — I shall see Hodge Unis and the Sapatapa this afternoon, and will make them the compliment of going on board; but at the same time shall hint at the necessity of our immediate departure, on account of the season &c^r

I send this by Capt^r Decatur, and if anything more occurs before the departure of the Gigg, — will communicate it.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 30th August 1805

SIR You will proceed to Tripoli and after communicating with Mr Ridgely our Charge d'Affaires, and receiving his dispatches you will repair to Syracuse, and hold yourself subject to the orders of the Senior Officer that you may find in that port —

P S When it is intened you shall commence the execution of these orders the signal will be made for the *Enterprize* to weigh J R —

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

To John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 30th August 1805

SIR I have sent the U States Schooner *Enterprize* Lieut^t Porter (your old fellow sufferer) to Tripoli to ascertain from you, how our affairs are going on &c^r — The Bey of Tunis has received a lesson lately such, as he has not hitherto been accustomed, but as Lieut Porter is well acquainted with every thing that has transpired in this quarter, I beg leave to refer you to him for all the necessary information — After Lieut^t Porter has communicated with you, and received whatever dispatches you may have to forward to Government, or myself, I have directed him to proceed to Syracuse — Pray present my unfeigned respects to that Amiable and good Man Mr Nissen, and tell him that the reason of my not Sending the Wine, which I promised, was owing to their being none of the same quality at Syracuse —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 30th Aug^t 1805

SIR So soon as the signal is made for the U States Brig *Siren*, under your command, to weigh. — I have to desire that you proceed without loss of time to Syracuse, calling at Malta in your passage to direct the Bomb Brig's if they have arrived there to proceed to Syracuse to Rendezvous & receive further orders* You are directed also to remain at Syracuse with the *Siren* untill further orders from me —

*In case of a provision Ship having arrived at Malta & her Cargo not landed before you reach there, you are directed to Convey her to Syracuse to deposit the same in the hands of Mr Dyson Navy Agent—

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

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 30th August 1805

SIR You will receive this by the *Siren* which vessel, I have directed to call at Malta, for the purpose of ordering the Bomb vessels, in case they have arrived there, to Syracuse, also to Convey the Store Ship if she has arrived to Syracuse, to make a deposit of her Cargo, provided she has not done this at Malta, previous to this reaching you — I have no news worth Communicating, further than what Cap^t Smith, will be able to give you, except that my provisions are so far expended that I shall be obliged to call at Syracuse, to replenish, and will perhaps take Malta in my way thence — The *Congress* will leave this to morrow for the U States, with a Tunetian Ambassador on board, and I shall leave here, the day after her departure

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Surgeon Thomas Marshall, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 30th August 1805

SIR You are here by appointed to act as Surgeon, to the Gun Boats — Your residence to be on board of Gun Boat N^o 2, [*] — In port you are desired to visit all the boats once a day and administer to the Sick in such manner as will best insure the health of their Crews, you will be provided with a Boat for your own separate Convenience, in the discharge of your duties, which Boat is not to be used for any other purposes without your Consent — You will be pleased to establish a black Ball, about the size of a half Bushell, to be hoisted at the Maintopmast head of the Boats, as a signal to express their want of a Surgeon, in any particular case, which will be answered by the Boat you may be on board of, at the time the signal is made, by an American Ensign at the same mast head —

[*Another copy of this letter states "on board No. 3".]

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

To Midshipman Charles Robinson, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Franklin*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 30th August 1805.

SIR After getting to Gibraltar, and discharging the provisions you now have on board, (in such manner as Captain Campbell may think proper to direct) you are desired, to proceed to the Eastern Branch, Washington, and as early as possible, report your arrival to the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of the Navy, for further orders —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

[31 August 1805]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Hamouda, Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

HAMUDA BASHAW BEY, *Prince of Princes of Tunis, the Well Guarded City, The Abode of Felicity.*

To Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States of America.

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND, I certainly did not expect to find myself under the necessity of writing to you in the present sense; but since an unforeseen chance requires it, and since the consequences deriving from an inappropriate dispute forced on me, which I never provoked, offer me this supreme and for me ever new pleasure, I shall limit myself to telling you that having resolved to send an Ambassador to you personally, with the aim of still further convincing you of my good friendship for you and your nation, and of the high esteem in which I hold you particularly, I have entrusted to him a compendium of the last discussion between Commodore Rodgers, the Consul General Tobias Lear, and myself.

From the same please note that the many unpleasantnesses which I experienced on this occasion could quite well have been avoided were it not for the too martial temper of the aforesaid Commodore Rodgers, very imprudently stirred up and supported by the Chargé d'Affaires, George Davis, whose equivocal conduct has deserved examination, just as it caused me extreme surprise.

My Ambassador aforesaid, who will be the bearer of the present, is my faithful and well-deserving servant Soliman Melemelli, whom I had already destined for an important mission to the Grand Sultan in Constantinople.

He is charged to present you with some tokens of my esteem which I hope you will be pleased to receive favorably, especially since he will assure you of my perfect good friendship and of my wish to continue it in spite of what has been done or attempted to plunge us into a state of war.

Inasmuch as, despite the address of the sagacious Consul Lear, who has dealt with me on this occasion by virtue of the authority conferred on him by you, we have not been able to settle in a mutually advantageous and reciprocal manner the divers points of complaint or of pretension raised by Commodore Rodgers and the Chargé d'Affaires, Davis, the latter having become through their own fault of such a temper that it required your examination and your direct decision; I therefore have provided my Ambassador with my authority and my instructions to treat with you and terminate everything in conformity with my said instructions.

The principal demand is that of the alteration and addition to some articles of our Treaty of Peace, solemnly approved and ratified by your Predecessor.

I do not know nor have I been able to understand how this could be demanded (threats even having been used against me) when such claims have never been addressed or indicated to me by you. Wherefore, not knowing any reason for making such a change, not taking pleasure in altering our treaties, I have however proposed to Consul General Lear that I should consent to the proposed change, provided that I be accorded a proportionate Indemnity.

This is one of the principal points on which we have not succeeded in agreeing, and it is concerning this that I beg you, my Great and Good Friend, to give entire and full credit to all that my Ambassador will tell you in my name, assuring you that everything which he may conclude and agree upon with you in the tenor of and in conformity with the orders and instructions which I have given him will have my approval.

Impatient to receive your gracious tokens with the notice of the safe arrival before you of my Ambassador, whom once again I recommend to you, I wish you from Heaven, my Great and Good Friend, the most complete Happiness.

At the Bardo of Tunis, the 5th of the Moon Gemed Theni, A. H. 1220, And the 31st of the Month of August, A. D. 1805.

HAMUDA BASHAW BEY
(SEAL)

[NA. SDA. CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, July 1805–Sept 1806.]

[31 August 1805]

To Secretary of State from Jussuf Hoggia, Keeper of the Seals, Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

JUSSUF HOGGIA, Keeper of the Seals and Prime Minister of His Excellency the *Bashaw Bey of Tunis*.

To the Honorable JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State of the Government of the United States of America.

Sir, I cannot permit Si Soliman Melemelli, Ambassador of my Illustrious Master to the President of the United States of America, to leave without entrusting to him this letter of mine to you, Sir, in which I have the pleasure to assure you directly of my distinguished esteem, and of my care to maintain in the mind of my Master friendly and peaceful sentiments toward your nation, of which he is now giving proof by means of the Ambassador, who bears papers sufficient to confirm these sentiments and dispositions.

I shall be extremely grateful for all attentions, kindnesses and facilities which you may use toward the bearer of my letter of recommendation and I shall be so all the more when I know that through your valuable assistance he has succeeded in consolidating the amity between the two nations on a stable and mutually advantageous footing.

To the said Ambassador, Melemelli, I have entrusted some remembrances, which I beg you to accept as a slight token of the ambition which I nourish of being useful to you and convincing you that on all occasions I shall always be sincerely

Your Ob^dt Serv^t and Friend

JUSSUF HOGGIA (SEAL)

AT THE BARDO OF TUNIS
31 August 1805

[NA. SDA. CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, July 1805–Sept. 1806.]

[31 August 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Jussuf Hoggia, Keeper of the Seals, Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

JUSSUF HOGGIA, Keeper of the Seals

Prime Minister of His Excellency the Bashaw Bey of Tunis.

To Mr. TOBIAS LEAR, Consul General of the United States of America for the Regency of Algiers, &c.

SIR, In reply to the letter which you wrote me on the 22d of the current Month of August, I have the pleasure to inform you that having taken under Consideration the contents of the same, Concerning the requested modification or complete alteration of four articles of the Treaty of Peace existing between our Regency and the United States of America, I have rendered an exact account of the whole to His Excellency the Bashaw Bey, my Illustrious Master. And after mature reflection the latter instructs me to tell you that in regard to the article on customs, he promises from now henceforth and until the return of the ambassador, Sidi Soliman Melemelli, from America, not to oblige nor make American Subjects who shall come here to trade in this interval pay any duty in excess of what is here paid by the most favored nations, and that similarly he will not make use of American vessels which he may sometimes need, excepting under the same terms and conditions that apply to the vessels of the most favored nations under similar circumstances.

With regard to the salute to be given by these fortresses to the men-of-war of the United States which might from time to time call here, and with regard to the flight of slaves aboard the same, His Excellency intends to let these two articles stand with the same tenor and force as the Treaty itself and not to alter them before the return of the Ambassador with the ratification of the President or with such additions or modifications as he shall have made in agreement with His Excellency the President aforesaid.

Of this I hasten to inform you, and offering you my sincere respects, I am with the highest regard, Your most affectionate friend

JUSSUF HOGGIA (SEAL)

AT THE BARDO OF TUNIS
31 August 1805

[NA. SDA, CD, Algiers, Vol. 7, Pt. II, January 1806–September 29, 1807.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 31 August 1805.

SIR As I have resolved on dividing the Squadron, into Two Divisions, or rather as it is my Intention, that the Frigate *Essex*, and Brig *Vixen*, should remain on the Gibraltar Station, during this Winter, for the protection of our Commerce, as also to forward to me, all important dispatches from our Government; I have in consequence to direct that you proceed thence with these Two Vessels, with all practicable dispatch, and as early as possible, inform yourself of the State of our affairs, in that quarter, which information you will be pleased to communicate to me by the Schooner *Nautilus*, which vessel will proceed down with you for that purpose. The latest accounts from Madrid induce me to suppose, that there is a great probability of War between the U States & Spain. I therefore suggest to you the propriety of your visiting Spanish ports with some caution, at least until the appearance of a rupture between the two Countries, shall be removed. —

You will communicate with Mr Simpson, our Consul at Tangier as often as possible and keep the Navy Department, as also myself regularly informed of every thing of magnitude where in our Country is in any way interested. You may draw on Messrs James McKenzie & A Glennie of London. for what money you may want for the supplies of the two Vessels under your Command, taking care to express in the Bills the purposes for which they were drawn. I shall inform the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of the Navy, of your being stationed, at Gibraltar and suggest to him, the propriety of distinguishing such dispatches, if any) as require there contents, being made known to you, previous to my reception of them — As I have directed the Brig *Franklin* to proceed to the U States I have to request, that you will convoy her clear of the Straights. After having at Gibraltar landed or received, on board your Ship, as most convenient, such provisions, as she has on board, leaving her only a sufficient quantity to carry her to the U States.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 31st August 1805

SIR With the Brig *Argus*, (under your immediate Command) Sloop *Hornet* and Gun Boats No 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, & 10, you are directed to proceed to Syracuse, and there Rendezvous, until my return (without the Political jarring of the European Powers, at War, should make Syracuse, an improper Port, for our Vessels; in which case you are directed to rendezvous at Malta). I shall proceed from hence to Leghorn, from thence to Algiers, and it is most likely from the latter place to join you at Syracuse, therefore in all probability, I shall not be with you again, until some time in October. In which case, I have to desire, that about the first of October — you send the *Syren*, or one of the Schooners, to this Bay, to Communicate with our Charge d'affaires, & ascertain if all is quiet. As the Officers, Commanding the Gun Boats, are generally very Young, and at an Age, whose prominent trait is not Stability, I have to desire that you pay great attention, to have regularity and System, maintained, in every thing belonging to, and under their respective Commands, and not on any Account, to suffer, any alterations to be made, without your special permission, and these only in instances, where they are absolutely necessary — Among Officers of the Age of the Majority of those, which will be with you, Dissipation is frequently not the least conspicuous, and sometime even to a degree, that saps the root of subordination, to an extent not only injurious to the particular service they are in, but also to the Character of their Nation. On this subject during my absence, I shall much rely on your discretion, & judgement in maintaining that strict

subordination, & general harmony throughout the Squadron, without which we cannot be respected. —

Mr Dyson will furnish you, with all the necessary supplies — As it respects Cash, he must furnish you with what small sums you may want, until my return, one of my reasons for going to Leghorn, is to procure that Article, therefore, he will be reimbursed immediately on my return. All requisitions to him, must be made through you — As soon after your arrival at Syracuse as possible, you will write to Mr Higgins and direct that if the Bomb Vessels, have arrived there, to order them to proceed to Syracuse — And should a Store Ship have arrived, — to direct her also to Syracuse to deposite her Stores, an[d] in case the deposite should have been made at Malta, previous to your having an opportunity of communicating this order, you are directed to dismount the Guns of the *Hornet*, and have them transported to Syracuse by her. The Freight of the Store Ships from America, are to be paid as usual. —

P S. When it is intended you shall commence the execution of these orders, the signal will be made for the *Argus* to weigh.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy, Gunboat No. 4, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 31st Aug^t 1805

SIR You are directed to discharge Mr J B Henry from Gun Boat No 4 under your Command, he having obtained my permission to leave the service of the U States for an unlimited time in Consequence of his accepting the appointment of Secretary to Col^l Lear Consul General for Algiers —

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

[7 July to 1 September 1805]

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

No 1.

SIR In my communications of the 8th of June, and those by the Frigate *President*, of the 6th & 7th July, you were partially informed of every material event, appertaining to the affairs of the Squadron, since my succession to the Command of it, and I now do myself the honor of detailing to you, all subsequent Transactions.

Between the 7th & 9th of July, the *John Adams*, and Eight Gun Boats arrived, and joined the Squadron at Syracuse, all within the space of 28 hours. This is a very extraordinary circumstance, and equally worthy of remark, when we consider that they sailed on different days, and from all the different *principal* ports between, and including Charleston (S.C.) & Boston (M.C.). In point of effective force and utility as Gun Boats, they are vastly superior to any thing of the kind, I have yet seen, and they sail, and behave in all respects uncommonly well — No 7 has not yet join'd the Squadron, I am apprehensive that some accident must have happen'd to her Mast, which has either prolonged her passage or obliged her to return. This I am induced to believe from the observations of some of the Officers commanding the other Boats, who say, that Lieutenant Ogilvie complained of her Mast not being well secured —

By the *John Adams*, I received your dispatches of the 30th, 29th, 24th and duplicate of the 16th of April, and their contents have been duly respected, as you will discover by the accompanying answers, agreeable to their respective dates.

On the 12th of July, the *Enterprize* (Capt Robinson) arrived at Syracuse, bringing with him, five boats, part of Six, which he had purchased at Alcona, for *Gun Boats*, for the particulars of which, as also his authority for purchasing them, I beg leave to refer you, to the accompanying letters denoted S, B, I, B & R — As they were neither furnished with Guns, Amunition, or Men, I was induced to lay them up at Syracuse, in the same state of Ordinary in which they arrived.

On the 14th of July, with the Frigates, *Constitution*, *Constellation*, *Essex* and *John Adams*, Brig *Syren*, Schooners *Nautilus*, and *Enterprize*, and Gun Boats No 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, & 10, as also Brig *Franklin* (Transport,) I sail'd for Malta (leaving the

Sloop *Hornet*, Lieut^t Evans, to obtain an Inventory of all the Public Stores remaining in the hands of George Dyson Esq^r Navy Agent, and to sail in 24 hours after the departure of the Squadron to join the same at Malta) at which place I was obliged to call, to furnish many requisitions, which could not be supplied at Syracuse. The Frigate *Congress*, and Brig *Vixen* being previously dispatched for Tunis, to counter act every impending danger, which might effect injury to our Commerce, before the Squadron, could arrive in that quarter, and the Brig *Argus* to Alexandria, to re-emburse Mess^{rs} Briggs & Brothers of that place, in the sum of 14,000 Dollars loaned by them to M^r Eaton, on account of the U States, which from the length of time, they had lain out of the money, and their pressing solicitations to be reimbursed, I was under the necessity of dispensing with the services of the *Argus*, for the purpose of quieting their importunities. The purpose for which this money was procured will be explained to you by the documents forwarded by Commodore Barron, previous to his resignation of the Command —

On the 16th of July we arrived at Malta, without any thing happening, on the passage worthy of remark, and gave orders for all the necessary supplies to be furnished the Squadron, as soon as possible. On my arrival at Malta, I found a Turkish Frigate, which had been sent by the Sublime Port, to claim the Ottoman Ketch *Gheritti*, and the two Greek Polacres, loaded with Wheat, and under Ottoman Colours. The former captured by Commodore Preble, (the *Gheritti* is the Ketch [*Mastic* renamed *Intrepid*] that destroyed the Frigate *Philadelphia*, and that was afterwards, the Infernal which destroyed Lieut^{ts} Somers, Wadsworth and Israel, and 10 Seamen) and the two latter, two of three vessels captured by orders of Commodore Barron, for a violation of the Blockade of Tripoli — As the object which caused the Capture of these Vessels, had died with our Tripoline Contest, I was induced to return them with the Amount of their Cargoes, to their Original Owners, without damages or costs. This I was induced to do, from a belief that the President was opposed to the measure, (as appears by his Ideas of Blockade, quoted in your general instructions) and feeling sensible in my own mind, that the consequence of detaining them longer, would in all probability prove dangerous, not only by hazarding a rupture with the Nations under whose Colours they were sailing, but in consequence of the precedent it would establish, to the great and irrevocable injury of our own Commerce. For the particulars, relative to these Vessels, I beg leave to refer you to Commodore Barrons former advices, on the subject, and for the result respecting them, to the accompanying Papers, designated B, R, H & O —

During our stay at Malta, their being 8 or 9 British Men of War, anchored in the same harbour with our Squadron, it gave rise to uneasiness in consequence of the Desertion of some Seamen from each Squadron, into the respective service of the other, which produced remonstrance, and demand of restitution on both sides, as you will discover by letters denoted A. R. & B. C. The result of this business is not explained by these letters, as perhaps the British Commander felt there was some Policy favorable to his Nation, in not committing the discussion to writing, but it will appear, that altho, an old established Law of England (I say established, because I was so informed by Cap^t Cobbett of the Frigate *Sea Horse*, who was sent by Commodore Hammond, Senior Officer, to discuss and arrange the business on their part) authorises its Officers receiving and affording protection to persons who declare themselves British Subjects, Yet, nevertheless, either the Officer has a right, to modify the Law, in proportion to the opposition he meets in its execution, or the Government aware of the consequence of such arbitrary measures, gives its Officers particular Instructions relative to their Intentions of the extent which they wish it to be exercised, which is perhaps, no further than in instances, where but little opposition is made. To shew that this is likely to be the case, it is only necessary for me, to inform you, that the two American Seamen, mentioned in Cap^t Capels letter, as also the two Deserters from the *Constitution* were delivered up, altho you will perceive he says, that the two latter, were Deserters from the British Frigate *Hornet*, and British Subjects, previous to their having entered into our service in *America*.

After receiving the Men, which I had demanded, it was stipulated between Commodore Hammond, and myself, that all Deserters from our respective Squadrons, (impressed Americans excepted) should be given up, he saying at the same time, that he did not conceive, I was bound to give up Men, which had entered our Service in the *United States*, whatever might have been their previous situation. This is what the British have never, in any one instance acknowledged before.

On the 19th July the *Hornet* Lieut^t Evans arrived at Malta, after having executed the orders for which she was left at Syracuse. On the 22nd the respective vessels of the Squadron were reported to me, as being ready for Sea, but the

Wind then blowing with great obstinacy from the Westward, prevented our departure, until the morning of the 23^d, when at 4 A. M. the signal was made to unmoor, and at 6 to weigh (altho the Wind still from the Westward, yet the appearance indicative of a change) and at 7 I had the satisfaction to see the Squadron (consisting of the same Vessels as before, with the addition of the *Hornet*) clear of the Harbor.

On the 31st July after a tedious passage of 8 Days, we reached Tunis Bay, where I met the *Constellation* Capt Campbell, (who I had sent a head two days before, to gain all the information possible, relative to our affairs before my arrival) and the Brig *Vixen* Capt Cox, which had been previously dispatched, & from whom I learnt, that the *Congress* had sailed for Malta ten days before,

Suddenly after entering the Bay it falling calm, which being soon after succeeded by a fresh breeze from the S. W, the Squadron was prevented from getting to Anchorage untill the 1st Day of August, when at Noon They came too, in 6 fathoms Water, in the Road of the Goletta, and about 4 or 4½ Miles from the same — The Schooner *Nautilus*, Capt Dent, was dispatched, and remained, all the remainder part of the day, close in with the Goletta, with a Signal flying, indicative of a wish to communicate with the Consul, yet Mr Davis did not get on board, untill the 2^d, at which time he handed me, for perusal, the detail of his conferences with the Bey of Tunis of the 12th 13th 14th & 16th of July, on the subject of our affairs denoted Q, wherein you will not only discover the most inconsistent, and petulant observations on the part of the Bey, but also language highly insulting to our Government, indeed so much so, as ought, in my humble opinion to have induced Mr Davis (particularly as he knew the Force we had here at hand, and being previously informed of my intentions) to have taken his leave — This would have given me an opportunity to have assumed, entirely a different posture immediately on my arrival, and one which the submission on his part rendered no less embarrassing to me, than had I persued a different conduct, viewing matters as they stood, on my arrival, would in all probability have gained me the disapprobation of Government. —

There can be no doubt at such a crisis, that War was the Interest of the U States, and had Mr Davis have left the Regency at a moment, when such violent threats, and gross Insult was offered, I should have had a fair pretext, for discussing the subject, by the Language of our Cannon, the only language capable of making an Imperious Barbary Pirate correct his Conduct — After perusing with due care Mr Davis's detail to the hon^{ble} Secretary of State, as before mentioned, he observed in presence of Col^l Lear (from whom in every affair of magnitude, I have never failed to Consult) that the most certain means of securing the Friendship of the Bey would be, for our Government at once to consent to pay him Tribute, and that by keeping three or four years in arrears, in our payments, We should always have security for the maintenance of Peace — Here I will make no comment, as such language to a Spirited Government like that of the U States, speaks for its self, further than to observe, that untill the day of my Death, I shall lament, that our affairs were now at a point which required decisive measures, yet nevertheless, it required the authority of Government, to authorise my drawing the Sword of the Nation, in defence of its honor and Interest, at a moment when I knew our force was sufficient (in Ten Days) to have made him call for Mercy on his bended Knees, however not being willing to commit any rash act, however sure of success, I considered it my duty, to obtain the best possible advice on the measures most proper to pursue, and in Consequence made the Signal for all the Senior Commanders to repair on board the *Constitution*, where a Council of War (at which Col^l Lear was present) was held, the result of which, determined me to write the Bey and Mr Davis the accompanying letters designated B & D, and to which on the 4th I received the letter marked R S, here you will observe the Bey has changed his tone, altho you will at the same time perceive, that his petulant and perverse spirit has not yet foresaken him — After reading and duly considering the contents of his letter, resolving still not to commit any act which my Country might disapprove, I again assembled a Council of War (at which Col^l Lear as before was present) and by the unanimous opinion of all, wrote Mr Davis letter S, and on the 5th directed Cap^t Decatur of the Frigate *Congress* to repair to Tunis, for reasons such as you will discover in letter X.

On the 7th Cap^t Decatur, and Mr Davis returned again to the *Constitution*, Mr Davis bringing with him letter B E Y—But owing to the Bey's informing Mr Davis, that he would not receive Cap^t Decatur, in the capacity assignd him, by me, Cap^t Decatur in a Spirited manner, refused visiting him on any other terms, and in consequence returned on board again. This step (Cap^t Decatur's returning without waiting on the Bey) produced in one hour after his departure, a letter from the Bey to Col^l Lear, expressive of his alarm, a Copy of which you will re-

ceive denoted F. This Letter was sent express, and received, before Cap^t Decatur got on board, altho it was written one hour after he embarked —

On the 8th Mr Davis debarked, for Tunis again, with Instructions N, and a letter from Col^l Lear to the Bey; On the 9th Aug^t Mr Davis returned on board again, accompanied by his Secretary and Drogerman, (bringing with him his Baggage) and informed me that the Bey would not give the Guarantee in the manner required, and (the Bey) saying that he could not consent, to the English, and French Consuls being present, that his Seal was sufficient — It was now that I saw, our situation was such, as to require the most decisive measures, at least to a certain extent, and this I was enabled to express, by a Brig (whose Colours I could not distinguish, but believe they were Rigutian) that got under weigh, which I fired two Shot at, conceiving at the time, that she had been order'd to get under Sail, in order to prove whether I would verify my last declaration, of which Mr Davis was the medium of Conveyance, and which produced the cessation of his Functions denoted N. I now ordered the *Nautilus* Cap^t Dent, to get underweigh, and lay off the entrance of the Bay, and to board all Vessels, going out, and if they belonged to Tunis, and were *armed in any shape*, to send them into Port again, and board all Vessels coming in, and if belonging to Tunis, to ascertain whether they had committed any depredations on our Commerce, previous to suffering them to pass, and at any rate, if Tunetian Cruizers, to oblige them to return into this Port.

On the Morning of the 10th of August the *Vixen* Cap^t Cox, and *Enterprize* Cap^t Robinson was directed to get underweigh, and cruize at the entrance of the Bay, under the same orders, which Cap^t Dent had received the preceeding day — At Noon, and about two hours after the sailing of the two latter Vessels, the Bey sent by express, letter L, directed to Col^l Lear, and by which you will discover the panic that has taken possession of his Royal Breast—

On the 11th Col^l Lear, and my self both wrote the Bey letters, E & W — and on the 12th Col^l Lear, accompanied by M^r Cruize, (Chaplain of the *Constellation*) as *Interpreter*, debarked for Tunis, on the 13th received a letter from Col^l Lear, informing me, that he had, had an interview with the Bey, and that the succeeding Morning was appointed by him to discuss, and arrange all *matters of complaint*, altho at the same time the Bey still appears from his reception of Col^l Lear to feel something of his former disposition to prevaricate.

On the 14th at 3 P.M. discovered the *Vixen* coming round Cape Carthage, in chase of a Galley under Moorish Colours, at $\frac{3}{4}$ past 3 P. M. the chase refusing to heave too for the *Vixen*, the signal to the *Essex* (she being the nearest Ship in Shore) was made to fire at her, however this did not prevent her pursuing her course, and I was prevented from taking more effective means, as I conceived that a further attempt, would bear the appearance of Offensive, rather than defensive measures. However thus far I felt myself authorised to go, not only from the nature of the situation, in which I was placed, but from the peculiar situation, in which the honor of my Countrys Flag was at this moment pending, as can be sufficiently elucidated, by the correspondence between myself and the Bey, and his communications to M^r Davis, as stated in the latter Gentlemans communications to me—

On the 15th August at half past 2 P.M. Col^l Lear returned on board again, and by whom, I received from the Bey letter Y. and being informed by Col^l Lear, that every thing was in a fair way, for an honorable adjustment on our part, I was induced immediately to call in all Cruizers, and suspend even the defensive measures, which had thus far brought our affairs to a happy issue

On the 16th wrote the Bey letter G. On the 18th Col^l Lear debarked again for Tunis in Company with M^r Dodge, Surgeon of the *Constitution*, as Charge d'Affaires to the U States of America in the place of George Davis Esq^r — For the reasons why M^r Davis was not returned, as Charge d'Affair again to Tunis, I beg leave to refer you to Col^l Lears Communications to the Honb^{ls} the Secret^{ry} of State. M^r Davis express'd a desire to return to the U States, and the Bey signified, that he did not wish him to be left, in Charge of our affairs, saying that it might be the cause of new difficulties, therefore as the Bey neither wish'd to receive, nor M^r Davis to return, I was induced to appoint Doct^r Dodge in his stead, untill the President may think proper to appoint some other Person — My reasons for appointing this Gentleman in preference, was, because his services could be better dispenced with, in the Squadron, than those of any other Person, of the same qualifications, that I had a personal knowledge of; Doct^r Dodge is a man of good sense, amiable in his disposition, and his integrity, the most unquestionable, however I presume, he does not expect to hold this situation, any longer than another Person can be appointed, and sent, to supercede him.

On the 19th [August] procured a Tiskura, on permit, from the Bey, to procure Water for the Squadron, at Port Farina, and sent the *Congress*, *Syren*, *Vizen*, *Enterprise* and *Nautilus*, there for that purpose —

On the 22^d Col^l Lear in company with Doct^r Dodge, returned on board the *Constitution*, after the Doct^rs having been presented to the Bey as Charge d'Affaires.

On the 24th they returned to Tunis again, accompanied by some Officers from the Squadron.

On the 27th the Tunetian Ambassador Solyman Mella Melly, made me a visit, accompanied by Col^l Lear. Saluted him with 11 Guns, and Manned the Yards &c, after taking a turn through the Ship, and making his remarks, the particulars of which I did not understand, he was accompanied by Col^l Lear, to the *Congress*, (on board of which Ship, he is to Embark for America) where he again was saluted, as on board the *Constitution*, after spending one hour on board the *Congress*, he returned to the *Constitution*; Dined, and in the afternoon debarked for Tunis — in Company with Col^l Lear and Cap^t Decatur.

On this day (1st Sep^r) the Ambassador and suit, have embarked on board the *Congress* to pursue his voyage, and as she sails to morrow for the U. States, I must beg leave for the present, to refer you to Captain Decatur for certain items. And to Col^l Lear's dispatches to the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of State for further general information—

After having detaild to you, the most material events and their effects since the departure of the Squadron from Syracuse. I now do my self the honor to offer with brevity — an exposition of my motives, to justify every part of my proceedings — It has appeard to me, for upwards of two Years — *and ever since, I have had an opportunity to form a Correct knowledge of our relative situation with Tunis*, that the moment had arrived, when decisive measures on our part, were absolutely necessary, and that such alone could prevent a War, with that Regency. Those measures have been taken, (and I will add justified by the Beys, unwarrantable conduct, not only before, but since the arrival of the Squadron in this Bay) under a conviction that whatever might be the result, that the U States would be benefitted; as I felt sensible that the Force, I had the honor of commanding, not only from its number of Guns, but the high discipline, Valor and enthusiastic zeal that prevailed throughout, was such, as to insure success against a far more formidable Enemy than the Bey of Tunis — The result is now known, and altho we seperately have gained nothing (I mean the Squadron) yet in common with our Countrymen, with the means afforded us, we have made those impressions on the mind of the Prince of this Regency, which naturally turns unprovoked menace, into Fear, and forces him to seek, the recovery of his lost consequence, by appeal to the Generosity of our Government. In fine; I conceive that our Country has already gained, every thing that she could have promised herself, from the most successful War —

As Col^l Lear's powers were seperate from those invested in the Commanding Officer of the Squadron, it is but just, that I should assert there is (I conceive) more than Common merit, in all his transactions with this Regency.

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Tunis Bay 1st Septemter 1805

[It is believed that all pertinent documents herein mentioned are included in this volume in their proper chronological order.]

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

[1 September 1805]

To the People of the United States of America, from Hamet Bashaw, son of Ali Bashaw, Caramanli of Tripoli

To the People of the United States of America.

It is known to the whole world that the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, Jusuf, obtained the Throne by the Murder of our Father and Elder brother and by my exile, who came next in succession. Driven by his impious and cruel usurpation, I took refuge in Egypt where I was kindly received by the Mameluke Beys, who gave me a distinguished rank in the military service. Reposing in the security of peace, I had ceased to repine for the loss of my Throne, and regretted only the lot of my unhappy Subjects, doomed to the yoke of my cruel and tyranical brother.

It was at this Epoch, that the arrival of General Eaton gave me hopes of better fortune, and tho' I could not tell what were his powers, I trusted to the faith of a great people, of whom he was the ostensible representative, and threw myself into his arms. We concluded a Treaty at Alexandria, a copy of which is among the

papers of Commodore Barron in the custody of his Secretary Mr Robert Denison. This treaty not only stipulates the recovery of the Throne for me, but also includes several advantageous articles for the United States, for which Gen^l Eaton will be my Voucher: ought I then to suppose that the engagements of an American Agent would be disputed by his constituent Government? I cannot suppose that a Gentleman has pledged towards me the honor of his Country on purpose to deceive me!

General Eaton and myself with our joint followers had already advanced 600 Miles into the Kingdom of Tripoli; and a general defection had seized my brothers army, and all things prepared the protected of America to be hailed Sovereign of his usurped Throne. At this juncture a peace is concluded in which a Throne, acquired by rapine & murder, is guaranteed to its usurper, and I the rightful Sovereign, the friend and ally of America, am left unprovided for. No article in my favor, no provision for me and my family, and no remuneration for the advantages I had foregone in trusting to American honor. — I am left in Syracuse with 30 dependants, on the pittance of two hundred Dollars per Month and no prospect of future establishment. What with the expences of my retinue &c &c I, a Sovereign Prince, am now reduced to the pension of 150 Cents per day.

I must here observe that Mr Eaton, whose generosity I cannot sufficiently praise, has assisted me from his own finances, else hard indeed had been my lot.

When the prevalence of ages has accustomed men to the Government of one, the right of a Throne enters into the system of human thoughts, and that usage must have its rights like others.

In this situation I appeal to the Virtue, generosity and candour of the people and government of America. I trust that a brave and free Nation will interest itself in behalf of a fallen Prince, who has trusted to its National honor and good faith. I trust the Government will take my case into consideration and at least send me back to Egypt indemnified for those comforts lost by uniting my fortune to theirs, and I am confident the American People will feel for the misfortunes of one, who has fought in the united cause of their interest and his own right.

(Signed) AHMET BASHAW SON OF ALI BASHAW,
(L. S.) CARAMALLI of Tripoli.

SYRACUSE 1st Sept 1805.

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
TUNIS BAY 1st Sept 1805

SIR, I have authorised Cap^t Campbell of the *Essex* to furnish bills for the amo^t of your disbursements at Gibraltar and in Case of accident after leaving Gibraltar, you are authorised to Draw on Mess^{rs} J M^rKenzie & A Glennie of London for what money you may require for the use of the *Nautilus*, taking care to express in the bills the purposes for which they are drawn —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 1 September 1805

[Tunis Bay] At 4 [P. M.] the *Essex* came in

At 11 [A. M.] Colonel Lear came on board from Tunis accompanied by the Tunisian Ambassador who we Saluted with 11 Guns

[USNA.]

To Secretary of State from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

N^o 11

ON BOARD THE U. S. Ship *Constitution*
TUNIS BAY Sept 2, 1805 —

SIR On the 7th of July I had the honor to receive your respected letter of the 20th of April, by which the U S Frigate *John Adams*; by which I find that the instructions given to me dated June 6th 1804, were to be still followed, as nothing in the state or prospect of things subsequent thereto, made a change necessary. — I have accordingly pursued the same, agreeably to the circumstances under which

they were brought into operation; and I hope my Conduct will meet the approbation of the President —

I claim for myself no superior merit for the highly favourable, and indeed unexpected manner in which our affairs have been settled with this Regency. — The moment was peculiarly happy for us, and the judicious and decided measures taken by Commodore Rodgers made so powerful an impression on the mind of the Bashaw, that the negotiation afterwards became easy and unembarrassed. —

I had the honor of addressing you on the 5th of July, by the U. S. Ship *President*, and now forward duplicate of that dispatch, with its enclosures. —

ON THE 13th OF JULY we left Syracuse, and proceeded to Malta, with all the Vessels of war and Gun Boats, where we arrived on the 15th. After taking in the necessary supplies for the Squadron, the Commodore sailed, on the 22^d for Tunis, as I mentioned in my last was his intention: — He had a tedious passage of 9 days to this place, owing to calms and head winds, in which the Gun Boats (altho' the most excellent Vessels of their kind in the world) could make but little progress. On the first of August Mr Davis came off on board the *Constitution*, and shewed to the Commodore and myself, the Copy of a letter which he had Written to the Honorable the Secretary of State, detailing the interviews he had had with the Bey on the 12th 13th 14th & 16th of July, in which the Bey had repeatedly threatened our Country with immediate War, as you will see by Mr Davis's letter, or the Copy enclosed. He also informed us of his determination to have gone to Malta or Syracuse, to have had a conference with the Commodore & myself — After some conversation with Mr D. on the subject of our affairs here, I asked him what he considered would be the best means of securing the Peace of this Regency on solid grounds; he answered that he conceiv'd it would be best to give them an Annuity of 8 or 10,000 dollars and keep them two or three years in Arrears, the fear of losing which would prevent their making War upon us. — Upon my expressing some surprize at such a proposal, and saying that if we intended doing this it would have been sufficient to have sent a single Vessel for the purpose; he added that in his opinion we should either do this; or keep always a force in this Sea sufficient to prevent any evil from a sudden attack. I assured him I was certain our Government would never leave this Sea without a proper force to guard our Commerce; while we should have any [of] it; and that we should never again agree to pay a tribute for peace with any Nation. —

In consequence of these declarations and hostile disposition of the Bey, as communicated by Mr Davis the Commodore assured him, that he should feel it his duty to take measures to prevent has [sic] carrying them into effect, by preventing his Cruizers now in port, from going to sea, and those which were out, from committing any depredations on our Commerce; and even blockade his port, if necessary to reduce if him to Reason. —

Mr Davis declared, that if the Commodore made such communication of his determination to the Bey he would pledge himself that the Bey would cut down the Flag staff and declare War in twelve hours. — The Commodore assured him he should write to that effect, as he conceived that the present state of things made it necessary for him to come to a decision without delay. — Accordingly he wrote to the Bey, recapitulating the threats he had made, and the hostile disposition he had discovered towards the U. S. as stated by Mr Davis; and while he expressed an earnest desire to preserve peace, and restore a good understanding between the two Nations; yet, if he did not receive from the Bey within 36 hours assurances of his pacific and friendly disposition, he should feel it his duty to Commence defensive & offensive measures against his Regency. —

At the same time I wrote a Letter to the Bey, N^o [space] and enclosed a Copy of the Presidents letter to him, in my hands. —

ON THE 3^d OF AUGUST Mr Davis wrote to the Commodore, stating that it would not be practicable to obtain an Answer from the Bey within the 36 hours, and probably not until the 5th or 6th inst — A Council of War was called on board the *Constitution*, when it was determined to extend the time for receiving an Answer to noon of the 6th & Mr Davis was accordingly informed thereof. —

AT 10 A M ON THE 4th Mr Davis came off and delivered to the commodore two letters which he (Mr D) had written to him (he had not received the Commodores last letter) stating that he had an interview Yesterday with the Bey, and delivered the Commodores letter of the 2^d to him. — The Bey said that as the time did not admit of his *writing* an answer to the Commodore, Mr Davis might tell him, by word of mouth, that it was his determination to adhere to the letter and Spirit of our treaty with him, and that he would not make war upon the U. States, untill he should have heard from the President on the Subject of his Vessels captured and detained; and added, in a threatening and insulting manner, that if the Commodore should stop one Vessel of his; or fire a single shot; or do any other

act which could be considered hostile, he would immediately declare war against the U. States. —

A Council of war was again called, and it was the opinion of the Commanders, as well as of myself, who was present at this & the proceeding consultation, that the Commodore should demand, in *writing* from the Bey, a declaration that he would not make war, nor commit any act of hostility against the U. States, so long as we should adhere to the Treaty now existing, nor until he should be denied reparation or indemnification for injuries or losses he may have sustained from us, after he should have made his reclamation agreeably to the Treaty existing between us; and, as the Bey had according to Mr Davis's statement, called before him two Consuls to hear his protest ag^t the United States and the Commodore, that this declaration should be made, in like manner, in presence of two Consuls. Should the Bey refuse to give such a declaration in writing, it would be concluded that he did not intend to adhere to his *verbal* declaration, and that the Commodore would be justified in taking measures to prevent his Cruizers from going to Sea, and secure our commerce effectually against any depredation. —

Mr Davis had always positively declared that the Bey would never receive me as a person authorized to do business with him, and his letters both before and after my arrival in this Bay were pointed to that effect. I had, however (as I had the honor to inform you in my last) very little doubt of his receiving me in a proper manner, when he should be justly informed of the Character in which the President had ordered me to present myself to him. —

ON THE 5th OF AUGUST the Commodore sent Captain Decatur up to Tunis, with the form of a declaration to be signed by the Bey; or the substance thereof in other words. —

I also wrote to the Bey by Capt. Decatur, stating that as I could not be permitted to meet him on business, agreeably to the Presidents letter, I should impute all evils which might arise from this circumstance to their proper cause. —

ON THE 7th [AUGUST] Capt. Decatur returned from Tunis, in company with Mr Davis. Capt. D. had not seen the Bey, as he was informed by Mr Davis, that they Bey refused to have any communication with him, on the Subject for which he was sent. — Just before they came on board, a boat reached the Ship from the Goletta, bringing two letters from the Bey to me, which will be found in the Packet marked, [space] saying that he had not before understood the nature of my Mission, that he was willing to see me on the Subject of our affairs and inviting me strongly to come to Bardo. Mr Davis brought a Copy of one of these letters, and also a letter from the Bey to the Commodore. Mr Davis said that he yesterday presented to the Bey Commodore Rodger's demand of a guarantee to be given, for the preservation of the peace, which irritated the Bey exceedingly and he told Mr D that he would take out his eyes if he persisted in offering it &^{cs} &^{cs} &^{cs} &^{cs}. The Bey says nothing on that Subject in his letters either to the Commodore or myself. Mr Davis reports that great disorder and consternation prevails at Tunis — No business done. — the Bey appearing like a Madman &^{cs}

ON THE 8th OF AUGUST Mr Davis returned to Tunis with a letter from me to the Bey (copy in packet) and one from the Commodore to himself, directing him, to present to the Bey, without delay, the form of the assurance which was required from him for preserving the peace &^{cs} and saying that no longer time than to morrow noon would be allowed for the Bey to decide on it; and if not then that he (Mr D) would come off to the *Constitution* by 4. P. M prepared to leave the Regency; as he was determined, if the Bey should persist in refusing to give the assurance required, to carry into execution his promise of preventing the departure of his Cruizers, and of examining every vessel going in or out of his ports to guard against any Clandestine attempts to annoy our Commerce; and Mr Davis having declared in the most solemn manner that these measures would produce an immediate declaration of war on the part of the Bey, the Commodore did not think it would be prudent for him to remain in the power of the Bey; notwithstanding Mr Davis had told the Commodore & myself that let the issue of the present differences be what it might, war or peace, he would continue in Tunis. —

IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE 9th [AUGUST] Mr Davis came on board the *Constitution*, with his Baggage, Secretary & the Drogerman. He reported that the Bey would not give the Guarantee required by the Commodore before two Consuls; but that he would give the same thing under his Seal, and in the most formal manner, without the witnesses, if Mr Davis would wait till to morrow morning, which from the Commodores orders he did not think himself warranted in so doing. — Soon after Mr Davis came on board, a Merchant Vessel got

under way at the Goletta to go out, when she came within Gun Shot, the Commodore ordered a Shot to be fired at her to bring her too for Examination, the first shot not being regarded, a second was fired, upon which she immediately put about and went up to the Goletta again to anchor. —

ON THE 10th [AUGUST] I received a very lengthy letter from the Bey (in Packet marked) disavowing his threats — giving the most solemn assurance of his determination to keep the peace, and promising to send an Ambassadors to the U. States, to arrange, and settle all differences, and give evidences of his friendly disposition; at the same time engaging me, in the most earnest manner, to come on shore, and settle all points of immediate difference.

In consequence of this letter, which was deemed by the Commodore & myself sufficiently expressive of his earnest wish and since desire to maintain the peace, I wrote to the Bey that I would go on shore the day after to morrow to confer with him. —

ON THE 11th [AUGUST] Mr Davis came on Board the *Constitution* from the *Constellation*, where he had taken up his quarters, when I shewed him the letter I had received from the Bey, informed him that I was to go on shore to morrow, and invited him to accompany me — He expressed some surprize & resentment against the Bey, on reading the Letter, and said he should not go on shore again, and never wished to put his foot in the Regency from this time. —

ON THE 12th [AUGUST] I went on Shore accompanied by Mr [space] Chaplin of the *Constellation*, who understood & spoke the Italian language perfectly, and whom I afterwards found very useful in the Course of our Negotiations. — At the Goletta met the the Sapatapa, whom I requested to send a Messenger to inform the Bey of my being On Shore, and ready to confer with him at any time he might appoint. Proceeded to Tunis, from whence I sent the Drogerman to Bardo with the like message. On his return he informed me that the Bey had appointed to morrow morning at 7. O'clock to give me an Audience. — In the evening I received a Visit from all the Consuls residing in Tunis. —

AT 7 OCLth A M, OF THE 13th [AUGUST] I went to Bardo where I was immediately introduced to the Bey in his private Audience room. my reception was cordial & flattering I delivered him the Presidents letter, which he received with great respect, and said that the Copy which I sent to him had been translated, and he knew its contents — After taking Coffee, he ordered all persons to retire excepting his first Secretary — Hadge Unis Ben Unis, one old man, and his Christian Secretary — He wished to know on what points I wished first to enter. — I recapitulated to him his threats of making war upon us at different times as communicated by Mr Davis, and that in consequence thereof, the Commodore had come here and taken the measures which he knew of, to avert or guard against that evil. — Having a Copy of Mr Davis's letter to the Secretary of State of the 18th of July detailing his several interviews with the Bey in which he had threatned War, I recapitulated them in order. —

First, that he had said he would make war upon Us in consequence of his Cruizer and her two prizes having been taken, without asking a question about restitution, had not the situation of his Country forbid it. — To this he replied by asking me if I thought him a wise man, or a fool? I told him the world gave him the Character of a Wise prince. — Well, says he, if I am not a fool, do you think I would have made such a declaration of the distration situation of my Country, to the Representative of a Nation with whom I may expect to be at War? — I told him he knew best what he had said; and asked him if the words mentioned by Mr Davis as his were true, in effect or not. — He replied, *that it was not true — he had never expressed himself in that manner, or to that effect.*

Secondly That he (the Bey) had declared to Mr Davis, that if the Commodore came into this Bay, with his Squadron, he would declare War against the U. States. — He answered, that he had told our Charge d'affaires, that if the Commodore came here with his Squadron he should consider it as a declaration of War on our part; as he could not conceive why we should come here with such a force, if our intentions were pacific; but that he had never said that *he* would declare War in that event. —

Thirdly: That he had called the Spanish and Dutch Consuls to hear him protest, that if the Government of the U. States did not pay him for his Cruizers and her two prizes, and make indemnification for taking and detaining the same, and give him satisfaction for the insults offered him by the Commodore, he would declare war agst the U. States. — The Bey answered — On that occasion there was only the Dutch Consul present. He was at Bardo and was called into the Hall, to hear him say that if he was *forced* into a War with the U. States he would never make peace with them as long as he lived. He desired me, (as this was a point

on which there might be Witnesses) to ask the Dutch Consul, if this was not the case, and the Spanish Consul, if he was there. —

On the Subject of blockaded ports, we had much conversation. — The Bey saying that Altho' England was at war with France; yet his Vessels were permitted to enter the ports of those nations; and also, by them, permitted to enter the English Ports. I explained to him the nature of a Blockade, such as ours of Tripoli. — He either did not; or pretended not to understand it. — However, after some conversation with Hadge Unis, in Turkish, he appeared to have it explained. —

He acknowledged that after the Commodore had received the information from Mr Davis, as before stated, he was perfectly right to take the measures he had done; but that the information was groundless. —

On the subject of sending an Ambassador to the U. States, he said he should rather wish to have all matters settled now, which would render that measure unnecessary. But I told him the Commodore could not undertake to restore his Vessels, even were he inclined so to do, without becoming personally responsible for them. —

We had some conversation respecting the changing certain articles in our Treaty, which bore hard upon us — He observed that he conceived our Treaty placed us upon the same ground as other Christian Nations stood with him; and that the alteration of a Treaty must be by the mutual consent of the parties. — This I granted; but assured him we did not stand on the same footing as other Nations. — He said he would consider the Subject; but gave no assurance that he would make any change.

With respect to demands upon the U. States for presents, or payments in any Shape, he declared he had none. He acknowledged that he had asked for a Frigate; but he had only made the request, as from one friend to another; which, if not convenient or agreeable to grant, should never produce any difference, and as we did not think proper to give him one, he had never made war or been disgusted in consequence thereof. — We had made him an offer of 8 or 10,000 dollars annually in Cash; but he had not thought proper to accept it, which ought not to be a Subject of difference between our Nations. —

After a conversation of more than five hours, which was supported on his part with much good sense & shrewdness, and great, pleasantness, I took my leave, promising to wait upon him again to morrow morn^g at 7 O'clock to finish our business.

ON THE 14th [AUGUST] I went to Bardo at 7 O'clock agreeably to appointment. — After taking Coffee, the Bey observed that we had yesterday conversed fully on all points between us, and had time to reflect on the Subject, which was the mode he liked to do business — After some general conversation, he asked what I had determined upon; or what I expected him to do. I told him I expected he would write a letter to the Commodore, giving him the fullest assurances of his determination to preserve the peace according to the Treaty between our Nations; and informing him of his intention to send an Ambassador to the U. States to lay before the President his requisition for restoration of his Cruizer and her two prizes; and to make all arrangem^{ts} which might prove mutually beneficial to the parties. —

This he promised to do this evening or to morrow morning. I assured him his Ambassador would be accommodated in the Frigate according to his rank; and would be received in the U. States with all the respect and attention due to his Character. He said the Ambassador would be ready to embark in 15 or 20 days. —

We then entered into the Subject of the Treaty. — I told him that as it now stood we could have no commercial intercourse with his Regency, as the duties we should have to pay (being the same as were paid in the U. States) were 3 or 4 times more than were paid here by the English or French, and unless we were put upon the same footing with those nations, we could never come in competition with them. I pointed out the advantages which would accrue to him from a commercial intercourse with us; besides it fixing our friendship on a more secure basis. He listened with great attention, and conversed on the Subject with his Minister & Hadge Unis who both appeared to advocate my proposition. The bey then observed, that he had thought we were, by our Treaty, placed upon same footing, as it respects commerce, as the French and English. I assured him he was mistaken. He sent for his Treaty with G. B. and the U. S. and upon examination found it was right, as the English only pay 3 per cent duty. — He then observed that it was his intention that we should be placed upon the footing of the most favored nations in this point. — I told him I would put in writing the alterations or additions which we wished in our treaty, and submit it to him; that it must be a matter of mutual consent, and both parties must find their interest in it. —

The Bey asked me if a Charge d'affaires would not be placed here. I told him undoubtedly, and observed if Mr Davis wished to return again, he would certainly be sent — The Bey replied that he had rather have some other person; for altho' he would not accuse Mr Davis of wilful or intentional misrepresentation; he might have mistaken his expressions; or he might have forgotten some part of the Conversation between the time of its taken (g) place & committing it to writing; Yet after what had happened, he could not suppose there would be that Cordiality existing between them which was so desirable for both parties, and he should prefer some other person. —

After leaving the Bey, the Prime Minister sent for me, with whom, I found Hage Unis. We had a long conversation on the several points which had been discussed by the Bey and myself this and the preceeding day, and they appeared cordially disposed to promote the object of altering the treaty: On their Assurances however, I place but little dependence. —

ON THE 15th [AUGUST] I return'd on board the *Constitution*, & on the 16th I communicated to Mr Davis, who had come on board the same Ship, all that had pass'd in my two interviews with the Bey. — The Commodore asked Mr Davis if it was his wish to return again to Tunis as Charge d'affaires; because, if it was, he would send him back again, in a proper manner, notwithstanding what the Bey had said; unless the Bey shou'd give some very strong and substantial reasons for not receiving him. — Mr Davis answer'd, that it was not his wish to go back to Tunis; but to return to the U. States, as he conceived that the respect due to himself, after what had pass'd, made it proper for him to return home and lay his case before the Government, when he expected to be sent back again with marks of approbation. — He urged very strongly the propriety & necessity there was of *Acting immediately* upon the information he had given of the Bey's threats; notwithstanding the Bey had denied them, and given the most pointed and unequivocal assurances of the reverse. — I assured him that I did not doubt but the Bey had told him either the Very words which he had written, or to the Amount of them, and I was also confident that the Government wou'd not disbelieve him; Yet when it came to the point of Acting, the written & solemn assurances of the Bey, & his revoking, or disavowing such language, must have its weight. —

As Mr Davis had declined returning to Tunis under any circumstances, the Commodore appointed Dr James Dodge, Surgeon of this Ship, to take charge of our Affaires here, untill the pleasure of the President shou'd be made known thereon

ON THE 18th [AUGUST] I went to Tunis with Dr Dodge to present him to the Bey as Charge d'Affairs. — On the 21st went to Bardo & introduced Dr Dodge, who was received, in form, as the Representative of our Nation. — The Bey inform'd me that he had instructed his Prime Minister to confer with me on the subject of making alterations in our Treaty. — After our Audience, we waited upon the Sapatapa, and immediately enter'd upon the discussion of the several points which we wish'd to have alter'd. — He at once recapitulated them, and said they had long known that they were unfavorable to us, & expected that we shou'd have long before endeavour'd to get them changed. I told him I *knew* application had been made for that purpose but not effected. After a full conversation on the business, I promised to write him this day or tomorrow, state our wishes, and leave it for him to answer me in the same way. —

ON THE 22nd [AUGUST] I return'd on board the *Constitution*, where I remain'd 'till the 24th when I went again to Tunis with Dr Dodge, and a number of the Officers of the Squadron; to partake of an Entertainment provided for us at the Gardens of the Bey, a little beyond Bardo. We met with every mark of respect & attention, and found our Entertainment prepared in an Elegant stile. — After Dinner we met the Bey on a plane near Bardo, where I introduced the Officers to him &c.

ON THE 30th OF AUGUST had my audience of leave of the Bey, when I presented him with an Elegant Watch set with Brilliants — I gave also a watch similar, but inferior, to the Sapatapa; and to the First Turkish, & first Christian Secretaries each, an enameled Snuff box ornamented with Brilliants. The custom of the Country makes it unavoidable to give presents on such an Occasion; and I reserved them to the last day of My being here, that they might not be considered as given with a View of making favorable impressions for our obtaining any points with them which we wished to carry. —

I this day received a letter from the Prime Minister on the Subject of certain Articles in Our Treaty, which you will find in the Packet Marked A. The two most important points are granted, and the other two left to be discussed & settled by the Ambassador sent to the U. States. —

ON THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER I came on board this Ship with Sidi Soliman Mellamella, the Ambassador, Accompanied by several of the first Officers of the

Regency—The wind blowing very fresh, obliged the Ambassador and the persons accompanying him, to remain on board all night, The Next Morning the Ambassador went on board the U. S. Ship *Congress*, Cap Decatur, prepared to carry him to the U. States, & the rest returned to Tunis

Thus, Sir, I have given you a faithful detail of *events & facts* as they have Occurred since our arrival in this Bay, not from memory; but from Notes taken at the time when such circumstances occurred; The Documents which accompany this letter, will give a more minute account on some points than are stated here. — I shall make no comments on what I have written, as I feel an honest pride in placing only plain facts before those whom I know will receive them with candor, and draw from them the proper inferences. — I will just observe, that the impression made here by the judicious display of our force, and the prompt and decided conduct of our Commodore is such as has never before been felt, and has utterly astonished the foreign representations at this court. — My path, as I before observed, was plain & easy, I had rather to guard against asking too much, least it should be imputed to an improper advantage after the Moment; and I avoided pressing, with impetuosity, those points which were demanded, that they might see we were just as well as powerful. —

The recent situation of Algiers has been such, as to divert the attention of the Dey from foreign Nations. — A formidable & threatening insurrection in the heart of his dominions, a lawless and ungovernable soldiery, who have lately committed the most horrid Massacre's in the City, and kept him in awe, have obliged him to attend to his personal safety only. His Cruizers are disarmed & dismantled, from a fear that their Crews might seize his Treasures, and carry it off, so that we can have nothing to apprehend from that quarter. — As our biennial present becomes due this Month, I shall proceed to Leghorn, in this Ship to make arrangements for it, before I return to Algiers; and indeed the pressure of business which has been upon me during our Negociation at Tripoli, & since, at this place, has very much injured my health, that I feel it necessary to have a few weeks relaxation, before I enter again into the Scenes of anxious business which always occur, in these Regencies.

You will pardon my remarking that the salary of two thousand Dollars, will not allow a Public Character to live in Tunis, in a situation by any Means equal to his Standing — 5 or 6 years ago it wou'd answer — Now every Article has increas'd more than three fold. — It is not possible for me to prepare my accounts, for this opportunity The Month past has been occupied very closely — and at this Moment the *Congress* is detain'd solely for my dispatches. I shall not fail to have them prepared & forwarded before I return to Algiers.

To the President I pray you will be pleased to present my grateful respects, and say, that in all my conduct both here, and at Tripoli, I have been actuated with a confident belief, that I was conforming to his wishes and determination to support the honor & dignity of the U. States, while we convinced Nations of our Justice and Generosity — And I also pray you will receive the warmest testimony of the highest respect, and purest attachment,

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part 2, 1803–1806 and Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 24 Sep^r 1805

SIR In addition to the Instructions given you on the 1st [31 August 1805] Instant I have to desire that you will direct the *Nautilus* to touch at Algiers. Communicate with our Charge d'Affairs at that place, and in Case he has any thing to Communicate which it may be necessary that the Consul General Lear, or myself should be informed of without delay, you are in this Case, requested to direct the *Nautilus* (after having Completed her Mission to Gibralt[r]) to proceed to Leghorn, and in Case she should not find me there, nor be informed of my having been there, after tarrying five days to pursue her Course to Syracuse, with whatever dispatches she may have —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Doctor Benjamin Rush, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t Sep 24 1805

I have received your favor of the 28th ult^o —

However qualified your son may be he cannot be readmitted into the navy as

a Lieutenant without violating a rule of the Department in relation to its Officers— There are but two stations to which he could consistently be appointed — namely the station of sailing master or midshipman — If he will accept the appointment of a Sailing master he shall have the command of a Gun Boat, as I intend that the Gun Boats hereafter shall be commanded by Officers of that Grade — Or if he should prefer the appointment of a midshipman he shall have a Warrant — In either case it would be some time before he could expect to be raised to a Lieutenantcy unless indeed he should achieve some very Brilliant Exploit which would entitle him to promotion —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805–1807.]

[2 September 1805]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Dr SIR With sincere pleasure I congratulate you on your return to your native country and restoration to your family & friends — A few days since your favour of the 1st Nov^r last came to hand. it could not but be extremely gratifying, as it assured me that my exertions to relieve you from Tripoline bondage met the approbation of yourself & officers.

I beg you to present my respectful compliments & congratulations to M^{rs} Bainbridge & to assure you of the friendship & esteem with which I am &

PORTLAND Sep^r 2

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 2 September 1805

[Tunis Bay] ½ past 5 [P. M.] the *Enterprize* and *Syren* Sail, d

At 10 Sailed the *Argus* with all the Gunboats

At 7 the *Ambassador* left the ship

[USNA.]

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

N^o 2

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Tunis Bay 3^d September 1805

SIR About an hour after closing my letter, or diary, of the 1st Instant. I received a visit from the Governor of Port Farina, Minister of Marine High Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Troops, the Beys first Secretary, and two or three other persons of Distinction, who Dined, remained on board all Night, and the next morning about 7 O'clock, went on shore, the Commander in Chief of the Troops excepted, who went on board the *Congress*, with the Ambassador (Solyman Mella Melley) his Brother. — T^{'s} unnecessary for me, to repeat to you in what a very different light, these people view us to day, to what they did Two years, or I may say even two Months ago. And I feel satisfied, that the Impression cannot be eradicated even by the most powerfull, and artfull Nations of Europe. The Consuls of the different European powers appear much astonished, and some of them have openly said, that no other Nation, has ever Negotiated with the present Bey, on such honorable terms as ourselves. —

The Brigs *Argus* & *Syren* with all the Gun Boats, and Sloop *Hornet*, sailed for Syracuse on the 1st Instant, the Schooner *Enterprize*, yesterday for the same place, to call at Tripoli in her passage, and the *Essex*, *Vizen*, *Nautilus*, and Brig *Franklin*, this day for Gibraltar, to call at Algiers in their passage thence —

Whatever may be the Intentions of Government, respecting this Regency. Permit me Sir to suggest to you, the necessity of their being communicated as early next Spring as possible. If Government should not see fit to chastise them further, (which indeed I can't at present see any necessity for) permit me to say, that I think One Frigate, Two Brigs and One Schooner, will always be sufficient to secure the necessary respect, and protection to our Commerce in the Mediterranean.

I beg Sir you will excuse the liberty I have taken, to offer thus freely an Opinion, on so Important a Subject and at same time, beg pardon for repeating again, that the Force, which remains in the Mediterranean is perfectly adequate to chastise this Regency, in the most complete manner, provided our Government is not yet satisfied. I am much afraid the *Constitution* will soon require, a new Main Mast,

as also her Standing Rigging Fore and Aft, however with care, both may, I conceive, be made to answer, another Twelve Months. —

The *Congress* has been detained for Col^l Lears Dispatches, Thirty Six hours, longer than I expected when I closed my letter of the 1st Instant, however she will sail to morrow, and I shall leave this in a few hours, after her, with the *Constitution*, but having only Eight or Nine Days provisions and Water, I shall be obliged to call at Syracuse, to replenish those articles before I proceede to Leghorn and Algiers.— During the Thirty two days, the Squadron lay in this Bay, no accident of any kind happened, neither was there, a single Death, I believe, out of 2,500 Men, those are equally pleasing and remarkable Circumstances.

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

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 3^d Sep^r 1805

SIR As the Ambassador Solyman Mella Melley and suit are now embarked on board the U S Frigate *Congress* under your Command, you are directed to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the U States, — As I presume its the wish of his Excellency the President that the *Congress* should return to Washington in preference to any other port, I have to desire, that you proceed thence, and into the Easter Branch, and as early as possible report your arrival to the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of the Navy for further orders, — as it may be a matter of importance that the Ambassador, as also the dispatches sent by the *Congress*, does arrive at the Seat of Government, as early as possible I have to request that in Case of head Winds, after you enter the Chesapeak that you will have both Convoyd thence as early as possible, and in such manner as your own judgement will best point out to you —

P S to Cap^t S Decatur's Orders —

When it is intended, you shall Commence the execution of these orders, the Signal will be made for the *Congress* to weigh —

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

[3 September 1805]

To the Director General of the Fleet from the Secretary of State and of the Marine,
St. Ildefonso

[Translation]

SIR, — The minister of the United States, complaining of new injuries and captures of American vessels by Spanish cruisers, has given information of the carrying to Algeziras of eleven vessels of his nation, under pretext, as he says, of their carrying English merchandize. The king, being made acquainted with it, has been pleased to determine that, if there be no other cause for the capture of these vessels than that alleged by the minister, they should be put at liberty again; since, according to the 15th article of the treaty with the United States, *the American flag secures the freedom of the merchandizes, although they may be enemies' property.* But if the cause of detention be any other, his majesty requires that they be decided in due course, and with as little delay as possible. I communicate it to you by the royal order, in order that you may communicate it to the generals of the departments of marine, in order that they may make it known to the commandants of marine in every district, and to the owners of privateers, informing them that they will be responsible for the injuries they may occasion.

St. ILDEFONSO, *Sept. 3, 1805.*

[State Papers, Public Doc., Vol. V., 1803-1807.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Tuesday, 3 September 1805

[Tunis Bay] At daylight the *Essex* and *Nautilus* Sailed in company. with the brigs *Vixen* and *Franklin* on their passage down the Mediterranean

[USNA.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 4th Sept 1805

SIR In whatever part of the U States the Ambassador may be disembarked I have to desire, in case Circumstances should prevent your accompanying him to the seat of Government, that you send an Officer with him. This is absolutely necessary to prevent those impositions which are often practised in every Country on Strangers, particularly on people of his discription, and in his situation —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Secretary of State from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ON BOARD THE U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Sept^r 4th 1805. —

DEAR SIR, The bearer of this, Sidi Soliman Mellamella, goes to the U. States, to present himself before the President, as Ambassador from His Excellency the Bey of Tunis; as his Credentials &^r will fully shew. — He has been Ambassador from this Court to Naples and Genoa, appears to be a man of correct observation, and much liberality of sentiment. —

My public dispatches, which accompany this, will fully detail all matters here — I give this to the Ambassador, by his particular desire, as a personal recommendation. —

If any proper person can be found in Washington, who is acquainted with the manners & customs of these people, it would be desirable that such an one shou^d see that they are accommodated, as much in the Style of their Country, as the difference of climate & circumstances will permit; as I know they will be very backward in expressing their wants or wishes, least they might not accord with our ideas of the propriety of things

Mr^r Lear unites with me in every good & friendly wish for your good Lady & yourself, and I pray you will be assured of that affectionate regard & sincere attachment with which I have the honor to be,

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

To William Smith, Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C., from Captain Alexander Murray,
U. S. Navy

SEPT^r 4th 1805.

SIR I am Instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to call off the bar of Charleston for any further orders he may have to communicate, altho I do not as yet presume that he hath written to me, yet I Have a desire to receive from you any communications you may deem Necessary as my Object is to afford Protection to our commerce within our Jurisdictional limits against the Illegal depredations of any cruisers that Violate our Commercial System as far as the force I am Intrust^d with can enable me, I have not as yet met with any cruisers since I left the Chesapeake & shall be on this station &c as far as the river St Marys for a few weeks to come if not Otherwise direct^d, can you favour me with some late News Papers from time to time or any current news you will much Oblidge me & if it is possible for you to procure me a careful man as an Acting Lieutenant and at the same time well acquaint^d with this coast who is a Seaman and otherwise well disposed I will gladly receive him on board in that capacity & give him the pay and emolument of a Lieut^t

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 4 September 1805

(No entries from Aug. 28th to Sept. 4th 1805)

Tunis. Sailed with a fair wind from Tunis Bay today.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 September 1805

[At Baltimore, Md.] The whole of this Day pleasant weather hauld the Brig round to Mr Prices Wharf and Moor^d head & Stern with the Mooring Junk and run out the stream Anchor, took on board 200 pieces of Kentledge and 10 Gun Carriages

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

Concerning the British Blockade of the ports of Cadiz, San Lucar and Seville,
Spain

5th of September 1805

His Britannic Majestys Ship *Saint George*

I have received your Letter by the Flag of Truce, addressed to rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, and in answer I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Ports, of Cadiz and San Lucar, including Seville being compleatly blockaded, no Vessel whatever can be permitted to enter or sail from either.

Signed CH. M. POLE

[NA. SDA. FA, Cadiz, Register, C37 (C9), Vol. 1.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*. Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 5 September 1805

At 3 [P. M.] weigh'd and made Sail, the *Congress* sailed for America
Latitude Observed 37°48' N.

[USNA.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Surgeon John Ridgely, U. S. Navy,
appointed U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli

(Copy)

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 6 Sept 1805

SIR By Lt Porter I was honored by yours of the 30th Ultimo, and have the pleasure to reply, that our affairs are well. Tho I have not the most distant expectation that this Government will ever again make a War with us, yet I shall be glad to see a Ship of War occasionally here, that in case any misunderstanding should ensue, it might be conveyed to you, and Col Lear, in the speediest, and surest way —

Lt Porter was requested by the Bashaw to take Hadge Mahomed, our old Guard and friend, from here to Bengazi, but from the want of Provisions &c he found it necessary to proceed immediately to Syracuse — It gave me pleasure to hear, that the Pride of Tunis is humbled, we take them in rotation, Rank is everything It must be mortifying to some of the Neighbouring European Powers, to see that the Barbary States have been taught their first lesson of humiliation from the Western World —

LIST OF BASHAWS CRUISERS AT SEA

Zebec	of	8	Guns
D°		12	d°
"	"	6	"
Martingala	"	4	"
"	"	4	"
Barque	"	1	"
Kulangis	"	4	"
Corvette	"	10	"

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from John Ridgely, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY Sept 6th 1805

SIR, About a fortnight ago a Corvette of 22 Guns belonging to the Grand Signior anchored in this port. — The Bashaw Saluted her, and all the Consuls hoisted their flags. As I knew we had neither treaty with or Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, and as I was officially ignorant of the existence of the Turkish nation, I did not hoist my flag. I have been informed (it came indirectly thro' the French Commissarie and consequently I dont put all faith in it) that the Turkish Captain expressed his displeasure at not being Saluted by the American flag, and that he threatened to insult the first American Merchantman he met. If this is true, I regard it as the vain empty menace of an impotent Turk. I thought proper to communicate this to you and Col Lear, and if my conduct is not approved, to instruct me in case a similar one occurs.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 8 September 1805

¾ past 4 [A. M.] Saw the Island of Gozo bearing S, E. B S — At 11 shorten,d Sail and back the main top sail the town of Malta bearing S W ½ W. distance ½ Mile the Commodore went on shore in the Gig. accompanied by Col Lear. the 4th cutter went on shore with Capt^a Allen and Mate.

[USNA.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 8 September 1805

6 [A. M.] discovered a fleet a head Standing to the Eastward
Noon Spoke His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Vanguard* of 74 Guns from Jamaica, bound to England with a Convoy of 60 Sail of Merchantmen — 6 Weeks out.
Latitude Observed 35°31' N.

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

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Benjamin Clark Prince, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTER, Sep^r 9th 1805 —

Sir — I am happy to inform you of the safe arival of the U. S. Sloop *Traveller*, after a passage of five and Forty Days, and likewise to inform you that I lost sight of the U. S. Sloop *Ranger*. Lat 43° and Long^a 55°35' West. in a Gale of Wind from the Southward and Eastward. which cause me to lay two six and thirty Hours. since my arival the Consil inform me that he Dayly expects the American Squadron here and his his advice to me, is for me to make a small tarry till I can get some information Concerning the said Squadron and if not, in the space of two or three Days I then shall proceed to Malta

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 9 September 1805

¾ past 12 the commodore return,d on board at 1 [P. M.] the 4th Cutter returnd, run the boats up filled away and Made Sail. At 4 the Island of Malta bore W B S ½ S Distance 7 leagues

At 8 [A. M.] the town of Syracuse bore W N W distance 3 or 4 leagues ¾ past 9 shorten,d Sail and came to anchor in the harbour of Syracuse with the larb^d bower in 5 fath^{rs} water, the light house bearing S E 1/2 E Mount Etna North found laying here the *Argus & Syren* brigs, the *Hornet* sloop. the bomb Ketch and all the gunboats

[USNA.]

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

Nº 6

ON BOARD OF THE U. STATES FRIGATE *President*
Hampton Roads 10th September 1805

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that I have arrived this day in the U. States Ship *President*, Cap^t James Barron.

Enclosed you have a list of the Officers of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, by which you will percieve who have returned to the U. States with me, and the distribution of those that have remained in the Squadron. 101 — of the Crew — have also arrived in the *President*.

Commodore Rodgers has sent to you in his dispatches the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held on my conduct in the loss of the Frigate *Philadelphia*; — permit me, Sir, to request that you will be so obliging as to give them publicity.

As I shall have the honor of seeing you very soon after the receipt of this letter, I shall postpone all particulars.

[Enclosure]

List of the Officers of the U. States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, designating those returned in the frigate *President* and those who have remained in the Squadron.

RETURNED IN THE *President*

Jacob Jones	— 2 ^d Lieut.
Ben. F. Read,	Midshipman & master's mate
James Gibbon,	D ^o D ^o D ^o
Daniel T. Patterson	D ^o D ^o D ^o
James Biddle	} Midshipmen
James Renshaw	
Wallace Wormeley	
William Cutbush	
Robert Gamble	
Keith Spence,	Purser,
Jonathan Cowdery,	Surgeon's Mate
Nicholas Harwood	D ^o D ^o
W. Anderson,	Captain's Clk.
Richard Stephenson,	Gunner
George Hodge,	Boatswain
Joseph Douglass,	Sailmaker
Minor Fountain,	Master's mate of the Hold.

10th of Sept^r 1805

W^m BAINBRIDGE

REMAINING IN THE SQUADRON

David Porter, 1st Lieut.; now acting Captain of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*.
 Theodore Hunt, 3^d Lt; — first Lt of the Brig *Argus*
 Ben. Smith, 4th Lt; — 2^d Lt of the *Constitution*
 W^m Knight, Sail^r Master; — charge of the Brig *Franklin*.
 Bernard Henry, Midshipman; — Sailing Master of the Brig *Vixen*.
 Simon Smith, Midship^e; — Mid^e of the *Constitution*
 Rich^d B. Jones, D^o; — Mid^v & Master's Mate of the Brig *Argus*
 John Ridgeley, Surgeon; — temporary Consul at Tripoli.
 William Godby, Carpenter; — Carpenter of the *Constitution*.

10th Sep^r 1805

W^m BAINBRIDGE

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

To Lieutenant Sybrant Van Schaick, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

U, S, BRIG *Argus* 10th Sep^r 1805. —
 [Syracuse]

SIR, By Authority vested in me by John Rodgers Esq^r Commander in Chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean. — I do hereby appoint you to the superintendance of the United States Arsenal in this place. — You will as soon as possible take an exact Account of all the Spars & such other Stores as may be deposited there belonging to the United States. —

You will likewise be charged with the Six Gun Boats now in the Bason, also with all the public Stores now deposited in different Magazines in Town the whole of which as soon as you can get an Account of your own to receipt for to the Commander afloat. —

You are to receipt & receive from time to time such Stores as may be sent to the Yard, giving a receipt for them — But no Stores are to be delivered without written Orders from the Senior Officer in Port. —

The Stores belonging to the United States being deposited in so many different Magazines and where they are liable to be stolen. — I should recommend their being removed to the Store in the Navy Yard, as many as can be conveniently stowed. — The remainder Stowed into such Magazines as may be thought by You to be safest. —

After you have made these arrangements, you will have the Magazine Numbered and an Account of what each One contains separate that you may know when to look for such as may be called for in haste. — All Spars, water Casks, or any other Stores sent to the Yard for safekeeping cannot be received Unless they are Marked or Branded, with the Vessels Name they belong to, and you will be

particularly careful y^t the Stores of one Vessel are not delivered for the use of another without Orders from the Senior Officer in Port as you will be Accountable for the same. —

You are to keep an account of all Stores received & delivered and see that every Vessel is charged with such Articles as She may be furnished with from you. —

For the purpose of assisting you in carrying the foregoing Orders into effect you will be furnished with a Midshipman & ten Men who as well as Yourself are to sleep within the Walls of the Arsenal. — A regular Watch is to be kept, and it is expected that the Yard will never be left without an Officer. —

You will from time to time be furnished with provision and such other Stores as you may want by M^r Dyson on Your requisition being signed by the Senior Officer in Port. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from
 Captain John Hall, U. S. Marine Corps

FRIGATE *President*
 Hampton Roads 10th Sept^r 1805

SIR I take the earliest opportunity of informing you of my arrival in America — & shoud certainly forward you my returns by M^r Dennison, but expect to see you nearly as soon as he will —

I beg leave to inform you that Lt Howard of the Brig *Siren* & Lt Osborn of the late Frigate *Phila** are passengers on board of the *President* —

I have added to my Detachment Eighteen good Musicians which hope you will be pleased with — Comd^r Ro[d]gers & Col^r Lear concluded a Peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli on the 3^d June last paying him a Ransom for the Prisoners of \$60000 God knows what they will say to it at the City — I beg you will make my respects to your Family & the Officers at Barracks.

[MCA. LR, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 10 September 1805

[Syracuse] At 11 [A. M.] the Brig *Syren* Sailed for Messina

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 10 September 1805

4 [A. M.], had 18 fathoms — stood to the Westward —

5½ took a pilot for Hampton Roads and another for the Potomac on board — Same time saw the land bearing W B N.

11. Cape Henry light house was abeam. it being in,

	36°57' N. & 76.4
By D Reckoning	36.54 N. & 75.48
Error of D Reckoning	3' .16'

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 11 September 1805

This evening came to anchor in Alicant.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, John Captain Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 11 September 1805

[Syracuse] At 4 [P. M.] Col and M^r Lear went on board of Gunboat N^o 4 to sail for Catania, soon after She Sailed

Fresh breezes and squally throughout the Night — At 8 Gun boat N^o 4 returned with Col & M^r Lear in consequence of having head winds. At 10 Col & M^r Lear came on board

[USNA.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 12 September 1805

SIR In consequence of the representations made to me of the leaky condition of the *Constitutions* three prizes at Malta, I have to request that in case the Tunetian Consul will give proper Security for their Value, in case of their being Condemned as lawful prizes to the Captors — that you will have them valued, and delivered to him. If he will not do this (for the Benefit of all Parties) you are hereby Authorised to sell them, holding the Amount of Sales, in your hands, subject to be paid to whomsoever the same may belong — I shall leave this the day after tomorrow for Leghorn, from thence I shall go to Algiers & from that return to this place by the Way of Malta

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 12th September 1805

SIR The Sloop [10 Guns] *Hornet*, Lieut^t Crane, who hands you this, is sent to Malta for the purpose of transporting the Bread you have in store, over to this place — The Squadron is much in want of Winter Cloathing for Seamen & Marines, & as they cannot be procured here, I have directed Cap^t Hull (who will Command during my absence) to furnish you with the necessary requisitions Counter-signed by himself, which you will be so good as to consider sufficient Authority for your Compliance with the same —

Both you and myself will be saved much trouble, as also the service benefitted by your taking Specific Receipts from the receiving Officer, on the delivery of all Articles furnished the Gun Boats *in particular*, as it will enable me or the Commanding Officer at any time to settle their Accounts without the presence of their Commanders —

I wish much the arrival of a Store Ship, as we are entirely out of the Articles of Cheese, Butter, Molasses, Rum, flour & Pease & neither to be got here —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

[12 September 1805]

Concerning Storeship *Huntress*

Huntress J. STINSON M^r

MINUTES of the Judgment in the High Court of Admiralty of England on the Hearing of the above Cause on the 12th September 1805.

The Right Honorable Sir William Scott Knight the Judge observed: This is a Question arising on the british Recapture from the Spaniards of a Vessel laden with naval and military stores going for Malta and Syracuse — it has been truly stated that generally neutral Property is not liable to Salvage on recapture, it is also true that in the course of the last War the Law was, in consequence of the frequent rapine of the French altered by the consent of Neutrals themselves, this was founded on the practice of the French and confirmed in recaptures from them — Naval Stores destined to a british Port are by Treaty between Spain and America liable to condemnation, these would therefore be subject to Salvage but in this Instance in fact not going to Malta consigned to English possession or for english use, but for the use of an American Squadron then notoriously cruising against the common Enemy of Spain and America and every other civilized state, the Property of the Government not *lucrandi causa*. What therefore would have been its Situation in a Spanish Tribunal? I think the preceeding Facts are fully established in Evidence before this Court and that they would have so been before the Spanish Courts. I cannot but assent to the principle that great deference is to be paid to the Declaration of Governments, here is that of the President himself confirmed, I cannot say confirmed for it needs no confirmation but seconded, by that of the french and english Ministers — It is impossible to suppose that the American Government would wish to deceive and that those stores were for the use of the british in Violation of the Treaty with Spain, its good Faith is too well known, I am therefore of Opinoin that Restitution would have been due

from the Justice of the Spanish Tribunals and that the british re-Captor is not entitled to more than the Expences of submitting this Question to the Court which was not improper. —

Restitution of the Ship and Cargo Decreed upon payment of the Re-Captors Expences. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 12 September 1805

[Alicante] At 10 o'clock A. M. the Harbour Master came off and informed us that we must perform quarantine 11 days. At 3 o'clock P. M. got underway.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 12 September 1805

[Syracuse] At 4 the Schooner *Enterprize* Sailed, with Col & M^r Lear On board for Catania.

[USNA.]

To Midshipman William Lewis, U. S. Navy from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse Harbour 13 Sept 1805

SIR I have to desire that you transfer the Command of the U S Bomb *Vengeance*, at present under your Command to Lieut^t Benjamin Smith requiring of & receiving from him all the necessary receipts for your security and Exoneration & giving to him all the necessary documents & information respecting the said Bomb agreeable to the prescribed regulations of the Service —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Midshipman William Lewis, U. S. Navy from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 13th September 1805

SIR You are hereby directed to join the U S Brig *Argus*, as one of her Lieut^t & report your self to her Commander Cap^t Isaac Hull

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Midshipman James S. Higinbothom, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE U. S. BRIG *Argus*
Syracuse 14th Sept 1805.—

SIR, In consequence of Orders I have this Day received from John Rodgers Esq^t Commander in Chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean. —

I have to direct that immediately on receipt of this you repair on board & take charge of the two Trabacaloes or Gun Boats belonging to the United States now Moored in this Harbour for the purpose of making Store Vessels of them. —

You are to see they are kept in good order and in readiness to receive any stores that are sent to them by Order of the Commanding Officer in Port. — You will not receive any Stores in Your charge that are not Marked with the Vessel's Name or Number that they belong to; and be particularly carefull that the Stores Receipted for by you from one boat are not delivered to another without an Order from me or the Commanding Officer as you will be accountable for the same. —

You will see that the Stores that are put under your charge are stowed in such a manner as to admit of their being got out at the shortest notice and those of each Vessel separate if necessary. — For this purpose you will be furnished with a Midshipman Three Men & a Boy. —

You will observe that you and the Midshipman are not to be absent at the same time and it is expected that you will be present at all times when Stores are coming

on board or delivering from the Boats.— as you will be accountable for the same. —

You will Indent for such Articles as you may want for cooking for Yourself and the Men under your command likewise for provisions for One Month all of which will be furnished you by Mr Dyson on the requisitions being regularly signed. —

You will observe that after having received your provisions you will be accountable for the expenditure.— consequently you will see the Men do not receive more than they are allowed by the regulations of the Navy.—

You are from time to time to make a report of the Stores you have on board and of the state of the Boats, that they may be furnished with such Articles as they are absolutely in want of.—

As there will most likely be a large quantity of valuable Stores on board these boats belonging to the US and put there for their Safe Keeping; and the same Boats having been lately Robbed of every movable Article.—

I have to request that you Sleep on board One Boat & the Midshipman attached to them on board the other that we may not be subject to the like complaints in future. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 14 September 1805

[Syracuse] At 5 the English brig *Spider* sailed with a convoy for Malta.

Light airs and pleasant throughout the night — Sailed the U. S. sloop *Hornet* for Malta.

[USNA.]

To James Dodge, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from George Davis

U: S: S: Congress
Gibraltar Bay Sep: 15th 1805

DEAR SIR We anchored in Algiciras Bay yesterday morning; and in this a few hours since, but are in quarantine, it will only be for a day or two — The *Essex* & *Constellation* are here, The *John Adams* has not yet arrived — as we have had no communication with the shore, I can give you but little news —

A store brig sailed a few days since for Malta, & Ship & Schooner are daily expected with supplies; the *President* sailed on the 5th Ult^o for the U: States, Comodore Barron's health, was then infinitely better — two *fishing smacks*, are lying here & by which I send you this line; they are a present from Comodore Preble to Sir Alex: Ball, uncommonly beautiful vessels — Comodore P: has refused to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Navy — he is to take a tour through Europe, by order of the Gov^t: to visit the different Dock & Navy yards, in order to collect whatever may be useful to our little Navy; he justly enjoys the unlimited confidence of his Country, for him there is no party; all the world pay him, those honors, which he has so gallantly acquired —

There are 35 sail of English blockading Cadiz — & a Portuguese Squadron Cruising in the Gut — the Camp near St: Roka is said to consist of more than 12000 men — and is increasing; it is believed they will make an attempt on Gibraltar — every thing is quiet with the Emperor of Morocco —

P: S: I shall always trouble you with an enclosure —

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, (7240) 1801-1809.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 15 September 1805

This morning arrived at the Rock of Gibraltar went over to Algeiras and came to anchor. The *Essex*, *Vixen*, and *Nautilus* arrived the evening before.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t Sept^r 16, 1805. —

THE PRESIDENT — It would seem from the tenour of the Communications from our Ministers at Madrid that they were mortified not only from their failure in the negotiation, but from the manner of its being conducted on the part of

Spain. Its unfortunate termination, be the motives of Spain what they may, has brought us to a Crisis that demands great Consideration. That Nation, through-out the whole of her recent deportment in relation to the U. States, has evidently been presuming much upon our strong predilection, for Peace and upon our not possessing the means of materially annoying her in War either upon land or upon water —

After what we have experienced, we cannot, without stooping too much, send another Envoy Extraordinary, or instruct our Minister Resident again to make *advances* towards renewing the Negotiation. If we could allow ourselves to do either, I see no ground for believing that another Gentleman would, effect what Munroe and Pinkney were not able to do.

If there should hereafter exist on the part of Spain any disposition to adjust their differences with us, advances will be made by her. In exciting such a disposition on the part of Spain her fear, as I understand her character, will be the most powerful Agent. I would therefore, be for adopting measures calculated as well to work upon her apprehensions as to protect, in case of war, our Territories and our Commerce. —

The secure protection of New Orleans ought to be our first Object. That place in its present weak defenceless condition could easily be taken. And it could not be easily retaken by us. It could not, in my opinion, be retaken by us, but by means of a large well organized and well disciplined regular army with a great train of artillery. Some think it would not be within the resources of the U. States to retake it, unless we had the command of the Gulf of Mexico, of the Mississippi and of Lake Ponchartrain. But as we are now in possession and as our possession is easily defended in case we have the Command of the Mississippi & Lake Ponchartrain, I would advise the sending into the Mississippi & Lake Ponchartrain of all the Gun boats we have and as many more as we may be able to finish in the course of this Autumn and the ensuing Winter and Spring until the necessary compliment be there stationed.

It ought to be recommended to Congress at their next Session to provide for building additional Gun boats — for repairing, equipment and putting in Commission all our Frigates — for building the six 74's for which we already have the principal part of the Materials — and for building six additional 74's. —

As far as it may at this juncture be necessary and compatible with the resources of our Country, we ought to prepare the means of offensive as well as of defensive War. Such a preparation will not only enable us to press with more effect our reasonable demands upon Spain; but will, in the future secure us against aggressions and pretensions as injurious as they are humiliating. Such a nation as Spain would not have dared to have committed such depredations upon our Commerce and such aggressions upon our Rights, and still less would she have dared to have treated our reasonable demands for explanation and reparation so superciliously, had she not been under the impression that we are utterly unprepared for a state of war, and of course that we would not be easily provoked to declare war against her. Spain has, besides, no doubt, been taught to know that, as we have in our Navy no Vessels above the rate of Frigates, a small number of her line of Battle Ships stationed at the Havanna with the aid of a few Frigates &c would give her the Command of the Gulf of Mexico and such a Control over our Mississippi Commerce as effectually to intercept all communication between Orleans and the Ports of Europe and of America. —

With 12 Ships of the Line added to the Frigates we now have and to the contemplated Gun boats, we would have nothing to apprehend from such a Nation as Spain. on the contrary we could confidently take with respect to her a Commanding attitude. And if she were alone, rather than entangle ourselves in the mazes of Great Britain, I would with such an augmentation of our Navy, prefer encountering her without an Ally. But if France, as there is reason to think, should be really moving with Spain against the U. States, and if the state of things will not admit of delay, then an Alliance with a Nation capable of affording us the requisite naval assistance would be expedient. Without such an aid not only our Commerce and our Sea Port — Towns would in a War with France and Spain, be greatly exposed to depredation; but there would be strong ground for apprehending the entire & irrevocable loss of Orleans and the adjacent Country. Whereas with such aid we would be completely protected at every point and we could moreover with great ease take the Floridas which are essentially necessary to our securely enjoying without interruption the numberless advantages resulting from our lately acquired Territory. But were we even to form an alliance with Great Britain and upon the most advantageous Terms, I would recommend the proposed augmentation of our Navy. I would do it, because independently of other

powerful considerations it would be desirable to be not altogether dependent on the Nation with which we might be so allied. —

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

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

BALTIMORE 16th Sept^r 1805

SIR The *Hornet* is now ready to haul in the stream A Marine Guard therefore will be necessary as soon as possible and if an Officer cou'd be spared one wou'd be desirable, Music is indispensable, I refer you to my letter of the 29th July last for the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and privates necessary for the *Hornet*

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 16 September 1805

[Gibraltar] This day we were informed that if we did not go to the Rock this day we should not get product. We got underway at 4 o'clock P. M. came to anchor at the Rock at 10 o'clock P. M.

[On the 17th fired a salute of 11 guns.]

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

TANGIER 17th Septem^r 1805

SIR I have received your favour of the 31st last Month, advising your having appointed the *Essex* and *Vixen* for the Gibraltar Station. — The 28th August a Tunisean Xebeque of six Guns and seventy five Men arrived at Tetuan — the Commander said he left your Squadron in Tunis Bay and that on shore they talked of War with the United States. — I am happy to learn that matters have been fully accommodated. — Mr Gavino transmitted to me copy of your advice to him of Peace having been concluded with Tripoly, which I considered sufficient authority for me to acquaint the Emperor of that event. — His Majesty immediately ordered the *Meshohda* should be fitted out, for purpose of sending her home. — Soon after, Marrat Arraez, arrived in this Bay from Tripoly in a Vessel of eight Guns with a Letter for Muley Soliman confirming the news of Peace — we are told he takes command of the *Meshohda*, but as no application has yet been made to the Consuls for Passports for the Ship, we Dont Know her Destination. — Lisle has in the mean time been on a Cruize to the Westward, and we are told from Larach, has taken a Doggar of Lubeck. — The only Vessel of Muley Solimans has been at Sea this Summer was the *Maimona* of 32 Guns, she captured a Lubeck Doggar bound for Lisbon with Naval Stores. —

At Tetuan they have a Xebeque to mount sixteen Guns, nearly ready for Sea, but at this advanced Season it is not likely she will go out — the three Frigates and Brig of War are now laid up at Larach. — The Batavian Republik has lately made Muley Soliman a Present of a Sloop of War, has been for a length of time at Malaga. — Yesterday a Messenger arrived with advice of Orran — Treman [?] and that Neighborhood having proclaimed Muley Soliman their Sovereign, and this morning rejoicings have been made here on the occasion.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Sailing Master Benjamin C. Prince, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTER Sept 17th 1805. —

SIR I am happy to think that it is in my power to inform you of the safe arrival of the two sloops, the *Traveller* on the 7th and the *Ranger* 13th the *Ranger* in the Lat about 40° and Long 30 West was plundered by a Spanish privateer of all her small stors and people clothes taken away from them, I parted with the *Ranger* the tenth Day after I left Boston, in a gale from the southward & Eastward, which cause me to lay to six and thirty Hours, I shall sail the wind for Syracuse and if I should not meet the Commodore their then to proceed to Malta and their

to tarry till he should return from the upper parts of the strates (this advice I have from Cap^t Cammel and Consil) the wind has for the last ten Days been Blowing a Gale from the Eastward

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805-Jan. 1806.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, Eastern Branch, Washington, D. C. from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t 17 Sept: 1805.—

I this morning rec^d your letter of the 10th inst with the accompanying communications & congratulate you on your safe return to America. —

The petty officers, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen and boys of the Crew of the Frigate *President* must be paid off and discharged as soon as she can be brought to her moorings in the Eastern Branch, and her Provisions & stores must be delivered over by inventory to the order of Captain Thomas Tingey. The Marines are to be landed and will by their Commanding Officer be delivered up to the Col^o Com^t of the Marine Corps. To your Commissioned and Warrant Officers you may give furloughs for 2 weeks, directing them, at the expiration of that time to report themselves to me. —

When these orders shall have been executed, you will deliver up the ship to the order of Cap^t Thomas Tingey. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE 17th Sept 1805

D^r SIR Your favour of the 30th Ult. I found at this place on my return from New York and Connecticut where I have been for some time in consequence of the Death's of my own Father and M^r Chauncey's Mother who both Died within a few days of each other

The Dimentions of the *Hornet*, spars, rigging, &c &c shall be forwarded to you in a few days — We have all our water and stores in and cou'd bend sails tomorrow if we cou'd get the Joiners out of the ship and the Iron work done — which is the only things that detains us, and I am fearfull will detain us untill the first week in October

Some of the officers (late of the *Phil.*) arived in town last evening — they came home in the *President* which has arived and proceeded for Washington, Commodore Barron Capt James Barron and Capt Baimbridge have returned in the *President* the former is still very ill at Hampton; I suspect that the *Barrens* are not well pleased with the new Com^d however as in all probability I shall see them in a few days I shall then know their sentiments and will write you — M^r Chauncey (who is with me) Joines me in compliments to yourself and M^r Preble

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805-Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 17 September 1805

[Syracuse] at 3 [P. M.] the *Enterprize* schooner arrived With Col. & M^r Lear [USNA.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

GEORGETOWN (POTOMAK) 18 Sept 1805

SIR! I have the Honor to hand you inclosed a Letter from our mutual friend the gallant Captain Decatur, whom I left in good Health at Syracuse early in July, also one from my Brother in Law M^r Leckie — I arrived from the Mediterranean in Hampton Roads on board the *President* Frigate on the 10 Instant, & immediately proceeded by Land to this place with the Dispatches for Government — Commodore Barron was landed at Hampton in a very weak state — he charged me to present you his particular Regards. —

I cannot but consider myself unfortunate that the distance which separates us precludes the pleasure of delivering these Letters to you in person, I hope however that a short time will afford me the opportunity of personal acquaintance

with an Officer who ranks so high in the Estimation of his Country & whose friendship I should be no less proud than happy to cultivate.— I anticipate the pleasure of hearing from you & remain with unfeigned sentiments of Respect & Consideration,

(Care of EDWARD DENISON Baltimore)

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

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

BALT. Sep. 18th 1805

SIR, With pleasure I inform you of the safe arrival of Lewis and McNeel at Gibraltar and of their having proceeded aloft to join the Squadron.

I am up to the eyes in despatches from the Med^a I have only time to say to you that your friend Bainbridge has had a Court of Enquiry on his Conduct & that the sentence is honorable to him. And further I must inform you that the Ex-Bashaw [Hamet Caramanli] in a formal Note to Eaton has explicitly signified to him his acquiescence in the terms of peace declaring himself fully satisfied with what the U States had done. In his note among other expressions of gratitude he says — “I submit to the will of God and thank the King of America and all his servants for their kind dispositions towards me” — Eaton in his despatches enclosing this Note remarks “Enclosed is a Copy by translation of a letter Hamet Bashaw has written to me. This I think is enough to do away any insinuations concerning our intercourse with this prince injurious to the honour of the U. States”

The gallant movements of Eaton in the rear — the sample you gave them last year of what Americans could do — and the great preparations for assailing them this summer all conspired to dispose the Bashaw to come forward with overtures of peace — such as no Nation for a Century past have had made to them. All Europe is giving us National repetition for this — But our own good folks will be busy in telling the world that we are in fact a very Contemptible people — All the British Admirals and Captains that see our gun boats say they are greatly superiour to any thing of the kind they ever saw. And at home they were never mentioned by certain people but as objects of derision — But so certain worthless Editors have to act in order that they may get bread —

I have seen many of the Officers that were prisoners — all say positively that if Lear had persisted in refusing paying a ransom for them peace would not have been made and they would all have been certainly massacred — The Bashaw said again & again that having killed a father & brother he would not have any scruples in killing a few infidels —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 19 September 1805

At 2 [P. M.] weighd Made sail and stood out of the harbour [of Syracuse]

[USNA.]

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

NAVY DEPT^t — 20 Sept^r 1805. —

I concur with Commodore Barron in opinion on the subject of the 3 Corn [?] Vessels detained by the American Squadron off Tripoli in Sept^r 1804 and think it would be good policy to restore the vessels & the amount of their cargoes to the Claimants but without damages, interest, or expences. —

[NDA. LB, 1799–1807.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t — 20 Sept^r 1805. —

You will send a Commissioned Officer of Marines to take command of the detachment of Marines on board of the [U. S. Brig] *Hornet* now lying at Baltimore.

[NDA. USMC, LB, 1804–1820.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate Congress, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 20 September 1805

Watering ship. The *Constellation* got underway for Tangiers at 4 o'clock P. M. It appeared while we lay at the Rock that an attack would soon be made by the Spanish and French upon Gibraltar as their forces lay encamped on the extremity of the Spanish lines in full view of Gibraltar. Their forces appeared to be very numerous. Cadiz is blockaded by 36 sail of the line under Lord Nelson, and as many Spanish and French sail of the line in the harbor waiting to see which will conquer in the next engagement. It is said that Lord Nelson intends to lay siege to the Town and has likewise sent for a number of bomb vessels and fire ships.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 20 September 1805

Tackled ship occasionally beating into the Straits of Messina
Made and took in sail as occasion required — 3/4 past 10 [A. M.] shortened sail and came too with the starboard bower anchor in 26 fathoms water found laying here the brig *Syren*

[NOTE.—This journal ended on 27 September 1805 while the *Constitution* was in Messina.]

[USNA.]

Extracts from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate Congress, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, 21 and 22 September 1805

Filled our water casks and got underway at 10 o'clock A. M. At 3 o'clock P. M. heard a very heavy cannonading supposed to be at the Rock. Came to anchor in Tangiers Bay at sun set. Found there the U. S. F. *Constellation*, 2 English 74 gun ships, 3 Frigates and other small vessels.

22 September

[Tangier Bay] The *Constellation* got underway this morning at one o'clock. We got off some wood and stock.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus* Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Messina 23^d September 1805

DEAR SIR, I have this moment received a Letter from Capt^t Tingey enclosing a Bill of Lading of the Store Ship *Washington*, which I herein forward you. —

I have given the General of Marine at this place permission to have a draft of one of our Gun Boats, taken by one of their draftmen, which you will be pleased to comply with. — I arrived here on the 20th but the wind has been a head ever since, so soon as it changes, I shall depart — In case you should receive dispatches for me, during my absence, of importance, which may require my early attention — I request you will send the *Enterprize* with them to meet me at Algiers. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

[23 September 1805]

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

N^o 12

A Report to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, of the Officers lately under my command

David Porter Let, ----- one of the best Officers, I ever knew
Jacob Jones ----- a brave good Officer and a correct man
Theodore Hunt ----- A good Officer and will do credit to the Service

- Benj Smith — Has been five years under my command — I feel confidence in recommending him to the notice of the Honorable Secretary
- Ben. F. Read — } Midshipmen and Masters Mates are fully qualified to receive their commissions as
- James Gibbon — } Lieutenants, and will add to the number of
- Danl T. Patterson — } shining characters in our Naval Service
- James Biddle — } from his high sense of honor and talents must one day be conspicuous in the service of his Country I think him qualified for an acting Lieutenantcy, which, I hope the Honorable Secretary will give him
- James Renshaw — } a promising Officer and is qualified to do the duty of an acting Lieutenant
- Bernard Henry — } Three very fine young men and promising
- Richard Jones — } Officers —
- Simon Smith — }
- W^m Cutbush Midshipman — } a correct your man, but I do not think that he will ever shine in the service — his head is always too much engrossed (to make a good Sailor) with the works of Sir Isaac Newton — he is an excellent mathematician
- Robert Gamble — } I think will make a second DECATUR
- Jonathan Cowdery — } Surgeon Mates, correct Men in their conduct and attentive to their duty.
- Nicholas Harwood — }
- W^m Anderson Cap^{tn} Clerk — } a very proper character for a purser, and should he be wanted and the Honorable Secretary appoints him — I am confident that he will give entire satisfaction.
- G. Hodge Boatswain — } has been in the service from the commencement of it, and is a good Officer in his station — should there be a vacant birth in the Navy Yard for him — it would be some recompense for his long services
- R. Stephenson Gunner, } knows the duties of his office but is too inactive
- W^m Godby Carpenter — } the best I ever had
- Joseph Loughlass Sail Maker — } a very decent good Officer

The foregoing report is made to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy with impartiality, and with a reflection how necessary it is for commanding Officers to give a correct statement to the Secretary of the abilities and merits of the Officers who may have been under their command

BALTIMORE 23^d Sep^r 1805

The Secretary of the Navy will confer a favour on Captain Bainbridge — by placing the following Officers under his command when he is again ordered on duty. Gibbon Patterson Biddle Gamble — Altho Cap^{tn} B. has selected these four yet he should feel pleasure in having any of the others —

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

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Captain Richard Dale

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 23, 1805

DEAR BAINBRIDGE I am very sorry that business calls me to Trenton. I am under the necessity to sett off today. I am fearfull it will deprive me the pleasure of your company, while you are in Philadelphia should you arrive while I am gone — I shall be in town again on Thursday should you pass through Philadelphia before my return I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you before you pass Trenton

R. DALE

[Morgan Library, New York, N. Y.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

Copy No 13

MESSINA THE 24th Sept^r 1805 —

DEAR SIR I have now the pleasure of transmitting thee, an authenticated, copy of the sentence pronounced by the Tribunal appointed by His Sicilian Maj-

esty for trying Lt Charles L Ridgely of the accusation brought against him, as Author of the homicide committed upon the person of George Hutchinson, which sentence, declares his innocence and restores him spotless to his Country, to his friends, and to thy esteem.

Notwithstanding all the severity of the Criminal Code, of Sicily, the ability of the fiscal advocate, and the cunning made use of by him in the prosecution of this affair, not even the shadow of a proof has been brought against him; indeed his having voluntarily come forward to demand his trial redounds highly to his credit as a young man of honorable principles, and jealous of his reputation and was from the beginning was a Strong Omen of his Innocence —

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate Congress, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 24 September 1805

[Tangier Bay] We received wood and a few sheep. At half past 6 o'clock the U. S. F. *Essex* arrived from Gibraltar. She spoke us and informed that the firing which we heard after leaving the Rock was the Spanish gun boats attacking an English Frigate. We got underway for America at half past 7 o'clock P. M.

[From 25 September to 3 November there appear no entries except mention of speaking vessels en route.]

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Messina 26th September 1805

SIR The dispatches by the *Spitfire* I have received through the hands of Mr Warrington they contain nothing new being Duplicates of former advices — I have been here much longer than expected, owing to head Winds & Calms, not being able to get through the Farro — I am in hopes of leaving this to morrow, at any rate shall make the attempt I have no news worth Communicating farther than that War will most Certainly take place very soon between Austria & France if it is not already the Case —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To whom not indicated from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

N^o 17

U. S. FRIGATE *Essex*
Gibraltar Bay. Sept^r 29th 1805

SIR I have the honour to inform you of my Arrival here the 14th Inst from Tunis accompanied by the *Vixen*, & *Franklin* Store Ship; The *Nautilass* likewise arrived that night from Algiers, where I had sent her with Dispatches from our Consul General

You are doubtless informed of an insurrection that took place at Algiers early in August — I have now to inform you that Mr Mumford in his letter to me of the 9th inst says that on the 30th Ult^o the Dey & Minister of the Regency were murdered by the Soldiers, that a new Dey was Elected and things at present quiet —

I am stationed here with the *Essex* & *Vixen* for this Winter by Order of Commodore Rodgers and shall range the Coast of Spain and Barbary as Circumstances may require & perhaps take a look at the Rock of Lisbon — I have arrested Mr Allen late Master of the Smack *Rainger* for Ungentlemanly and Unofficerly like conduct, particulars of which is herein enclosed —

I shall inform you per the *John Adams* of any thing referring to our Situation here —

NB. Mr Allen late Master of the Smack *Ranger* having borrowed a boat for the Use of the Service; of Capt^r Chamberlaine of the Am^r Ship *Argus* of Norfolk which boat has been lost; I therefore Consider the said Allen accountable for the same — Demand being made on me for Indemnity, I have thought proper to Answer the same —

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

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

N^o 18

NEWBURY PORT Sept^r 29th 1805

SIR Being from Portland when your letter of the 18th Inst^r arrived there, I could not earlier have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of it — With pleasure I learn that Lewis & M^rNiel arrived safe — The honorable acquittal of my friend Bainbridge affords me the highest gratification, and I find gives universal satisfaction — The Ex Bashaws note and M^r Eatons remarks, must satisfy the mind of every person that no dishonorable transaction on the part of the U States has taken place.

Eatons gallantry, address, & perservance deserves the highest applause, he will be received in this quarter with every honorable & flattering mark of distinction — his very extraordinary and unprecedented movements, and the increase of our Naval forces in the Mediterranean, undoubtedly occasioned the Bashaw to sue for peace — and it is a pleasing circumstance which must be gratifying to every American, that it has been established on more honorable terms than any other Nation had been able to command.

The 13 Inch Mortar has been proved and found to be good, it will throw a shell nearly 3 miles — M^r Brown has of course only received the dimensions of one to be imported — The two Vessels at Portland are in rather more forwardness than those at this place, we shall be ready to launch in a fortnight or 3 weeks, and I flatter myself that they will be such vessels as will give satisfaction 8 locks for Cannon & 8 for Carronades will be wanted and if you should think proper to allow me to take 4 very handsome long 24 pounders at the Navy Yard Boston, for the Gun Boats, I can have the Carriages made there, suitable for the horizontal Circle on which they are to be fixed.

PS. I shall return to Portland tomorrow.

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

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

BALTIMORE Sept^r 29. 1805

DEAR SIR I am Extreamly Sorry to acknowledge that this is the first time I have Written you since your departure from the Mediterranean However my Reasons were such as will, I trust, doe away the Suspicion of Neglect My Brothers health continued so very Bad that I was continually encompassd in Gloom consequently my Letters would have afforded you no amusement and as they might have Related to news nothing could have been gatherd from them during the Winter, you have doubtless heard of the precarious State in which my Brother has Returnd and It is not Possibl yet to determine what the event will be Providence alone can only Know What we have to fear as he has allready outlived all calculation I have Spent a most Miserable time and how much more before me I left all your friends in the Mediterranean Well and as Mindfull of you as Ever, your Reception in this Country gave great satisfaction to us all and Even Comd^r R— was much Pleased at hearing of your being Secretary of the Navy, *at Least he said so*, I am now on my Way home and have nearly dropt you these few Lines as an apology for a Letter Which I Will Write you as soon as I Reach Hampton and become a Little Settled, the Navy has almost Ruined me and I am now meditating Something to bring up Leeway a *Mill* Will be my first attempt if that fails God only Knows what Land fall will bring me up the Navy Wants so many Reforms that my hopes are Sinking fast to despair, However I will not trouble you With my concerns but conclude With my Best Wishes for your Happiness Will you also present them for me to my much Esteemd friend Derby and believe me Yours with sincerity in hast

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

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

N^o 19

U. S. SHIP *Essex* Gibraltar Bay
[about 30] Sept^r 1805

SIR My last respects to you were by the *Congress* in which I informed you of my arrival here on the 14th Inst^r accompanied by the *Vixen* & *Franklin*, the *Nautilus* joind us that night from Algiers; the two former are station'd about these Waters during Winter which circumstance I presume Commodore Rodgers has acquainted you with, —

The *Nautilus* sail'd on the 23rd for Leghorn, with dispatches for Mr Lear & the Commodore, so did the smacks *Ranger* & *Traveller* for Syracuse the same day; particulars respecting the late Commander of the *Ranger* you will be informed of in my dispatch to you by Capt^r Decatur, with the addition that between nine & ten O'clock on the night preceeding his arrest, I called on board the *Ranger* not without strong suspicion of his improper conduct, where I found Mr Allen in his bed dressed in full uniform and in such a state of intoxication that he neither knew me, nor recollected where to have seen me, nor could he be persuaded to rise from his bed —

I have now the misfortune to send home a Mr Worthington who I understand was taken on board the *Constitution* when at Lisbon, and since that period has acted as Masters Mate on board that ship & the Brig *Franklin* by order of Commodore Rodgers, for particulars respecting his conduct, I beg leave to refer you to the charges herein enclosed —

The *Vixen* is at Gibraltar procuring some necessary Supplies, particularly Bread, of which she has but seven days allowance on board, nor have we an article of public provisions at the Rock, one hundred and forty barrels of pork excepted the most of which was landed from the *Franklin*; in consequence of which I have ordered Mr Gavino to procure as much flour as will serve for two months bread, which is now at 13 doll^r and daily expected to rise; the Rock is so destitute of supplies that we find much difficulty in procuring the common necessities of life, fresh meat of any kind not to be purchased for money

The Brig *Franklin* in company with two American Vessels left this place on the 24th inst^t which I convoyed through the Straights —

A Cable is much wanted for this Ship which she must have prior to the Winter setting in; to effect which & procure other supplies will probably require my presence at Lisbon —

My situation here is both tantalizing and provoking, the British on one side the Bay, distress our Commerce partly from Necessity, while the Spaniards on the other are daily practising it in a most Wilfull manner —

Although I am order'd here to protect our Commerce, which I shall do to the utmost of my power yet I deem it necessary to keep sight of the leading features of our Treaty with those Nations when by them demanded of me — The reverse of things I sincerely wish for as I find it impossible to look with common patience on the daily depredations committed about this place, particularly by the Spanish Gun Boats, —

With respect to the Man given up by Mr Allen to the British Frigate, I have not yet, nor do I expect to receive any satisfaction, in which I flatter myself you will agree in opinion, when informed of the manner he was disposed of and the circumstance of his being a Scotchman, —

Our political situation as respects Europe & Barbary, you will doubtless be informed of by the proper authorities, — I have only to add that all necessary information touching the detachment of our Squadron under my Command, shall be duly forwarded to the Department

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

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*,
from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

U S BRIG *Argus*
Syracuse 30th Sept^r 1805

SIR I have been honored with your Letter of this date, requesting a conveyance of Mr Robertson Purser of the United States Schooner *Enterprize* under your Command to Malta, for the purpose of providing Slops for her Crew, — I have in consequence ordered Lieu^t Izard, Commanding Gun Boat N^o 2, to get his Vessel in readiness to Sail this Evening for that purpose. —

His stay at Malta will be limited at one week, for the purpose of having the Slops made, if it should be necessary. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1803.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Marshall, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES GUN BOATS
Syracuse Harbour 30th Sep^r 1805

SIR, Mr William I. McIntosh Midshipman on board United States Gun Boat N^o 2 has been a long time in very ill health. — I would recommend, as perhaps

the only means of his recovery, that he be permitted to return to the United States. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Surgeon's Mate Augustus C. W. Love, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUNBOAT N^o 1 —
Off Fort Johnson Oct^r 1st 1805

SIR, It is with sorrow I inform you that Lieu^t N. Fanning Commanding this boat died yesterday of a severe relapse of the Bilious fever, occasion'd by exposure whilst a convalescent. I think it partly my duty to inform you of this melancholly circumstance, that you may send on some Officer to take Command, as we already feel the ill effects, the want of one occasions in the licentious conduct of the Men. —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

[8 October 1805]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Charles W. Goldsborough, Chief Clerk, Navy Department

DR SIR, Altho' probably the last to express my congratulations on your safe return to your native land, yet surely I was one of the first who experienced pleasure at that event. The delicate state of your health excited the sympathy of all — your recovery will create a proportionate degree of joy. As soon as I heard of your arrival I assumed the confidence of an Esculapius & ventured to pronounce that your native air & hog fish would soon restore you to health — & I rejoice that my predictions are verifying.

When you shall have entirely recovered your health, I recommend it to you to come on to this place for the purpose of settling your accounts with the navy Dep^t — Mr Denison has exhibited a general account current, but I apprehend that your account will not be entirely closed untill you shall come on. Every assistance & facility will then be furnished you.

I have observed in Mr Eaton's letters to Cap^t Hull, which have passed through your hands, some observations in relation to Mr R. W. G. which have given me great concern. — powerful indeed must the evidence be to convince me of the correctness of the charges — the offences stated are very foreign to the character he had theretofore sustained — Let me ask it of you as a particular favor to give me your opinion of Mr R. W. G. — his general conduct while with you &^e &^s.

Be pleased to make my most respectful compliments to Mr^s Barron — & accept for yourself the sentiments of esteem, with which I remain,

8th OCT^r '05

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA. photostat.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA Oct^r 9th 1805

SIR, I am favoured with your letter of the 30th Ult^{mo} ordering me to me to hold at Mr^s Robertsons disposal, two Thousand Dollars, against Slops to be purchased by him, for the use of the United States Schooner *Enterprise*, which will be attended to, altho' contrary to my Orders from Commodore Rodgers, directing me to answer no requisitions for money, unless countersigned by himself or Cap^t Hull. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

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

NAVY DEP^t 12 Oct^r 1805. —

If we should not be at war with Tunis, or any other of the Barbary Powers, it is the command of the President that the Frigates *Constellation*, *Congress*, *Essex*, and *John Adams*, and three of the five small vessels of war under your command, be immediately ordered home, and you will without any unnecessary delay order them to the Eastern Branch. The Frigate *Constitution*, and such two of the small vessels as may be in the best condition to remain, are to continue in

the Mediterranean till further orders, for the obviously necessary purpose of watching the movements of the different Barbary Powers, & protecting our lawful commerce. It will be agreeable to me that the *Argus* should be one of the three small vessels to be sent home, but I give you no positive orders upon this point.

If you should not have acted upon my letter of the 5 August 1805, you will order all the gun boats and bombs to proceed immediately to Charleston South Carolina, if in your opinion they can at such season safely cross the Atlantic. But if you should think that they cannot safely cross the Atlantic during the winter months, detain them until they can cross with safety, and then order them to Charleston. Direct the Commanding Officers to report their arrival at Charleston to me, without delay.

Let me hear from you frequently upon Mediterranean Affairs.

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from
Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 14 Oct^o 1805. —

I enclose an order describing the Uniform of the Marine Corps more particularly than it has heretofore been described.



Promulgate this order and have it observed.

[NDA. USMC, LB, 1804-1820.]

[Enclosure]

Uniform Regulations of U. S. Marine Corps

Ordered, That the following Dress be the Uniform of the Marine Corps. —

Officers — Navy blue coat, buttoned across the breast, with two rows of navy Buttons, 8 on each side, the button holes laced, brought to a point in the center thus  3 buttons on the sleeves, laced in the same manner, the Pockets with 3 buttons, placed, and with lace, similar to the sleeve. The collar of scarlet hooked before with 2 Buttons on each side, laced cuffs scarlet. The Skirts turned up with Scarlet, and two foul Anchors worked with gold thread on each skirt; the skirts lined with scarlet & 3 button holes laced (on the lappels of the Coat) on scarlet: This however not to be seen when on duty in winter. Vest & Pantaloon white. Hat cocked in winter, with a gold laced loop, and Navy Button under the Cockade. The Cockade of Leather thus described,  : the hat to be worn over the right Eye, the range of the cock of the Hat of course over the left eye, with tassels from the sides of the Hat. Round Hat in summer with a gold band and Tassel, the Band diagonally fixed, the tassel over the right eye. Hats with scarlet Plume. The hair to be queued. —

Officers when in full uniform are to wear a scarlet Sash round the waist, outside the Coat, and black boots to the Knee, with black silk tassels. Sash tyed on the left side, falling over the left Thigh. Black leather Stock when on duty. —

Officers Grades are to be designated in the following manner, viz^t —

A Colonel — two gold Epaulets — 1 on each shoulder.


A Captain — a gold Epaulet on the right shoulder & a gold strap on the left. —

A First Lieut^t — a gold Epaulet on the right shoulder.

A Second Lieut^t — a gold Epaulet on the left shoulder.

The Staff to wear a gold Epaulet and a Counterstrap embroidered on blue cloth. —

Side-Arms — yellow mounted Sabres and with gilt Scabbards worn over the Sash, black belts, with yellow mounting. —

Marines — Uniform to be a Coatee single breasted, one row of buttons, yellow worsted binding on each side, the extreme ends of which represent a half diamond thus  white cloth pantaloons, black cloth or linen gaiters, to come up to the calf of the leg, and linen over-alls in Summer. High crowned hats without a Brim, and a plume of red plush on the front of the Hat with a brass eagle and plate, and Hat-Band of blue, yellow, and red cord with a Tassel of the same Colours. Sergeants to wear leather Cockades on the left side of the Hat, with their plumes.

NDA. USMC, LB, 1804-1820.]

ROB^t SMITH. —
Secretary of the Navy —

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Lieutenant Benjamin Smith, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BOMB KETCH *Vengeance*
Harbour of Syracuse Oct^r 15th 1805

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Order of this day in compliance with which I have examined the United States Sloop *Traveller* and find that she has been injured in her hull and rigging by the U S Schooner *Nautilus*, running foul of her off Cape De Gatt while she had her in tow; I shall make every exertion in my power to put her in such a state of repairs as your Order directs as soon as possible. — The following articles will be necessary for her repairs for which I have directed her commander to indent. (Viz^t as follows)

- 2 three inch Planks
- 2 two inch do
- 3 one inch — do
- 10^{ll} 10^{oz} Nails
- 4 fathoms 4 inch rope
- 4 Oars
- 28^{ll} White Paint
- 17^{ll} black D^o
- 6^{ll} Green D^o
- 20 Rotlo of Oil
- 3 Quarts of Sp^{ts} Turpentine

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Leghorn Roads Oct^r 16th 1805

SIR I have this day drawn on you in favor of Mess^{rs} Degen Purviance & C^o a sett of Exchange at Thirty days sight for Dollars 28531.4/100, say Twenty eight Thousand five Hundred, and thirty one Dollars four Cents, being for the use of the Squadron, under my Command —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Leghorn Road 16 Oct^r 1805

SIR With the U S Schooner *Nautilus* under your command, you are desired to proceed with all practicable dispatch to Syracuse, holding the 10,000\$ for which you have receipted, subject to the orders of the Senior Officer, at that place — I shall leave this in a Week at farthest, for *Algiers*: you therefore may calculate on seeing me at Syracuse, shortly after your arrival, there —

The repairs of the *Nautilus* you are desired to make at Syracuse, our principal deposits being there — Wish^t you a pleasant passage —

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Assistant Surgeon Thomas Marshall, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 8
Syracuse 16th Oct^r 1805

SIR I this morning discovered a Man on board of Gun Boat N^o 8, to have the Small Pox. — There are five or Six on board the same Boat who have been so much exposed before it was discovered, that I have reason to believe they have taken the infection. — As the danger from inoculation is much less than by natural infection, I would beg leave to inoculate them. —

If You think proper to permit their inoculation, I would recommend their removal to the Bombard under the Command of Lieut^t Higinbothom, one of which can be fitted, with little expence for their accommodation.—

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Surgeon Edward Cutbush, U. S. Navy

Syracuse 18th Oct^r 1805.

SIR, I rec^d Your letter of the 16th Inst, and have pursuant to your request, taken the opinion of the Surgeons of the Squadron, on D^r Marshals proposal, to inoculate those persons, who have been most exposed to the viriolous contagion, on board Gun Boat N^o 8, And beg leave to inform You, that the plan is approved of—
(Signed) E CUTBUSH, Hospital Surgeon

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 18 October 1805

At 4 PM Got Underweigh and sailed from Baltimore at ½ past 7 brought too in 7 f^m water abreast of Curtiss Creek At 6 A m Got underweigh people employ^d taking in and setting sail as required At Merid^o Anapolis bore W B S Dist 3 Miles

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To Gaetano Marceano, British Consul, Catania, from Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy

Copy of a letter to the British Consul

AT CATANIA 19th Oct^r 1805

SIR When the U S Schooner *Enterprize* was here she left a Boy on shore by the Name of Francis Vessels. From information that has been received at Syracuse the boy wished to return to the said Schooner in Syracuse but was detained by you. Be pleased to inform me as soon as possible with respect to the veracity of this information.—

(Signed) R. A. IZARD L^t
Comanding U, S, G, B, N^o 2

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Daniel McNeill, Jr., U. S. Navy

Syracuse 19th Oct^r 1805.

SIR I am sorry to inform you that I have but four Men on board able to do duty, except the Marines, after they are inoculated, with the small pox neither an Of-
ficer when the Midshipmen are inoculated. — If you will please give me an Order, for ten men; (Seamen) I will do my best endeavours to be ready for Sea by Sunday Week, you will please to inform me, what length of time You want the provisions lay'd in for

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE Oct^r 20th 1805
U S GUN BOAT N^o 2—6 PM.—

SIR In pursuance of your Orders of the 18th Inst I got under way on the evening of the same day & proceeded to Catania where I arrived at noon on the following day.

After obtaining pratique I enquired for the British Consul. He was out of Town but was expected to return that evening I wrote him a letter, a copy of which I now inclose to you. The next Morning at 10 OClock the British Consul waited on me and I informed him that the object of my coming to Catania was to apprehend a boy who had been left there by the U S Sch^r *Enterprize* and from every information that could be obtained the boy had been detained by him contrary to the Boy's wish of returning to Syracuse as soon as possible.— After many evasive answers he (the British Consul) confess'd that he had seen the boy and had, had him in his house; that the boy said he was afraid to return to the Schooner

for fear of punishment and when he heard that there was an America Vessel in port had left his house. —

I immediately made a demand of the boy and in case of a noncompliance with my request to have him delivered on board was determined to request the Governors interference He then acknowledged the boy was in his house and said he would deliver him to me if I would accompany him thither I went and found the boy. I immediately ordered him to get his hat and follow me He went out of the room and while I was conversing with the Consul the boy made his escape. A Mr Bonano an Italian Gentleman who has lately been in the U S Service as a Midshipman accompanied me to the Consul's and pursued the boy, He after some difficulty apprehended him, I went in Company with the Consul two or three Streets towards the Marine with the Boy. The Consul then gave me his word of honor (of his own accord) that the boy should be delivered On board which was done.

I immediately got underway and proceeded to this port. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805–1808.]

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

U. STATES SLOOP OF WAR [BRIG] *Hornet*
Hampton roads 20th Oct^r 1805

Sir, I arrived here this day it blowing a hard Gale from the North East — and as far as I am able to judge in coming down the Bay the *Hornet* will answer my most sanguine expectations; — She sails fast, works well, is remarkably stiff, and I presume will prove an excellent Sea Boat.

I have ordered Lieutenant Leonard to Norfolk to recruit twenty Seamen if possible, but if he should not succeed in procuring that number in four days, I shall proceed for New York to complete the Compliment — In the mean time we shall be employed in setting the Rigging up, and getting otherwise ready to encounter a Gale of Wind if we should meet one. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*. of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 and 21 October 1805

First part these 24 hours light brezes with thick hazey weather All sail set to the best advantage, wind N W at 7 PM came to an anchor in 7 f^m water abreast of Newport Comfort at Midnight came on strong brezes from the N E^d Veered out the long service At 6 AM got underweigh with the wind at NE At 10 A m brought up in Hampton Roads in 6 & ½ f^m water, Sewils point bearing E B S Dist about 2 miles, Moored Ship with 100 f^m on the Small bower and 35 on the best bower, same time Struck Royal yards ends with brisk Gales attend^d with small rain and thick hazey weather

21 October 1805

First part Strong gales with heavy rain At 4 PM Sent the Pilot boat to Norfolk with Lieut^t Leonard & M^t Walpole Midshipⁿ to open rendezvous At 5 PM Struck Top G^t yards At 4 A m the wind Shifted to the NW At 9 A m clear pleas^t weather Cross^d Top G^t & Royal yards and loosed all sails to Dry ends with Serene pleasant weather all hands employ^d in Necessary work on board At Merid^v the Pilot return^d from Norfolk with fresh provision for the Crew

[NA. NDA. original, 1805–1810.]

To Secretary of State from Levett Harris, U. S. Consul General, St. Petersburg, Russia

St PETERSBURG, 18/22 October, 1805.

Sir, Since I had the honor to address you under date of 23 Aug. 4. September pr Ship *Severn* via Baltimore Copy via Amsterdam I have received a letter of which the inclosed A is Copy from Commodore Rogers, advising that a peace had been concluded with the Tripolitans, and that the Russian Vessel *St Michael*, which had been captured by a part of the Squadron in September last year in an attempt to enter Tripoli in defiance of its blockade, together with the amount of the Sales of her Cargo in Malta, he had taken upon himself to restore to the original owners

[NA. SDA. CD, St. Petersburg, Vol. 1, 1794–1809.]

To James Dodge, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

Argus 23^d Oct^r 1805

SIR This will be handed you by Lieut Obannon who comes to Tunis To take charge of any Communications you may have to the Commodore or the government if you can come onboard I should be happy to see you

I shall leave the bay this evening unless you should have business to detain me as the season is getting late and my Cables Very bad —

I have no news but what M^r Obannon will communicate to you

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801–1809.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from James Dodge, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

GOLETTA TUNIS BAY 23^d October 1805

SIR, I received your favour p^t Lieutenant O'Bannon and am extremely happy to hear of your good health. I regret that I cannot visit you without communicating with the Bey and getting a Tiskar from him for the purpose, this would consume much time and is of less moment, as I have nothing of an unfavourable nature to advise you of, every thing remains tranquil & the Bey has on occasion of my visiting him, shewn me several marks of particular attention, whether this arises from his natural Politeness to a stranger or is a mark of his particular respect for the United States I know not, but I am well certified he is in no way changed from those sentiments expressed while the Squadron lay here. —

I imagine the Commodore will call here on his return from Algiers, therefore shall not detain you by writing to him, as M^r O'Bannon expresses great anxiety to return to the Brig. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *Adams*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT — 25 Oct^r 1805. —

The following is an extract of a letter this morning received from the Navy Agent at Charleston S. C. —

“The *Adams* Frigate left our Bar on the 5th inst & the very next day a French Privateer of 12 Guns took her station, who boarded almost every Vessel going out or coming in. on the 12th ins. the Ship *Two Friends* Capⁿ M^rNiell that was captured some time since came to the Bar in company with the British Sloop of War *Petterell*, which the Privateer saw & endeavoured to board, supposing her to be a Guineaman, but after a contest of 20 Minutes hauled off with the loss, it is said of a number of men, and her Hull much injured.

“I have not understood where the Privateer has gone, but I am in hopes the injury she has sustained will prevent her interrupting us for some time.” —

Having committed to you the protection of our commerce on our Coast, and given you particular instructions for the government of your conduct, the present case does not require any further instructions from me. I give you the above information, with the confidence that you will improve it by every measure in your power consistently with the general object of your cruise. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from Midshipman James S. Higinbotham, U. S. Navy

US BOMBARDS 25th Oct^r 1805.

SIR It will be necessary for the present, that I should have ten Men, for the purpose of clearing N^o 1, for the reception of such sick Officers, & Men, that may be ordered on board, by Doctor Marshall. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805–1808.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. Brig
Siren, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Leghorn Road 26th Oct 1805

SIR As none of our public Vessels have been at Genoa, and having a desire that our Officers should acquire a general Knowledge of the principal Ports in the Mediterranean — I have to desire that you proceed from hence to that port, and after Communicating with our Consul, and informing yourself of the properties of the Port, and the Consequence of the American Trade thereto — you will proceed to Naples, at which, you being in bad health, and your conceiving that you can be benefitted by the Waters of Ischia — you in consequence have my permission to remain with the *Syren* at Naples to a period leaving yourself time to join the Squadron by the 15th of Decr next — you are desired to afford our Commerce all the lawful protection in your power during your absence, and Communicate with me at Syracuse, as often as opportunities offer —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To William Eaton from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Duplicate

PORTLAND Oct 28th 1805

DEAR SIR It has been announced that you were to sail for the U S. with our Gallant friend Decatur, in the *Congress*, and expected to arrive, in all this month; I presume ere this, that you are safely landed, and beg leave most heartily, & sincerely, to congratulate you on your return, to your Native country, after having rendered it such essential services.

I have the honor to acknowledge the rec^d of your duplicate dated 25th Jan^y Village of Dimanhour, this is the only letter I have rec^d since we parted, altho I have written several to you — I thank you for your obliging attention in making this very Interesting communication, which I could not in justice to yourself, withhold from the public, through the medium of a News paper, as it places your Intrepidity, Address, Enterprize, & perseverance in a correct point of view — The arduous and dangerous services you have performed has justly Immortalised your name, and astonished, not only your country, but the world. If pecuniary resources, & naval strength had been at your command, what would you not have done! The opinion expressed of my services, in your Pamphlet, detailing operations of the Squadron under my command, cannot but be extremely flattering. I have often regretted that you did not leave the U States with me, an earlier acquaintance might have given greater reputation to our arms, *while I was on the station*, but could not have increased your Glory beyond its present Zenith, for you have acquired Immortal honor, and established the fame of your country in the East. I hope you will meet a recompence, such as you deserve.

I arrived at Washington the 4th March last, the day of Presidential Inauguration, and was favorably received — on my return I took passage by water from New York to Newport, of course had not the honor of seeing your Lady, but your letters were carefully forwarded. I have lately been employed in building Bomb Ketches, & Gun Boats, a business I am pretty well tired of — if no Nobler game offers I shall soon give up the chase.

The public are anxiously expecting details from you of the most interesting nature, respecting your expedition, and the Tripolitan peace; and I can assure you, it will afford me much pleasure, to receive a letter from you, should you find leisure to drop me a few lines. I hope soon to see you in this State where your countrymen stand ready to receive, & pay you distinguished honors due to your merit. I presume you will be received at every place you visit, with a welcome that cannot but be highly gratifying. Not long since I rec^d a letter from Dyson with your seal. You cannot conceive how mortified & disappointed I was on opening it to find it wanted your signature. as it is not certain that you have yet arrived, I shall close, and wait until I hear from you.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

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

PORTLAND Oct 28. 1805

D^r SIR Your much esteemed favor forwarded by Mr Dennison, I have been hon^d with, it is the only letter I have rec^d from you altho I have written several I cannot but be gratified by the favorable opinion you are pleased to express of

my talents for the Office it was supposed I was appointed to. altho I have not the vanity to imagine myself possessed of the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties of that important station [Secretary of the Navy] with reputation either to myself or Country, of course had I been actually appointed I should not have accepted. I regret that envy mallice or any uncharitable disposition, should have led the *Magnanimous* Com^d or Col^l so far from the line of correct conduct as to endeavour to build their reputations on detraction — They ought to consider that such foundations are of short duration, and cannot fail eventually to involve them in difficulty, if not ruin. it cannot be a matter of much consequence to the meritorious Officers & Seamen I had the honor to command what the opinion of those man may be so long as their Country acknowledges their gallant services I am not astonished at the singular enquiry the Com^d is making respecting Blakes conduct, nor at the new and singular mode of enquiry, as I Know the man — I however believe that if M^r B. had a proper investigation of his conduct, by the officers who had an opportunity to witness it. unless their opinion is very much changed he would not be very well satisfied with the result — It appears to me that the conduct of the Comm^d is not calculated to stimulate the officers to great exertions or heroic actions — what his opinion is respecting me is of very little consequence — that my signal for action was premature for M^r B. is pretty well understood.

Your friend Dennis enclosed your letter in one from himself. altho I am not personally acquainted his character is known & admired by me, and if ever opportunity offers to render him service I shall do it with the same pleasure that I should cultivate a personal acquaintance. It was cruel and indicative of little minds in those two *great men* the moment they [ms. mutilated] to treat the worthy Comm^d Barron his amiable Brother your friend D and in fact all our friends in the manner they have done.

I thank you for your friendly congratulation on the honorable reception I met with from our Government. I shall always feel deeply indebted to your Gallantry, for a large proportion of my Consels — you have immortalised your name by actions which your Country & the World know how to estimate, your reception will convince you of it.

I am anxious to hear from you, be assured a long letter will be most acceptable & gratifying to my friendship.

P S. that a Col [Tobias Lear] should command our Squadron as you inform me must be matter most of surprise to abroad as well as at home —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

To James Dodge, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

LEGHORN Oct^r 29th 1805.—

DEAR SIR. — On the 4th of Sept^r we left Tunis Bay, and to avoid the quarantine of 40 days, to which we should have been subjected here, had we come direct from Barbary, we went round by Sicily and Naples. — We arrived at Syracuse on the 9th remained there till the 18th when we sailed for Messina, where we passed 3 or 4 days and sailed for Naples. From the latter place the *Constitution* sailed for Leghorn on the 6th of the present month. — The next day M^r Lear and myself set off by land, and after a pleasant and most interesting Journey, reached this place on the 19th where we found the *Constitution* & Brig *Syren*, which had arrived in 4 days from Naples —

I have established for you here, a Credit of Two Thousand Spanish dollars, on the House of Mess^{rs} Degan, Purviance & C^o Navy Agents of the U. States, for which you may draw in such sums as you may have occasion for —

I rec^d a letter from M^r Gavino, our Consul at Gibraltar dated Sept. 18th saying that the U. S F^r *Congress*, with the Ambassador, would sail from that place the next day for the U. S.

The War between the Emperors of France & Germany has commenced, and threatens to be a very serious & bloody business, particularly if Russia should take a part in it; of which there appears no doubt. — The French are said to have gained great advantages on the Rhine; and it is reported that the Austrians have been successful against the Army of Italy, Commanded by Messenia. But altho' we are so near the scene of Action; we can place but little reliance on reports which are very contradictory. The French Troops left this place about 6 weeks ago, and it now enjoys a perfect Neutrality. How long it may remain in this

happy state is uncertain. We have no late news from the U. States. I enclose some papers of the latest date, which may afford you some amusement. —

I expect to sail for Algiers in a few days; where I shall find a great change in affairs; but I think nothing unfavourable to us — On the 1st of Sept after the Massacre and exterpeateur of the Jews, the Dey and his prime Minister were killed by the Soldiers, and another Dey chosen who is said to be popular with the Soldiers & people. His name is Hamet, and was some time since principal Secretary to the late Dey. — The internal disturbances still continue; but the City is at present tranquil & safe. —

I enclose you a letter for Mr Ridgely at Tripoli which I pray you to forward by the first good conveyance, either by Sea or Land. —

I shall hope for the pleasure of hearing from you soon and have no doubt but all will remain well in your quarter.

I pray you to present my respectful Compliments to the Consuls in Tunis, whose attentions I remember with pleasure, and also to Mr Allegro, as well as to such of the great men of Tunis who may enquire after me. I write by this Opportunity to Mr. Tulin the Swedish Consul. —

P. S Mr^s Lear & Commodore Rodgers desire their Compliments to you. —

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801-1809.]

[29 October 1805]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Sailing Master Alexander C. Harrison, U. S. Navy

SIR I have had the honor of receiving Your Orders by Lieut Smith, The Corporal and one of the privates has been inoculated for the Small Pox, therefore I have only three to stand Centry, nevertheless if you think proper your orders shall be obeyed

Oct^r 29th 1805

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

[29 October 1805]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Midshipman Daniel McNeill, Jr., U. S. Navy

SIR, I am sorry to inform you that I have but four men to do duty; they are not seamen, I therefore think we should be a disgrace to the Squadron. —

(Signed) DAN^l M^oNEILL. —

Oct^r 29th 1805

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

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

N^o 32

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Leghorn Road 30th Oct^r 1805

SIR I have the honor to acquaint you, that I arrived here on the 10th Instant from Syracuse, having called at Messina and Naples, in my passage, and shall leave this the day after to morrow for Algiers, to land Col^l Lear, whom I brought to this place, as mentiond in my former advices by the *Congress*— for the purpose of procuring the Biennial present — After landing Col^l Lear, I shall return to Syracuse to Join the Squadron again — The Regency of Algiers, has experienced such Convulsions, within those last four Months, that it is almost impossible to make any Calculations respecting its fate, on the conduct of its Government, altho the result, cannot effect the Interest of the U States — They are much weaken'd by their late domestic broils, not only in the City of *Algiers itself* on account of the Assassination of the late Dey, and the Usurpation of his Successor, (who it appears was his own private Secretary) but in consequence of nearly one half of the Regency, bordering on Tunis, and Morocco, having renounced their Alliance to Algiers, and proclaimed the Emperor and Bey their Sovereigns and attach'd themselves accordingly, to the local situations of their Country — As I have made: no Changes of any Consequence, in the disposition of the Squadron, since my last communications by the *Congress*, I feel it not necessary to say more, than, that since that period, I have received advices from Doctor Ridgely, Charge

des Affairs at Tripoli, expressive of the friendship, and good faith of that Regency, and from M^r Simpson, Consul for Morocco, *not Expressive of any alarm*, Copies of both of which, I enclose you — Since the separation of the *Essex* & *Vixen* from the Squadron to the Gibraltar Station, I have received letters from Cap^t Campbell, and M^r Gavino, but they mention nothing worth communicating — In fine our affaires at present, so far as relates to the different Barbary States, appear to be perfectly at rest, and indeed quite so, on this side the Atlantic, farther than what is occasioned by British and Spanish depredations on our Commerce, *particularly in passing Gibraltar* It appears at this moment that the fate of Europe depends upon the success of the French Arms — Bounaparte, at the head of the French Army, in Eight Days after the commencement of the War with Austria and Russia has besides, making himself Master of several Austrian Garrisons, taken the famous City of Ulma, and upwards of 45,000 of the flower of the Austrian Army among which are 25 General Officers, the Russian Army had not yet arrived at the Theater of War, from the part that Prussia, at present, is acting, she appears to be a Barrier, to a Junction between Russia and Austria —

After a passive War between England and France, of near Three Years the Dogs of War, are now, on a sudden let loose, and it is impossible to say what will be the result — England and her new Confederates, appear not to have understood one, another, their plans have been badly concerted — This new change in the affairs of Europe, appears already to present, a favorable opening for the Extension of our Commerce, into Russia and Turkey, as the American Flag, at this period Stands alone, where it is necessary to connect the security of the Merchant with the pride of the Government, and honor and General Interest of the Nation —

The Trade of the Black Sea would be of immense importance to the U States, and their remains no doubt, but that the Ottoman Port, would very gladly enter into any Commercial Intercourse, that our Government would propose —

The Squadron I shall hold in readiness to meet the execution of your orders in 24 Hours after their reception, and should the results of the Tunisian Embassy not prove satisfactory to the U States, permit me to suggest to you, the necessity of the *Essex* and *Vixens* being ordered to join me in, company with the Ship that Conducts the Ambassador back again to Tunis — If War is the consequence I will agree to forfit my Head, if I do not make the result, the Interest of the United States, without a single Item more force than what remains in the Mediterranean —

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

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

N^o 31

U.S. SHIP *Essex*.

Harbor of Malaga Oct^r 30th 1805.

SIR I beg leave to inform you that since the departure of the *John Adams* our commerce has experienced a severe check, in consequence of a recent order from the British Government; to detain for adjudication, all American Vessels having on board the produce of French or Spanish Colonies, which has been acted upon in the most prompt and energetick manner, much to the prejudice of our trade;

On my first arrival on this station, the conduct of Spanish Cruizers appeared to me unjust in the extreme, and now find that of the British equally so, particulars of which I presume will be made known by our Consuls to the department of State; —

The Upper Works of the *Essex* have not been corked since she left America, consequently they are rendered very leaky insomuch as to make every thing uncomfortable below, which defect and approach of the rainy season induced me to avail myself of this Port, it being most convenient for the repairs of the ship; leaving Cap^t Cox in the *Vixen* to convoy a few American Vessels to the Westward clear of Cape Spartell, likewise to inform such American Vessels as he might fall in with of their embarrass'd situation, and protect them from Insult as far as the nature of their case would admit. —

I arrived here on the 14th Inst^t since that period we have had seven days of heavy rain, which has so much retarded our progress, that ten days of good weather are yet required to prepare the Ship for Sea; —

I have no accounts of our Squadron aloft since I left them in Tunis Bay; to the Commander of which I give regular advice of my proceedings, here, nor shall I be unmindful of the Navy department, when any thing of consequence transpires, — This comes by one of the Ships under convoy of the *Vixen*, that left Gibraltar on the 23rd but meeting with baffling Winds before they could clear the Straits,

were forced by the Current West of the Road that prevented them from regaining Gibraltar, and with difficulty get in here — The Bends and upper works of the *Vixen* are very open, and in bad Weather makes much Water, which will oblige me to order her into Port to refit as soon as the *Essex* is ready for Sea, and prior to the inclemency of the Season setting in —

Letters from Madrid by this days post, mention the capture of fifteen thousand Austrian troops with two thousand Horse in Bavaria, by forc'd marches of the French that compleatly surrounded them, — You will probably hear ere' this can reach you of the desperate action between the English and combin'd Fleets on the 20th Inst^t in sight of Cadiz, particulars of which as respects the latter I here enclose for your perusal, which can be depended on, they being carefully collected, by a Gentleman in Cadiz and a particular correspondent, with the house of Gravina and Kirkpatrick of this place. —

When ready for sea my intention is to run down the Coast to Cadiz taking in my way Gibraltar, Algeziras, Tangiers & C^s. —

Admiral Nelson and Collingwood are Killed, likewise Six British Captains * * * Since writing the above I have received a second account from Cadiz by this days post Collingwood is yet living

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

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

GIB^t 30th Oct^r 1805

D^r SIR I wrote you P^r the *Natilus* since then have none of your fav^{rs}. Our affair with Barbary without Novelty. Publick health has kept well this season in this quarter. No News from the U. S. The *Essex* was at Malaga, & the *Vixen* gone to the West with the Trade — a Great action took place the 21st Inst^t off Cadiz between the Brit^h fleet & the Combined one of France & Spain as p^r the inclosed Paper, but a Gale of Wind from S. W. since has Ocasiond the loss of some of the Prizes. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

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

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR [BRIG] *Hornet*

New York 31st Oct^r 1805

SIR I arived here this day after a pleasant passage — The *Hornet* answers my fulest and most sanguine expectations, She Sails fast, works well and I think the stiffest Vessel I ever was on Board of, She certainly does credit to the Country that she belongs to — and to her constructure and I hope will not loose it by her Commander —

Commodore Murray is here in the *Adams*, I therefore shall make all my future communications through him

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, kept by Sailing Master Charles Fitzherbert Grandison,* U. S. Navy, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy commanding, 31 October 1805

At 1 A m the British frigate *Cambrian*, Captⁿ Beresford Sent her boat on board at 2 the Boat return^d same time took in sail and hove too, at 3 bore up with a light breeze At 8 A m the high land of neversink bore N B W Dist about 4 leag^s At 9 A M his Magestys Frigate sopke [sic] us again same time Sandy Hook bore N W B N Dist about 4 leag^s At 1/2 past 11 the light house on S hook bore South Dist about 2 miles At the same time a Pilot came on board, ends with Moderate breezes and hazey weather several sail in Comp^y Stand^s in Diff^t Directions

*Unless otherwise indicated all subsequent extracts from this log, included in this volume of *Naval Records*, were by Sailing Master Grandison.]

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

HAMPTON Nov^r 1st 1805 —

SIR Your communication of the 18th Ult^o should have been sooner replied to but the weak state to which I am reduced by long illness, has rendered me incapable

of writing & it is with much difficulty that I can at this moment, See sufficiently to commit my Sentiments to paper —

It is my opinion that when an Officer (holding a Commission in the Service of his Country) is ordered on any particular service, he should Obey Such Order, & if he thinks it of a nature either *dishonourable* or *disagreeable*, and declines it *without the Consent of the Authority* which invests him with such Command, it indubitably may be considered, a Resignation of his Commission —

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

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 November 1805

First and Middle part of these 24 hours fresh breezes with small rain latter part pleasant weather — At 2 PM passed the U S Frigate *Adams* lying at Staten Island and Cheered her as we passed At ½ past 2 Came to an Anchor in 7 f^m water abreast of Governors Island and about ½ a mile to the south^d of New York At 5 PM Struck Royal & Top G^t Yards at ½ past 10 Confined Rob^t Berry a Marine for Denial of Duty and insolence, At 10 A m Unbent Royals T G^t sails & St^r sail

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

U S BRIG *Argus* 2nd Nov^r 1805. —

SIR I have been this day informed, that four men have deserted from the U.S. Ketch *Spitfire*, one from the *Nautilus*, and one from Gun Boat N^o. 8 — And from the best information I can get, I have every reason to believe, that they have gone towards Messina. —

I have in consequence to request, that you lose no time in getting a description of the above men, and proceed with the U, S, Schooner *Enterprize*, under your Command, to that port, and should they have arrived there, you will use every means in your power, to apprehend them, and return to this port with all convenient dispatch. —

I have likewise been informed by M^r Dyson, that a small vessel, laden with Brandy, and Bread, for the use of the Squadron, has been out from Palermo, a long time, bound to this place, Should she have arrived, at Messina, and afraid to proceed, which, I think is the case, you will take her under Convoy on your return, but should she not be there, you will endeavour to inform yourself, if any such Vessel has been heard of, along the Coast to the Westward. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To General LaVillette, Governor of Leghorn, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Leghorn Road 3^d Nov^r 1805

SIR I am sorry that absolute necessity should oblige me to address you on a subject, as equally painful to my pride as the result is insulting to my Country — My Conduct towards you Sir, and your Government has ever been marked with respect, & I most sincerely regret that such conduct has not met a due return. Last night at 25 minutes past 6 O'clock on attempting to land, I was Insulted in the most Grose, and unprecedented manner by the Guard at the entrance of the Port, and to aggravate the Indignity I had the mortification to be told that your orders sanctioned this abuse — This I disbelieved, but as the outrageous and Indignant manner in which the Insult was offered, leaves me no room for farther explanation, without rehearsing to my wounded a circumstance which my Insulted feeling forbid — farthan than to request that you immediately take the necessary measures to repair the injury I have sustained, that you treat the Gentleman who hands you this (who is Chaplain of this Ship) with the respect that is due to his Character, and that you do not detain him, by force one Single moment, for if you do, I shall immediately put into execution the necessary measures to convince you have Pacific & respectful, not only my Intentions but my Conduct have hitherto been, by demonstratively convincing to yourself, and the Respect-

able Inhabitants of the City of Leghorn, that an American Commodore possesses the power of opening Gates, with as much facility as Governor Villette —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate Congress, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 3 November 1805

Saw the land at 9 o'clock A. M. At half past 12 o'clock took a pilot. Saw Smith's Island at the same time bearing W. N. W. at 4 o'clock P. M. saw Cape Henry Light House, and came to anchor at half past 11 o'clock P. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Lieutenant General LaVillette, Governor of Leghorn, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

N^o 36

U S SHIP Constitution
Leghorn Roads 4 Nov^r 1805

SIR I regret that the representations made to you, through the American Consul, have not proved sufficient to save me the necessity of addressing you personally, on a subject as painful to my pride, as the result is Insulting to my Country and to my own Person, and I now Sir inform you, that if you do not immediately render me that just satisfaction, which my demands require; that I shall feel myself bound immediately to exhibit the whole affair to higher authority than yourself —

As the Consul has in person represented to you, the Grose and unprecedented manner in which the Insult (by the Guard at the entrance of the Port, at 25 Minutes past 6 OClock on the Evening of the 2^d Instant) was offered — I beg that you will not require of me, to repeat over again, a Circumstance, the rehearsal of which, my Insulted feelings forbid — Be pleased to inform the Officer who hands you this, when I may expect an answer — In the mean time I regret that any Circumstance should oblige me, to inform you, that I shall use the necessary measures to repel similar abuse, not only to myself, but every Individual under my Command —

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

Presumably to Secretary of the Navy from Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES [FRIGATE] Congress
Hampton Road Novem^r 4, 1805

N^o 40

SIR I have the honor to inform you I arrived here yesterday after a passage of forty days from Tangier, having on board an Ambassador from the Bey of Tunis to the Government of the United States, —

My object in coming here was to procure a supply of provisions which were nearly expended

My orders from Commodore Rodgers were to forward the dispatches from the first port of America I might arrive in — In compliance of which I have engaged a boat in which I send Lieut Tripp[e] who will have the honor of delivering them, the merits of this deserving Officer being so well known renders it unnecessary for me to say any thing in his behalf

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate Congress, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 4 November 1805

At half past 3 A. M. got underway and anchored in Hampton Roads at 10 o'clock A. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Lieutenant General LaVillette, Governor of Leghorn, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Leghorn Roads 6 Nov^r 1805

SIR I have received your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the proceeding day, wherein you not only refuse to give me that satisfaction, which I had a right to expect, but have augmented the injury by informing me, that you approve the Conduct of your Guard; without even Confronting me, or using any thing like Impartial measures, to inform yourself whether that Guard told you truth or not — Let me ask you Sir, if you could reasonably suppose, that a guard, who had without any just cause, offered violence to an Officer of my Rank, or even to a private Individual, acknowledge the fact? — Or is it likely that I should demand redress, when no injury had been done me? —

Even admit that I felt inclined to Insult your Guard, (which is in itself Insulting you) can it be supposed by any reasonable Man, that I should have taken such an abstract method of developing my intentions, when at this moment I have under my Command in these Seas, Twenty three Sail of different descriptions —

In matters of dispute, between Parties, even in Civil Law, it is customary I believe, for the Impartial Judge to hear the evidence of both Parties —

This is placing the affair on its plainest basis; — But Sir, I do not mean it to be understood, that I wish you to act contrary to the System, which you have thus adopted in rendering Justice, farther than merely to exhibit in faint Colours, *to your Imagination*, what claims I have on your Government, and to which I shall exhibit the whole affair, for redress; when I assert that the representations made to you, by the Guard, are as utterly untrue, As your Conduct to me has been unjust, and Indignant —

If I had not a sincere respect and regard, for the Rights and happiness of the Tuscan Nation, and particularly that of the Inhabitants of Leghorn, as also the most perfect respect for the Sovereign Rights of your Government, you may be assured General, that I should have devised other means to have obtained redress, for the Indignities which you have been pleased to sanction, at the expence of my Pride, and the Rights of my Nation —

When I appealed to you Sir, it was in expectation, that you would impartially investigate the matter, and as impartially render me that Justice, which my Injured feelings demanded —

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

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA 6th Nov^r 1805

DEAR SIR The Stores which have been left on board the Smacks remain there at the request of Sir Alex^r Ball & of course such as are not belonging to them must be hereafter accounted for by him, this arrangment took place from our not knowing exactly what was or what was not included with the Account to be rendered his Excellency. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

[7 November 1805]

To Mr. Mozzi, First Minister to Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Etruria, Florence, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

SIR It is not without pain, equal to the Importance of the Subject that I presume to address your Excellency on a matter of Complaint against any Individual of a Nation, in whose Interests and honor, you bear so Conspicuous a part; and more particularly so, that it should be in opposition to one so respectable in Rank and Society as the present Governor (General La Villette) of the City of Leghorn —

Whenever disputes arise between the Individuals of Nations, which can Serve in any way to disturb the Friendship and Good understanding, existing between their respective Governments, it is but just that the Party agrieved should be redressed and the Aggressor punished In proportion to the Consequence resulting, or that may result there from —

Without trespassing farther on your Excellency's patience permit me to

Exhibit through you, for the Consideration of your Government, the motive of this address —

I came to this Port on the 10th Ultimo, having business of Importance to transact, with the Navy Agents of my Nation, concerning the Squadron, which I have the honor to Command in these Seas; and Immediately on my arrival waited on the Governor (General La Villette) and in a manner at the same time, to have flattered myself that I had, at least, a Claim to the ordinary Civilities of the Port; This I was induced to believe from the adduced reasons —

Not only that the Government of Tuscany from the Considerable Commercial Intercourse, existing between its Subjects, and the Citizens of the United States, but from its Magnanimity, and Friendly disposition towards all Nations, and that the first Executive Officer too, so important a trust, as the representation of a place of such consequence as Leghorn, would feel a Disposition to promote the Interest of his Government (and for which I feel the most disinterested regard) by treating the Men of War of my Nation, with due respects; But I am sorry to say, that I have not been so fortunate, as to have experienced, the smallest Proof of General La Villette's friendly intentions — No on the Contrary I have experienced the reverse, and in a manner as painful to my feelings, as the nature of the Indignity is Insulting to my Country — I have been twice Insulted by a Guard of Soldiers, in the most Grose and unprecedented manner, at the entrance of the port, and have been refused redress, by the General, in terms as unworthy the Rank I bear, as its Nature is degrading to my Country, and to myself —

Enormous falsities have been represented by the same Guards, to the General, wherein they accuse me, of having been the first Aggressor; and he has suffered his understanding to be so far imposed on, as to believe, or effect to believe, all that has been told him, to the prejudice of my Pride, and the honor of my Nation —

As it would be imposing on your patience, to recite in detail, all that has passed; I shall content myself for the present by requesting, that your Government will do me the Justice to Investigate impartially the Circumstance, which gave rise to my thus troubling you —

I was here about Two Years ago, at a time when this place was Garison'd by French Troops, and the Conduct of the Military part of the Community, was then so very different, to what it now is, that I know not how to account for the Change —

I have by General La Villette, been refused Entrance, into the City, at the early hour of 25 Minutes past 6 O'clock in the Evening, under a pretence, that I had attempted to force the Chain, and other ways insulted the Guard —

Such an offer of violence I can assure your Excellency, was the most distant from my Intentions, and it can, (if my own word is not sufficient) be incontestably proved, by some of the most respectable Inhabitants of this City, that no such thing ever happend.

Is it likely that I would require redress, when I had sustained no Injury?

Is it reasonable that I would attempt to violate, the Sovereign Rights, and Peace, of a whole City, with my own hands, when I have in these Seas, Twenty three Sail of vessels of War, of different discriptions, under my Command? Or can it be supposed by any Impartial Community, that I should have thus pacifically required redress, If my disposition towards your Sovereign rights, were not the most unequivocally respectful? —

My stay here is so limited, as to oblige me, to make the American Consul Resident here, the Medium of Conveyance, in the place, of doing myself the honor of waiting on your Excellency in Person.

I therefore beg, that the answer, you may think proper to honor me with, may be Conveyed to me, through him, in order that I may explain the same to my Government —

Trusting that your Government will render me, the most Ample satisfaction. I content myself for the present by adding that, * * *

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Leghorn Road 7th Nov^r 1805

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Hampton Roads, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 9 Nov^r 1805. —

With respect to the Tunisian Ambassador, you may either land him at Hampton or take him with you to New York, as may be the most agreeable to him. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate Congress, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 9 November 1805

Sailed for Washington City.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE U. S. SHIP *Enterprise*
10th November 1805

SIR, Agreeable to your Orders of the 2^d Inst I procured a discription of the deserters mentioned therein, and proceeded for Messina, where I arrived the next day. — In compliance with your Orders I made the necessary enquiries respecting the deserters, and could obtain no information of them, but on enquiring for the Vessel was informed by M^r Broadbent our agent, that a Vessel from Palermo bound to Syracuse, with Spirits for the American Squadron was lost, a short time since on the coast of Sicily between Syracuse and Messina — Supposing this to be the Vessel I was sent in search of, and knowing the great want of Spirits in the Squadron, I concluded it for the good of the service to make a purchase of as much Brandy as I could conveniently stow on the Schooners decks, and accordingly purchased eight Pipes, for the use of the Squadron generally, a statement of the cost and quantity of which I herewith Enclose you. — I left with our Agent at Messina a copy of the discription of deserters, and took on board of my Vessel from Prison, a man who had deserted from the U. States Ship *Constitution*, when last at that place. —

A considerable quantity of Brandy such as I have on board is to be had at Messina at the same price, and as it is very cheap, and very good, permit me to suggest the propriety of sending a Vessel round to Messina, to purchase a large quantity for the use of the Squadron — I could not but regret, while there, that I did not feel myself authorised to Charter a Vessel and load her with it, on Account of the U. States. — Permit me also to state to you, that Wines can be had there, at a much more moderate price, and of a far superior quality to the Sour Wines, we have been using at Syracuse, so much to the prejudice of the health of the Crews of our Vessels, and which-ever you may prefer, Wine or Brandy, will bein my opinion cheaper, to send a Vessel to Messina, to bring it to Syracuse, then to purchase at this place at the extravagant price, we have been in the habit of giving for them. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate Congress, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 11 November 1805

Put back into Hampton Roads. On account of having orders to proceed to New York before the men were discharged.

[No more entries until 18 November.]

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of State from Peter Kuhn, Jr., U. S. Consul, Genoa

GENOA 12 Nov^r 1805.

SIR I have the honour to inform you that on the 28 U^r in the evening came to anchor in this harbour the United States Armed Brig *Syren* Capt^r John Smith from Leghorn and was admitted to immediate pratique

Upon the enterence of the Brig into port she was visited according to custom by an Officer from the Frigate Commanding in the harbour, who I am Sorry to say, put very uncommon questions to Capt^r Smith; some of which he did not think proper to satisfy; such as, "what brings you here, how long do you intend to stay," &c &c — It is but seldom, I believe that our Ships of War are seen in French ports in the Mediterranean, and the *Syren* the only one that has ever appeared in Genoa; which induced the Commandant Afloat (as I have since been informed) to suspect her to have been an English Vessel under the disguise of American Colours — I presented Cap^r Smith the next day to His Serene Highness The Arch Treas-

urer of the Empire, as also to the Prefect & Mayor who were there present; they recieved him with every mark of respect — in the course of conversation Cap^r Smith mentioned the questions which were put to him on his arrival — H. S. H. express'd his displeasure at the Officers Conduct; and promised an explanation from the Commandant —

At an early hour the following Morning I recieved a note from the Arch Treasurer requesting me to send Cap^r Smith to him as soon as possible — Cap^r Smith waited immediately upon him — “I am informed by the Commandant, said the Arch Treasurer to Cap^r Smith, that you did not conform to regulations established in the Ports of France with respect to Armed Vessels on your enterece here”. Cap^r Smith replied that he observed the same rules in coming into the port of Genoa as he had been accustomed to in entering other Ports; it was his care to respect them equally with Government and Officers in every place he came to; that if there were different regulations established in the ports of France from what were general elsewhere, he requested to be informed what they were and he should conform to them as far as was practicable; he had however to complain to his Highness of an Order he had that morning recieved from the Commandant to take down his Colours and not to hoist them until those of the Frigate were hoisted; he did not think proper to attend to the order, nor could he accord to any regulation of that nature

His Serene Highness demanded if he Saluted the Port on entering — Cap^r Smith said it was not a general custom, more especially for small vessels, — he had not: H. S. H. replied it was always the custom in the Ports of France, & his want of observing it was the cause of what had happened —

A fair wind Offering on the 1st the *Syren* was about to leave Genoa but an unlucky accident threw her upon a French Corvette and carried away her Jib: boom — the *Syren* had some of her sails torn, her fore yard Carried away, and much rigging cut by the french crew she was consequently obliged to remain in Port to repair the damage recieved — This accident produced another note from the Arch Treasurer demanding my presence — I went immediately to him — “The object of his calling me, he said, was to mention that Cap^r Smith had been insulting anew the Imperial Navy that he had run his Vessel against one of their Corvetts and broken her &c — all done with premeditated intention — that it was a matter of high impotence and could only be settled by the Governments” — Knowing well the disposition of his Serene Highness, I regulated my Answers so as to obtain from him all the different charges which the Commandant had made against Cap^r Smith — I then told him he was much misinformed and the charges not just — that I accompanied Cap^r Smith on board of the *Syren* at his expected departure, was an eye witness to the accident and should relate to him the occurrences precisely as they occurred — The Harbour of Genoa as H. S. H. was acquainted, is of Circular form, and Surrounded by Mountains, when the Wind blew from the Land (excepting gales) it was never settled but subject to instantaneous shifts from one point of the port to the other, which was the unfortunate case that morning at the moment the *Syren* was getting under way; her Anchors from the ground, a Sudden flaw from the eastward filled her head Sails and turned her upon the Corvette, doing her some little damage which Cap^r Smith immediately offered to repair — accidents of the like were not uncommon in the port of Genoa altho' they might not come under the notice of his S. H. —

I could not forbear expressing that I thought H. S. H's informant a Very jelous or a Very Malicious Man, as I could not for a moment suppose from the post he held in the Imperial Navy that he was wanting in a Knowledge of Sea affairs, by which he would be acquainted that the occurence was altogether accide[n]t

His Serene Highness appeared well Satisfied with my explanation in the interim however Cap^r Smith receiv'd a Messuage that he could not leave the port without permission from the Prince; greatly astonished he came to the Consulate where I found him on my return from the Palace — The Arch Treasurer had not communicated a word to me of this order — I immediately requested an interview in Company with Cap^r Smith which was soon granted — he assured that the *Syren* was not detained but could depart when ever Cap^r Smith should think proper — that it had been a misunderstanding —

The next morning at day break Cap^r Smith called upon me to inform that he had recieved a new order not to leave the Port I address'd H. S. H. a note upon the subject, to which an answer was returned (Copy inclosed) repeating that the *Syren* was not detained in the port of Genoa, and the sole cause of what had arrived, was the want of adhearence to the general established rules —

Cap^r Smith left this the following day for Naples —

I have thought it my duty Sir to communicate these particulars to you, & to express my Opinion in favor of the conduct of Capⁿ Smith which did not deviate from proper consistency during these proceedings whose origin were entirely owing to the Misrepresentations made by the Commandant to his Serene Highness the Arch Treasurer

CORNIGLIANO 5 MILES FROM GENOA
12th Novem^r 1805.

[NA. SDA. CL, Genoa, Vol.1, March, 1799—Oct.1836.]

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

U/S FRIGATE *Adams*
Off *Charles^r Bar Nov^r 12th 1805*

SIR After a pleasant passage of Six days fine weather, I arrived here, but as yet have had no communication with the N: Agent, we have bro^t too many Vessels off this coast, none of which hath heard or seen any privateers, we shall however keep a Vigilant look out, and as far as my Authority extends, endeavour to execute your orders with punctuality. — I have since my last respects to you, on the eve of my departure from Sandy Hook, been Inform^d that the *Hornei* is destined for another Service, I shall of course continue here, as long as my stores, & the state of the *Adams*, will admit of — In my communications with Capt^r Beresford of the *Cambrian* off Sandy Hook, he informed me that he intends taking this station in Dec^r so that Charleston will be well guarded in future, or in other words, *Blockad^d* by him, as N York hath been & against whom I can afford no Relief to our commerce, it must rest with the wisdom of Congress to determine upon the Legality of his late proceedings in capturing the Vessels he hath of late done off the Hook —

The Pilot tells me there hath not been any french privateers off this coast, since the battle with the *Petrel*, Sloop of war —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799—1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Essex*
Harbor of Malaga Nov^r 13th 1805

SIR I beg leave to inform you that I sailed from Gibraltar the 24th of Sept^r having charge of the *Franklin* and two Schooners, the *Harmony* of Boston and *Mary Maryland* of Norfolk which cleared the Streights by Sunset, at which time I stood for Tangiers Bay, where I found the *Congress* in the act of sailing for America, the *Constellation* having left that place the preceeding evening — On the 28th I run over to the Rock & on the 11th of Oct^r anchor'd off Algeziras, called on the Commander in chief who appeared much disposed to serve us I took this opportunity of mentioning the conduct of his Batteries toward us, having three different times been fired at by them; he regretted that it could not be otherwise for reason that the British had frequently deceived and insulted them under American Colours, that the only satisfaction he could give me on that head was to Keep clear of Gun shot, or send a Boat and declare ourselves friends —

The *John Adams* clear'd the Streights on the 30th Sept^r by which conveyance I was under the necessity of sending Mr Worthington home in arrest on charges exhibited against him by Midshipman Charles Robinson, particulars of which I here enclose for your information —

Mr Pinckney has left Spain, Mr Bodwin supercedes him who is now in London, and soon expected at Madrid, Mr Irwin has already been presented as charged with our affairs at that Court untill the Minister arrived; —

I see no prospect of a War with Spain, nor can I find any person that thinks there will be: — The combined fleets left Cadiz on the 19th & 20th Ult^o consisting of thirty three sail of the line, whom the British engaged on the 21st with twenty seven sail, the result is that ten sail *only* have return'd to Cadiz and but four of them worth repairing two of which had struck to the British which were mann'd with a Prize Master and crew, and unfortunately were drove into Cadiz in consequence of their crippled state and severity of weather. —

The Upper works of the *Essex* being very leaky insomuch as to render every thing uncomfortable below, induced me to avail myself of this port to remedy that defect prior to the inclemency of the approaching Season, having left the *Vizen* at Algeziras to take charge of two American Ships through the Streights —

In consequence of a recent order from the British Government to detain for adjudication all Neutrals having on board the produce of French, Spanish or Dutch Colonies our Commerce has experienced a severe check & several Vessel's have been carried into Gibraltar, for particulars of which I refer you to Mr Gavino.

The *Vixen* left Gibraltar with her convoy on the 24th but meeting with adverse Winds attempted to regain the Rock but was oblig'd to anchor off this place the 26th from which place she sail'd again for the Westward on the 4th Inst —

N B. By an arrival of an American Schooner at this place We learn of the arrival of the *President* at Washington with Com^o Barron, in better health, & we may expect daily to hear from the Department. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791–Dec. 1814.]

[13 November 1805]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Thomas Turner, Accountant of the Navy

DEAR SIR This morning I received yours of the 1st the Contents shall be duly attended to.

The *Congress* is at Hampton. The *Constitution* at St Mary's. Captain Stewart has Just arrived at the Office. and the *Constellation* I suppose will be up the first fair wind — and the *Congress* will probably follow in a few days. on first understanding she had arrived it was intended to send her to New York, and orders were dispatched accordingly. but that intention I believe has been changed and the orders Countermanded, and she will of Course if the latter orders reach her in time come also to the Eastern branch.

Genl Eaton is in the Brig *Franklin* not yet arrived — the *Congress* has a Tunisien Embassador on board and he has according to the custom of his Country, a number of presents intended for the President of the U. S. one Item of which is four Arabian Horses

Nov. 18. 1805

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

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

HAMPTON ROADS

U: S: Frigate *Congress* Nov^r 14th 1805

SIR On my first stopping at this place, I had resolved not to address any of my friends, untill my arrival at Washington; but the different orders which Capt: Decatur has received occasions a longer delay than I could have wished — I therefore profit of the present moment to offer my thanks for your friendly interference, in endeavouring to secure for me, the appointment at Tunis; and with the assurance, that I shall ever be Zealous, to merit your friendship and patronage — *The movements of Comodore Rodgers* at Tunis, has hurried the Bey into a measure he had long anticipated that of sending an ambassador to the U. States; and has also forced me to accompany him — I do not know how far it will meet the approbation of Govt; but it has been enforced by a high sense of duty to my country; and proper respect for myself.

I was recalled by the Commander in Chief on the 9th of August, with the solemn assurance that hostilities would commence in less than twenty four hours, & with instructions to make the same known to the Bey — I had no sooner acted on these orders than a new negociation was set on foot by Col Lear, without my knowledge, and in a degree carried into effect, without my being permitted to accompany him on shore — after such a degradation, I could not return to the duties of my office, without acknowledging the propriety of *his conduct*, which had only been marked with *inconsistency and indecision* — I shall communicate to you more fully the state of our affairs in that quarter, after having made my respects to the Dep^t of State —

I am charged with some memento's, from Hull, for yourself and M^{rs} P. to which I beg leave to add; some Trifles; be pleased to inform me how I shall forward them —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*
Hampion Roads 18 Nov^r 1805

SIR As soon as our Affairs were settled with the Regency of Tunis I received sailing Orders [dated 21 August 1805] from Commodore Rogers to proceed Home-wards, a Copy of which I have the Honor of enclosing to you. I got down on the 23rd September to Gibraltar where I filled the greater Part of my Water; but the Ship's Stores being deficient in Bread to carry me Home, and not being able to procure any of this Article there, I embraced the first Wind that offered and pushed out into the Gut, where I met a heavy Westerly Wind which compelled me to come to an Anchor in Tituan Bay

The 30th Sept. the Wind coming from the Eastward I weighed Anchor, and on the 1st October, got clear of the Gut; On the 9th I made the Island of Madeira where I anchored in search of Bread and to fill up my Water; but was still unsuccessful in procuring Bread, I therefore proceeded to Sea with Dispatch. On the 19th of October I found myself obliged to place all Hands on an Allowance of 7 Ounces of Bread Per Day, and when I anchored here I found that we had but 3 Days Bread on board on that Allowance; I have therefore dispatched my Purser to Norfolk, and as soon as he joins the Ship with supplys I shall trip my Anchor, if the Weather will permit and proceed for Washington

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

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

ALGIERS, November 18th 1805 2 oclk P. M.

DEAR SIR, I have this moment returned from visiting the Dey, and as it is too late to have my things brought on Shore this evening, I shall postpone my going on board 'till tomorrow morning, when I will be ready to go off by nine oclock, if you will have the goodness to let the Gigg come on shore. At the same time I shall Send off a Launch to take my things on shore; as all appears to be fair weather here. — The Dey received me with much satisfaction, and was very far from saying any thing on the subject which was conjectured. He had not the least hesitation about confirming the Treaty on the face of it, which he observed was customary & just; and should have been done before if it had been here. — Tomorrow forenoon it will be sent to the Palace for that purpose.

The Consuls all make their enquiries for you, and send many Compliments. — M^{rs} Lear sends her best regards. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, Syracuse, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

(Duplicate)

MALTA 18th Nov^r 1805

DEAR SIR, I am very sorry to inform you, that one of the first Bills drawn by Commodore Rodgers, has been refused acceptance to by the Agents in London, and the Protist is now laying before me, what the fate of the remainder may therefore be, is doubtful, but I feel myself very uncomfortably situated, as the whole Amount Paper now running against those Gentlemen is nearly £30,000 & which bearing my Endorsement I *must* pay, with all the accumulation of charges, if it comes back, which there is but too much reason to fear it will. —

I feel no sort of uneasiness as to my eventual safity, tho' it were twenty times the sum, but how to meet and pay here so large a sum, throws me into the greatest embarrassment & distress, for my own funds at the present moment would be far unequal to it. — If the Commodore should be at Syracuse, represent to him I pray, in the strongest manner, the urgent necessity there is for assisting me by sending to Palermo, Leghorn and Naples, and getting money wherever it is to be raised upon the Credit of the United States, for I repeat the ruin perhaps of my House would follow my being unable to meet this demand; And what future indemnification from America could I expect to recompence me for such a Misfortune. — This Letter will rest between ourselves, You Know the readiness I have always evinced to assist the wants of the Squadron, and that when these Bills were given, the whole or nearly so of our Capital was absorbed in our advances to it. — The Commodore must therefore use every means within his Power to save me from Consequences, which if my fears are fulfill'd I shudder to think of, every

thing demands it, the Credit of Government & my Personal safety. — Until I see my Dear Sir my way through this cloud, I earnestly entreat of you to make no more demands upon me for the Squadron,

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805–1807.]

Concerning Blockade of Cadiz and San Lucar

QUEEN, GIBRALTAR BAY, 19 Nov^{br} 1805

MY LORD MARQUIS His Majesty having been pleased to order that the Ships of Neutral Nations trading to the Ports of Cadiz and San Lucar with such cargoes as are not contraband of War, shall be permitted freely to pass without interruption from his Blockading squadron. I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to order this, His Majesty's concession to be signified to the Consuls of the Neutral Nations residing in Cadiz.

CUTHB^t COLLINGWOOD

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS DE SOLONA
Capit^o General of Andalucia, Governour: &c^o Cadiz

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

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 November 1805

Commences calm and hazey weather attend^d with small rain at 1 PM took in sail and Anch^d in f^m water to wait for wind & Tide at 3 weigh^d and Made sail with a light breeze from the South^d at 5 came too in 5 & ½ f^m at Midnight came on strong gales with heavy Rain veered out the long service at 6 Moderate & Clear at ½ past 6 AM got underweigh with the wind at SE and ran into Hampton Roads at 8 brought too in 5 f^m water the United States Frigates *Congress* & *Jn^o Adams* were in the Roads from the Mediteranien ends with fresh breezes & pleasant weather wind West

[NA. NDA. original, 1805–1810.]

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

PORTLAND Nov^r [23^r] 1805

SIR I enclose you an acc^t of sales of the Cargo of the S^t *Tissimo Crucifiso* captured by the *Nautilus* (while under command of the gallant & worthy Capt Somers) for breach of Blockade — the vessels was restored to the former Owners for 300 Doll^r about the Am^t of Charges — As the Officers & Crew of the *Nautilus* will probably soon arrive in this Country & want their prize money I have written to W. J. Keene the prize Agent of that Vessel at Philadelphia, that he may draw on me for half the am^t the other half belonging to the U S I shall wait your Instructions respecting it, I am desirous of relinquishing my share of all prizes to the Widows or Orphans of those who lost their lives while under my Command.—

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 23 November 1805

[18 November in Hampton Roads, no entries until 23 November.]

Sailed for the City at half past 4 P. M. and came to anchor at half past 5 P. M.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Surgeon Edward Cutbush, U. S. Navy

U. S. HOSPITAL Nov^r 25th 1805

SIR, I Am sorry any remarks of yesterday should induce you to Order lodgings for your wounded Man; the Hospital, I conceived, was the most proper place for an Operation.—

Beds are in readiness whenever you think proper to send Patients on shore; it is not in my power, neither is it my wish, to make choice of patients or to refuse

them, when sent with the Necessary documents. If you think proper to send your wounded Man, a bed is in readiness to receive him.

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 25 November 1805

At half past 1 P. M. weighed and beat up the Potomac abreast of St. Mary's and came to at half past 6 P. M.

[No entries until 29 November.]

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Salvadore Catalano, Pilot

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Nov: 26th 1805

The memorial of Silvado Catalona — humbly sheweth, that having been taken into the service of the United States by Commodore Prebble as Pilot of the Ketch *Intrepid* at the burning of the of the frigate *Philadelphia* in the Port of Tripoli and having rendered all the services in my power in carrying into effect all plans proposed by the Commodore when my Knowledge and abilities was required, I take this opportunity of Petitioning to you and the Government — trusting to your benevolence, and pray that you will make me some compensation according to Commodore Prebble's promise to me, I have in my possession a certificate from him and Captain Decatur I have a family in Palermo and my situation in life compells me to work hard for a support of them and myself I now consider myself a Citizen of the U, S, and trust I shall be protected as Such as I shall always hold myself ready to assist in protecting the government against any nation whatever, I trust Sir that you will take my case into consideration and make me such compensation as you think proper —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 6, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Hall, U. S. Marine Corps

MARINE GARRISON

Washington 27th Nov: 1805

Dr SIR As there has been some little difficulty in settling my accounts at the Navy Office respecting the Band I enlisted in Catania, will thank you to write me word if it was not your Orders for me to obtain one in Sicily — by your doing this I shall be able to settle my Accts: directly & save me a great many Dollars —

I was extremely happy (to hear from Genl: Eaton) that you had recovered from your late indisposition, & sincerely hope you may continue in health — I beg Sir you will make my respects to your own, & Brothers Family & beleive me sincerely —

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 November 1805

The whole of these 24 hours Moderate breezes with extreem pleasant weather all sail set to the best Advantage at 4 PM pass^d the Narrows same time took in st^r sails St^r sails Gaft & Gaft Top G^r sails and flying Jib At 9 Pass^d the US Frigate *Congress* Lying off Stump Neck At 10 Came too in 5 f^m water in Washingtons Reach abreast of Mount Vernon U. S. Frigate *Jn^o Adams* Lying in the same place, the Anch^r being foul when want^d to be Let go M^r Cha^r F Grandison Sailing Master was ordered to his Cabin by Capt^o Chauncey, at 8 A m loosed & refurled the sails, at 9 hoisted the Boats out at 10 the *Jn^o Adams* & *Hornet* each fired a Salute of 17 Guns

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 29th November 1805

SIR I have to acquaint you that I arrived here the Day before yesterday last from Algiers, after landing Col Lear there, who was received by the New Dey with great Respect, and friendship —

I have some Money. on board for you, received from Mess^{rs} Degen Purviance & C^o of Leghorn, which I will forward to you, in a few days, by One of the Vessels of the Squadron —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 29 Nov^r 1805.

I am exceedingly mortified to see that the *Constellation* is still at the mouth of the Eastern Branch. What can be the reason?

If she cannot be got up to the Yard in her present state, her Topmast must instantly be struck, and she must be lightened by every other possible means. I shall be much disappointed, if she should remain where she is four hours longer.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 29 Nov^r 1805 —

The Brig *Hornet* is now in sight.

Have every thing in readiness to dispatch her.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

PORTLAND Nov^r 29th 1805

DEAR SIR, Accept my hearty congratulations on your return to your native country after long and faithful services perform^d with patriotic zeal. I am much gratified at your promotion & Command — and hope shortly to have the pleasure of meeting you at Washington.

The private letter from Malta which you did me the honor to write soon after your return from Gibraltar was received — please to accept my thanks for your friendly and polite attention.

Mr Higgins writes me that you have a pipe of wine & 20 flour pots for me, you will increase my obligations to you by depositing them with some confidential person who will take care of them for me for the present, and inform me of the name. it will afford me pleasure to hear from you.

P S. any expence you may be at for Wine & Flour Pots I shall repay with pleasure

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805–Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Frigate *Congress*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 29 November 1805

Passed Mount Vernon and fired a salute. At 10 o'clock A. M. passed Alexandria and saluted. At half past 11 A. M. we were grounded on Greenleaf Point City of Washington.

“While cruising Barbary’s pirate Coast
And hopes and wishes almost lost
I there to paper did commit
What in this book you see is writ
But if the critic censure this
Excuse what in it is amiss
With intentions pure and heart upright
I tried true friendship to unite.”

HEZEKIAH LOOMIS
England—Tripoli—Tunis—Alicante

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 November 1805

First part Moderate breezes with pleasant W^r: this Day the sails were taken out of the sail Room in order to Air them, and a Number were found to be Damaged owing to the room sweating and allso by water running Down in the wake of the Topsail sheet Bitts, Middle part Calm at 8 A m Got underweigh with a light Air from the S E the Boats were sent ahead to tow the Brig, at 10 fired a Gun and at ½ past 10 returned a salute of 5 Guns off Alexandria, at 11 pass^d the U S Frigate *Constellation* Lying at the Entrance of the Branch, same time a Pilot came on board from the Navy yard at Merid^r Came too at the Navy yard between the *President* & *New York* Frigates same time Fired a Salute of 17 Guns this Day M^r Grandison Sailing Master was restored to Duty Started 20 casks of water in order to Lighten the Brig Forward ends Serene pleasant Weather

[NA. NDA. original, 1805–1810.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30th November 1805

SIR Since my absence from this port, I find that the Two Fishing Smacks built for you by order of the U States Government; you have received; and hope you find them such, as will answer the purposes for which you intended them. In delivering those Vessels I was directed by letter from The Hon^{ble} the Secretary of the Navy of the U S (Rob^t Smith Esq^r) to inform you of the high consideration, in which our Government, hold your friendly Civilities, & in which I sincerely participate in terms that are worthy of you —

My absence on the arrival of the Smacks I beg you will consider as sufficient apology for not expressing to you the sense of my Government before this —

I pray you to accept the high consideration with which I have the honor to subscribe myself —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Lieutenant Theodore Hunt, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30 Nov^r 1806 [1805?]

SIR As I consider you Rank, a Lt in Command, you are authorised by me, to wear your Epaulet agreeable to said Rank — J R

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Lieutenant Theodore Hunt, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30th November 1805

SIR I have to direct that you assume the Command of the U States Bomb *Spitfire*; and that you receive from Lieut^t Daniel M^rNeil, her present Commander, all the papers, Documents Stores &^r &^r belonging to her, giving him the necessary Receipts for the same —

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Midshipman Daniel McNeill, Jr., U. S. Navy, U. S. Bomb Ketch *Spitfire*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30th November 1805

SIR I have appointed Lieutenant Theodore Hunt, to the Command of the U S Bomb *Spitfire*, at present under your Command — You are therefore hereby desired to take Triplicate receipts from him for all the Stores &^r belonging to the Vessell for your own Exoneration after which you will report yourself to me —

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805–1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1 December 1805

SIR Circumstances make it necessary that I should go to Malta, on public business of importance — I therefore have to desire that you Continue in force, the orders, I invested you with, on my last leaving this port —

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805–1806.]

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

U/S FRIGATE *Adams*
Off Charleston Bar. Dec^r 1st 1805.

SIR Since my last respects to you of the 12th Ult^o nothing of moment hath occurred with us to arrest your attention, & this is nearly to advise you that we still remain here, having been constantly favoured with fine pleasant weather & the crew in good health.

A few days ago his Britainick Majestys Sloop of War, the *Indian* Capt^o Austin arrived here to cruise on this Station for a while, the capture & Inhuman treatment of the crew of their Ship, the *Esther*, hath convinced them of the necessity of guarding their own Vessels on this coast, & I presume they will generally keep a Ship here, as it appears the river St^t Mary^s hath become the place of rendezvous for the french privateers & that the one that hath captured the *Esther* is still there with her prize & is expect^d here every day, I shall keep a good look out, to observe her motions, & as far as my powers extend, shall not fail in the execution of my duty, I have to lament that cogent circumstances circumscribes my will,

Mr Biddle is very attentive with his gun boat, keeps out whenever the weather will admit, & when she goes in returns with a Supply of water, & refreshments for us, by which means, our present cruise is rendered *with the difference of the weather to what it was last cruise*, much more to our satisfaction & shall continue here as long as my provisions will hold out, if not otherwise direct^d, I know not where we can be of more service unless the Spanish Court chaulks us out something to do, we are all ready for them —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Purser Samuel Robertson, U. S. Navy

U. S. SCH^r *Enterprize* 1st Dec^r 1805. —

SIR Doctor Heap has got his bedding in the Birth I have occupied for Nearly three years & refuses to give it up to me, I have many reasons for wishing to have this Birth, One is I have no other place to take care of my Desk, Books & Papers; and should these get Injured the consequence would be very serious to me. — Another is that there is no other Purser in the Service; On board of Any Vessel, that has been without a Birth, therefore I feel myself intitled to one. — In consequence of which I appeal to you to determine whether I shall again have a Birth or Remain as I am without One. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805–1808.]

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

N^o 15

PORTLAND Dec^r 1st 1805

SIR When last at Boston I delivered the Navy agent a painting of the first Attack on the Tripolitan shipping & Batteries by the Squadron which I had the honor to Command — The view of the Town & situation of the squadron & enemies naval force is tolerably correct. I hope it may meet your approbation. —

Mr Brown was directed to ship it to Alexandria to care of Mr Deblois to be forwarded to the Navy Office where I hope it may be deemed worthy of a place. —

I shall leave this in a few days for Washington and hope soon to have the honor of personally paying you my respects.

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

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 December 1805

[At Washington, D. C.] First part these 24 hours Moderate breezes with serene pleasant weather — wind S W at 8 PM came on a heavy squall from the N W Attend^d with sharp Light^s and continued strong gales Dureing the night, which caused the Brig to have so much Motion on the Bank as to break the Iron Tiller close off] by the Mortose of the Rudder head at 9 Cross Top G^t & Royal yards ends Moderate breezes with pleasant weather Discharged Jn^o Coxan as an invalid

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 2nd Dec^r 1805. —

Col^o WHARTON, A Sergeant's Guard must be placed at the residence of the Tunisian Ambassador, with instructions to prevent intrusion.

You will without delay order a guard upon this duty for a few days.

The Guard need not be continued after 10 O'clock at night.

[Guard discontinued 24 December 1805.]

[NDA. USMC, LB, 1804-1820.]

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

WASHINGTON CITY Dec. 5. 1805

SIR, Commodore Barron's instructions to Captain Hull of Sep. 15. 1804 and my convention with Hamet Bashaw of Feb. 23^d 1805 comprise all the obligations entered into with Hamet — Copies of both which are in the offices as are also all the correspondencies resulting therefrom — By perusing the Bashaws letters from Syracuse — and by reviewing the transactions to which they refer I cannot find that any additional observations of mine can throw more light on our transactions — It is impossible for me to undertake to say that the Bashaw has not been deceived — Nor can I by any shape in which the subject can be viewed reconcile the manner of his being abandoned with those principles of national Justice and honor which has hitherto marked our character

The term *co-operation* I always considered so nearly synonymous with *alliance* that it would require the nicest definition of diplomatic skill to discriminate the meaning — and hence supposed that an engagement to *co-operate* with Hamet Bashaw excluded the idea of using him as an instrument — This construction was more readily admitted because until after we had proceeded far in the co-operation I never heard a syllable of peace, neither from the President, nor from yourself, nor from our Commander in Chief, which did not look forward beyond an effort to chastise the enemy — and because I always felt a confidence that such an effort, well conducted, would dethrone him — I really can offer no explanations on the subject which are not to be found in my official communications; except a circumstance which, I am aware, modesty should conceal — but which was calculated to save the honor and the interest of the United States harmless — On entering the ground of war with Hamet Bashaw M^r OBannon and myself united in a resolution to perish with him before the walls of Tripoli, or to triumph with him within those walls — In the former event we should have acquitted our duty — in the latter glorified our country — We were supported by similar resolutions on the part of the commanders in the squadron — And to encourage Hamet Bashaw to perseverance, and in order to move indersstandingly with him I induced the convention which has been made the base of our treaty with his rival —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. EA 278.]

To James Dodge, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY Decem^r 6th 1805

DR SIR, No occasion has offered since the coming of your's, 'till the present moment.

I am happy to be informed of the tranquillity of affairs at Tunis, and have the same intelligence to offer you from here.

I hope you will not fail to give me the news of the day by every opportunity — Political intelligence is new here a month or two months after it reaches y^r City.

Captⁿ Porter was here in Sept^r and brought letters from Col^l Lear, who informed me of the situation of affairs at Tunis and y^r appointment. Since when I have not heard one word of the Squadron. Give me some news of it. What number of vessels remain? Is it supposed the present establishment will be permanent? Have you any late news from America?

We daily attend the news of a battle on the Rhine. I regard the "Empereur des Francais" as inferior to no Hero of old. Certainly fortuitous circumstances have greatly facilitated his passage to the Crown, but nothing less than vast talents and a judicious improvement of those chances could have firmly fixed him. — It would appear as if the critical moment of the fate of Europe had arrived. No person doubts either the disposition or the power of France in extending her conquests, and unless more energetic measures are adopted against her, than we have at present reason to believe there will be, there [is] no doubt that the present war will terminate to her advantage. What think ye of those affairs? —

We are now in the middle of the Ramadan and the City consequently dull, I hope we shall have a Gay Beiram.

I enclose you a letter to my father which you will infinitely oblige me by forwarding. I am inclined to think that via Tunis, letters would reach America sooner than thro' Malta or Leghorn. If you think so, I shall trouble you frequently

I shall thank you to send me the arms of the U. S. by the first conveyance.

Do you expect or wish y^r appoint^{mt} confirmed? I pray that my successor will arrive in the Spring. There is no compensation adequate to the sacrifice of an unlimited residence in Barbary.

Write to me often. I shall never let a courier leave here without saying at least "how d'ye".

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801-1809.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Anthony Terry, U. S. Vice Consul, Cadiz

Copy

CADIZ 7th December 1805.

Owing to a late decree from Madrid, ordering that Vessels from Gibraltar shall perform Quaranteen, the Board of Health has been obliged to Consult the Governor of this City, with respect to the U: S: Frigate *Essex* under your command; the Governor being out of Town, his answer cannot be here until this evening, but I am perfectly sure that he will have no objection in ordering Pratic to be given to you.

The Cable is making & will be finished by Monday — Should you be in want of any Provisions &c (that) you will have the goodness to mention it, that they may be sent on board immediately. I have the honor to be respectfully —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant Charles Gordon, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Adams*, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U/S FRIGATE *Adams*
Off St Marys river, Dec^r 8th 1805.

SIR I have thought it proper under existing circumstances, that we should obtain an accurate knowledge, of our boundary line dividing our Territory from the Spanish Shore, in the St Marys river, the more especially, as that river appears, to be the Rendezvous, for a nest of pirates and have reason to believe that the laws of Neutrality, are violated there, & that there is now some unjustifiable proceedings going on with respect to the prize, Ship *Esther* —

I now request you will proceed with Lieu^t Biddle in the Gun Boat, up to the town of St Marys, & take particular notice of the Soundings, & situation of that river, on your way up, and also procure every information you can, from some of the respectable, Inhabitants of that District, as to the proceedings of the privateersmen, & as soon as you have satisfied yourself, as to these particulars, you will return on board, without delay —

I recommend to you, to have no unnecessary communication, with the privateers. Civility is due to them, as long as they Merit it, by an honest, & peaceable demeanour. —

With reliance on your Zeal for the good of the public service, as well as Industry —
[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Anthony Terry, U. S. Vice Consul, Cadiz, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell,
U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Essex*. CADIZ ROAD
Dec^r 8th 1805 —

SIR In answer to yours of yesterday I have only to observe, that the Governor or board of health cannot in my opinion hesitate for one moment to grant us pratique when they consider the daily communication between Algeziras and Gibraltar, & from the former place to this City, likewise that we have not had further communication with Gibraltar than we now have with Cadiz, in sending a boat on shore for Information.

The Cable we are much in want of, which be pleased to send off with all possible dispatch presuming it of the best quality. It is true we are in want of sundry Articles but unless we are admitted to Pratique, I shall be under the necessity of going to some other port for a supply — Your Services I shall avail myself of as occasion may require —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*
Syracuse 9th Dec^r 1805

SIR I have the pleasure to inform you that I returned to this Port on the 27th Ult^o after landing Col Lear at Algiers where he was received by the New Dey in a manner compatible with the respect that is due to his Country and to himself. —

The *Nautilus* I have directed to Messina to procure a Main mast *provided* one can be had on reasonable terms, and to obtain four Peices of Oak Timber — 19 feet long, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch by 20. and 10 Barrels of Tar — the Anchor which you was so good as to borrow from the Arsenal for the *Constitution*, when she was last at Messina, I should be glad to Purchase, but if it cannot be effected will return it so soon as I again hear from you.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May, 1805-July 1806.]

To Lieutenant William Montgomery Crane, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Sloop of 10 Guns, *Hornet*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 9th December 1805

SIR I have to direct that you proceed to Malta, with the Cutter *Hornet*, under your Command, for the Purpose of transporting to this Port, sundry Articles of Stores, which Mr Higgins, Navy Agent, will have put on board of you, — In addition to which you will be pleased to take in, as many Barrels of Pork as you can Conveniently Stow, and return to this place, with all practicable dispatch —

PS You will get under way as soon as the Weather will admit —

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805-1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding, 9 December 1805

at 10 [A. M.] pass^d Alexandria and at Merid^z fired a Salute of 17 Guns off Mount Vernon.

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*
Syracuse 10 Dec^r 1805

SIR You are hereby desired to proceed to Messina, with the U States Schooner *Nautilus*, under your Command, and there endeavour to procure a Main Mast, if it can be got, on terms that are not so exorbitant, as to outweigh it's necessity In this case I submit to your Judgment. —

After having procured the Mast (if one you can provide as specified) and receiving the Articles which I have Indented for to Mr Broadbrent our Agent, you are directed to return to this Port, with all Practicable dispatch. —

If any Circumstance should detain You, longer than is at present expected, you will be pleased to inform me by Post.

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Midshipman Oliver Hazard Perry, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 10th Dec^r 1805

SIR You are hereby directed to join the U S. Ship *Constitution* as one of her Lieutenants —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull,
U. S. Navy

U. STATES BRIG *Argus*
Syracuse 11th Dec^r 1805

SIR, Agreeable to your Order of Yesterday, I have directed the Commanders of Gun Boats to furnish the *Spitfire* with Twenty Men, and to see that they are furnished with their Accounts. —

The Selection is made as follows Vz^t

From Gun Boat N ^o 2—2	Seamen & 3	Ord ^r
“ “ “ N ^o 4—2	d ^o & 2	d ^o
“ “ “ N ^o 5—1	d ^o & 2	d ^o
“ “ “ N ^o 8—1	d ^o & 3	d ^o
“ “ “ N ^o 9—1	d ^o & 3	d ^o

7 13

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Hon. John C. Smith, Chairman of Committee of Claims, United States Congress,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 12 Dec^r 1805. —

I have received your letter of the 10th instant accompanied by a memorial to Congress from James Hog and others, being part of the Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, praying compensation for clothing and other allowances.

The Petitioners have in virtue of the 4th Sec: of the Act entitled “An Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States” been paid the full amount of pay and of undrawn rations due to them from the time they entered the service to the day of their discharge at the City of Washington. There was no intermission of pay for the period of their captivity: they received for that period as well as for the periods antecedent and subsequent thereto, their full pay and full compensation for rations not drawn. The Navy Department is not authorized by Law to make any other compensation. Paper A is an exhibit of the sums of money respectively paid to the Petitioners on their discharge at the City of Washington.

With respect to the evidence which you have requested me to furnish in relation to the claim set forth in their petition, I have to inform you that no such evidence exists in the Department, and in fact their claim having no foundation in Law is only to be considered an appeal to the bounty of Government. And when I advert to the generous provision made by the above mentioned Act of Congress,

I cannot consider their claim entitled to any kind of countenance. The Petition is herewith returned.

A

An Account of the final balances paid to the following persons being a part of the Crew of the late United States Frigate *Philadelphia* for pay & undrawn rations on their discharge at Washⁿ—

James Hog.....	Qr Master.....	502. 73
William Jones.....	Seaman.....	312. 05
Chr Simmons.....	Seaman.....	297. 19
Jacob Farmer.....	Seaman.....	216. 89
H ^y M ^c Claskev.....	O. Seaman.....	251. 86
Jn ^s Butler.....	Seaman.....	227. 80
		T. TURNER A ^r

12 Dec^r 1805

[NDA. Cong. LB, No. 1, 1798-1811.]

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

GIBRALTAR 13th Dec^r 1805

DR SIR I wrote you the 30th Oct^r & 3^d Ult^o since when have none of yours, or any thing new from the U. S. indeed we have had no arrivals — The *Vixin* is repairing at Malaga, & the *Essex* past this a few days ago I beleive her now at Cadiz, where intended going for a Cable; All is well wth the Empr^r of Morrocco, his Cruisers have lately Captured 3 Italian Vessels. The Algereens have a frigate & a Brig to the Westward in quest of Portuguese, several ships of Warr of the latter are Cruising in the Gutt — Sir Rich^d Straughans Squadron have Captured after an action of 3 hours, the four french Line of Battle Ships that got off the 21st of October. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Midshipman John Downes, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse [15?] Dec^r 1805

SIR You are hereby appointed to act as Sailing Master on board the U States Bomb *Spitefire* at present under Command of Lieut^t T. Hunt; you are therefore hereby to consider yourself responsible for the duties thereto belonging. —

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805-1806.]

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

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Adams*
Off Charleston [S. C.] Dec^r 16th 1805.

SIR. The uncommon severity of the season on this Coast, Induced me to run down to St Mary^s with the Gun boat in tow, to make myself acquaint^d with the situation of that river, & to enquire into the proceedings of the French Privateers, none of them having appeared off this Coast, since my Arrival, & to examine into the legality of their Commissions & general deportment, to Investigate this business I sent Lieu^t Gordon with Mr Biddle & by particular request of Capt^a Austin of the *Indian* who also accompanied us, I permitt^d one of his Officers to go with them to try to redeem some of the Crew of the *Esther*, prisoners on board the *Creole*, in which he cou^d not succeed, they found the Ship regularly condemn^d in the Court of Admiralty at St Augustine and she with her Cargo sold to Capt^a M^cNeil late of our Navy for \$25,000, the cargo was entered at the Custom house, & there land^d for reexportation, the Capt^a of the *Creole* produced his commission to Mr Gordon & it was found regular, & Issued by the Governor of Gaudalooop, nothing unfair appeared in the procedure of that Capture or condemnation the greatest civility was shewn on both sides, & assurity on the part of the French Capt^a who appeared to be quite a genteel man, that he never had or intend^d to Violate the Neutrality of the U: States, it appears further that there was nothing unusual or Inhuman in that contest, but consummate bravery, it was a fair & manly action on both sides, the Privateer mount^d Eight guns 100 men, 30 of

whom were kill^d & wound^d, the Ship Mount^d 22 Guns & 36 Men, most of them kill^d & wound^d, the Captⁿ protests that there was not a man injured after they knew of the Colours being hauled down, the contest was chiefly on the Gun deck —

there hath lately sailed from thence a spanish privateer that hath been very Insolent to the Inhabitants & threatened to fire on the town, & had taken some of their Negroes, 'tis supposed she hath gone to cruise off this Station if so we shall keep a good look out for her I hope to have the pleasure of running her down, the Inhabitants wants protection against those Marauders, who treat them with much contempt Our Brigs, or Gun boats w^d be very servicable about those Bar harbours where Frigates cannot go as I cou^d not bring with me more than three Months stores, I shall be oblig^d to run for N York towards the middle of next month, so as to be there on or before the 1st of Feby, as I may have the weather, we shall have a good deal to do to the *Adams*, such as caulking, putting New Cable bitts & knees, which are rotten and her rudder, is loose, & must be examined her beams ought to be survey^d they are in bad condition, to do all this I shall run her up to the N Yard, where the work can progress with expition & be secure from the Ice

I must again reiterate my request to be permitt^d to visit my family for a few days that I find requires my personal attendance which I hope you^l be so good as to grant, the service will not sustain any Inconvenience by my short absence, as I can leave such directions with my Lieu^t as will preclude the Necessity of personal attendance for a short period, they are a Sett of remarkable fine young men, well trained & full of ambition, I can^t say so much for my midshipmen, they are generally a motley sett of drones —

We towed the Gun boat. here in 22 hours from St Marys, & on our arrival found the Brig *Dolly* here, but not yet, had an Interview with the Captⁿ I expect him on board today —

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

Naval Peace Establishment

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 19 AND 21, 1806

(Ex-Official.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 16, 1805.

SIR: The enclosed paper, marked A, exhibits a view of the captains, masters-commandant, lieutenants, and midshipmen, at present belonging to the navy of the United States.

Paper B explains my ideas as to a Naval Peace Establishment.

Paper C exhibits the proportion of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, required for a frigate of forty-four guns, a frigate of thirty-six guns, a frigate of thirty-two guns, a brig of sixteen guns, and a schooner of fourteen guns.

It is desirable that the President should be authorized to appoint five captains, in addition to the number now in the navy. The five senior masters-commandant, who would, if authority existed, be promoted to the stations of captains in the navy, are gentlemen distinguished for their services, who have by courtesy been called captains, and who are, in every respect, entitled to promotion; the greater part of whom I fear we shall lose, if they are not promoted. For similar reasons it is desirable that the President should be authorized to appoint nine masters-commandant, and one hundred lieutenants.

With respect to lieutenants, we have unavoidably been obliged to appoint midshipmen to the station of lieutenants, who were junior to others of equal merit not appointed. It is, therefore, obviously desirable that authority should be given to the President to appoint as many lieutenants as will include all the meritorious midshipmen, senior to the junior midshipmen now appointed or acting as a lieutenant, and thus give them that rank to which they are entitled, by their merit and their services.

ANDREW GREGG, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee on the Naval Peace Establishment.

[Note: Enclosures A to D inclusive and letter of Secretary of the Navy of April 21, 1806 are printed in *American State Papers, Naval Affairs*, No. 56.]

[Am. State Papers, Nav. Aff., p. 152, No. 56.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Joshua Wingate, Jr.

WASHINGTON CITY
Decr 16, 1805

SIR In addition to the articles I obligated myself to transport to Algiers in your agreement with me dated Decr 12th 1804, the following articles belonging to the United States have been, in conformity with your instructions, shipped by me on board the Ship *Raleigh*, bound to the Port aforesaid — (Viz) Five brass 18 pound Cannon with their Carriages & apparatus complete, Six boxes of Sweetmeats & one bag of Coffee — as a compensation for the freight of the Cannon & above-mentioned I will agree to receive Six hundred dollars —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 6, 1805.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 16 Decr 1805.

The Officers of the Marine Corps will in future wear white cross Belts with Gilt Plates, instead of the Black, as expressed in the order of the order of the 14th October last.

[NDA. USMC, LB, 1804-1820.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA the 18 Decr 1805.

DEAR SIR I hand you a triplicate Copy of my letter of the 11 Inst^t to prevent the possibility of miscarriage — I cannot help remarking to you a very peculiar circumstance, Capt^r Stewart of the *Constellation* drew a bill of £400 on M^r Kenzie & Glennie at the same time yours Pr £15,000 were extended it was presented to them, by the *same house in London*, and at the *same moment* with £1000 of these, his was accepted and yours were refused. — This seems as it were a marked disgrace and I must therefore once more earnestly entreat of you to shield *me* from the effects of it by providing me with funds in time to face the whole should they come back (of which I am sorry to say there is but too much probability) protested for nonpayment —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 18th Decr 1805

GENTLEMEN I have the pleasure to acquaint you that after Landing Col^l Lear at Algiers, on the 21st Ult^o, I reached this place on the 27th and found the Squadron all well. Col. Lear was received in the most respectful and friendly manner by the New Dey. — As I may perhaps have occasion to draw on you soon, you will Oblige me by letting me know to what Amount my drafts can be answered: The unaccountable conduct of Mess^{rs} Glennie and M^r Kenzie of London, induces me to believe that I shall have this occasion, as they have protested my Bills, drawn in favor of M^r Higgins our Agent at Malta, for £3,500 Sterling, and I think it not unlikely they may do the same by £20,000 more; which I drew within five days of the same date; Their proceedings I can't account for, as the only excuse they offer, is, that they received no advice of these Bills from me; (altho Quadruplicate, letters of advice has been forwarded.) The Bills were drawn with or *without* advice; of course does not admit of such an apology. — to save M^r Higgins from unpleasant consequences, I have been under the Disagreeable Necessity of drawing Bills to the Amount of \$90,000 on the Navy Department to reimburse him in Case the whole should be returned. The demur of Mess^{rs} Glennie and M^r Kenzie, I can't but View, at present as mere Subterfuge to Evade, at least, I should suppose the destruction of their House having in their own *particular concerns* out reached their *own Private resources*.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. S. *Constitution*
Syracuse 18 Decr 1805

SIR The difficulty there is at present in Negotiating bills on London, has induced me to send the Brig *Argus*, to Naples with bills to the Amount of Ninety thousand Dollars at 30 days drawn in favor of yourself on the U States Government, and for ten thousand on you in favor of Capt^r Isaac Hull, making in all \$100,000. — I hope the Exchange may be so favorable at Naples as to save me the Necessity of Supplying myself with Cash for the Use of the Squadron, elsewhere.

P. S. I have no News worth communicating, farther, than what Capt^r Hull can give you.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 19th Decr 1805

SIR Your letter of the 11th Inst. was handed me Yesterday Morning; and in compliance with it's contents I have this day dispatch'd the *Argus* Capt^r Hull to Naples for 100,000\$ dollars for the purpose of paying such of the bills to which you allude, as may return, protested. This extraordinary conduct of Mess^{rs} Glennie and M^rKenzie I can't account for in any other way than that their circumstances are extremely bad the reasons they assign are pettified indeed.

PS, the *Enterprize* has been sent for bread. — be pleased to give her dispatch.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*
Syracuse 19 Decr 1805

SIR The present Scarcity of bread in the Squadron makes it necessary that I should direct the *Enterprize* to Malta to Transport to this place as much of that article as she can conveniently stow.

You are requested to use all the dispatch in your power

PS. you will please to inform yourself what bread there is in Store at Malta.

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805–1806.]

Order issued by Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse Decr 19th 1805

Ordered that all the Bomb Vessels and Gun Boats — have their respective Numbers painted in *White figures* on the bows of their Small boats.

[LC. JRP, Order Book, No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA the 20 Decr 1805.

SIR I have the honor to reply to your very valued favor of the 19 Inst informing me that you had sent the U S. Brig *Argus* to Naples for 100,000 Dollars — I sincerely rejoice at your having adopted so indispensable a plan which will put both me and the Service at our ease — Previous to the arrival of the *Enterprize* I had determined on returning the *Hornet* to you immediately with a prayer to this purpose. She will now go to you as soon as the Indents can be filled up but

you must recollect that all next week or nearly so is holliday I beg to assure you that no time shall be lost in dispatching her

Another £1000 is this instant presented, to me with protest

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 8, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse Dec^r 20th 1805

SIR I have to direct that with U States Gun Boat N^o 8 you proceed to Malta, there to take on board as much bread as you can Conveniently Stow, — and return to this Port with all practicable dispatch.

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

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

N^o 55

U. S. FRIGATE *Adams*
Off Cape Henry Dec^r 21st 1805

SIR Herewith you have enclosed my respects of the 16th Inst^t which I expect will reach you before the original, by which you will perceive the arrangements I had made respecting the *Adams*

* * * * *
For the ensuing Winter months I am confident 'tis unnecessary to be out to run any hazards, no Privateers every think of approaching our Northern shores at this season, those that frequent the Southern Coast, mostly keep on the outer edge of the Gulf stream looking out for English Vessels, & to avoid the inclemency of the Weather, it being many degrees warmer there than on soundings, where their Crews could not stand it, they are a set of half naked Devils, so much crowded together, that they are obliged to be mostly on deck, & rarely approach our limits, nor do we find there hath been any violations to our Commerce *within our limits*, since I have been on the station

* * * * *
I hope to be favord with a good passage up the River, my Crew are all in good health, & well disposed upon this occasion to exert themselves, 'tho the short period of the Cruize will place, Officers & Men, in a pitiable situation, few of them will have Wages due to take them home —

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

To Thomas Corbett, President of the Board of Directors, South Carolina Insurance Co., from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

Copy

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR [BRIG] *Hornet*
Harbour of Charleston 23^d December 1805.

SIR I have been honored with your's of this date, requesting in behalf of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Insurance Company a Convoy for a number of American Vessels with valuable Cargoe's, bonafide property of Citizens of the United States, and that said Vessels will be ready for Sea in a few day's. —

In answer to your letter I have to observe that duty as well as inclination prompts me to acquiesce in your wishes, altho' I have no instructions from my Government to afford Convoy, yet knowing their wishes to protect the Merchant in any Lawful Trade, and presuming that my acquiescing in the wishes of the Board of Directors & Merchants of Charleston, will meet with their intire approbation, I shall afford the Convoy required, that is I will protect the Vessels placed under my charge from the Search or Seizure of every private Armed Vessel; but it is proper to inform you that my instructions will not authorize me to prevent any National Vessel from Searching the Convoy without the Teritorial Jurisdiction of the U. States. —

The *Hornet* is now ready for Sea, but will wait until the 25th Inst^t on which day She will take charge of any Vessels for which Convoy has been requested and see them as far as the Gulf Streem — in the mean time Masters of Vessels wishing Convoy will apply on board for Instructions with a Copy of their Manifest.

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Consul, Naples, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull,
U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Naples 23^d December 1805

SIR, The weather is so extremely bad, that I fear, if it lasts long, the *Argus* will be in danger for want of Cables. —

I wish you to make application to the Government of this place for the loan of one, fourteen and $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches, and assure them that one equally good, shall be returned them, so soon as it is possible to have it made. — I wish you likewise to make interest for our coming into the Mole, as soon as the weather is fair, and if possible, without landing our Powder. — Should you not be able to procure a Cable from the Arsenal, I wish you to Order One made as soon as possible, of the best Hemp that can be purchased

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent,
Malta

MALTA the 23^d Decr 1805

SIR The enclosed letter was intended for the *Enterprise* but she unexpectedly went away without it and took one which in consequence of your determination to send the *Argus* to Naples, I had intended to withdraw —

Upon reflecting upon the probability of your getting the sum of 100,000 Doll^r I am almost fully persuaded that it cannot be collected at Naples and as this business is so highly important especially to your credit as Commander in chief and to the future expence of the Squadron I really think you would do right to dispatch a Vessel immediately to Col^l Lear who probably has very considerable funds by him or if not, he has an open Credit on London which he could make use of, if it was only for £5000 or £10,000 by giving us his bills on that City, to extricate us from our present embarrassment

I recommend this measure to Your Serious attention, it may be unnecessary, but surely in such a business as this nothing ought to be left to chance, under a persuasion that you will adopt it I hand you a letter for the Colonel recieved sometime ago from London

In consequence of the approaching holidays beginning to morrow I shall not be able to dispatch the [Sloop] *Hornet* until Saturday

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To the Seamen and Marines of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean from Captain
John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 23^d Decr 1805

General Orders

The Commodore takes this opportunity of expressing to the Seamen and Marines of the Squadron, that it is not without regret and indignation, in proportion to the detestable Crime of Desertion that he should thus find it necessary to order the infliction (Punishment) on individuals serving under his Command and that as he is determined never to suffer such an abominable crime; A crime in itself disgraceful to every principle that constitutes the Name of a Seaman, Soldier or *Man* to pass over without the infliction of such punishment, as is Justly annex'd by the laws of the Service; In consequence after having approved the Sentence of the Court Martial decree'd against John Reeson on the 16th Inst, orders that the same be executed this day on the display of Signal for Punishment, The Officer officiating as Provost Martial is desired to read the Proceedings and Sentence of the Court to the Prisoners previous to their Punishment alongside of the different Vessels of the Squadron

Sign'd JN^o RODGERS

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 24 Decr 1805

SIR, You are requested to make known to the different Commanding Officers of the U States Vessels, now in this Port, that it is my desire they cause the different Officers under their Commands, to conform to the Establish'd order, as it respects their Uniforms,

This order is given in consequence of many Midshipmen in the Squadron assuming Lieut^s Coats.

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Masters of Merchant Ships under his Convoy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Hornet*, HARBOUR OF CHARLESTON
24th December 1805. —

SIR In placing yourself under the Convoy of the U. S. Brig *Hornet* it is expected that you will conform strictly to the following regulations. —

1st You will obey all Orders or signals made from the *Hornet*. —

2nd You are not to separate from the Convoy or alter your course without permission so to do. —

3rd You are not to shew any lights after 8 O'Clock P. M. except in answer to a signal. —

4th You will be particular in answering any signal made from the *Hornet*. —

5th You are not to impede the Convoy by any unnecessary delays or for the want of making Sail &c —

6th No Ship of the Convoy is ever to go before the beam of the *Hornet*.

7th In case of a Strange Sail coming amongst the Convoy in the night the Ship discovering her will shew two Horizontal lights

ISAAC CHAUNCEY
Captain U S B Hornet

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Purser Thomas Johnston, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 24th Decr 1805

SIR You are desired to proceed to Malta, in the U S Schooner *Enterprise* to obtain from Mr Higgins the Amount of his demands against the Vessels of the U S Squadron, under my Command, respectively and severally —

As you are acquainted with my reasons for this proceeding I feel it unnecessary to say more to you on the subject — You are requested after the three Vessels which I now send for Provisions are loaded to inform yourself what quantity of Stores are remaining in Mr Higgin's's possession —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Naples 25th Decr 1805

SIR I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this place, after a very short but rough passage, and have delivered the Letters I was charged with, from you to Mr Dagen. — The Bills drawn in my favor have been accepted and the amount comes by Capt Smith, which I hope you will receive in time, as respects the Bills drawn on the Government. — I fear Mr Dagen will not be able to dispose of them so favourably as you expected. — I find that, there is no possible sale for them, except it is to American Merch^t Captains, and as there is but four or five of them here, a part of which have already purchased Bills on England. — I fear a small part only of yours will be cashed at this market.

Mr Dagen however appears to make every possible exertion, and I am sure (if the money can be had at this place) he will get it. — He has already written to Leghorn to see if it is possible to dispose of a part of the Bills there. —

If so, and it can be done without a sacrifice to the Government, we shall do it. — I am informed by Cap^t Smith, that Mr Dagen has written to you for permission, for the *Syren* to remain here a few days, until the affairs of this Government are a little more settled, and that he had determined to wait your answer — But on the arrival of the *Argus*, he as well as myself, thought it advisable for the *Syren* to sail immediately with the money collected from Mr Dagen, and for the *Argus* to remain until your answer to Mr Dagens Letter arrives, or at least, until every means in our Power was made use of to dispose of the Bills. — Should you have given permission for the *Syren* to remain here, in your answer to Mr Dagens Letter, and it appears that you have a wish, that a Vessel should be here (as the *Syren* has sailed) I shall think it my duty to remain here, until I hear from you again, unless a part of the Bills are disposed of, in which case I shall make all possible dispatch to join you

As I have been but a short time here (the whole of which) the weather has been such, that I scarcely dare Venture out of my Vessel. — I am not able to inform you so correctly as I could wish, concerning the state of this Market for Bills on America, but from what I can learn, you cannot calculate on, only a small part of the money wanting to be raised, from the Sale of the Bills drawn by you. — Bills on England are now selling from ten to fifteen per Cent loss. — so that we have but little to hope from ours, except it is, the small sum that may be wanted by the Americans. — As Cap^t Smith has been here some time, and is perfectly acquainted with the situation of this City, I beg leave to refer you to him for any information you may want, that I have omitted to give you in this Letter. —

I hope the small deviation I am about to make, from your former Orders, will meet your approbation, And be assured sir, it is done with no other view, than that of meeting your wishes. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

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

ALGIERS, December 25th 1805

DEAR SIR, The original of the enclosed was forwarded, via Leghorn, by the Brig *Friendship*, Cap^t Clemmons, mentioned therein who was detained here by bad weather till the 18th, when he took his departure for Leghorn. — On the 14th Inst^t arrived here the Ship *Raleigh* from Kennebeck, with a Cargo of plank and spars for the Regency, On account of our Annuities. — She had a Passage of 45 days; and brings no news, not even of the arrival of the U. S. Ship *President*. — The Dey & Regency were much dissatisfied that she had not brought Powder or Cables, none of which have been sent since I have been Consul here, but as they are desirous of our good will, I found no difficulty in getting over this dissatisfaction. She brought also 5 Brass Cannon of the 15 long since desired; but there is not the same rage for Cannon now, as in the time of the last Dey. —

The three Frigates, and a Polacre Ship of 22 Guns have been out on Cruize since the 28th Ultimo. — The Admiral, Hameeda Rais, in the Algerine built Frigate, has gone into the Atlantic, and it is supposed he will go on the Coast of Brazil. He is a dashing fellow. He sent in a Portuguese Sloop, loaded with Wax & Tobacco, which he took after he got into the Atlantic. — The American built Frigate came into the Bay about ten days ago, the Captain Complaining that she was in such bad condition, and made so much water, that he could not keep the Sea. He had taken two Prizes — Vizt a Genoa Brig, which was deserted by her Crew, and a Neapolitan, with 14 persons on board, who were landed from the Frigate; but the Prizes have not yet got in — The Dey would not suffer the Frigate to enter the Port but ordered her to keep out for the Cruize of 40. The Captain hesitating, was immediately dismissed and another put in his place, and the Frigate sent to Sea. This Dey is not to be trifled with. so far he has been firm and decided in all his measures; at the same time he is mild and reasonable in his manners and Conversation. — When the Frigates return which will be in about 40 days from the time of their Sailing, the Other Cruizers will probably be sent out, at least such of them as can bear the winter weather; for they are not all in the best condition. The American built Brig will hardly be able to bear another Cruize even in Summer.

A few days ago a Small Vessel arrived from Oran with 600 heads, and a vast number of Ears of the Insurgents, Over whom the Bey of Oran had gained a

great Victory, They take off the Heads of the Slain and the Ears of the Prisoners, which they send as a proof of their Victory. —

For the last fifteen days the weather has been very bad indeed, and is still far from being settled. — When the American Ship arrived with the Annuity, the Weather was so bad that she could not enter the Port for 3 days, and lay in a Situation not very safe. Great exertion were made by the marine for her safety. They sent off 3 Anchors and Cables to her relief, when their own Prize, the Portuguese Sloop, laying in the same situation, did not get one. —

I have not heard a word from Tunis or Triple since I have been here. — The letters brought me from the Government by the Regalia Ship, were dated the 15th of August, before they had heard of our Affairs at Tripoli or Tunis, and of course, say nothing on those Subjects

I have been confined to the house, by my ankle for the last 3 weeks and find that nothing but rest and great care will cure it. — We wish very much for yourself and some other of our Countrymen to be with us to day, as we have a very good Christmas Dinner, and but few to partake of it; as it is Customary for all the Consuls to dine with their Own families on this Day. — We shall have the English Consul, who has no one but himself in family. —

Mr Lear unites with me in Compliments of the season, and best wishes for yourself and those with you.

[Stephen Decatur Col. Bk. B.]

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

N^o 60

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 25th Dec^r 1805

SIR The Tunisian Xebecque and her two Prizes, sent into Malta last Summer by the *Constitution*, for a Violation of the Blockade of Tripoli — have been sold, and the Money deposited in the hands of Mr Higgins, our Agent, for whomsoever the U. States Govern^t may order the same to be paid

Previous to my consenting to these Vessels being sold, as I had no orders from you respecting them, Mr Higgins, as, also the Officers charged with their care, wrote me, that to keep them from sinking in the harbour, they wou'd require infinitely greater repairs than they wou'd sell for, after they had receiv'd them

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

To Surgeon Edward Cutbush, U. S. Navy, U. S. Hospital, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 25th Dec^r 1805

SIR A Report being made to me by Lieut Izard Commanding Gun Boat N^o 2 that A Seaman belonging to said Boat was this Morning found dead on board. I have in consequence to desire that you Summon an Inquest of Surgeons, of the Squadron, on the body of said dead Seaman, In order to ascertain if his Death has been occasioned by Violent usage of the Boatswain of the boat to which he belong'd as has been reported to me; and report to me your opinion thereon

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

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

N^o 62

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 29th Dec^r 1805.

SIR In Answer to your letter of the 1st July Uto. Permit me to inform you that the two fishing Smacks, have been deliver'd to Sir Alexander Ball, agreeable to your Orders and in the manner prescribed by you; — This mark of respect he receiv'd with much *Apparent* Pleasure, and wrote me in Answer, a Very handsome letter, wherein he says —

"Whilst I express the deep sense I entertain of the honor conferr'd on me, by the Honb^{le} Secretary of the Navy, communicated through you, permit me Sir, to thank you, individually, for the Very handsome terms in which you express Yourself towards me" —

"I can only add, that to have an opportunity of shewing any attention to the Citizens of the U. States (especially so respectable a Body as the Officers of the Navy) Affords me the highest satisfaction, as in so doing I gratify my own feelings, whilst I fulfil the wishes of my Govern^t" —

I have not received as yet, the Bill of Cost of the Smack *Ranger* — Mr Prince who brought the *Traveler* out, appears to be a Gentlemanly Young Man — and I think will make a Good Officer — His Conduct has given me satisfaction
[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy

U. S. SCHOOR *Enterprize*
Decr 30th 1805

SIR I arived here yesterday after a disagreeable passage.

Gun Boats N^o 9 and 10 have just arived and are taking in provisions, I shall fill them as full as possible and will endeavour to get them off this evening.

I shall not be able to take any thing in before the day after tomorrow owing to tomorrows being a holiday. I calculate on leaving this the same evening.

Mr Pulis will come over with me A ship has arived here from Boston she brings no intelligence that I can learn, she is quarantined but will endeavour to furnish us with papers against our departure.

I am informed that she is loaded with a cargo that will suit the Squadron and has some idea of coming to Syracuse.

I shall call along side and learn more on that subject.

P. S. The ship has just obtained Pratique, and will come to Syracuse I have collected some papers which I send you by the G Boats — I expect to get more, he has brought no letters for the Squadron —

If I can judge from the countenance of Mr Higgins, he is much alarmed — A Bill drawn in favour of Mr Dyson by Capt Decatur on Mr Kenzie and Glennie sent on with a letter of advice has been protested owing as they say to having received no advice — This clears the *pending cloud* D P

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, former U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 30th 1805

DEAR SIR, Though the weather and accommodations are good I find travelling very difficult — I am arrested here and put under keepers for trial next thursday — Arrangements are making, I am informed, at Elisabethstown, N York N Haven, Hartford and Springfield to stop me on the road — so that it is highly probable you and I may be fellow passengers before I arrive at Brimfield — It would delight me to pass in your company into my own rustic village — But should I be disappointed in this, shall nevertheless rely on the promise you half gave me of taking us in your passage northward — Besides the gratification I shall have in waiting on you in my own homely cottage I may profit of your advice whether it would be most suitable for me to go to tending mill (I have a village mill) or to preaching the Gospel

I shall leave this friday morning — We have no news — And, of course, I have nothing to add but the assurance of

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805-Jan. 1806.]

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

N^o 64

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 31st Decr 1805

SIR Quadruplicate of your letter of the 5th of Aug^t 1805 Authorizing the repairs of Vessels, not otherwise in a condition to return in safety to the U. States, as also the sending of Gun Boats under the Command of one of the Brigs or Schooners to N. Orleans being the first on it's subject, I did not receive until the 28th Ult^o however nothing has been lost by my not receiving it before as the season was too far advanced, for them to return when they left Tunis, at the commencement of Sept^r without considerable risk — As matters have conduced, conceiving it to be your wish, I shall detain the Gun Boats, as also the other Vessels until the return of the Tunisian Ambassador, without in the interim I shou'd receive instructions from you to the Contrary — After our Affairs are permanently settled with Tunis, I conceive one Frigate, two Brigs and a Schooner,

will be adequate to secure the necessary respect to our Commerce so far as relates to the Barbary States. —

The *Argus*, *Siren*, *Enterprise* & *Vixen*, if necessary, are in repairs sufficient to remain two Years longer in the Mediterranean, but the *Essex* and this Ship, will require to be reliev'd — The *Essex* will require from the representations made of her to me a thorough repair —

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

To Lieutenant Theodore Hunt, U. S. Navy commanding U. S. Bomb Ketch *Spitfire*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 31st Dec 1805

SIR You are desired to inform the Officers Commanding the Bombs, and Gun Boats, that they are not, at the Expençe of Government, to Paint the outside of their Vessels, oftener than Once in Three Months, the insides (above the Deck) oftener than Once in Six Months, and their Cabins, or wherever Paint is required, below the Decks, Oftener than Once in Twelve Months —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

[1805]

Statements of Expenditures of U. S. Navy

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 18, 1806.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I now communicate to the House of Representatives the information desired by their resolutions of January 24, relative to the fortifications erected at the several ports and harbors of the United States, and their territories, and to the navy and navy yards of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON.

FEBRUARY 18, 1806

A statement exhibiting the amount of Money which has been drawn from the Treasury of the United States, and disbursed on account of the Navy, in each year, since the establishment of the Navy Department, viz.

In the year 1798, -----	\$570, 314 24
1799, -----	2, 848, 187 26
1800, -----	3, 385, 340 48
1801, -----	2, 117, 420 74
1802, -----	946, 213 24
1803, -----	1, 107, 925 32½
1804, -----	1, 246, 502 74¾
1805, -----	1, 409, 949 67

THOMAS TURNER, Accountant.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Accountant's Office, February 6th, 1806.

A statement exhibiting the cost of each armed ship or other vessel built or purchased on account of the United States, for the Navy, viz.

Frigate	<i>United States</i> -----	\$299, 336 56
	<i>Constitution</i> -----	302, 718 84
	<i>Constellation</i> -----	314, 212 15
	<i>Congress</i> -----	197, 246 81
	<i>President</i> -----	220, 910 08
	<i>Chesapeake</i> -----	220, 677 80
	<i>Philadelphia</i> -----	179, 349 00
	<i>New York</i> -----	159, 639 60
	<i>Essex</i> -----	139, 362 50
	<i>John Adams</i> -----	113, 505 72
	<i>Adams</i> -----	76, 622 27
	<i>George Washington</i> -----	69, 024 92

Frigate	<i>Boston</i>	\$119,570 04
	<i>General Greene</i>	105,492 32
	<i>Insurgent</i>	96,640 29
Ship	<i>Ganges</i>	80,665 21
	<i>Portsmouth</i>	59,561 52
	<i>Merrimack</i>	46,170 20
	<i>Connecticut</i>	57,260 65
	<i>Baltimore</i>	56,277 67
	<i>Delaware</i>	59,563 01
	<i>Maryland</i>	70,249 83
	<i>Patapsco</i>	73,104 40
	<i>Herald</i>	47,780 77
	<i>Trumbull</i>	58,494 91
	<i>Warren</i>	34,702 01
	<i>Montezuma</i>	55,732 13
Brig	<i>Norfolk</i>	18,720 55
	<i>Richmond</i>	27,896 87
	<i>Augusta</i>	16,294 29
	<i>Pickering</i>	32,126 06
	<i>Syren</i>	32,521 77
	<i>Argus</i>	37,428 29
	<i>Hornet</i> , the accounts for the building this vessel have not been exhibited; the advances on account amount to..	52,603 00
Schooner	<i>Enterprise</i>	16,240 52
	<i>Experiment</i>	16,689 15
	<i>Vixen</i>	20,872 73
	<i>Nautilus</i>	18,763 51
Galley	<i>South Carolina</i>	5,146 54
	<i>Charleston</i>	5,190 04
	<i>Beaufort</i>	5,030 53
	<i>St. Mary's</i>	5,575 11
	<i>Savannah</i>	6,228 69
	<i>Protector</i>	4,443 59
	<i>Mars</i>	4,387 45
	<i>Governor Davie</i>	3,125 09
	<i>Governor Williams</i>	3,213 41
	Gun Boat No. 1, built at Washington..	10,210 65
	No. 2, Hampton.....	11,399 95
	3, Philadelphia.....	11,757 48
	4, Washington.....	11,989 50
	5, Baltimore.....	12,293 87
	6, New York.....	13,790 00
	7, New York.....	12,729 50
	8, Boston.....	13,090 97
	9, Charleston, S. C.....	12,792 64
	10, Washington.....	12,072 46
Bomb Ketch	<i>Spitfire</i>	17,307 83
	<i>Vengeance</i>	18,443 24

NOTE.—The frigates *United States Constitution*, and *Constellation* were built before the establishment of the Navy Department, and their costs ascertained from data obtained from the Treasury and War Departments.

THOMAS TURNER, Accountant

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Accountant's Office, February 6th, 1806.

A statement exhibiting the amount of money expended in the purchase and improvement of each Navy Yard belonging to the United States, viz.

Navy Yard at Washington.....	\$180,920 15
Boston.....	80,521 94
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	33,249 07
New York.....	89,555 50
Philadelphia.....	41,180 84
Norfolk.....	52,748 78

THOMAS TURNER, Accountant.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Accountant's Office, February 6th 1806.

[Am. State Papers, Nav. Aff., 149, No. 52.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1st Jan^y 1806

SIR In answer to Duplicate of your letter of the 25th of June 1805 by the Store Brig *Washington* permit me to say, that the Marine cloathing, in lieu of that ship'd in the *Huntress*, has been procured by Cap. Gale, of Marines, agreeable to your Orders, — But that Gun Boat No 7 has not yet arrived in the Mediterranean — at least I have not yet heard of her — therefore presume that subsequent to the 25th of June you had given orders for her not to proceed —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1st Jan^y 1806

SIR The contents of your letter of the 25th of July, directing that five Per Cent be allow'd, on the amt of all purchases made by the Navy Agent at [t] Syracuse for the Use of the Squadron, I have made him acquainted of

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May, 1805–July 1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain C. M. Schomberg, R. N.

HIS MAJESTYS SHIP *Madras*
Malta 1st January 1806

SIR, The Seaman you claim as a Deserter from the United States Schooner under your command having been entered onboard His Majestys Ship *Madras* under my command from the *Ant* Merchant Vessel where he appears to have shipped himself at Venice, as a British subject & Seaman, I can by no means take upon myself to restore him to you as a Deserter from the American Service, nor can I consider it necessary to enquire in what situation the man might have been prior to his being found on board the *Ant*, you are I trust Sir aware of the difference that exists between a British Seaman deserting from your service, and one deserting directly from it, into ours in that case he would have been immediately restored, altho' perhaps afterwards he would have been claimed as a British subject —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

To Captain C. M. Schomberg, R. N., commanding H. B. M. S. *Madras*, from Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy

To which I returned the following reply

U. S. SHIP *Enterprize*
Malta 3^d Jan^y 1806

SIR, Retaliation seems justified by the laws of Nature and of Nations, therefore an act admitted on principles of equity should excite no surprize.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

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

U, S, SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 3 Jan^y 1806 —

SIR, As nothing material, relative to our affairs, had occurred between the time of my communications by the Frigate *Congress*, and my last letter from Leghorn of the 1st of the preceding Month, farther than what you were informed of — I feel it unnecessary to add more, than merely to make you acquainted with subsequent Transactions

I sail'd from Leghorn on the 9th November and arrived in Algiers Bay on the 17th but a Gale coming on suddenly after my entering the Bay, I was obliged to put to Sea and was not able to Anchor until the 19th at which time Coll Lear landed and was received by the *New Dey* in the most respectful and friendly manner: As Coll^o Lear was absent at the time of the death (assassination) of the preceding Dey, his first object, of course, was to know the determination of

his successor, concerning the Treaty; and on this subject he met with no difficulty, as the Dey without hesitation acknowledged and confirm'd it, I understood from Coll^e Lear, with so much apparent good humour, and in so friendly a manner that I am induced to believe, he feels it his interest, rather to secure to himself by friendly conduct, the benefits which he, at present, derives from the Treaty; than by a different behaviour, not only lose this important acquisition, but hazard to exposure the real weakness of the boasted strength of his Regency — The present Dey was private Secretary to the preceding one, and 'tis said is a Man of much superior understanding,

Algiers is very well defended by its fortifications except in the very place that requires it most, and this particular point, has, owing to some circumstances, been so far neglected, as to render all their Batteries of little consequence, was they at war with an Active Entrepid Enemy possessing only a small Force *well chosen* —

The parts of Algiers bordering on Morocco & Tunis, altho they had Revolted, did not attach themselves to Tunis and Morocco as was stated, and as I wrote you from Leghorn; neither has the internal strength of the City *itself* been affected by their domestic contentions, more than is common in the destruction of one Dey, and another usurping his place. —

The day after landing Coll^e Lear, finding that our affairs wore as favorable an Aspect, at least, as they had ever done; and indeed even as well, as our Treaty in its nature, would admit; I took my departure and on the 28th ult^y join'd the Squadron again at this place — On my passage from Algiers, I intended calling at Tunis, but by the time I reached it's Long^t was prevented by a Gale, blowing directly into the Bay; however I since find, that my not calling was of little or no consequence; as the *Argus* (Cap. Hull) who I had, previous to my Departure from Syracuse, order'd thence to communicate with our Charge des Affairs during my absence, who had only left the Bay about two weeks previous to my passing it, being inform'd by M^r Dodge, that he had not experience'd any difference between then, and the time of the Squadron's leaving there, that the Bey appear'd friendly toward the U. States, and that He as their charge des affairs was treated with proper respect. —

Tripoli I hear from often, and the Bashaw professes that kind of warm friendship, which dear bought experience has taught him to be his interest. —

The *Vengeance* Bomb, commanded by L^t Lewis arrived at Malta on the 25th of August, but the *Spitfire* L^t McNeill, altho she is the fastest Sailor of the two, not until the 12th of September and this, I am sorry to say, I have strong grounds for supposing was in a Great measure occasion'd by the Intemperance of her Commander, who by his own request, I have given permission to return to the U. States M^r McNeill, it appears was, on his passage from the U. States, at times Intoxicated for several days together, it also has been reported to me, that he lost some time in getting to the Squadron, by keeping company with a Merchant Vessel he met with, and having her master on board to dine with him — This latter circumstance alone, considering the Orders he was under, at the time, is proof positive, that he is not (to give it no harsher name) calculated for the Service. —

To Lieut Theodore Hunt, late of the Frigate *Philadelphia*, I have given command of the *Spitfire*, and to Lieut Benjamin Smith late of the same Ship, the command of the *Vengeance*. — L^t Lewis, whose conduct during his command of the *Vengeance* was such as to merit my entire approbation, I have placed on board of the Brig *Argus*, as one of her Lieut^s; on no other account than the Juniority of his Rank. — Indeed I shou'd consider myself wanting in Justice was I not to recommend him to your Notice, as a very promising Officer.

Since my arrival here the *Constitution* has been put in the most complete order, from her keelson to her Trucks, — all her ballast washed and stow'd over again, and all her water casks, repair'd, The ground Tier of which were in a miserable state indeed; the Average of new Staves put in them were 11 to a cask — Having the entire use of the Arsenal here, the expence of her Repairs are very inconsiderable, in proportion to their magnitude; as they were executed principally by her own crew; However altho' she is in most respects complete, she nevertheless will soon require new lower masts and Standing Rigging — The Vessels of the Squadron in General, are in the handsomest order and fit for any service.

The Gun Boats, most certainly, are superior to any thing of the kind that has ever yet been built; But the Bombs *Vengeance* and *Spitfire* are very indifferent, not owing to the Vessels *themselves*, but the constructions on which their Mortars are fixed. —

Gun boat N^o 3, which I understand was built by Hutton, in Philadelphia, I think preferable to the rest, for altho she is much the smallest, she is capable of

carrying 32 pounders and of performing the same service of the larger boats; she draws less water and sails equally well, N^o 3, built in Boston is a fine Boat and sails Very fast; her and N^o 6 built at New York; I think possesses more good properties than the rest, N^o 3 excepted, N^o 2 is vastly inferior to all. — The boats are commanded by the same Officers that brought them from America, who a.e. in General, very promising and deserving Young Men — The Store Vessels, Brig *Washington* and Schooner *Molly*, arrived and commenced delivering their stores here on the 22nd Sept^r. The Squadron had been for some time destitute of cheese, Butter, molasses, & rice, when they arrived of course, such of these Articles as they brought, were soon consumed; of Beef we have at present about 800 Barrels and Pork about 400 Bbls, bread about 40 Tons, cordage is much wanting and two Bower Anchors for this ship of 6,300 weight. The cast Anchors I find will not answer, indeed I consider a ship is never safe that uses them, The *Constitution* has broken three since I have commanded her

I have kept one of the Small Vessels at Naples, since the first of the preceding October, for the convenience of our Trade, and at present it has become more necessary, owing to the Additional Anarchy existing there at this moment —

Between the conduct of the combin'd Armies & that of France, there is no saying at present, what will become of Naples. The *Nautilus* will sail in a few days for Tripoli and Tunis to communicate with our Consuls —

A very considerable quantity of the Beef which has been sent from the U. States, within these last twelve Months, has been condemn'd, being unfit to eat; owing to it's being badly cured: — It was originally good — The Russia Canvass that has been supplied from the U States, has also been very indifferent. The Squadron I shall hold in Readiness to commence the execution of Your Orders at a moments warning

I have not heard from Capt^r Campbell since I wrote you from Leghorn; therefore suppose that his silence is owing to nothing, worth communicating, having Transpired, since the last and only letter that I have receiv'd from him; and which contained nothing of sufficient consequence to trouble you with a communication —

Capt^r Hull has been four years in the Mediterranean, and has requested of me to solicit your permission for his return to America, on the reduction of the Mediterranean Squadron; Shou'd there be any Vacancies to cause promotion permit me to remind you of his claims —

P. S. I have received no letters from you, of a later date than the 16th August last — JR

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master John Earle, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Franklin*
off Alexandria [Va.] 3^d Jan^r 1806

SIR The U. S. Brig *Franklin* under my Command, is now lying safe moored before Alexandria with every thing in readiness to proceed — I have received Lieut^r Baldwin with fifteen Marines — Mr Kennedy whom you was pleased to appoint second Officer has not yet^r Joined; but, Mr Ballard and Mr Budds, attention has fully compensated for his Absence.

Waiting for your future orders I remain, Sir,

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S FRIGATE *Constitution*
Syracuse 3^d Jan^r 1806

SIR The U S Brig *Siren* has this moment arrived here, from Naples, with part of the money intended to take up the Bills, provided they should be protested for non payment, which has caused you, so much uneasiness — The *Argus* Capt^r Hull, will be here with the residue, I expect in a week or ten days, at farthest — You will be pleased to draw on me, on account of my Bills on Mess^{rs} M^rKenzie & Glennie, if ultimately dishonord the instant you have occasion —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 4th January 1806

SIR I have received your esteemed favors of the 7th and 25th Ultimo, the former four days ago, the latter yesterday by the Brig *Siren*, together with the 10,000\$ which you forwarded by said Vessel —

I regret that you should find so much difficulty in selling the Bills, which I have drawn on the U S Government, as I feel much afraid, that I shall really require the Sum of their Amount, even should I be obliged to make a greater sacrifice, than what I have already stipulated, and which in itself offers greater loss on U S Government bills, than I have ever Known before. —

The *Enterprize* Lieut^t Commandant Porter, will sail the day after to morrow for Naples, for the purpose of rendering such protection to our Trade, and assistance to you, as the Change, and Nature of affairs, will make necessary —

Mr Dyson is at Malta at present, so soon as he returns, I shall make the enquiries respecting the Anchors, you mention, and inform you accordingly —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Jacob Otto, of the Merchant Ship *Hibernia*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 4th January 1806

SIR I have this Instant received your letter of the 30th Ultimo, and note its Contents. —

I intend sending a Vessel to Gibraltar about the 15th Instant, should the *Hibernia* be ready to sail, this Vessel, altho' charged with Dispatches, will Convoy her as far as Gibraltar; should you have serious reasons to believe that Convoy is necessary, I will afford you such as far as that Port — If your Vessel should not be ready to take advantage of this opportunity, by some other —

Mr JACOB OTTO
Care of J BROADBENT Esq^r
Messina

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 5th Jan^y 1806 —

SIR Your letter of the 25th Ulto by the *Siren*, I rec^d Yesterday, with the \$10,000 accompanying it I am happy to inform you that the circumstance which caused your Mission to Naples no longer exists, as I have this very moment rec^d information that the Second, of my bills on Messrs Glennie & M^rKenzie of London, amounting to £25,000 have been paid This has relieved me from considerable embarrassment The *Enterprize* is now on her passage hence from Malta So soon as she arrives I shall dispatch her to Naples, at which place you are desired to remain, to afford protection to our Trade until her arrival

If the Govern^t Bills which you took to Naples are not sold before this reaches you, will be pleased not to make any sacrifice of them, but return with the cash for such part, if any, as may have been sold after the *Enterprize* arrives

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S FRIGATE *Constitution*
Syracuse 5th Jan^y 1806 —

SIR Since writing you yesterday by Post, I am happy to acquaint you, that the cause which authoriz'd my drawing bills on Govern^t in your favor for \$90,000 no longer exists, I therefore have to request, that in case you have not disposed of said bills, that you will be pleas'd not to do it, and return them by the Brig *Argus*, unless they can be Negotiated without sacrifice

The Schooner *Enterprize* will be with you in two or three days after this reaches you the *Argus* will remain at Naples until the Arrival of the *Enterprize*

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6th Jan^y 1806

SIR, Your letters of the 20th 23rd & 31st of last month, I have received, and have, as dispassionately considered their contents, as I promptly and Zealously adopted and put in execution, the necessary Measures to have saved you the Necessity of writing them

You will oblige me at present, by not requiring of me further comment

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 2, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse [6 Jan^y] 1806 —

SIR You are desired to proceed with Gun Boat No^o 2. to Malta and Transport to this place as much of the Public Bread and Pork, from the Store of Mr Higgins, as you can conveniently Stow

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To the Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in the Mediterranean from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS, January 6th 1806.

SIR, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of my letter of the 5th of December; and to add, that this day my Drogerman informed me that the Dey requested I would be so good as to forward a Copy of my letter by any opp^y which would be likely to reach you. — And to say, that he was very anxious to receive an answer to his letter which had been transmitted to you by H. B. M. Frigate *Amphion*, Capt^t Hoste, as it was his sincere wish to remain on the best terms with his old Friends the English Nation; and that he had as a friend, asked for a Frigate to Carry his Regalia to Constantinople, which H. B. M. Consul promised should come; but when she came, some objections were made to her going. The Dey says he asked this as a favor, and if it had been declined, he should not have made any difficulty on that account, as he could not demand a Vessel for that purpose, unless perfectly agreeable to you. — He expresses his strong desire to be in friendship, and says that if a Frigate should be sent for him to dispatch to Constantinople it would make a due impression on his mind.

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806–1807.]

To Joseph Pulis, U. S. Consul, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6 Jan^y 1806

SIR, Your Esteem'd favor of the 2nd Inst I have this Moment received, and for the friendly manner in which you express yourself towards my Country and myself, be pleased to accept my most sincere thanks

The cause of my wishing to see you is so far remoov'd, as to enable me to dispense with that pleasure, until the arrival of the *Constitution* at Malta, which will not be longer than ten or twelve days

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul, Leghorn, Italy

LEGHORN 6th January 1806

SIR I have just received a letter from Colonel Lear, & as the courier is the moment of departure I have only time to acquaint you that the Brig *Friendship*

Captain Clemmons was sent into Algiers by a Frigate of that Regency, as being unprovided with the new Mediterranean Pass agreeably to the arrangement entered into with the United States. — Colonel Lear adds that every civility was shewn to the Captain & Crew, and the vessel was suffered to depart with a special passport for her future protection granted by the New Dey — The enclos'd I received Yesterday under cover —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 6th January 1806

SIR In consequence of a letter, I have lately received from Mr Degen our Agent at Naples, you are desired to proceed to that place, with the U S Schooner *Enterprize*, under your Command, for the Purpose of affording such protection to our Commerce, as the confused State of Politics in that Country may make necessary, and in affording this protection you will be particularly careful to advice with Mr Degen our Agent, as also, not to commit the Neutrality of the U States in the smallest degree —

The confidence I feel in your discretion, and judgment in committing this important Charge to your trust, serves in a great measure, to disembarass me, of these unpleasant feelings, which naturally accompanies the suspense, particular to matters, where it is not possible to prescribe any positive line of Conduct, for your guidance, owing to not being able to foresee the result, of the present confused situation of that Kingdom —

You will Keep your Vessel in readiness to depart, at a moments Warning, and write to me by every opportunity, and should the Complexion of affairs, so Change, as for Mr Degen to conceive, that the services of the *Enterprize* can be dispensed with, you are desired to join the Squadron again at this Port, as soon as possible —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of State from John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN THE WEST
Jan^y 6th 1806

SIR, I enclose for your information a list of the cruisers belonging to this Regency

When I was left here by Col^o Lear charged with the affairs of the United States, I had neither expectation or wish that the appointment would be confirmed. In my several communications to you I have avoided expressing such a desire; because situations and emergencies might occur which from the nature of my education and pursuits it could not be expected I should be qualified to meet; as well as private reasons, which would render my residence here peculiarly comfortless. I look forward with anxious expectation to the arrival of the Gentleman whom the President of the United States shall honor with this appointment.

[Enclosure]

List of Cruisers belonging to the Regency of Tripoli in Barbary.

1	Corvette (copper-bottomed) carrying	28	Guns.
1	D ^o	10	
1	Zebeque	14	
1	D ^o	14	
1	D ^o	8	
1	D ^o	6	
1	D ^o	6	
1	Kirlangis	8	
1	d ^o	6	
1	d ^o	4	
1	Martingana	4	
1	D ^o	4	

112

Besides gun boats which cruise in the summer, and carry one or two guns or two or four swivels.

JOHN RIDGELY

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY Jan^y 4th 1806

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Degen, Purviance & Co.,
U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn, Italy

LEGHORN 6 Jan^y 1806

SIR We have just received the letter with which you have honored us in date of the 18 Dec^r — to which the quick departure of the post obliges us to answer rather briefly. — We are inclined to think your bills on Mackenzie & Glennie will not ultimately meet the fate you seem to apprehend, as the sett we took from one of our neighbours of which we mentioned having received protest for non acceptance has not come back — We therefore presume it was paid at maturity, & doubt not but those you drew in favor of Mr Higgins will be equally paid. —

In answer to your question respecting the funds we have of the Navy Department we have to inform you that we shall have about \$25,000 in hand after discharging the drafts now running on us, which sum remains at your disposal. — We shall do every thing in our power to facilitate the negotiation of your drafts on the U. S. respecting which we are now in correspondence with our relative Mr Frederic Degen at Naples. —

We have to inclose you a letter just received from Col. Lear at Algiers, & begging you will at all times command our services, we are with the compts of your friends in this quarter very sincerely & respectfully

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, Naples, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 7th Jan^y 1806

SIR, In addition to writing you by His Britanic Majestys Schooner *Reynard*, permit me to inform you that I have sent the *Enterprize* to remain at Naples for the protection of our Trade. On the arrival of the *Enterprize*, you are desired to return to this Port, bringing with you the amount of such Bills as may have been negotiated. —

My Bills on London as mentioned to you in my Letter of the *Reynard* have finally been paid. —

In case any circumstance should have occurred, respecting the Bills which you may have had sold to make the protraction of your departure necessary, you are requested not to hurry yourself to the prejudice of the service you are on. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 7 Jan^y 1806 —

SIR In addition to my letters of the 4th & 5th Inst I have the honor to acquaint you, that I now have sent the U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, Lt Command^t Porter, whom you will find an officer of merit to remain at Naples, for the purpose of affording the Necessary protection to our Trade.

The circumstances which authorized my drawing the bills on Govern^t for the \$90,000 sent by Cap^{tn} Hull, no longer exists, I therefore have to request, that you will be pleased, in case you have not Negotiated them, not to do so under par. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk, B, May 1805-July 1806.]

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

NAVY DEP^t 7 Jan^y 1806.

SIR I have received your letter of the 4th
Have the medal executed — and have 200 struck in copper.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

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

NAVY DEP^t 7 Jan^y 1806

Receive the Bearer Silvador [Salvadore] Catalano into the public service at the Navy Yard under your Command, and assign him such duties as he may be

capable of discharging. He is to be paid for his services at the rate of \$30 pr month & 2 rations per day. —

P. S. Send Mids^e More to my office to morrow morning at 10 oclock.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS, *January 8th 1806*

MY DEAR SIR I take the liberty of giving this letter, for Your Excellency, to Sidi Mahomet Bentalib, a respectable Moorish Merchant of this place, who goes to Malta, in the American Ship *Raleigh* (which has been chartered to get a Cargo of wheat) for the purpose of purchasing said Cargo, and have assured him that he will receive all proper civilities from your Excellency, and all means of expediting his business which lays within your pleasure to give. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806-1807.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *January 8th 1806.*

MY DEAR SIR This will be handed to you by Mr John Wingate, an American Gentleman, Supercargo and part owner of the American Ship *Raleigh*, which brought a Cargo to this place, and has been chartered to go from hence to Malta for Wheat. Mr Wingate wishes to have the honor of being known to your Excellency, and I can venture to recommend him as a Young Gentleman of respectability. — A respectable Moorish Merchant, of the name of Bentalib, goes in this Vessel with money to purchase wheat in Malta, and I have told him I would take the liberty of mentioning his name to your Excellency.

I take the liberty of enclosing a Copy of a letter which I had the honor of writing to you on the 26th of December. Since the date of that letter nothing new has occurred on the Subject of it excepting an increase of differences between the Dey & Mr Carthwright. How these will terminate you can probably say better than I can. The Dey uniformly declares that he is very far from having a wish to break with the English, but the reverse, that he would do every thing in his power to preserve peace with his Ancient Friends. —

I am happy to inform you that Mr Lear continues to enjoy good health and desires that her best respects and regards may be made acceptable to Lady Ball and yourself to which I beg leave to add mine

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires Tripoli

Duplicate (copy)

TRIPOLI IN THE WEST

Jan^y 8th 1806

SIR, It has been a long time since I had the pleasure of hearing from you or seeing any of the Squadron — The Weather has been very tempestious for a Month past, which rendered the Coast hazardous.

I enclose for your information a list [See 6 January 1806] of the Cruizers belonging to this Regency — All things here stand as You left them. If you have any late news from America, I shall be much indebted for it —

[NDA. Captain's LB. Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 8th Jan^y 1806 —

SIR, In order that the *President* might not be detain'd, longer than was absolutely necessary, I permitted Capt^e James Barron, to proceed on his passage to the U. States, on condition of his leaving the acc^y of her crew (which was exchanged for this Ship's in consequence of the term of the latter having expired) at Gibraltar, and with positive Orders Not to leave there without doing so — I am as equally astonish'd at Cap^t Barrons not having complied with this order, as I am (for his sake) sorry to be obliged to request, that you will be pleased to Order that the same shall be Transmitted to me —

Capt^r Barron ought to have been so sensible of the inconvenience attending my not being possessed of these acc^ts as to have saved me the necessity of troubling you —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 9th Jan^r 1806

SIR Your letter of the 13th Nov^r last enclosing a copy of a Certificate from Mr Charles Benson, on the subject on the conduct of Henry Worthington, I have this moment receiv'd, and note their Contents; I have rec^d Papers, altho no letters, from America subsequent to the dates of your last, and I conceive there is at present more than ever, appearances of a Rupture between the U. States & Spain, Mr Bodewin went to Madrid to supercede Mr Pinckney but was not rec^d as Minister, after which Mr Irvin our late Consul for London, was appointed, Charge des Affairs, by Mr Munroe The latter Gentleman not being able to effect any thing advatageous to the business which produced his Embassy

After the sailing of the *Siren* shou'd you receive any Dispatches for me from Gov^t I request you will dispatch the *Vixen* with them to me without delay, as I have reason to believe they may require my early attention. —

Capt^r Smith will be able to give you all the news of this Quarter

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Mrs. Izard from Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy

MALTA 9th January 1806. —

MY DEAR MOTHER, Since we left Tunis which was in September I have not had an opportunity of forwarding a letter to any part of the U. S. & even now I write by the way of New Orleans. To be able to judge of our feelings one ought to have been a companion of ours for these three last months in Syracuse. I think nothing but an absolute prison can be worse than the being confined to that most disagreeable of *Christian* towns. It is very hard to conceive the wretchedness of this once beautiful & powerfull city. You will hardly credit me when I assure you that to my knowledge more than twenty men women & children have perished in the streets for the want of bread. I have once or twice been relieved from being a constant witness to all their misery by being sent to this place for provisions. I was once sent to Catania which you know is at the foot of Mount Etna. I was there too short a time to pay a visit to any thing but the museum & the famous Convent of St^t Nicolas which contains among many other curiosities a most astonishing Organ. Amber is found here in great abundance. The streets are beautiful. The nobility very showy very polite & very poor. The lower class of people more decent & not quite so wretched as those of the more Southern parts of Sicily. As you proceed Northwardly in Sicily, you may judge of the state of things in general by the looks of the first peasant you see Altho' they tell you of the famous Militia that is stationed every two or three miles round the southern coast of Sicily still they cannot prevent the Tripolitans & Tunisians from making a landing now & then & taking off a family into slavery. In the beginning of December there appeared off the harbor of Syracuse a vessel of war belonging to some of the barbary powers. She was not within six miles I am convinced of the shore but so frightened were the good folks of Syracuse that they determined to let them know that there were guns mounted in Syracuse & for that purpose, they began to pop away at them & when some of us enquired the reason of such proceeding they observed that the vessel would be frightened at the noise & would sheer off. That very night their boats landed about ten miles from Syracuse & attacked a poor fisherman in his hovel. They took from him his wife & children & he by great good luck escaped & brought the news to Syracuse. The man found his way to the Governor demanded of him his wife & children calling upon him as the father of his people to take means to restore them. The good Governor with a great deal of patience heard him out & then observed that the man was "patso" & ordered him to prison, by way of preventing his complaints in future.

Strange are changes in Italy. At one moment we hear of Bonaparte's being defeated, the next moment an express arrives with information of the entire defeat of the combined armies. We have great reason to believe now that an

Armistice has been signed by the Emperor of Germany in which he has promised the Emperor of France that no army inimical to France shall be allowed to enter his dominions. The Russians have been famously beaten, that however does not induce the Russian Emperor to knuckle to the Great Little man. He observes that he does not mind the loss of one battle & that he will try the result of several previous to his determination of forming any armistice. The King of Prussia has been very delatory; the last news however from him state that he had declared on the 4th Dec^r last in favor of the coalition. An army of 400 000 men were immediately got together from his provinces & it is supposed that he may check for a while the ardor of the french troops, than which nothing is more astonishing. A large army of Russians & English are now about Naples. They appear to think that Rome will shortly be invested, but by whom I *guess* they cant determine.

Since my leaving America I have not been blessed with one word from a human being in it. Vessels now and then arrive from Boston & I feel rather annoyed at seeing others more fortunate than myself.

What is the intention of our Commodore with respect to our movements I cannot divine. How often do I think of this return with which we are promised — The good people at home do not appear to like our treaty with the folks of Tripoli. I think from appearances a Spanish war cannot be avoided — How famously did Lord Nelson handle them off Trafalgar!

Last night I was at a Garrison Ball. To day I have the honor to dine with his Excell^{ty} Admiral Sir Alex^r Ball & & & & who is very polite to all americans in these parts. In three of four days more I shall return to Syracuse with a few barrels of provisions for which I came over & shall perhaps for another two or three months continue the same dull uninteresting lethargic routine of *duty*

Should my E. be with you my dear Mother tell her that a letter is on the stocks ready to be launched by the first direct opportunity. Give my love to all. I will not repeat again my anxiety to be with you. I shall endeavour to be the first Boat to arrive among you if we ever should be permitted to run across the Atlantic which in my humble [opinion is] as feasible as if we were all frigates. — Adieu my Mother.

[NA. NDA. Area 4, 1806-1810.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 10th January 1806

DEAR SIR I have been prevented sending the *Siren* down to Gibraltar so soon as I had contemplated, when I last saw you, owing to her not arriving here, so soon as I expected she would; in Consequence I should have sent the *Argus* had I not been obliged to send her to Naples, to procure, Cash to secure Mr Higgins, our Agent at Malta, from disagreeable Consequences, In case my Bills drawn in his favor on Mess^{rs} M^rKenzie & Glennie of London amounting to £25,000 should be protested for non payment, Mr Higgins having received advice of £5,000 being protested for non acceptance, because (as the House on which they were drawn say) they had received no advice of the same, however I am happy to learn, a few days since, that on their second presentment for payment they were honored — This disembarrasses me very much, as I have found more difficulty in selling, U S Government Bills at Naples, than I expected, every thing in that place at present being in the utmost Confusion — Mr Higgins's conduct in this business has been extremely reprehensible the particulars of which you shall learn hereafter —

To Cap^t Smith I have given orders to convey your dispatches to Gibraltar, and to call in his way back, to this port, and hand you such as he may find at Gibraltar —

I have no news worth communicating, further than what Cap^t Smith will be able to make you acquainted with —

The *Nautilus* will leave this in a few days for Tunis, and Gun Boat N^o 8 for Tripoli, by which I shall propose to Mr Neessen, his permitting me to send one of the small vessels to carry him, to any port in the Mediterranean, in Case of his leaving Tripoli. —

On my arrival here, finding every thing, relating to the Squadron, under as favorable Circumstances as Could be expected, and indeed, with very few exceptions, as propitious as I could wish, afforded me, soon after my arrival, an opportunity of visiting Malta in the *Enterprise*, where yourself and M^r Lear, were

particularly and affectionately enquired after by all your friends, and particularly Sir Alexander and Lady Ball, Doctor & M^r Sewell, all of whom appeared rejoiced to hear of M^r Lears recovery — Their enquiries were mixed with a Kind of solicitude that convinced me perfectly of their unfeigned attachment — Sir Alex^r B — spoke much of you, and of the sincere pleasure he would experience in seeing you soon again at Malta

Accept my best wishes for the Happiness of yourself and your truly amiable M^r Lear,

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 10th January 1806

SIR I have been induced to give Lieut^t Charles Ridgely permission to return to the U States — My reasons for granting him this permission are contained in the enclosed, — An opportunity not having yet offered to Authorise my having a board Convened for the examination of Officers of M^r Ridgelys grade — I have thought proper to return you his Commission

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

U. S. BRIG *Hornet* OFF CHARLESTON BARR
11th January 1806.

SIR, I had the honor of writing you on the 26th Ult. the day I left Charleston, since which time I have had the misfortune of springing my Main Mast, and have received considerable damage otherwise in a heavy gale of wind from S. E. on the 29th Ult. for the particulars of which I refer you to an Extract from my Journal herewith enclosed —

My intention is to go into Charleston the first favourable opportunity and there to get a new Main Mast if it can be procured in a few days, if not, to fish the one we have in such a manner as to enable me to keep the Sea until the middle of february in the mean time the Spar for the new one can be procured and the Mast made and ready by the time I arrive, so that no time will be lost in shifting the Mast; our other damages can be soon repaired and enable us to resume our station again in a few days, I have wrote to the Agent to have every thing necessary got ready by the time we get into Port. — I also enclose you a List of Vessels boarded and spoke by me since I left Charleston. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

[11 January 1806]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent,
Syracuse

SIR To morrow being the Birth day of His Sicilian Majesty the Town Major has call'd and requests me to inform you of the usual ceremony on this occasion — at Eleven oClock in the forenoon the Governor will attend in His palace to receive the Visits of all officers who please to honor Him in full Dress Uniform —
SYRACUSE 11th Jan^r 1806

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805–1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James S. Higinbothom,
U. S. Navy

U. S. TRABACCOLO N^o 2 SYRACUSE HARBOUR
Jan^r 11th 1806

SIR, Understanding that the Brig *Syren* Sails Shortly for Gibraltar, & as you have granted me the permission of returning to the U. States by the first Conveyance, I request I may be permitted to go in the Brig as far as Gibraltar, where I hope I shall be able to procure a passage to America for in my present Situation I have no ambition, [being] thrown entirely out of actual Service, when I see so

many younger officers placed over my head. I know well my Enemies and the means by which I have been thrown asside, however it does not become me, or is it my Character, to act on the part of retaliation,

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March, 1791-Dec. 1814.]

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

U. S. BRIG *Hornet* CHARLESTON

12th January 1806

SIR, I had the honor of writing you Yesterday off the Barr At which time I did not expect to get in so soon but the wind favouring in the afternoon we Anchored here in the Evening, we have got our Main Mast stripped and shall have it out this Evening and I expect to get it fished and in again in two or three days and about the 16th I think we shall be ready to proceed on service — The Carpenter informs me that he cannot procure a Sparr for a new Mast in less than three weeks, I therefore thought it adviscable to fish the old Mast so as to be in readiness for any service that I may be ordered on. — I however have ordered a new Mast to be procured. —

Your Letter of the 16th Ult I received this day and agreeably to that order shall wait here for further Orders.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 12 Jan^y 1806 —

SIR You will oblige me by having a Cable made for this Ship Size 22 Inches of the best quality, in time to forward it by the next U. States Vessel that comes from Naples to this Place —

As good cables are so essential an appendage to the safety of a Ship, it is not only necessary they shou'd be made of the best Hemp, but that the Maker shou'd be perfectly acquainted with his profession, to do Justice to a Cable of the Size required, Captⁿ Porter will be the most proper Judge of the quality of the Hemp and abilities of the Rope Maker

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Secretary of State from Abraham Gibbs, U. S. Consul, Palermo

PALERMO 12th January 1806

SIR. Under 12th Nov^r ultimo, Mr John Gavino of Gibraltar forwarded me the Letter you did me the honor of addressing to me 11th May last, whereby I observe with infinite degree of satisfaction that the President had been pleased to name me Consul of the United States for the Port of Palermo, and superseding Mr J. Barnes to whom I shall forward your inclosed Letter to that effect. — You will doubtless have heard from that Gentleman that I have for some time executed the functions of the office, in his name during his absence: Your said Letter will now enable me to continue same more effectually until I receive my Commission, which by some accident has not reached me to this Day & you will see the necessity by so much time beeing elapsed of favoring me with a Duplicate thereof.

Comod^o Rodgers is actually at Syracuse & through my Means he receives from this Government all the protection & assistance he is in need of. The Barbary Powers are all at Present in perfect Amity with the United States & while the Squadron remains in the Mediterranean I expect they will continue so.

Allow me, Sir, to insinuate your addressing a few lines to the King of the Two Sicilies first Minister of State, General Sir John Acton, who expressed a wish when Comod^o Prebble was here to that purpose, as never any Communication has taken place, between the two Governments.

I take the Liberty of enclosing a list of the arrivals at this port, of the Un. St. Vessels, since the Commencement of my Office to this Day;

Duplicate

[NA. SDA. CL, Palermo, 1802-1838.]

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

PORTLAND Jan^y 12 1806

SIR The nine Gun Boats built under my direction are compleat'd as far as my contract extends, except sheathing the bottoms the materials for which are all ready and it can be done in 48 hours. I have however thought it best to defer sheathing them until a few days before they are launched, in order to give the oakum a fair chance to shrink before recaulking — The weather has been so severely cold and still continues to be so, with so great a quantity of Ice floating in the harbour, that I have thought it best to give the builders a trifling consideration to let the whole of the boats rest on the blocks until the middle or last of March. I have however compleated the cables, anchors, Rigging, sails, awnings &c of one Boat and have estimated the whole cost of her equipment for sea exclusive of guns — military stores provision to be \$2746 in addition to the expences of the Hull masts & spars &c agreeable to my contract. — I enclose the estimate for your perusal — The utmost economy will be necessary to get them to sea for this sum, I will however undertake to do it, either by contract, or as agent, it will at any rate be best to purchase all the Duck immediately as it is dayly rising and There is a strong probability of a great scarcity, it will also be best to have all the Cordage & cables immediately made & the standing rigging fitted — I should be glad of your instructions on this head, as by the Time I can receive an answer to this letter it will be Feb^y, and we shall have no time to spare in having the whole of the Cordage made & fitted, and sails and awnings &c compleated by April —

The Joiners bill Cables & anchors, standing & running rigging, Blocks Canvas & sailmakers Bill will be the first wanting and will amount to \$15,957 which sum to enable me to make the purchases to advantage I wish you to remit me as early as convenient — The people are already calling on me for the am^t of the Boat equipped

there are only two guns in the Navy yard Charleston that will answer for these boats, it will therefore be necessary to send on 16- 24 pounders to compleat the other eight boats — and it will be best to have them as early as possible to enable us to make the carriages to fit them the more exactly. —

P S. I have engaged the refusal of the necessary quantity of duck for compleat[ing] all the gun Boats, until I can hear from you —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 16, Aug. 1805-Jan. 1806.]

To the United States Senate from President Thomas Jefferson

JANUARY 13, 1806.

To the Senate of the United States:

According to the request of the Senate of December 30, I now lay before them the correspondence of the naval commanders Barron and Rodgers, and of Mr. Eaton, late consul at Tunis, respecting the progress of the war with Tripoli, antecedent to the treaty with the Bey and regency of Tripoli, and respecting the negotiations for the same; and the commission and instructions of Mr. Eaton, with such other correspondence, in possession of the offices, as, I suppose, may be useful to the Senate in their deliberations upon the said treaty.

The instructions which were given to Mr. Lear, the consul-general at Algiers, respecting the negotiations for the said treaty, accompanied the treaty and the message concerning the same, and are now with them in possession of the Senate.

So much of these papers has been extracted and communicated to the House of Representatives, as relates to the principles of the co-operation between the United States and Hamet Caramalli, which is the subject of a joint message to both Houses of Congress, bearing equal date with the present; and, as those now communicated to the Senate comprehend the whole of that matter, I request that they may be considered as comprising the documents stated in that message as accompanying it. Being mostly originals or sole copies, a return of them is requested at the convenience of the Senate.

We have no letter from Mr. Lear respecting Tripoline affairs of later date than that of July 5, which was transmitted to the Senate with the treaty, nor, consequently, any later information of what steps have been taken to carry into effect the stipulation for the delivery of the wife and children of the brother of the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli.

TH: JEFFERSON.

To the Congress of the United States from President Thomas Jefferson

JANUARY 13, 1806.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I lay before Congress the application of Hamet Caramalli, elder brother of the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, soliciting from the United States attention to his services and sufferings in the late war against that State; and, in order to possess them of the ground on which that application stands, the facts shall be stated according to the views and information of the Executive.

During the war with Tripoli, it was suggested that Hamet Caramalli, elder brother of the reigning Bashaw, and driven by him from his throne, meditated the recovery of his inheritance, and that a concert in action with us was desirable to him. We considered that concerted operations by those who have a common enemy were entirely justifiable, and might produce effects favorable to both, without binding either to guaranty the objects of the other. But the distance of the scene, the difficulties of communication, and the uncertainty of our information inducing the less confidence in the measure, it was committed to our agents as one which might be resorted to, if it promised to promote our success.

Mr. Eaton, however, our late consul, on his return from the Mediterranean, possessing personal knowledge of the scene, and having confidence in the effect of a joint operation, we authorized Commodore Barron, then proceeding with his squadron, to enter into an understanding with Hamet, if he should deem it useful; and, as it was represented that he would need some aid of arms and ammunition, and even of money, he was authorized to furnish them to a moderate extent, according to the prospect of utility to be expected from it. In order to avail him of the advantages of Mr. Eaton's knowledge of circumstances, an occasional employment was provided for the latter as an agent for the navy in that sea. Our expectation was that an intercourse should be kept up between the ex-Bashaw and the Commodore; that, while the former moved on by land, our squadron should proceed with equal pace, so as to arrive at their destination together, and to attack the common enemy by land and sea at the same time. The instructions of June 6 to Commodore Barron show that a co-operation only was intended, and by no means an union of our object with the fortune of the ex-Bashaw; and the commodore's letters, of March 22 and May 19, prove that he had the most correct idea of our intentions. His verbal instructions, indeed, to Mr. Eaton and Captain Hull, if the expressions are accurately committed to writing by those gentlemen, do not limit the extent of his co-operation as rigorously as he probably intended, but it is certain, from the ex-Bashaw's letter of January 3, written when he was proceeding to join Mr. Eaton, and in which he says, "your operations should be carried on by sea, mine by land," that he left the position in which he was, with a proper idea of the nature of the co-operation. If Mr. Eaton's subsequent convention should appear to bring forward other objects, his letter of April 29 and May 1 views this convention but as provisional, the second article, as he expressly states, guarding it against any ill effect, and his letter of June 30 confirms this construction. In the event it was found, that, after placing the ex-Bashaw in possession of Derne, one of the most important cities and provinces of the country, where he had resided himself as Governor, he was totally unable to command any resources, or to bear any part in co-operation with us. This hope was then at an end, and we certainly had never contemplated, nor were we prepared to land an army of our own, or to raise, pay, or subsist an army of Arabs, to march from Derne to Tripoli, and to carry on a land war at such a distance from our resources. Our means and our authority were merely naval; and, that such were the expectations of Hamet, his letter of June 29 is an unequivocal acknowledgment. Whilst, therefore, an impression from the capture of Derne might still operate at Tripoli, and an attack on that place from our squadron was daily expected, Colonel Lear thought it the best moment to listen to overtures of peace, then made by the Bashaw [Yusuf]; he did so; and, while urging provisions for the United States, he paid attention also to the interests of Hamet, but was able to effect nothing more than to engage the restitution of his family; and even the persevering in this demand suspended for some time the conclusion of the treaty.

In operations at such a distance, it becomes necessary to leave much to the discretion of the agents employed; but events may still turn up beyond the limits of that discretion. Unable in such a case to consult his Government, a zealous citizen will act as he believes that would direct him, were it apprised of the circumstances, and will take on himself the responsibility. In all these cases, the purity and patriotism of the motives should shield the agent from blame, and even secure a sanction, where the error is not too injurious. Should it be thought

by any that the verbal instructions, said to have been given by Commodore Barron to Mr. Eaton, amount to a stipulation that the United States should place Hamet Caramalli on the throne of Tripoli, a stipulation so entirely unauthorized, so far beyond our views, and so onerous, could not be sanctioned by our Government; or should Hamet Caramalli, contrary to the evidence of his letters of January 3, and June 29, be thought to have left the position, which he now seems to regret, under a mistaken expectation that we were, at all events, to place him on his throne, on an appeal to the liberality of the nation something equivalent to the replacing him in his former situation might be worthy its consideration. A nation, by establishing a character of liberality and magnanimity, gains, in the friendship and respect of others, more than the worth of mere money. This appeal is now made by Hamet Caramalli to the United States. The ground he has taken being different, not only from our views, but from those expressed by himself on former occasions, Mr. Eaton was desired to state whether any verbal communications passed from him to Hamet, which had varied what we saw in writing. His answer of December 5 is herewith transmitted, and has rendered it still more necessary that, in presenting to the Legislature the application of Hamet, I should present them, at the same time, an exact statement of the views and proceedings of the Executive through this whole business, that they may clearly understand the ground on which we are placed. It is accompanied by all the papers which bear any relation to the principles of the co-operation, and which can inform their judgment in deciding on the application of Hamet Caramalli.

TH: JEFFERSON.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. II, 1797-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, or the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT^t 13 Jan^y 1806

I have been informed that there is a young man on board some one of the publick vessels, acting under the name of Henry Jones, in the station of a private. Henry Jones is an assumed name — His real name is John Ennalls Ayres. He is a young man of respectable connexions, & from what I have understood merits our attention. Find him out and make him an Acting Midshipman and after a fair trial report to me his Conduct that I may determine whether to give him a warrant or not.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of State from William Lyman, U. S. Consul General, London, England

AMERICAN CONSULATE & AGENCY

London 14th Jan^y. 1806

SIR, I had the Honor to address you on the 7th Novem^r last which I doubt not hath been duly received as a Duplicate thereof was thereafter transmitted by another conveyance and whereto I must request your reference for the advices therein contained: At this time I have the honour to transmit herewith An Abstract or Report of the Vessels of the United States which have entered the Ports of this District for the time therein expressed, also a Return or List and an Abstract thereof of American Seamen and Citizens who have been Impressed and held in His Britannic Majesty's Service as is therein stated; I also herewith enclose my Account Current with the United States for the Quarter ending the 31st Dec^r last which I hope will be safely received in due time, if any Items therein shall be thought to need explanation shall hope to be thereof advised in the mean time beg leave only to remark that the sum for Office Rent is the same as I must have paid for the Office of my Predecessor, and that what I have encouraged Mr Lyman who is a Young Gentleman of Education who came with me from America to expect is barely sufficient for his most oconomical support.

The particular case and Fate hitherto of the *Huntress*, a Vessel laden by the United States with Naval and Military Stores and Provisions for the use of and destined for their Squadron in some Port in the Mediterranean Sea, I believe you have been made acquainted with by our Minister who has been constantly advised therein and whose Instructions in what ever relates thereto will be strictly pursued by me, I enclose you however Minutes of the Decree of the High Court of Admiralty in the case from whence you will see and judge of the reasons therefor; I also enclose Minutes of the Decree in the case of the Schooner *La Anna* taken at the Mouth of the River Mississippi in violation of the Territorial

Authority and Jurisdiction of the United States, whereby may be seen the light in which such aggressions are held by the Tribunals here — indeed it is but just to acknowledge that Sir William Scott the Judge hath ever seemed well disposed to us ward and as far as consistent with his station, reluctant to condemn American Vessels and properly particularly for Colonial Intercourse although a part at least of the Ministry are I think very tenacious of that principle but of them it is now confidently expected there will be a Change Mr Pitt is thought by many in dangerously ill health consequently a new Era in Politicks is looked for to take place in a little time which will be not less favourable probably to our Interests and Prosperity than the present, however I forbear further observations thereon as you will be so much more fully advised herein by our Minister: My health though not yet fully restored continues improving and will I trust recover ere long to pristine state and vigour so that a due Discharge of Duties will be easy and pleasant to

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 15th January 1806.

SIR No particular occurrence having taken place since the date of my last Letter to you of the 4th October, I have not troubled you with any communications — You will now find enclos'd a Triplicate thereof, and the return of arrivals in this Port, during the last six months, in conformity to your Instructions —

The Frigate *Essex*, Hugh Campbell Esq^r Commander, remained in this Mole under a state of repairs and taking in Provisions from the beginning of October until December, when she proceeded to Cadiz for a new Cable of which she stood in need. — The Brig *Vixen* also staid here some Weeks for the same purpose, and left us for Algeceras and Gibraltar a few days ago — I have had no late accounts from the remainder of the Squadron in the Mideterranean. —

So soon as it was Known that the Yellow Fever had broke out in Philadelphia and New York, strict orders were communicated to the respective Boards of Health throughout the Kingdom, to put all Vessels from every quarter of the United States under a rigorous quarantine, this has not yet been abated in the smallest degree; however our Citizens at this Place, have not suffered so materially under it as formerly, permission having been granted to permit all articles, not considered susceptible of contagion, to be landed whilst it lasted, as also to ship all Kinds of Goods, consequently many have been dispatched without having any communication whatever with the Shore — Our Flag, in general, is now respected by the Spanish and French Privateers out of Algeceras, the former have been considerably contained since the Orders, of which I transmitted you Copies, in my last, were notified to the several Marine Tribunals in the Kingdom, none have been brought in here

We continued to enjoy the best health, no Symptoms whatever of a contagious nature remain, or have been manifested in any of the Cities which last season suffered so much by the Yellow Fever

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June, 1793–May, 1814.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 16 January 1806

SIR Your letters of the 10th & 25th Ultimo I have this moment received, and their perusal has given me great pleasure, particularly on Account of the Independence of your situation, and the Natural consequences resulting to our Country, from the same — both of which are verified by the Circumstances which you mention of the American Brig *Friendship's* release for she was most certainly liable to condemnation in a Court of Admiralty, of any Christian Nation (with whom we had a similar Treaty) much more than of Algiers, When Men so far feel a disregard, to the laws of their Country, as Mr Clemmens has done, they are no longer objects either worthy of protection, or entitled to the interference of their Country, and Mr Clemmens ought to bless his Stars, for having got off so well I was some what surpris'd at Sir Alex^r Balls enquiries about the situation of their Consul, when I was last at Malta, after leaving you at Algiers — but from what you mention, respecting the Consuls situation, I now clearly understand his meaning —

Sir Alex^r Ball said "He hoped their Consul would soon Know you, and that after Knowing you, he wished that in all matters of Consequence, in which his Country was concerned, that he would consult you"—

Our affairs in this quarter, stand on the usual footing — I heard from Tunis & Tripoli, yesterday, by a Vessel which left both places, within these last three Weeks all appears to be quiet in both, altho' I have not heard from either M^r Dodge, or M^r Ridgely, since I saw you last, —

The *Nautilus* will sail for Tunis the day after to morrow, and Gun Boat N^o 8 for Tripoli on the same day —

The *Siren* has been detained longer than was intended by obstinate Westerly Winds, and bad weather, also some repairs in her Rigging &c — which took up more time, than I could have wished — I have received no letters from Government yet, since the arrival of Commodore Barron in America, nor even News papers that contain any interesting Communications; however such as I have received, I sent for your perusal, and request that you will return them by the *Siren*, on her passage back from Gibraltar, as they have been lent me, by an American Gentleman at Messina, with directions to return them to him again —

The particulars of the Brave Neilson's Action, we have had here long since — Bounaparte has swept every thing before him, on the Continent — Austria has lost her Capital, without fighting a single Battle, and has consented to an Armistice — The other combined powers, from present appearances, will not do much better, and in all probability, sooner or later, will be forced to make a most dishonorable peace —

The papers I send you, appear to exclaim loudly against the English and Spaniards for depredations committed on our Commerce, but this is so common a thing that I leave to yourself, to judge what is to be expected —

M^r Broadbent has received his Commission as Consul, accompanied by a letter of dismissal to M^r Barns —

The most perfect Anarchy exists at Naples, at present which has induced me (a few days since) to send the *Enterprize*, in that quarter, for the protection of the Government funds, in the hands of M^r Degen our Agent, as also our Trade —

The Officers of the *Constitution* Join with me, in wishing you, and M^{rs} Lear all possible happiness —

L^t Henley is, and has been very well ever since you last saw him —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

BOSTON Jan. 16. 1806—

SIR, It may recur that I signified my intention of asking leave to resign the agency I have the honor to hold in your department so soon as I should arrive here — I request the date of my resignation may be fixed on the first of the present month —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Smith, Sr., Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON 16th Jan'y 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that a few days ago the *Hornet* Capt^t Chauncey came into this Port to refit, having sprung her Mainmast and receiv'd other damage, not very material, which probably can be repair'd in the course of a week — Gun Boat N^o 1 is also in this harbour, and it will be prudent for her to remain here until the weather moderates.

For the use of these Vessels I have drawn on you, through the Branch Bank of the United States for one thousand Dollars, and so soon as the *Hornet* refits, the accounts of both Vessels shall be sent on

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U. STATES BRIG *Hornet* — CHARLESTOWN

16th January 1806

SIR, After we had got out our Main Mast and examined it, we found it so badly sprung that the Carpenter was of opinion that it could not be sufficiently

secured without taking off the cheeks and replacing them with new one's which would cost us much and take as long a time to do, as to get, a new mast particularly as M^r Simons (who I understood was under Contract with the Government to furnish spars for the Navy) had a number at his landing belonging to the Government of a sufficient size to make a Mast for us. I therefore wrote him a letter stating my situation and requesting a Spar to make a Mast for the *Hornet*, which He has let me have, and the Carpenter assures me that the mast shall be completed by the 20th. If so, I think we shall be ready to proceed on service by the 25th a longer period than I at first contemplated — However at that time it was not my intention to wait for a new Mast but merely to fish the old one, and get it in. — Circumstances having altered my former determination of taking the old Mast again, but in preference to wait for a new one — I flatter myself that my last determination will meet with your approbation particularly as it will only make a difference of three or four days in our equipment for Sea —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent and Consul, Messina, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 17th Jan^y 1806 —

SIR Your letter of the 13th Instant enclosing two others from Lieut^t Porter, came duly to hand — For the supplies of the Squadron I am not necessiated for money at present, but, if M^r Otto wishes to purchase bills on the U States I will give him them for the sum he requires at par — altho' the general mode of American Merchants here, making their remittances are through England yet nevertheless this does not effect American Bills so much as to bring them, and British Bills, in any way on a level —

For the small sums I may require, I shall be much disappointed if I am ever obliged to make a greater sacrifice than 5 P^r C^t on U S Government Bills, and this only in extraordinary Cases —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

[18 January 1806]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Charles L. Ridgely, U. S. Navy

SIR — Circumstances of the greatest importance obliges me to request of you permission to return to America by the way of Gibraltar, an opportunity to which place offers by the *Syren* — I flatter myself Sir that I need not state to you that my long cruize has any influence in the request, or that any thing than circumstances of the last importance could induce me to leave actual service, for the purpose of ease and pleasure, particularly when I have the happiness to be attached to your ship — I will not trouble you again with a repetition of my reasons for desiring to return to relieve in person my mothers anxiety for the unfortunate affair of Messina Not Sir that I doubt^t you would make every allowance for the feelings of a son, but because I feel conscious nothing I could say would give weight on that subject — It was my fortune to be included among the legatee's of Capt^r Ch^r Ridgely but the estate he left me is entailed so that should any thing happen to myself it would [be] disposed of very contrary to the dearest interests of my family — I have received a letter from my brother who tells me he has consulted council and that my presence is absolutely necessary for the cutting the entail, that necessity has been again repeated by my cousin M^r Holliday who from a complete knowledge of my situation and his profession is enabled to judge correctly, from the above reasons Sir I have been induced to make this request by granting which you will confer the greatest possible obligation on [me]

CH. L. RIDGELY

JAN^y 18 1806

-[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 18th Jan^y 1806

SIR, Westerly winds, and bad Weather having detained the *Syren* longer than I expected; affords me the opportunity of Transmitting to you, Copies of Letters

from Col^l Lear at Algiers; which will distinctly show the footing, on which we stand with that Regency. Also Copy of a letter [8 January 1806] from Doctor [John] Ridgely at Tripoli —

As the *Syren* will call at Algiers, on her passage to Gibraltar, the State Department will of course receive later advices from Col^l Lear —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 18th January 1806

SIR Discovering by a letter from Commodore Preble to Commodore Barron, that Mr Prince (who brought the Smack *Traveller* from America to this port) entered the service as sailing Master, on Condition of being permitted to return, after the delivery of said Smack; I have in Consequence given him this permission, with orders to Report himself to you immediately on his arrival in the U States —

Mr Princes conduct while he commanded the *Traveller*, and during the short time, he was under my orders, was such as to authorize my recommending him to your Notice, as a correct deserving Officer —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 18th January 1806—

SIR Since writing you on the 18th Ult^o (wherein I informed you, that I had drawn on the Navy Department for 90,000\$ with my Reasons for so doing) I am afforded the pleasure of now acquainting you, that the Bills drawn by me, in favor of Mr Higgins our Agent at Malta, on Mess^{rs} McKenzie & Glennie of London, on being presented the Second time, were paid, and no doubt, all of the same tenor and date, will be duly honor'd —

This very much disembarressed me, as when I drew the Bills for 90,000\$ on you, I allowed 7 Pr Ct, as the greatest loss, at which they were to be Negotiated, but by the first post from Naples, after the arrival of the Bills, I was informed by Mr Degen our Agent there, that owing to the arrival of the Russian Army, in that City — he was afraid that he could not sell the Bills on the terms which I had limited; however the same moment that afforded me this Letter, put me in possession of another (from a Gentleman in Malta) informing me, that my Bills on Mess^{rs} McKenzie & Glennie, which were protested for non acceptance, were on Maturity (ultimately) paid —

These Bills being all duly paid (and which I now have not the smallest doubt of) will place me very much at my ease, as I shall have in my possession at least 70,000\$ out of the 90,000\$ — for which I have drawn on you — and this too, after paying all the expences of the Squadron, up to this date —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To William Eaton, former U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from General Stephen Row Bradley

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1806

DEAR SIR: The Tripoline treaty is not agreed to as yet by the Senate, its fate is doubtful, the probability is, it will not be ratified, the documents which the Senate have by their request obtained from the Executive have laid open the whole of the correspondence between yourself, Barron, Hull, Tobias Lear, etc., and exhibited Lear's negotiations in such a point of light that you can have no conception of the indignation with which it is viewed and unless the President should immediately recall Lear I doubt whether the Senate will not express their opinion freely on the subject, at present the whole subject is referred, together with the ex-Bashaw's claim to the following committee Bradley Smith of Maryland Wright Tracy Baldwin as Chairman of the committee some of the members have requested me to write to you to obtain correct information when you will be in this city, as your personal attendance before the Committee would enable them I have no doubt to obtain important information in relation to certain points at present obscure.

And here give me leave as a friend to remark that the present moment were you on the spot would undoubtedly be the most propitious to your obtaining that justice which you have so richly merited from your Country and the World, and, should the situation of your domestic concerns render it impossible for you to attend it would be matter of regret to your friends here at any rate be kind enough on the receipt of this drop me a line by the mail what your friends may expect here and

accept dear Sir assurances of my personal respect and esteem

[NYHS.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Hamet Caramanli, son of Ali Bashaw, and
rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation]

SYRACUSE, 20 January 1806

THE MOST EXCELLENT PRESIDENT

Sovereign of the United States of America

It is in accordance with the desire and honor of the United States that I am writing. In these few lines I wanted to send these particulars none the less. Being here in this city of Syracuse as a prisoner, I beg you to send me some token, in order that I may not remain in the dark. I am bearing my fate with all the strength and devotion that is in me, but I place my hope in appealing to you, [since] I no longer feel myself strong enough to endure it.

I remain therefore at your service and recommend myself respectfully To Your Excellency and Elector of the Government of the United States of America

(SEAL) AHMET CARAMALLI, GENITORE [Head or Ruler]

of Tripoli, Barbary

Son of Alli Bashaw

[TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.—This letter is extremely incoherent in the original. A very free translation has been made, since a more or less literal rendering would have made no sense in English. In the signature the word "Genitore" has been questioned. The only Italian meaning of this word is "father" or "parent".]

[NA. SDA, CD, Algiers, Vol. 7, Pt. II, January 1806–September 29, 1807.]

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Cadiz 20th January 1806.

RESPECTED SIR. Referring to my last via Marblehead & Lisbon — I now have the pleasure to inclose you the List of the American Vessels Arrived & Sailed in this Bay, San Lucar and Algeiras during the last Six Months of the Year 1805. Under date of the 1st November last, a Royal Decree came down from Madrid to this Board of Health, ordering that Vessels from any Port of the United States, and Gibraltar arriving in this Bay, should perform forty days Quaranteen; in consequence I have made a strong representation to the *Presidente del Consejo de Castilla*, which I got signed by all the Merchants in the American Line, requesting a shortness of said rigorous Quarenteen, as the Sickness in America was over, and the Vessels being provided with Bills of Health Certified in due form by the Spanish Consuls in America; I hope to have a favourable answer, which if I receive before this Vessel Sails, I will do myself the pleasure of advising you for the government of our trade.

* * * * *

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 2, 1806–1808.]

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

NAVY DEP^t 20 Jan^y 1806.

You will proceed to New York and there wait my further orders. Inform me of your arrival there.

Prior to leaving Charleston, if the provisions sent from Baltimore should have arrived there, you will take in as much as the *Hornet* will conveniently carry — but if these provisions should not have arrived, you will proceed to New York without waiting for them.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

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

U. S. S. *Essex*. GIBRALTAR ROAD

Jan^y 21^o 1806

RESPECTED SIR, When ever it may be your Pleasure to order me home, may I be Permitted to request your permission to take in my way the Island of S^t Bartholamew, and the Havannah, the difference in distance is not more than that from Havannah to the U. S. — and will no doubt be of Infinite service to many of our officers who have never seen any part of the Westindies, and give me the favorable opportunity of hearing M^r Clarksons Sentiments Respecting Eighteen thousand dollars that he has unjustly held for several years as prize money due the *Eagle* while under my command —

The many marks of your friendly attention toward me, has Emboldened me to ask this particular favor and beg leave to hope for a favorable answer — I hope Sir, you have not been unmindfull of my Commission that was to have been given me on the death of Commodore Barrey, as it has been much wanted, and more so at present, being detached from the Commander of the Squadron without any publick authority, Except his written Instructions, which I flatter myself will merit your consideration

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Essex*, GIBRALTAR,

Jan^y 21^o 1806.

SIR, The dissolution of M^r Gadsden's Grandfather has induced me, at his request, to grant permission for his return home; which has rendered it necessary to place M^r Burrows on board the *Vizen*, who for some months, has been attached to this Ship, a fifth Lieutenant: — Likewise, on request of Cap^t Cox for a third Midshipman, I have turned over to that Brig M^r G. C. Read. — Not hearing from Commodore Rodgers since Sep^r last, and the uncertainty of hearing from him in a reasonable time, is the cause of my acting thus without his knowledge.

M^r Chalmers, Midshipman, has my permission to return to America, for the following reasons, — he has frequently committed himself, by neglect of duty, and frequent fits of intoxication; and as frequently have I thrown a veil on his conduct, in hopes that he would improve by advice and experience; neither of which, I am sorry to say has had the desired effect, on his manners, or morals, to which, add a recent ungentlemanly conduct to one of his Messmates, that has obliged me to suspend him from duty, and should have confined him for trial, had he not requested, in a particular manner, to be indulged with permission to return home, assuring me that his wish and intention is to resign, to which I consented, — it being the opinion of every Officer acquainted with M^r Chalmers, that his friends has made a false estimate of his talents, by placing him on board a Ship of War; — all of which I hope will meet your approbation. —

Since my last respects to you, Oct^r 26th, I have visited the Port of Cadiz, Barbary Coast, and ports within this Bay, without hearing any thing worthy of notice, except the Emperor's Two Ships at Salle, that have orders, I understand, to proceed on a Cruize when ready for sea; and the destruction of several Neutral by the Rochford Squadron, off the Western Islands. — I shall strictly attend to the Emperors motions although I do not believe his intentions are hostile towards us. —

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, and Dr. George Davis, former Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 224 Jan^y 1806.

I request that you will communicate to me all the information you may possess relatively to the Tunisian Zebecque & Prizes captured by the Frigate *President* while attempting to enter the port of Tripoli then blockaded by our Squadron. I wish particularly to be informed upon the following points —

1st.—Was the Port of Tripoli at the time of the capturing of the Zebecque and Prizes actually blockaded by a force so disposed before it as to have created an evident danger in entering it? —

2nd.—Had the Commanding Officer of the Zebecque previous knowledge of the existence of the Blockade and had been forewarned from entering it? —

3rd.—Was he taken in attempting to enter the Port after a notification of the same being blockaded? —

4th.—Had the Zebecque the usual regular Passports? —

By making these particular interrogatories, I do not mean to convey the idea that you are to confine yourself to separate answers — I wish only such information as it may be in your power to afford upon the subject generally. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent and Consul, Messina, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Off Messina 22^d Janr 1806

DEAR SIR, I am two days from Naples, and am sorry I have it not in my power to call and see you. —

The English Squadron are in sight — The Rusian will be here tomorrow. — The King is to leave Naples immediately for Spain, as report says. — It is much feared, that the Mob will be very troublesome at Naples — every thing is in confusion. — As you will no doubt have Letters, I shall not enter into particulars

Please make my Compliments to all friends, and believe me

N. B. Please pay the bearer the customary Pilotage and forward the Bill to Syracuse. —

Please see that he is not quarantined. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

U S BRIG *Hornet* CHARLESTON 22^d Janr 1806

SIR, The carpenters did not finish our Main Mast untill last Evening we however got it in tho' late and are now ready to cross top gallant yards our head and head rails are not yet completed the heavy rain this day has prevented the carpenter's working, I presume however that they can complete us the first fair day. The Boats are nearly done and we shall commence watering tomorrow and I think be ready to carry into execution any order that I may receive after three days

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Stren*, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 23^d January 1806

SIR With all practicable dispatch you are desired to proceed with the U S Sloop *Syren*, under your Command to Gibraltar; and require of Mr Gavino Our Consul, to give you such letters, or Dispatches, as he may have in his possession, for me, and at the same time, request of him, that he gives those you hand him, the earliest Conveyance possible —

On your passages from this to Gibraltar, and back to Syracuse, you will be pleased to call at Algiers, to afford Conveyance to such dispatches, as you may Receive from Col^l Lear at the latter place or find at the former for him — As also to Convey from him, to me, any advices he may concider necessary to give —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 24th January 1806

DEAR SIR Your esteemed favors of the 30th Octr, and 3^d November, I have received (but the latter not untill this moment) and thank you for the information they Contained —

Every thing relative to our Concernes with the Barbary Powers, as well as others, rest on the same footing, as when I wrote you by the *Essex* —

I have no Communications worth troubling you with, farther than what Capt Smith (who hands you this) will be able to afford you, except the great Respect & Regard, with which I have the honor to be

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May, 1805-July, 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Syracuse 24th Jan^y 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this place this morning from Naples, since which time, several Letters have come to hand by Post from the Navy department directed to you, In consequence of which (knowing your anxiety to receive Letters from that quarter) I have thought proper to dispatch Gun Boat N^o 2 with them, and hope Mr Izard will be so fortunate as to find you at Malta. —

I likewise enclose you a Letter from Mr Dagen, and one from Capt Porter, also an Order on the Commanding Officer at Malta for an Anchor, to replace one that was lent by Capt Smith to the *Morganer* at Naples. — If the Anchor in question is returned, it will answer for the *Argus*, should you think proper to order it to her — she is much in want of one, and we have none in the Yard. —

I have brought back all the Bills I was charged with, except \$2500 which happened to be negotiated the day before Capt Porter arrived, at 7 p^{er} Cent loss — The money I have in my hands. — I think it a happy circumstance that we were not able to negotiate any more, as you have received information of your Bills having been paid in England. — Every thing is in very great confusion at Naples the English all left there with me — the Rusians were to leave it next day, and the King and Court the day following. — It is much feared that the moment they are off, the mob will be very troublesome, and property very unsafe. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy
Duplicate

ON BOARD THE U. S. SCH^r *Enterprise*
Naples Mole 24th Jan^y 1806. —

SIR, The King left this place last night with the Queen and it is said has with the consent of France abdicated the Throne to his eldest son, some reports say that he will retire to the Court of Spain, others to Sicily; he has embarked all his furniture even to his Chairs and Tables.

Considerable bodies of new recruits continue to arrive from all parts of the Kingdom, and the Legation sent to treat with Massena it is said is hourly expected here, and hopes are entertained that every thing will be adjusted without having recourse to Arms. — Massena it is also said will be in this City in the course of a few days; all the British and part of the Russian Fleet of Transports have sailed, the destination of the first not known, the latter it is said are bound for Corfou —

A few days will decide the fate of Naples, but I am not of opinion that harmony will be destroyed, every thing at present is perfectly tranquil, and I hardly conceive it possible that Naples will disturb it by placing her raw recruits in opposition to the disciplined troops of France, I am of opinion that they will submit to their fate without opposition, nor do I conceive that the Lazaroni will create any disturbance as the stay of the Prince will ensure good order among them until the French army arrives, then the bayonets of the Soldiers will certainly promote it.

Should anything of moment transpire I shall embrace the first opportunity of communicating it to you. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA the 24 Jan^y 1806

SIR On the letter which you were pleased to shew me yesterday addressed to you from Lieu^t Crane of the U. S. Bomb *Hornet*, I think it necessary to make one

or two observations, the more especially, as that appears to be one of the principal grounds of your displeasure

As far as my recollection carries me, his statement of the Conversation which took place between him and me is fair and Correct, yet surely he misconceived my meaning and intentions when he supposed that I intended to withhold the supply as well of the stores to be purchased, as those in my hands belonging to the Government. for allow me to ask what where the stores he wanted? 200 bags of bread on the Outside, and could the withholding of so insignificant an object whose value did not exceed £200 be a matter of any importance or consideration to me — At that time I certainly was not acquainted with the urgent wants of the Squadron and I pressed his instant return to you with all the solicitude which the subject of my letter called for.

I did say most certainly, if driven to extremities, I should be obliged to sell the Public stores, could you or the Government blame me for so doing, I might also have been obliged to sell every thing belonging to myself — I said also that in case of necessity you must pawn the *Constitution* it must have struck you surely, and I am surprised that it did not Mr Crane, that such an expression could only be made use of in a Jocose way, for would the stake of the ship under your Command be of more validity than that of the honor and responsibility of your Government, bound to answer all the engagements which you might enter into for its service.

For the rest Sir I repeat that neither my faith in you nor the Government knew any diminution, the assistance of both I was convinced I should receive as soon as circumstances permitted it — My apprehensions however were, if that assistance could reach me in time

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA the 24 Jan^y 1806.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge your letters in Duplicate, the 14 May and Original the 25 June — The Provision Ship *Huntress* has never appeared at this place and the Brig *Washington* proceeded to Syracuse to discharge her Cargo in conformity with the orders left me by Commodore Rodgers. the letters of credit you enclosed me I have therefore destroyed

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

[25 January 1806]

[NOTE.—In the National Archives, State Department Records, Consular Letters, Algiers, Vol. 7, part 2, pages 353-359 may be found a letter to the Secretary of State from Tobias Lear and dated Jan. 25, 1806. While this letter contains certain references to naval affairs the greater part details the political aspects of Algiers. Because of the length of this letter therefore it is not included in this volume of Naval Documents.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution* MALTA

25th January 1806 —

SIR, I have this moment received your letters of the 20th & 30th Sep^r & 12th October, but as it does not appear by either of them, that you had received any information from me, on the subject of our affairs with Tunis; I shall consider that it is your intention that I should continue the present Force, Consisting of the *Constitution*, *Essex*, *Argus*, *Siren*, *Vixen*, *Nautilus*, *Enterprise*, *Hornet*, *Bombs Vengeance* and *Spitfire* and Eight Gun Boats, in the Mediterranean untill our affairs are permanently and finally settled with Tunis — I am this moment advised of the arrival of the Brig *Argus* at Syracuse, from Naples, where she left the Schooner *Enterprise* for the protection of our trade —

The *Argus* has only brought with her 25,000\$ — The confusion in all Commercial Transactions in Naples, existing to a Degree to have prevented the sale, of the rest of the bills which I drew on you —

The bills for these 25,000\$ were negotiated at 7 p^r Cent loss, and I flatter myself, that I shall never be obliged to make a greater sacrifice, on bills drawn on you, than in the present instance, for any sums which I may require in future, for defraying the expences of the Squadron —

The present State of the Kingdom of Naples is such, that matters must very soon be brought to a Crisis; in fact it is expected from day to day that a Change of Gov^t will take place —

Genl Messina has arrived at Rome, and the French Army must have entered the Kingdom of Naples before this time. The Russian and English Armies, have embarked at Naples, and are by this time, I imagine, on their way to Scicily & this Island, Bounaparte appears to have borne down every thing before him on the Continent — Austria it is just reported has made a separate Peace with France. The King of Naples & family embarked on board a British Man of War, on the 20th Inst^r for Palermo

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 25th January 1806

DEAR SIR I arrived at Syracuse on the 28th November, after landing Col^l Lear at Algiers, on the 21st of the same Month, —

Our affairs stand perfectly well at Algiers, or at least as much so as the Nature of our Treaty will admit — at Any rate we are even there gaining ground in point of Respectability and Consequence as a Nation; and I believe Col^l Lear feels an Independance on the part of his Country, at present, such as a Number of Circumstances prevented hitherto —

I understand that M^r Neesson, expects very shortly to be superceeded — You will be pleased to tell him, that I claim the right of landing him, in whatever part of the Mediterranean thats most suitable to himself; and shall not think we are well treated by him, if he does not afford me an oppertunity of sending a Vessel for him, when ever he is ready to Embark, by giving me a few days Notice before hand —

Pray present my best Respects to him, Your Letters by Lieut^t Porter, as also that the under date of the 8 Jan^r I have received — And owing to the extreme bad Weather, we have lately had, was prevented from sending One of the Vessels to Tripoli before — Permit me to acquaint you that the Cause, which produced the disposition in you, not to hoist your Colours, in Compliment to Ottoman Men of War, no longer exists; as those unfriendly appearances indicated by their Conduct towards us, some time ago, are since removed, by a Different behaviour —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May, 1805–July, 1806.]

To James Dodge (Surgeon, U. S. Navy), U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 25th January 1806

DEAR SIR I arrived at Syracuse on the 28th November, after landing Col^l Lear at Algiers on the 21st of the same Month —

Our affairs stand perfectly well at Algiers, or at least as much so, as the Nature of our Treaty will admit, — At any rate we are even there gaining ground in point of Respectability and Consequence as a Nation, and I believe Col^l Lear feels an Independance, on the part of his Country, at present, such as a Number of Circumstances prevented hitherto —

I have no News worth mentioning more than Cap^t Evans, can Communicate— Your old Messmates are all well —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 25th January 1806

SIR You are desired to proceed with the U S Schooner *Nautilus*, under your Command, with all practicable dispatch to Tunis, and after Communicating with M^r Dodge, U S Charge d'Affaires, at that place, you are Requested to join the Squadron again at Syracuse, as early as possible —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 8, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 25th January 1806

SIR You are desired to proceed with the U S Gun Boat N^o 8, under your Command, with all practicable dispatch to Tripoli, and after Communicating with Mr Ridgely, U S Charge d'Affairs, at that place, you are requested to Join the Squadron again at Syracuse, as early as possible —

Wishing you quick and pleasant passage —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 28th Jan^y 1806

SIR I have to desire that you will cause the Sennate or Officers of the Health of this Port, Conven'd by to morrow morning at 9 OClock, in order that I may Know whether I am to be admitted to Prattique or not — As I am determined to move with the whole Squadron Immediately, in Case of a refusal to some Port more friendly —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires,
Tunis

TUNIS 28 January 1806.

SIR, An oppurtunity at length offers (which I have long and anxiously looked for) of communicating with you; not that I have any intelligence of an alarming or serious nature to transmit. Our Affairs, as they relate, to Government or State, have suffered no change since you was here: things remain in *statu quo* and I am happy to say All is Well! — which is saying a great deal, and answers all interrogatories at once. —

Indeed, I sincerely believe, We, (i. e.) the United States, will never again have any difference of great moment, with this Regency. His Excellency, the Bey, is perfectly quiescent, and seemingly very friendly: I visit him once in a month, and must acknowledge *he* allways appears pleased to see me: He begins to grow anxious, however, for dispatches from his Ambassador to America, and expects them daily. —

I do not in my own mind, esteem him a man of duplicity, although there is a great deal of what might be stiled *finesse* and Court intrigue in him, joined however with a degree of candour and simplicity, which, in my estimation form a strange, or rather a curious accomodation in his Character; It would require a Sorcerer to find him out, and the Witch of Endor to render him a Reason.

His long reign, and consequent experience, entitles him to this deference, although he is as ignorant as the Figure head of the *Constitution* relative to Letters, or the political history or situation of any country on Earth, beyond the bounds of the Horizon. —

He is at present fitting out all his Cruizers, I mean such as particularly belong to himself; their destination I know not, nor when they will sail; but I imagine they cannot be ready for Sea under six or eight weeks. —

Their description as follows. — One Xebeque, Spanish built of 36 Guns — one Xebeque, Spanish built 34 Guns, and one Xebeque, Spanish built of 32 Guns, with a Corvette Tuniseen built of 24 Guns; They have been fitting three months, progress very slowly, nor does there appear from their manovres, or any intelligence I have been able to collect, any hurry or principle for their fitting out at all. — It may be a mere whim of his Excellency, to see how they (the Spanish built Vesels) will behave at Sea, as they have never been out since he received them, which is now nearly two Years. — I believe I have nothing more of any kind of importance to inform You of in an official or public way; except that his Excellency has often

questioned me, respecting the number and force of the American Vessels, that did or would remain in the Mediterranean, their place of Rendezvous, &c. &c. wished particularly to know the business of the Brig *Argus* Capt. Hull, who was in the Bay about ten hours in Oct^r last; This kind of enquiry I have constantly been aware of, and have given him such answers to his interrogatories, (as how long will they stay? how many will stay? and of what force? &c. &c.) as I deemed most just and usefull to the Nation I stand pledged for, and to the Commerce of that Nation which is at present directed toward the Mediterranean. — The fact is, I believe, the man has been deceived, or rather perhaps never was informed, or had any Idea, of America, its Strength, Wealth, extent of Territory, or resources; untill the arrival of our Squadron last fall; since which, He has taken pains to collect, from different sources (the European Consuls) many items relative to the U. S., and I believe at present, views them as more formidable and important as a Nation, then ever He has heretofore. — Believe me Sir, the broad-side of a stately Ship, full of holes, and every hole nicely accomodated with a 24 P^r, is no very flimsy argument in case of negotiating with these powers. —

Tunis is at present, a sink of misery, Sickness & Famine — one of my Servants, lays ill of a malignant fever which has much putridity attached to its type, and indeed he is (as they commonly say) at the point of death: He is a Slave of Genoa, and has been many years; and poor fellow, anticipates his death with pleasure, deeming it a release from Captivity, in which the Grave alone can be his deliverer—

I am feelingly happy to say, my health is much restored & established since I had the pleasure of seeing you; and yet altho' the Climate of Tunis seems congenial, and very friendly to my constitution, I hope to be relieved from this situation in time to return to America with you, in my much loved old Ship *Constitution*. —

I sincerely hope you have shared health and the best of blessings in the interval of our seperation — Letters are not used to blush, (neither can they) therefore I can say with freedom, that I have often ejaculated Heaven in your behalf, and find a peculiar satisfaction in thinking of the many days I passed under your Command, especially as they are connected with the remembrance of a man I truly esteem, and feel proud to enter first on the list of my Friends. —

My Sec^r & much esteemed friend Mr Allegro, (who had occasion to visit the *Constitution* several times while in the Bay) begs to offer you his respectfull remembrance, and most earnest prayers for y^r health & prosperity: He is my right hand man; and indeed I may say, my left hand one also: I find in him Fidelity & Integrity, steady as a pump-bolt, and much attached to myself & America, & whatever, or whomsoever have any connection or business, or name, joined to that of the U. S.— With this permit me to conclude, & I pray you will receive my best wishes for your happiness, Temporal & Eternal; and believe me, with all Consideration and Respect,

Dear Sir, not only your much obliged, but much attached & unalterable Friend
 JAMES DODGE.

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Hon. N. Macon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 28 Jan^y 1806. —

In obedience to the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ins, directing the Secretary of the Navy "to lay before the House a report on the condition of the Frigates, and other public armed vessels, belonging to the United States, distinguishing the Frigates fit for actual service, distinguishing such as require repair, and the sum necessary for repairing each; and distinguishing also such as it may be the Interest of the United States to dispose of, rather than repair" I have the honor to state

That the Frigate *Constitution* is now in a state of thorough repair and in all respects prepared for service.

That the Frigate *Chesapeake* has lately been repaired & is fit for service. —

That the Frigates *Adams*, *Essex*, & *John Adams* are also fit for service.

That the Brigs *Siren*, *Hornet*, *Argus*, and *Vixen*, the Schooners *Nautilus* and *Enterprize*, the Bombs *Spitfire* & *Vengeance*, and all the Gun boats are now in, and fit for service. —

That the Frigates *President, United States, Congress, Constellation, New York, & Boston*, require to be repaired; but it is utterly impossible to form an accurate Estimate of the "Sum necessary for repairing each".—

I know of no Vessel belonging to the Navy which I consider it "would be the Interest of the United States to dispose of rather than repair".—

All which is respectfully submitted,

[NA. NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, Dec. 1798–Feb. 1811.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 29th January 1806

SIR, In Consequence of Communications made to me this morning I have to desire that you make Known to the different Officers Commanding the U S Vessels, now in this Port, that it is contrary to my Orders, that any Officers of their Respective Vessels do wear Masks during the Carnival —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Lieutenant Sybrant Van Schaick, U. S. Navy, Arsenal, Syracuse from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30th Jan^y 1806

SIR, You are desired to have the two Tripoline Gun Boats, put in order for Service; — In the execution of which, this Ship, and the *Argus* will afford you the necessary assistance

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

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

U. S. BRIG *Hornet*, CHARLESTON
31st January 1806.

SIR, I was this day honored with your Letter of the 20th Inst, ordering me to proceed to New York —

We shall complete watering tomorrow (which we have had much difficulty in procuring) after which I shall leave this for New York the first Wind that will suffer us to cross the Barr.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

To the Commanding Officers, U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

(Circular)

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1 Feb^y 1806

SIR By recent accounts rendered me by the Agents for the U States Navy Department in the Mediterranean, it appears, that a part of the Third Article of the printed instructions of the President of the U States (on the Subject of Slops) Issued on the 25th Jan^y 1802 [See *Naval Documents, United States Wars with the Barbary Powers*. Vol. II, page 37.] — has not been attended to by all the Purser in the Squadron.

I have now to request, and direct, that your purser will Conform Strictly to all and every part of the Third, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Articles of the Printed instructions of the President before recited, with the exception to that part of the Third Article, which relates to the profit Authorised to be Charged on the Slops, Issued to the Crew: and that in future you will instruct your Purser to

Charge in place there of, the prices annexed to each several articles of Slops Contained in the list below —

Hair Mattrasses	----	\$5. 00	Yellow D ^o	----	\$2. —
Wool D ^o	----	4. 00	White Shirts	----	2. —
Moss D ^o	----	3. 00	Blk Silk Hdfs	----	1. 50
Blankets	----	3. 50	Hats	----	1. 50
P. Jackets	----	7. 00	D ^o Fine	----	8. —
Blue Jackets	----	4. 50	Fine Shoes	----	2. 50
Woolen Vests	----	2. 00	Brushes	----	0. 25
Blue Trowsers	----	3. 00	Sugar	----	0. 25
Stockings	----	1. 00	Tea	----	2. —
Drawers	----	1. 00	Tobacco	----	. 50
Bangary	----	1. 75	Soap	----	. 25
Gurnsey Frock N ^o 1	----	2. 50	Knives	----	. 30
D ^o D ^o N ^o 2	----	2. 00	Mustard	----	. 25 Bottle
Duck Jackets	----	2. 25	Tin pots with lids	----	. 50
D ^o Frocks	----	2. 25	D ^o without	----	. 30
D ^o Trowsers	----	1. 75	Spoons	----	. 15
Blue Nankeen	----	4. —	Combs	----	. 15

NB Fine Hats charged @ 8\$ either English or American of the first quality— Fine Shoes @ \$2. 50 of first quality either English or American — Nankeens @ 4\$ & 2\$ the piece are to be long — The Nankeens, Fine Hats, and fine Shoes as expressed in the List, on the other Side, are Terms so vague, as to induce me to give them a more distinct definition to prevent the possibility of more than one Construction —

J R

Copy of the above Delivered to the following Comrs.

Cap/ I Hull. Brig <i>Argus</i>	Lt	Lawrence, Gun Boat N ^o 6
Lt B Smith, Bomb <i>Vengeance</i>	Lt	Elbert, Gun Boat N ^o 9
Lt Crane, Cutter <i>Hornet</i>	Lt	Cartee, Gun Boat N ^o 10
Lt Izard, Gun Boat N ^o 2	Lt	Hunt, Bomb <i>Spitfire</i>
Lt Maxwell, Gun Boat N ^o 3	Lt	Comm ^t S Evans, Sch ^r <i>Nautilus</i>
Lt Henley, Gun Boat N ^o 4	Lt	Harraden, G Boat N ^o 8
Lt Harrison, Gun Boat N ^o 5		

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 4, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 2^d Febr 1806

SIR You will proceed to Malta with the U S Gun Boat N^o 4 under your Command for the purpose of delivering, at the Navy Arsenal of that place, the Two Anchors which you have taken on board, and receiving from thence, one in return which Cap^t Schomberg will have the Goodness, on your handing him my letter, to order the Master Intendant to furnish you with —

You are desired not to remain at Malta, more than 48 hours longer than is necessary to procure the Anchor and to return to this place —

Should the Bomb *Spitfire* not have left Malta before you arrive there, you are directed to acquaint Lt Hunt, that I wish him to take advantage of the first fair Wind to join the Squadron —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain C. M. Schomberg, R. N., commanding H. B. M. S. *Madras*, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 2^d Febr 1806

SIR I have taken the liberty of sending a Vessel to Malta, with Two Anchors weighing 30 & 33 hundred weight, in the room of the one which you were so obliging as to say you would lend me, in their place —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, former U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SPRINGFIELD Feb. 3^d 1806.

DEAR SIR, I am now on my passage to the seat of Government with a view of helping Aunt Lear and her Lieutenants, Barron and Rodgers, out of some difficulty — The inclosed copy of a letter [See 19 January 1806] from General Bradley will give you a pretty distinct idea of what will be the nature of my friendly offices — As the letter comes with no injunctions of confidence I have no objection to your communicating it to your *private freinds*; as you may, if you please, also the printed copy of my letter to the Secretary of the Navy of Aug. [9, 1805] I shall publish the latter soon after my arrival at Washington — If any thing occurs during my residence there which I think may be interesting I will communicate it —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 17, Jan.-June 1806.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 3^d Febr 1806

SIR You are directed to proceed with the U S schooner *Nautilus*, under your Command, to Leghorn, for the purpose of procuring her a Main Mast, and negotiating through Mess^{rs} Degen Purviance & C^o, the Bills on the U S Navy Department, for which I hold your Receipt, amounting to \$20,000 provided they can be cashed under, or not exceeding 7 P^r C^t loss —

As the Season is now advancing which authorises a belief that I shall soon hear from Government the result of the Tunitian Embassy with particular instructions, relative to the future operations of the Squadron I must request that you will not loose a moment in the execution of your present Mission, which can retard your joining the Squadron again as early as possible — Wishing you pleasant and quick passages

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn, Italy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 3^d Febr 1806

GENTLEMEN I have sent the *Nautilus* Lt Command^r Evans to your port, for the purpose of procuring a Main Mast and Cash to the Amount of \$20,000, — provided Bills can be Negotiated at not exceeding 7 P^r C^t loss —

I have no news worth Communicating, further than what Lt Evans will be able to afford you, and to whom, I beg you will give all the dispatch in your power —

I pray you present my very best respects to your Amiable M^r Degen and all the Gentlemen of your house M^r Sam^l Purviance & M^r Swarts in particular, and believe me I am

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn, Italy

LEGHORN 3^d Febr 1806.

SIR, We this morning received a Letter from samuel Evans Esq^r Commander of the United States' Schooner *Nautilus* requesting to be informed whither a Spar could be procured here of the dimentions he describes. We have in consequence made the necessary enquiries & agreeable to that Gentleman's desire we hasten to communicate the result thereof & have to inform you that we Can procure a spar of the dimentions wanted say seventy Three feet long & Twenty two Inches diameter for the fix price of eighty Zecchins in its rough State.

We have the honour to enclose you a late American Paper received by the Ship *Thomas* from Boston, which arrived the day before yesterday in 44 days, being persuaded, you will find it interesting as it contains the president's Message to the Congress

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 3^d Febr 1806

SIR You are directed to inform the Commanding Officers of the Respective Vessels of the Squadron, that it is Contrary to my orders that any private Marine or Non Commissioned officer of *Marines* belonging to their Vessels, be permitted to go on Shore, on liberty, until they shall be officially informed of the Revocation of the same —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy
Duplicate

ON BOARD THE U S SHIP *Enterprize*
Harbour of Naples 3^d February 1806

SIR, Nothing of a decisive nature has yet transpired, every thing remains in the same unsettled state as when I last wrote you, and we are still in expectation that every moment will make a change; reports are various, and no dependance is to be placed in them, therefore we can only draw conclusions from what we see.

They continue to raise new recruits, and have embarked all the baggage of the Royal Family and the Royal Guards and a considerable quantity of Amunition and Artillery; they have had a large number of Amunition Waggons, pontoons and a number of Field Pieces laying in the Foss for those many days ready to be removed at a moments warning, Messengers have passed to and from the French who are said to be at Rome and various reports have been circulated as to the result, none of which we can give any credit to; This day a Courier arrived and brought information (as report says) that an Armistice was effected for three Months in consequence of which Public thanksgivings were ordered to be Offered up;

This latter report I do not beleive as there has been some considerable stir in hastening the embarkage of baggage to day, and as the Artillery Amunition Waggons and pontoons were removed from the Foss this evening and sent towards Calabria, this induces me to beleive that they have given up all thoughts of making their peace with Joseph Buonaparte (who commands the Troops at Rome) and that the intention is to leave Naples to its fate and trust their safety to defending the passes to Calabria which are said to be very difficult, what confirms me in this opinion is, that no drafts of Men have been made from that Quarter although they are bringing them in every day from every other and large bodies of Men are collected there (as report says) and placed to guard the passes. —

The report of the Armistice is credited by every Neapolitan with whom I have conversed on the subject, but the circumstances I have related induce me to beleive it to be only a trick to lull the people into repose while the Court has an opportunity of making its escape. — I cannot think that Joseph Buonaparte has come all the way from Paris to Rome to make an Armistice with the Queen of Italy. He will undoubtedly be King of Italy and his tarry at Rome may be owing to his wish to give the Royal Family time to leave this place as is evidently their intention —

Should any time elapse between their embarkation and the arrival of the French confusion must ensue on the first appearance of which I shall hawl out of the Mole and take the Americans here and their property under my protection. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Thomas Hall, to direct the making of Tripolitan Monument

LEGHORN 3rd Feb^{ry} 1806

SIR, By Your letter of the 25th Ult^o I am made happy by the confidence you & your Brother Officers have reposed in appointing me as the Director of a Monument to be made in remembrance of those brave Americans who gloriously fell before Tripoli in fighting for their Country; Your choice might readily fallen on one more equal to the task, but on none more willing to exert his abilities, at all times, in what will give pleasure to his countrymen. —

The Sum of 1800 or 2,000 dollars, in my opinion, will amply suffice for the purpose —

It would have been no small help to me, had you given me some outlines or even the smallest idea of what you and Your brother Officers would have wished for, as these would have served as a ground work to build on. — at present I have nothing before me but the rough block of Marble on which I should like to see living figures come forth. However some thing analogous to the glorious event will be thought of & by the next post you will receive three or four Sketches of which will enable you to communicate to me fully your intentions,

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY Feb^{ry} 3. 1806.

DEAR SIR I received your's of the 25th Ult. by L^t Haraden. It gave me pleasure to hear of the safe arrival of Col^o Lear and the good state of our affairs at Algiers. I communicated to M^r Nissen, that part of your letter respecting him; he expressed many acknowledgments for your attention, and said he w^od write to you.

In looking over my letters I find one of the 28 of Oct^r 1805 addressed to you, which has not been noticed in yours and consequently not received. I now do myself the pleasure to transcribe and enclose it.

The U. S. Gun Boat N^o 8 has excited great admiration here. She has been visited by all the country. She answered a salute of 21 guns in a very handsome manner.

One of the marines, misled by some miscreant renegadoes here, fled to the Barshaw's castle, and wished to become a Mussulman. Upon demand he was immediately restored, and Sidi Mahomet Dghies (who is really a good man) desired me to solicit you on his part to pardon or at least mitigate the punishment of the poor culprit.

As provision, fruit vegetables &c — are high in Malta and low here, if you sh^d think it well to send a small vessel here for a load, I shall be happy to procure them.

The Spanish Consul requests me to inform you that he has a fine young Ostrich for you; and that by the Spring, when he says, you partly promised to visit Tripoli, he will have procured many other curiosities of the country for you.

JOHN RIDGELY

[MCA. LR, 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Benjamin Smith, U. S. Navy

HARBOUR OF SYRACUSE Feb^{ry} 4th 1806

U. S. BOMB KETCH *Vengeance*

SIR I have the honor to inform you that on the night of the 2nd Instant a seaman by the name of Thomas Dixon belonging to the fishing smack Traveller came on board this Vessel and claimed Protection as an American Citizen, he stated that he was born in the Town of Rye in the state of Massachusetts that he had been Pressed out of an American Vessel about three years ago since which time he had been constrained to serve in the British Navy, although had at the time he was pressed and still has a Protection as an American Citizen. Being Sensible of the great inconvenience occasioned by one Nation harbouring Deserters of another and the high contempt in which you hold the Practice as I was not confident of his being an American I felt it my duty to send him to his own Vessel and inform you of the circumstance

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul, Leghorn, Italy, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 4th Febr 1806

SIR Yours enclosing a letter from His Excellency Mr Mozzi & Co has duly come to hand, and altho it is both friendly and polite, is not as perfectly satisfactory, as I could have wished, or conceive had reason to expect. —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805—July 1806.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Perth Amboy, N. J., from Secretary
of the Navy

NAVY DEPT 6 Febr 1806.

I enclose you a copy of a Resolution of Congress calling on me for information relative to the nature and extent of the services rendered to your crew while in Captivity by the Danish Consul at Tripoli. —

Be pleased to enable me to comply with the Resolution by giving me a detail of the services rendered by Mr Nissen, with as little delay as possible. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805—1807.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Thomas C. Magruder,
U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Enterprize*
Harbour of Naples 6th Febr 1806

SIR, I must confess I have been acquainted with the Article mentioned in your note; But I hope you are too generous to think I broke that article to mortify your feelings, but can assure you it was done with a motive to maintain the character of an Officer; I having ordered Boyd to get me some Nails by permission of the Carpenter and in answer to which order he replied he would not in presence of all the Men; it was then I struck him and should have immediately reported him as Drunk and abusive had not you and Mr Macdonough been engaged at that time, and the Carpenter Hearing me threaten to report Boyd, he came to me and desired me not to say any thing more about it as it would fall upon him, he having treated him on Shore, to which request I gave no answer, he then fearing I would report them both and thinking the most advisable scheme to clear himself would be to report me first he therefore watched his opportunity and reported me; for which report Mr Macdonough arrested me without giving me a hearing or scarcely informing me for what I was arrested — Now Sir, let me beg you to recall to your memory the time when you was in the Station that I now am and if ever you took the like insult from a Man before the Mast, I have only to add that I hope you will consider that I have been very unfortunate while I have had the honor of being under your command not being able to do scarcely any duty & now being placed in this disagreeable situation for a thing which I may say I was forced to Do. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let & Ord., 1805—1808.]

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

PORTLAND Febr 6th 1806

SIR, I have seen a Gentleman from Halifax Novascotia who inform'd me that not long since an American Vessel from the Mediterranean was carried into that place on suspicion of having enemies property on board. — Soon after her arrival a passenger landed dressed in the full Uniform of a Captain in our Navy — The guards were turn'd out and he was received with presented arms and all the marks of ceremony & respect usually paid to Cap^{ns} of Men of War, it was however (to the great mortification of the Commander of the Troops) discovered that the passenger was a Clerk in the American consular office at Merselles, who called himself Chancellor of the Consulate. — I am also informed that the Capt^s & Officers of Armed Vessels from New York and other places forcing a trade to Hispaniola, wear the Uniform of the Navy and their ships the pendant of a Man of War, which often enables them to pass as public ships of the U States, and thereby bringing disgrace on our Navy. I cannot but regret the want of a Law to prohibit Mer-

chant Vessels from wearing pendants, and all persons not attach'd to the Navy from wearing the Uniform establish'd for that service.

I wish that some Uniform more appropriate than that of the Navy could be established for our Consuls. The Consul at Malta (and it is the case in many other places) wore the Uniform of a full Captain, and his Clerk, or what he called his Vice Consul, that of a Master Commandant, notwithstanding he was well known to be an infamous character, — I hope you will believe Sir, that nothing but the respect I have for our Naval Establishment could induce me to make the foregoing observations, — and that you will excuse the liberty I have taken.

Mr Rowe & Mr Wadsworth are the only two Officers in the Navy (excepting myself) belonging to the District of Maine. Mr W. is at an Academy, and as I am in want of an officer to assist me, I have this day called into service (here) Mr Rowe, his conduct has been very proper since his return, and it would be an agreeable thing to the people here should he be confirmed as a Lieu^t — it is thought he deserves it. — If you please he can take charge of the Gun Boat N^o 11 in the Spring, to conduct her where ever you may direct, or as a subordinate Lieu^t on board the *Etna* Bomb which certainly ought to have one of our ablest Lieu^ts for a commander. — I have also called on Mr Llyde Purser, as I shall want his assistance in collecting the Bills for the four Vessels, settling the accounts, making out Indents, procuring men &c &c his services can however be dispensed with the moment he is wanted for more important service.

If the Officers to Command the Bomb Ketches, are ordered on to join them by the middle of March, it will be saving expence to the Government.

P. S. Will you please to send me the Warrant for Mr Moore late Carpenter of the *Constitution*? I mentioned him to you, & you observed he should have one, but I neglected to take it with me. he can be of great service to me here, in getting the Vessels away. — EP.

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To William Eaton, former U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

PORTLAND Feb^r 8. 1806

Gen^l EATON

DEAR SIR, I am hon^d with your esteemed favour 3^d Ins^t and its enclosure a document highly interesting as it assures me that the senate feel that just sense of indignation which they ought at the sacrifice of National honor which has been made by an ignominious negotiation. It is generally understood here from the publication of the correspondence alluded to in Gen^l Bradley's letter on an article in Lears treaty that the Ex-Bashaws family has been delivered up — this I have contradicted as I believe yourself, & several officers of the Squadron [?] have informd me that Lear assured the reigning Bashaw that he should never be called on to fulfill that article I rejoice that you are on your way to Head Quarters to sett all right — If government do you the justice they ought and which your Gallant and meritorious services deserve, they will order you a medal a sword a Brigadier Gen^l Commission, a pay until promoted, recall Lear and appoint you Consul General in his stead. be assured my dear friend I take a lively interest in every thing that concerns your Honor or Interest — My private friends will be highly gratified with the indulgence you allow me to give them. I think you are right to publish yours to the Sec^r of aug^t

I hope this will find you safe arrived and, that it will not be long before I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you I have nothing new in this quarter — Snow two feet deep good roads and excellent sleighing, but too cold to enjoy it. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 17, Jan.-June 1806.]

[9 February 1806]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

SIR! While the u s Gunboat N^o 8 under my Command was at Tripoly by the particular request of the american Consul. I gave twelve Men liberty on shore they all returnd agreeable to time except Thomas Burk a Marine I received information he was at the Bashaw Castel endeavouring to turn Turk I waited on the Consul Thomas Burk was demanded from the Bashaw as a sujet of the United States he was given up and conducted by a guard to the Consul house, where he

was secured during the Night in the cool deliberated hour of the Morning Thomas Burke fled again to the Bashaws Castle and claimed protection as a Turk on the second demand the Alcoron was produced and several passage read as a plea for detaining him after some conversation he was sent on Board where he now remains in double irons, I therefore request you will please to order a Courtmarchal Towards evening of the same day the Scotch Admiral waited on me and begg^d I would receive a small present from the Bashaw as a mark of his attention to the Americans the Boat was soon crowded with Cowes Sheeps fowls Bread and Vegetables I then run up all my signal flags saluted five guns weigh^d and came to sea this part of politness on my side was nearly to show the Bashaw that i was pleased with the greatest part of his Conduct and did not leave his port in degust

SARAGOSA HARBOUR U S GUN

BOAT N^o 8 Febr 9th 1806

[MCA. LR, 1806.]

[10 February 1806]

To Secretary of State from Sidi Suliman Melli Melli, Tunisian Ambassador Plenipotentiary to United States from Hamouda, Bey of Tunis

SIDI SULLIMAN MELLA MENNI Ambassador Plenipotentiary from his Excellency the Bashaw of Tunis near his Excellency the President of the United States of America, To the Hon^{ble} JAMES MADISON ESQ^t Secretary of State

HEALTH

I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 5th of Febr 1806 in answer to mine of the 31st of Decr 1805 and have paid particular attention to its contents. The Xebeck (captured by the vessels of war belonging to the United States) while under the command of Raiz Hassan bo'All'y a subject of Tunis, was Tunisian property, as a proof of which her officers & crew were discharged by the Captors, have return'd to Tunis & there now reside; I therefore request that I may be the bearer of an order from his Excellency the President to the Commanding officer of the American squadron stationed in the Mediterranean to deliver up the said Xebeck & her two prizes to his Excellency the Bashaw of Tunis, for although their value view'd on a national scale is really trifling (not being more than 4000 dollars) it involves consequences of real importance to myself, as the nature of the Tunisian government is such, that even should I succeed in attaining the objects of my mission to their full extent, & to my Masters entire satisfaction, praise would only be given to God for my success! & no credit whatever would accrue to myself for my exertions!! on the contrary should I return empty handed I would be subjected to censure and the Bashaws displeasure which might operate against me individually, to an extent of which no adequate idea can be form'd by the inhabitants of this country, I therefore urgently request that this favor may be granted by His Excellency the President on my own private account, altho it would be more congenial to my feelings to obtain it on my Masters.

[signed in Arabic]

WASHINGTON Febr 10th 1806

The letter to which this certificate is annex was compiled by the subscriber from the verbal communications of Siddi Suliman Mella menni by request of the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of State, & in the presence of Mr Hatfield in a similar manner to said Mella Mennis memorial of the 31st of Decr 1805 —

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART

WASHINGTON Febr 10th 1806

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from Thomas Hall

LEGHORN Febr 10th 1806. —

SIR, In Answer to your letter of the 25th Jan^y by the last post, I flattered myself that I should have been able by this conveyence, to have forwarded you some sketches of the monument that you and your brother Officers desire to be made in remembrance of those brave Americans who fell before Tripoli fighting in their Country's cause but I find it impracticable; the task being of greater magnitude than I at first imagined it: it is not an affair to be determined on in a day, it requires some time for reflection, & must not be done in a hurry. — I have written on the

subject to one of the first Artists at Rome, perhaps in Europe, — the Michael Angelo of the present age, if he will agree to undertake it, it will be a chef d'œuvre, & do honour to the Generous, noble spirited men who have subscribed to the execution of it, By Way of a theme. — I have suggested that it would be necessary to introduce as the principal figure America, under the figure of a Young beautiful female Indian adorned with feathers bending over the tombs & lamenting the loss of her beloved Sons: & in another part as a secondary figure a Winged Victory advancing towards America with a Crown of laurels in one hand — & in the other an Olive branch & that from the block of Marble everything should come forth that could be found analogous to the Occasion. — but at the same time left to his fertile genius to improve on the hints I have given him. — You must request however your Brother Officers not to be too sanguine in their expectations of seeing a Work like this finished in an instant; as it must require time and immense labour. —

I take for granted a Monument of this kind is to be placed in some public building, like that in Westminster Abbey in London raised in honor of the Gallant General Wolfe who fell at Quebec, But if it is to be raised on a pedestal in the open Air — the design of the sculpture and the Workmanship itself would be widely different for my government — pray Write me as soon as possible,

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from Samuel Purviance, Leghorn

LEGHORN FEB⁷ 10th 1808. —

DEAR SIR, The Rev^d M^r Hall has shewn me together with others of my Country men, the letter you addressed him some days past expressive of your's and fellow Officers desire to erect a Monument to the Memory of the Officers who fell in the different attacks on Tripoli — it may appear intrusive in me to suggest an opinion that your Meritorious intentions would be fully and in every respect more satisfactorily accomplished by employing in the execution of your design M^r Micali of this City who is universally known as a person of acknowledged taste; Should you not have made arrangements with M^r Hall previous to receipt of this I could with your approbation communicate to M^r Micali — the general outlines of yr intentions — from which he could form two or three designs & forward you — he could also correspond with you direct on the subject, as to any alterations or additions that might be proposed as well as respecting the conditions on which he could have the work executed. —

On a same Occasion one hundred doll^s were left with M^r Hall for the erecting of a Monument in the English burying Ground how far the contributors to this purpose have been realised it is not for me to say I will only add that a more decent & handsome ornament could have been placed for fifty dollars. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 11th Feb⁷ 1806

SIR Your favor of the 24 Ult^o Came duly to hand — Circumstances make it necessary that I should direct that you join the Squadron at this Port, by the 5th Day of next Month —

Should any good seamen or *very* good Ordinary Seamen offer you may enter as many as fifty On the same terms of your own Crew — The Squadron is about that Number short of Compliment, but you will take care, not to enter those, which will cause us Contention hereafter — as you Know how we stand with the British on this subject. I shall say no more —

No advance can be made the Men you enter exceeding half a Months Pay without having good security in the Men themselves Or some other Persons —

Dont forget to bring the Cable that has been order'd at Naples for the *Constitution* —

The *Nautilus* has gone to Leghorn for a Mainmast; —

Poor Maxwell is Dead —

I have no news worth Communicating —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
Syracuse 11th Febr 1806 —

Sir Your Esteemed favor of the 25 Ult^o I have duly rec^d, as Our affairs will remain, in some Measure unsettled, with a Certain Piratical Power, untill I am Authorised by my Government, either with the *Masculine effect* of the Arrow, or *Feminine Argument* of the Olive Branch, (the latter of which indeed seldom produces any good Consequences On the Minds of Pirates) to Conclude a permanent peace —

As I have reason to believe from a Number of Circumstances that our Government no more intends, than we are inclined, to *act with Effeminacy*; — I am under the necessity of ordering the *Enterprise* to join the Squadron by the first of next Month —

NB The reasons, why I have not been more explicite, you shall hear hereafter —
[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
Syracuse 11th Febr 1806

(Circular)

SIR You are desired to have the U S Gun Boat N^o 2, in the most complete Order possible for actual Service, by the first day of March ensuing —

L^t Izard

Comm^r the U S G Boat N^o 2 Syracuse

Copy of the above sent to: L^t Maxwell N^o 3; L^t Henley N^o 4; L^t Harrison N^o 5; L^t Lawrence N^o 6; L^t Haraden N^o 8; L^t Elbert N^o 9; L^t Cartee N^o 10.

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Lieutenant Benjamin Smith, U. S. Navy, U. S. Bomb *Vengeance*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
Syracuse 11 Febr 1806

SIR The Bottom of the U S Bomb *Vengeance* being foul, you are desired to grave the same, and prepare her in all Respects for actual Service by the first day of March ensuing —

A Copy of the above order sent to L^t W^m Crane—*Hornet* L^t Theo Hunt—*Spitfire*

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
Syracuse 11th Febr 1806 —

SIR You are desired to inform the Officers commanding the Respective U S Vessels, now in this port that it is my request they will attend the funeral of L^t Maxwell in Military Mourning (full dress) to morrow at 2 P. M. at the late lodgings of the Deceased — Such other officers as can be spared from duty, are also requested to attend —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

SYRACUSE 11 Febr 1806

SIR The Governor requests me to present you his respects, & says that if He was to give permission for Armed Soldiers to enter this City it might place Him in a very unpleasant situation, being Contrary to his orders — He therefore begs that the Corpse may be convey'd without the Gate and that the Marines under

arms may be paraded near the watering place or on the plain near the arsenal if at the latter place you will please let Him Know that orders may be given to admit them at the outer gates without difficulty

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 12th Febr 1806

SIR I have this day Valued on you in favor of D Hinckly Esqr of Boston for Thirteen Hundred Forty five Dollars, and forty One Cents, at Thirty Days Sight, for Provision and Slop Cloathing, furnished for the use of the Squadron, under my Command, which be pleased to honor —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To the Commanding Officers of the U. S. Gunboats in the Mediterranean from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 12 Febr 1806 —

In the Equipment of the Gun Boats the following Articles are Indispensible — Each Gun Boat is to take on board 300 Round Shot, Wads in proportion As much Powder as their Magazines will conveniently Stow —

25 Stand of Grape or Musket Balls, in Bags, or Canisters —

As much Water as can be stowed without being detrimental to the accommodation of the Crew —

Orders will be given hereafter as it Respects the quantity, of Provision they are to take on board —

A Copy of the above sent to:- Lt Izard N^o 2; Comm^r officer N^o 3; Lt Henley N^o 4; Lt Harrison N^o 5; Lt Lawrence N^o 6; Lt Haraden N^o 8; Lt Elbert N^o 9; Lt Cartee N^o 10.

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

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

NEW YORK 12th February 1806

SIR In compliance with your letter of the 6th instant, (which this day came to hand) I hasten to detail the services rendered to the Crew of the U. S. late Frigate *Philadelphia* while in captivity at Tripoli, by Nicholas C Nissen Esqr, His Danish Majesty's Consul residing there.

In consequence of the mode of imprisonment it was impossible for the Officers to procure the necessary articles of subsistence — they were therefore necessitated to receive their daily provision &c through another channel. Mr Nissen generously offered his services to obtain our necessary supplies; which he did in the most faithful manner for 19 Months & 3 days (the period of our Captivity)

And at times, when the funds placed at my command in Tripoli were expended, he continued our daily supply by his own means until ours were renewed by the Commodore of the Mediterranean Squadron or George Davis Esqr Charge of Affairs at Tunis. (to whom we are gratefully indebted)

Had it not been for the friendly aid of Consul Nissen, we should not have received our subsistence in so regular a manner as we did, & should have been exposed at a great expence to the impositions of the lowest class of our Enemy; his attentions were not confined solely to the Officers, but was equally extended to the Seamen & Soldier.

Consul Nissen was the first Christian we saw after landing on the Shore of Africa, and he met us the very evening of our misfortune with the philanthropy of a man of feeling, & immediately administered to our wants, by sending provision & bedding from his house, and ameliorated as much as possible our truly unpleasant situation.

I cannot in justice to his attention omit mentioning a circumstance, which shows the lively interest he took in our situation, & the hazard he ran to serve us. When Commodore Preble attacked Tripoli, Mr Nissen's house was as much exposed as any in the Town, & himself in danger from the Bombardment — I solicited him

frequently to leave his dangerous situation and retire to the Gardens where the Consuls were; he requested me not to importune more on leaving the Town, for he preferred running the risque of the Shots & Shells from our Squadron and attending to our wants & subsistence, then resorting to the Gardens. In thus pursuing the dictates of a feeling mind, he was very near losing his life by a Shot from the *Constitution*. Had he not acted in this friendly manner towards us, it is very probable that we should have been several days without provision, as the Enemy were occupied & exasperated.

I have Sir, detailed to you generally, the services rendered to the Officers & Crew of the *Phila** at Tripoli, by Nicholas C. Nissen Esq, but it is impossible for me to convey a just sense of them — Nothing but a perfect acquaintance of our situation & the aid we received can truly estimate the services rendered.

[LC. U.S.N., 1805-1811.]

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

NEW YORK 12th February 1806

SIR, I have the honor to enclose an answer to your letter of the 6th inst

A few days since I received a letter from Nissen at Tripoli, in which he mentions that a Tripolitan Cruiser under the command of Murad Rais, (alias Lile) had made a three months cruise in the Atlantic & took a Prussian Merchant Vessel for not having a passport from the *Grand Seigneur*, he also writes that *Farfaro* the Chief of the Jews in Tripoli, had been assassinated in the Bashaw's Palace

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 14th Feby 1806

SIR, Since writing you last, I have received letters from Mr Ridgely and Mr Dodge, Our charge d'affaires, at Tripoli and Tunis, by Gun Boat N^o 8, and the Schooner *Nautilus*, instead of the *Nautilus* alone, as I informed you in my letter of the 3^d Ult^o; —

N^o 8 excited much astonishment, as well as Curiosity at Tripoli; She was saluted with 21 Guns on her arrival, which she returned in so handsome a manner, both as to time, and regularity that the most knowing of the Tripolines, observed that it would have done no discredit to a Ship of the Line; —

The Bashaw observed that she was very different from his Boats, and Requested permission to have a Draught taken of her, by his Spanish Carpenter; Lt Haraden, her Commander, informed him, that this he could not permit, without my Consent, but gave permission to examine her — While N^o 8 lay at Tripoli, One of her Marines desented, and took the necessary steps to constitute himself a Turk, and afterwards got to the Bashaws Castle, and demanded his protection however after a remonstrance by Mr Ridgely, our charge d'affaires he was delivered up, by the *Bashaw*, in direct opposition to their Religious and Civil Laws, the Bashaw asserting, I understand from Lt Haraden, that he would not have done the like for any other Christian Nation; —

I mention the affair of the Marine, as proof possitive of the indubitable desire the Bashaw has of maintaining a good understanding with the U States; —

For your information as to the Terms on which we stand with Tunis, permit me to transcribe you a Paragraph of Doct^r Dodges letter dated the 28th Ultimo —

"Our affairs as they relate to Government or State, have suffered no change since you was here, things remain in *Statu quo*, and I am happy to say, *all is well*, which is saying a great deal, and answers all interrogatories at once —"

The fate of Naples remains as yet undecided, no part of the Royal Family, except the King, (who has arrived at Palermo) has yet left it —

Joseph Bounaparte is, it is reported, at Rome, at the head of a large Army instead of Gen^l Messina, as I wrote you in my letter of the 25 Ultimo; and it is believed on his way to Naples, to disembarrass King Ferdinand of his Royal Functions, by taking his Title to himself; —

Joseph Bounaparte has been some time at Rome, and as his object is without doubt the acquisition of Naples, his halt at Rome, is not yet accounted for: —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

U. S. BRIG *Hornet*, NEW YORK

14th February 1806.

SIR, I arrived Yesterday, after a Boisterous passage of seven days but did not get up to Town before to day. —

Prior to my leaving Charleston we completed our Beef Pork, Bread & Flour for three Months, the other Articles composing the Ration was not sent from Baltimore, I therefore did not purchase them, shall I complete them here? —

Midshipman Beard made application to exchange with Midshipman Watson of Gun Boat N^o 1. and the exchange being perfectly agreeable to Lieutenant Biddle, I permitted the exchange to take place. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

To the Commanding Officers of the U. S. Gunboats in the Mediterranean from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 15th Feb^r 1806

SIR Not being informed that any specified Monthly pay had been established by the Navy Department, for your Gunner Boatswain or Steward, previous to your sailing from the U States —

I do hereby order that you enter them on your Books as acting in these Departments, entitled, (the Two former) to the pay of Boatswain and Gunners Mates, & the latter to that of a Q^r Master —

Copy of the above send to: — Lt Izard N^o 2; Com^r Officer N^o 3; Lt Henley N^o 4; Lt Harrison N^o 5; Lt Lawrence N^o 6; Lt Haraden N^o 8; Lt Elbert N^o 9; Lt Cartee N^o 10.

[Also Lt B. Smith — *Vengeance* and Lt Theodore Hunt — *Spitfire*.]

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To William Eaton from Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, Chairman of the Committee on the Application of Hamet Caramanli, United States Senate

Documents Respecting HAMET CARAMALLI.

Published by order of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1806.

SIR, — As chairman of the committee of the Senate of the United States, on the application of *Hamet bashaw*, I request of you information on the following points:

1st. Did the said Hamet bashaw, on the information of a peace being concluded between the United States and the reigning bashaw of Tripoli, withdraw himself from the territory of the said reigning bashaw — and what were the reasons urged to induce him to withdraw?

2d. Were the wife and children of the said Hamet bashaw delivered up to him upon his withdrawing, and if not, what were the reasons, to the best of your knowledge and belief?

3d. Did you take any measures or attempt any thing to obtain for him his wife and children, and if so, what were they?

4th. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Lear, who negotiated the treaty, after the same had been concluded; or with any of the officers on that station, in relation to the foregoing subject, and if so, what was the substance thereof?

5th. And to give any other information in relation to the third article of the treaty with Tripoli, as has fell within your knowledge and belief?

You will please to communicate your answer in writing as soon as may be convenient, and accept the assurances of my personal respect and esteem.

[Am. State Papers, Vol. 5, 1803–1807.]

To Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, Chairman of the Committee on the Application of Hamet Caramanli, United States Senate, from William Eaton

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1806.

Sir, — In obedience to your requisition of yesterday, I have the honour to state:

1st. On the information of a peace being concluded between the United States and the reigning bashaw of Tripoli, Hamet bashaw did withdraw himself from the

territory of the said reigning bashaw. A stipulation in the third article of our treaty with the said reigning bashaw, imposed on me the duty to *use all the means in my power, without force, to persuade Hamet bashaw to withdraw himself*; and, in addition to the provision made in the same article, that his wife and children should be delivered up, on condition of his so withdrawing himself. Mr. Lear says, in his letter to me of June 6th, "And I have no doubt but the United States will, if deserving, place him in a situation as eligible as that in which he was found."

These were, undoubtedly, inducements with Hamet bashaw to withdraw himself. But, had no such inducements been offered, the circumstance of the reigning bashaw being supplied with funds, and left to the free exercise of his naval force by our treaty, together with the disappointment which Hamet's followers must feel, from our seceding from the co-operation, rendered the measure necessary to his safety.

2d. The wife and children of Hamet bashaw were not delivered up to him upon his withdrawing. They have never been demanded.

3d. At the request of Hamet bashaw, on or about the 6th of July last, I waited on the acting commodore Rodgers, on board his ship in the harbour of Syracuse, and asked permission for a small vessel to go and demand the delivery of the wife and children of Hamet bashaw, of the reigning bashaw of Tripoli, agreeably to treaty; but did not obtain it.

4th. Mr. Lear, who negotiated the treaty with Tripoli, was in commodore Rodgers's cabin, when I stated Hamet bashaw's request for a small vessel. I urged the measure as a just claim on our honour and our humanity; till at length Mr. Lear observed, that it would be useless at present to send for Hamet's family; for that it was expected by the reigning bashaw, they were not to be claimed until Hamet should be so withdrawn and so situated, as to remove all apprehensions of his ever further attempting to regain his kingdom. This I understood to be a secret engagement on the part of our commissioner of peace.

I had afterward much conversation upon this subject with the officers on that station, and found the idea current, and asserted without reserve among them, that this private engagement went so far as to induce a confidence on the part of Joseph bashaw, that the fulfilment of the last clause of the third article of the treaty, would not be insisted on by the government of the United States as a condition of its ratification.

No other information in relation to the third article of the treaty with Tripoli, has fallen within my knowledge.

[Am. State Papers, Vol. 5, 1803-1807.]

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

U S SHIP Constitution
Syracuse 16th Feby 1806

SIR It is with much regret I inform you of the Death of Lt J Maxwell (late in Command of Gun Boat N^o 3) on the 11th Instant; In whom the Service has lost a Young Officer, who promised, at a future period, to have been One of its brightest ornaments; — His Death was occasioned by the Rupturing of a Blood Vessel, succeeded by a decline, which he only survived Six Weeks; —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

[16 February 1806]

Order of Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Commodore and Commander in Chief,
U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

NOTE

Powder is never to be removed from the Magazine of any Vessel of the Squadron without permission, and the Boat or Boats, that removes the same, to Continue a red flag hoisted, so long as the Powder remains on board of her or them.

N^o

Extinguish all fire, and none admitted so long as this Signal is flying —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 2, Syracuse, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S Ship *Constitution*
Syracuse 17th Febr 1806

SIR Understanding that you are acquainted with the family of Lt Joseph Maxwell (late in Comm^d of Gun Boat N^o 3) Deceased; I have to request that you will take under your Charge all his Effects for their preservation and safe Keeping, for his relations, to whom the same will by right belong Of these, you will be pleased to furnish me, with an Inventory, together with all his Public Papers and Documents; —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Robert T. Spence, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA Februy [17] 1806

SIR The leave of absence I had the honour to receive from you being Unlimited or rather indefinitely express'd I fear I have extended it beyond the period contemplated — If by this protraction I have Abused your indulgence I hope My being engaged in some studies which involved me beyond a time anticipated will plead My Excuse — Even with this extenuation, I cannot in justice to myself avoid observing that I have daily inform'd myself of every circumstance, that could require my services; and had their existed an Appearance which would have introduced an impression unfavourable to the general tenour of my conduct any pursuits I might have engaged in, should not have precluded a speedy report —

I now design troubling your Attention for a few Moments respecting those Expences I incur'd while at sick quarters in Italy; — From Dr Marshalls Certificate you will perceive that my being left at Leghorn was considered by him as indispensably Necessary for My recovery; The liberty of drawing on the department I sincerely wish could have been Obviated, And had not the Misfortunes of My Father precluded my drawing on him, I could not have felt Myself Authorized to draw on the Accountant — As my ill health was prolong'd for a considerable Elapse of time, My expences were increased beyond what I could have wishd — I hope Upon consideration You will be pleased to allow them as they resulted from unavoidable Necessity — Was I not dependent wholly on my pay for Support I should wave importuning you with this solicitation; though the Sum be very considerable It will materialy effect the finances of a dependant Man — My Account, relative to this Affair is in the possession of the department —

I shall continue assiduously to pursue branches of study (which from going extremely young to Sea prevented my acquiring) such as are appropriate and Necessary for an Officer to be acquainted with, until I am Summon'd to duty —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig
Hornet, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 18 Febr 1806—

I this day received your letter of the 14th ins, announcing your arrival with the *Hornet* at New York. —

The *Hornet* is intended for a special service which it will take her several Months to perform. Before she can perform this service you will be raised to the rank of a Captain in the Navy. Under these Circumstances I cannot ask you to continue in the *Hornet*, presuming it would not be agreeable to you to hold a command subordinate to your rank. I have therefore ordered Master Commandant J. H. Dent to proceed immediately to New York and relieve you in the Command of the *Hornet*. On his arrival you will be pleased to deliver up the *Hornet* to him, and remain yourself at New York until further orders. —

Your Lieutenants are also to be relieved — Lieutenants Trippe, Morris, and Marcellin are ordered to the *Hornet*. When they arrive you will furlough your Lieutenants for one month, ordering them at the expiration of that period to report themselves to me by letter.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, Piscataway, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 18 Febr 1806.

You will immediately proceed to New York, & take the Command of the Brig *Hornet*.

You will find her, I presume, prepared in all respects for Sea; but if she should want any supplies, you will indent for them to the Navy Agent who will furnish them. —

Lieutenants Trippe, Morris, & Marcellin, have been ordered to join you. Cap^t Chauncey will furlough the Lieutenants at present on board of the *Hornet*. —

You will receive your further orders in a few days. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant Sybrant Van Schaick, U. S. Navy, Arsenal, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 19th Febr 1806 —

SIR You are desired as soon as possible to make a return of the Expenditures of the Public Stores, under your Charge, with a regular Statement, of such as remains on hand; — After which you are required *uniformly* to make your returns of Receipts and Expenditures Weekly to be laid before me, (or in my absence, the Commanding Officer afloat) on every Monday forenoon between the hours of 8 o'clock and Noon; —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Second Lieutenant Wallace W. Wormeley, U. S. Marine Corps, from Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, Chairman of a Committee of the U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1806.

SIR, —As chairman of the committee of the Senate of the United States, on the application of Hamet bashaw, I request of you information on the following points:

1st. Was you a prisoner of war in Tripoli in June last, at the time the treaty of peace was concluded between the United States and that regency?

2d. What was the state and condition of the bashaw of Tripoli in relation to his force, his finances, and his disposition, at, and anterior to the conclusion of that treaty, to the best of your knowledge and belief?

3d. Did you, or did the other American prisoners, to the best of your knowledge and belief, apprehend that an attack made on Tripoli, by the squadron, or by the army of Hamet bashaw, would prove fatal to the prisoners in the power of the reigning bashaw, by his putting them to death?

4th. And any other information that relates to the state of Tripoli at that time, or the disposition of the inhabitants thereof. You will please to communicate your answer in writing, as soon as may be convenient.

And accept the assurance of my respect and esteem.

S. R. BRADLEY.

[Am. State Papers, Vol. 5, 1803-1807.]

To Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, Chairman of a Committee of the U. S. Senate, from Second Lieutenant Wallace W. Wormeley, U. S. Marine Corps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1806.

SIR, —In answer to your letter of this morning's date, I reply to the following questions contained therein.

1st. I was a prisoner of war in Tripoli in June last, at the conclusion of a peace between the United States and that regency.

2d. I believe Tripoli at that time to have been in the most distressed situation, not only from the entire annihilation of her commerce by our squadron; but also from the difficulties into which she was thrown by the capture of Derne, by the troops under the command of general Eaton and Hamet bashaw. My being in close confinement at the time this intelligence was received in Tripoli, prevented me in some measure from observing as fully as I could have wished, the effects

that this news had on the inhabitants; but it was apparent to the most indifferent observer (that on the arrival of the second courier announcing the defeat of the reigning bashaw's army by general Eaton and Hamet bashaw,) that the greatest terror and consternation reigned throughout the whole town of Tripoli.

The bashaw was confident of the exhausted state of his finances, as well as those of his subjects — he dared not levy new contributions for fear of their revolting and joining Hamet bashaw.

3d. I do not believe that there was any danger to be apprehended for our lives, even if general Eaton and Hamet bashaw had have marched under the walls of Tripoli. It would have been to the interest of every subject, (private as well as political) to have protected us; it is my opinion that Jassuf bashaw never had any serious intention of taking our lives.

4th. I believe that had it not have been for the capture of Derne by general Eton and the ex-bashaw, we should have been to this day prisoners in Tripoli; for the reigning bashaw would have withdrawn, (in case of an attack from our squadron) with his prisoners into the interior; but the idea of his having lost Derne, together with the co-operation of the United States with his brother, would in my opinion have induced him to comply with any terms prescribed by our government.

I moreover believe, that general Eaton could have marched from Derne to Tripoli, almost without firing a shot. The entire defeat of the bashaw's army, together with the inconstancy and fickleness of those people, authorize me in this assertion. They have no idea of loyalty or patriotism, and they always lean to that side which preponderates.

Should you wish an interview with me, I will at any time do myself the pleasure to wait on you.

Accept sir, my highest consideration, and believe with sentiments of the most unfeigned respect and esteem, your obedient humble servant.

WALLACE WORMELEY.

[Am. State Papers, Vol. 5, 1803-1807.]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 21st Feby 1806 —

MY DEAR SIR By the U S Gun Boat N^o 8, Your Polite and Kind letter of the 2^d Instant came duly to hand; and I beg of you, to accept of my most sincere acknowledgements, for it's friendly tenor, and more particularly so, for the indubitable proofs you have uniformly given, that in its diction, your Pen was directed by the pure Maxims of an Honest & Manly heart, in a Species of profession; which *alone* I hold in high Estimation in any Man, and be assured it is particularly grateful to my feelings, when coming from One whose friendship I so highly regard as that of yourself; —

The time you mention as being the most likely that your Successor will arrive at Tripoli, will be I imagine, at a period when the Vessels of the Squadron will be totally unemploy'd; —

In which case I shall most certainly call for you myself, as in so doing, I shall particularly gratify my own feelings (whilst *I feel Confident*; that I fulfil the Wishes of my Government —

I shall send another Vessel to Tripoli, some time in March; —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK 21st February 1806

DR SIR, From a combination of circumstances I have neglected writing to you for some months past I however have not ceased to think with pleasure on that part of my *Military Life* wherein I had the honour of serving under your Immediate order's and also the pleasure and instruction derived from your company in our passage from the Mediterranean, I also indulge the hope that whenever you are again ordered to a command that I shall have the honour of serving under you

The *Hornet* which I now command is one of the finest Vessels of her class I ever saw, she sails uncommonly fast, steers and works well and is an excelent sea Boat. I had an opportunity of trying her the 28th of December last off the *Frying Pan*

shoals in a very heavy gale from S E in which we was obliged to carry so heavy a press of sail that I sprung my main Mast and received considerable damage otherwise we however carried close reefed topsails & reefed courses when I think but few ship's in service would have done it by which means we cleared the shoals — I was ordered from Charleston to this port to wait for further orders rumour say's my destination is Europe. M^r Chauncey however hope's not. by the by M^r C — is extremely mortified that you should have passed twice through New York without calling on her, the more so as you was a particular favorite of her's so much so that I should be a little Jealous if you was a single man Moreover she wished to present you with a little *stranger* that she has been blessed with since she saw you and which she intended to have called *Edward Preble* after the Friend of her Husband, if it had been a boy —

The dimentions of the *Hornet* is made out and I am only waiting for a private conveyance to forward them to you — M^r Chauncey Joins me in Respects to M^r Preble and yourself and hopes that when you again visit New York that you will not forget to call on her —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 17, Jan.—June 1806.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 2, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 22^d Febr 1806

SIR In conformity with your request; You have permission to go to Malta with Gun Boat N^o 2, but circumstances make it necessary that you should return again to this port as soon as possible, after remaining there 48 Hours, unless bad weather, or your not being able to get out of the harbour, should prevent your Compliance; —

Copy sent to L^t Haraden [&] L^t Lawrence

[LC. JRP, Order, Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 22^d Feby 1806

SIR Your letters of the 1st and 11th Instant came duly to hand; The letters the *first* contained from M Wilkie were forwarded to their direction. —

The purport of the last, and its enclosure I have considered, and altho' the Squadron will soon be in want of the Articles they mention, I feel so Confident, that Stores will soon arrive from the U States, that I would rather defer purchasing at such high prices, for at least a few weeks; —

I have ordered a quantity of Bread from Palermo at 4¼\$ p^t Centum

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Richard Cartwright, British Consul General, Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Algiers Febr 23^d 1806

SIR I have had the honor to receive your two letters of this day; with the pledges mentioned in the one. — I will take the keys of your house as you request, and comply with your wishes as far as I can. — I have been very unwell for some days, and now write in bed, or I should have been to see you. M^r Lear unites with me in thanks for your kind offers and friendly wishes, and reciprocate them most sincerely

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy

U. S. SCHOONER *Nautilus*,
Naples Bay Febr 24th 1806

SIR I have the pleasure to inform you of my arrival at Leghorn on the 15th inst^d after a passage of six days from Messina and was quarantined for 15 days that period being imposed by a regulation since I left there upon all Vessels coming from Scicily.

The day after my arrival which was Friday night I saw Mess^{rs} Degen and Purviance and informed them of my business at that port. the Monday following Mr P — informed me of what I apprehended on examining the Bills you charged me with previous to my arrival at Leghorn, Viz^t that they could not be negotiated without being endorsed by Fred^t Degen. — As they also informed me that if they were endorsed they could be sold at about four Per Cent Loss, and as my being quarantined prevented my doing anything with my Mast I concluded to employ the term of my quarantine in coming to this place in order to have them endorsed. — I arrived here last night and having compleated my business shall sail this evening. —

The French have been in possession of this place about 10 days a detachment of four Thousand left this place this morning for Calabria, they talk loud of taking possession of Sciilly. —

I have sent on board of Captain Porter some of the latest American and English Papers that were in Leghorn when I left it and desired him to send them to you when he joins you, one of the latter contains the presidents message to congress.

There is a Spar in Leghorn that will answer for my mast and I am in hopes that I shall not be detained there more than a week at furthest —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, Rome, Italy, from Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples

NAPLES february 25th 1806 —

DEAR SIR, I hope this will find You safe at Rome and in good health, and that you have already viewed the principal part of the Roman antiquities. —

On Sunday evening I received a letter from Commodore Rodgers, whereof I annex you a Copy by which you will observe his wish that the *Enterprize* should join the Squadron Without delay — I regret that this Circumstance should shorten the pleasure of your excursion, but cannot do less than communicate it to You. —

The U S Schooner *Nautilus* Cap^t Evans arrived Yesterday from Leghorn, and sailed again this afternoon for the same Port where she has to take in some cash for the Squadron — she brings no news whatsoever

Mr Smith has delivered me a letter for you from the Commodore which I keep by me till you return being fearfull that by sending it by the Post it might possibly be lost. —

In the hope to have soon again the pleasure of welcoming you here, I remain sincerely

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Land conveyed to William Eaton, former U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, by Commonwealth of Massachusetts

IN SENATE, Feb. 25th, 1806.

WHEREAS in a rising Republic, it is highly important to cherish that patriotism which conquers a love of ease, of pleasure and of wealth, which prompts individuals to a love of their country, and induces them to embrace every opportunity to advance its prosperity and happiness, as well by ameliorating the fate of those citizens whom the fortune of war has thrown into captivity, as by cheerfully contributing to its support and defence: And whereas the love of enterprise, when guided by a just sense of propriety and benevolence, may become the parent of many virtues, and a state is sometimes indebted for its safety, to the virtues and undaunted courage of a single man.

And whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, are desirous to perpetuate a remembrance of the heroic enterprise of William Eaton, Esq. while engaged in the service of the United States, whose undaunted courage and brilliant services, so eminently contributed to release a large number of his fellow citizens, late prisoners in Tripoli, from the chains of slavery, and to restore them to freedom, their country, and their friends; — therefore

RESOLVED, that the Committee for the sale of eastern lands be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to convey to William Eaton, Esq. a citizen of this Commonwealth, and to his heirs and assigns, a tract of land to contain ten thousand acres, of any of the unappropriated land of this Commonwealth, in the District of Maine; excepting the ten townships on Penobscot river.

And be it further resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be requested, as soon as conveniently may be, to cause to be transmitted to the said William Eaton, Esq. an authentic copy of this resolution.

Sent down for concurrence,

H. G. OTIS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, March 3d, 1806.
Read and concurred,

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

MARCH 4th, 1806.

Approved, CALEB STRONG.

True Copy, Attest, JOHN AVERY, *Secretary.*

[NR&L. No. 9217, Bm.¹ E 14.]

To Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, Chairman of a Committee of the U. S. Senate, from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, *February 26, 1806.*

SIR, — I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, requesting information on three points relative to the transactions in the Mediterranean; and in reply I have the honour to inform you:

1st. That I consider commodore Barron's health, during the last winter and spring, and until after the negotiation, such as to disqualify him from transacting any business, his mind being so much impaired as scarcely to recollect any thing that transpired from one day to another. He was continually confined to his quarters on shore, and by frequent applications to him for instructions, he would lose the recollection of what passed in the course of conversation.

2d. I have heard Mr. Lear say repeatedly, previously to my going to Derne, that he believed the expedition conducted by the ex-bashaw and general Eaton, would prove fruitless; and that they and their adherents would be sacrificed before they reached Derne. The capture of Derne, the 27th of April, was communicated by the sloop *Hornet* previously to a negotiation being opened with the reigning bashaw. I was the bearer of the intelligence of the defeat of the enemy's army before Derne, of the 13th of May, and arrived off Tripoli with this information, and with despatches from the Secretary of the Navy, wishing the commodore to suspend his attack on Tripoli till the 1st of July, as reinforcements would join them about that time, before the terms of the treaty were concluded. Mr Lear then observed, that we did not want the assistance of Hamet bashaw's army to bring the enemy to terms, for the navy was sufficient to bring him to any terms.

3d. It was generally believed by the officers in the Mediterranean, that Mr. Lear had a great ascendancy over the commodore in all his measures relative to the squadron, and from frequent observations of Mr. Lear's intimacy with the commodore during his debilitated state, I am of the same opinion.

[Am. State Papers, Vol. 5, 1803-1807 and Huntington L&AG.]

To Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 27th Febr 1806

SIR, You are desired to inform the Officers Command^g the respective Vessels of the Squadron, that I shall require of them a report, made to me, of the state of their Vessels, as also the quantity of Amunition, small Arms, every apparatus belonging to their great Guns, and the number of Days Water they Can carry, allowing 3 Quarts Pr Man Pr Day, on the 1st day of next Month —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Essex*, AT SEA, *March 1806* —

SIR, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated — "Syracuse, Dec^r 24" — directing me to draw on the Navy Department for this Ship and the *Vixen's* disbursments, instead of Mess^{rs} Glennie & M^{rs} Kenzie of London; to which, due attention shall be given. —

I beg leave to inform you that I drew on that Firm, in November last, for Eight Thousand and odd Dollars, in favor of W^m Kirkpatrick, of which no account is yet

received:— I likewise drew for Three Thousand Dollars in Decr, in favor of R. W. Mead, of Cadiz; which was forwarded, and has not been heard of since. —

These circumstances induced me to think they were honored, although I had determined, prior to the receipt of your advice to draw in future, on the Navy Department, for reason, that the rate of Exchange is very low, and frequent offers are made by Americans, of Money for Bills on Government. —

It was not until the 29th Ult that I received your further advice by the *Syren*, the contents of which I have noted, and shall strictly attend to Orders respecting Government Dispatches, and conduct myself towards the Spaniards as circumstances may require.

You have no doubt seen the President's Speech, but I cannot find by the latest Papers that Congress has passed one Resolution. —

The shattered remains of 33 Sail of line begin to reappear: — of ten, five have dropt down to the upper Road of Cadiz, from the Carracas, and it is thought the remainder will reach that distance in the course of the month of May. —

We have not an article of Public Provision in the Store at Gibraltar since my arrival on this Station, (pork excepted) nor have I any account of a Store Ship coming out.

The *Mabouker* [*Mirboka*] that was captured by Cap^t Bainbridge, is lost, and the Emperor has lately received a Twenty Gun Ship from England; which, with his other Cruisers, is laid up in the Port of Sallee. — The *Meshuda* is gone to Tripoli with a load of Wheat. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805–1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy

U S GUN BOAT N^o 4 SYRACUSE

1st March. 1806.

SIR. I have the honor, to inform you that the Vessel under my command, is in compleat order for Sea, excepting some Masters and Boatswains Stores, which cannot be procured in this place, & to enclose an account of Gunners Stores, & the quantity of Water at present on board.

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805–1807.]

To William Eaton from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 1. 1806.

Gen. EATON.

SIR. In answer to the letter in which you bring the subject of your claims, arising whilst you were the Consul at Tunis, again before this Department, I have to observe that no new evidence has been received since the letter to the Committee of claims, of which a copy is enclosed, was written, except the statements of Doctor Davis. These as you will perceive, tend to prove the actual extortion from you of ten thousand dollars by the Minister of the Bey of Tunis, and the rate at which the *Gloria* might have been freighted during the period for which you charge her service to the United States.

Whilst according to the principles explained in the letter to the Committee of Claims, the legislature is considered as best adapted to the dispensation of relief in the particulars in question, the indemnity respecting the case of Porcile, which subsequent events have determined you to add to your claims, seems to require the same recourse.

You will be pleased to observe that I have purposely abstained from entering into the circumstances & merits of those claims, since a comprehensive examination of them, as well as the equitable considerations flowing from them will doubt less be produced by the application necessary to be made to Congress, to whom all the explanations afforded by the archives of this Department will be accessible.

JAMES MADISON

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

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

NEW YORK 2nd March 1806.

SIR, I herewith enclose a copy of a Letter received from Col^o Barclay, the British Consul General with my Answer.

I was honored with your Letter of the 18th Ult and am ready to give up the Command of the *Hornet* whenever Cap^t Dent arrives, Lieutenants Trippe, Morris

and Marceline have been in Town these ten days, but I understand that they do not intend reporting themselves until Capt. Dent assumes the Command of the *Hornet*.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent,
Naples

NAPLES 3^d March 1806.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 11th past the contents of which I communicated immediately to Capⁿ Porter who agreeable to your orders Sails with the *Enterprize* this morning, the wind being very favorable I hope he will Soon reach Syracuse. —

I infinitely regret that I cannot send you by this Conveyance the Cable you ordered Some time Since for the *Constitution*, but altho I agreed long ago with one of our best Rope makers as to the price and quality of hemp with Captain Porter's approbation it has been impossible to have it done or even to begin the work yet. — The only place where a Cable fit for a frigate can be finished in this City is a public building, and has been Shut up from the time the late King left the Capital, but I have reason to believe that it will Shortly be reopened when I Shall lose no time to have your Cable done according to your Instructions and hold it at your disposal.

Capⁿ Evans of the U: S: Schooner *Nautilus* called in here the 24th past, and requested me to endorse four Setts of Bills drawn by you on the Navy Department to my order which I have done in Course, he Sailed again for Leghorn the following day.

The Change of this Government has been effected without the least disorder or disturbance, I beg leave to refer to Capⁿ Porter's verbal Informations as to the many particular Circumstances —

Inclosed you will find a paper containing the Several orders and laws given by Prince Joseph Bonaparte, who owing to his mild behavior to the Inhabitants of this Country is universally esteemed and beloved — I also take the liberty to inclose you an English paper containing the President's Speech.

Bills on America could at this moment be easily negotiated at a reasonable Discount Say from 4 to 6 Pr Ct

I should be extremely happy to wellcome you Soon again at Naples, and remain very respectfully. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 4th March 1806

DEAR SIR, Your truly esteemed favor of the 28th January came duly to hand, and permit me to thank you, on the part of my Public Situation, for the information it contained relative to the affairs of our Country; and to offer my most sincere acknowledgements for the Generous Tenor of its Contents, in professions of Personal Friendship, which I more highly estimate, from a self conviction of sincerity, in which the Mute delineations of your pen, have done so much Justice to the disinterested effusions of your honest Heart. —

Cap^t Hull, who hands you this, has received Instructions to Cruize in the Neighbourhood of Tunis, with the *Argus* and *Hornet*, not with the smallest intention to menace, but merely to observe, and watch the movements of the Beys Cruizers, and afford the Necessary protection to our Commerce, until the return of his Ambassador from the U. States — As it is my Intention not to hazard for one moment the Security of our Trade, until peace with Tunis is ultimately and permanently settled; for altho' I do not entertain the smallest doubt of our disputes being amicably settled, on the return of the Tunitian Embassy (altho' I have not yet heard a Sentence from our Government on the Subject) Yet! I have spared no exertions, in either the Equipment or Organization of our Forces to compel a Compliance, with the object of our Wishes, in a very short time, should his Excellency the Bey, not feel disposed to benifit by the Dear bought lessons, which he has so lately experienced, and to which you were a witness; —

Should you have any Communications, of moment, to make to me, Cap^t Hull is instructed to send the *Hornet* to this port, with the same; —

The arrival of the Tunitian Ambassador, I momentarily expect from America — Be pleased to present my respects to your Secretary and friend, Mr Ambrose

Allegro, whom I regard particularly on account of the high Terms, in which you speak of him. —

I have no news worth Communicating, farther than what Capt Hull will be able to afford you. —

Mr Pitt (British Minister) is Dead. —

The Officers of the *Constitution* join with me, in wishing you health and happiness —

[Note: Another copy of this letter is dated 10 March. It is in John Rodgers Papers, Library of Congress.]

NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801-1809.]

To Secretary of State from Joseph Yznardi, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain

Duplicate.

AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICE

Original via Lisbon.

Cadiz 4th March 1806 —

RESPECTED SIR. I am just returned from Madrid to reside here, I have left Mr Erving in good health, who has been received with the highest attention and politeness by the Prince of Peace, and Minister of State, with whom I have had various conferences respecting the pending Affairs with the United States, and to the best of my believe their wishes are to establish & Keep a good & friendly Correspondance with our Government.

Deprived of your valued instructions respecting the various points on which I have represented, and particularly respecting the Port of Algeziras, which is (as represented by some malicious person) abandoned by me, notwithstanding there been a Clever Agent properly protected, as you are already informed by Mr A. Terry, untill that Government determines what may be proper in the business; therefore I consider myself free of all responsibility by what I have represented to you on said Subject; and as during my Absence this Office has been attended with Activity, attention and the greatest Zeal. I hope in your rectitude that you will honor me with the same good oppinion, I believe, I always merited of you, Sir, dispising the false Publication with which they accuse me, by aspersing that this Office and the Ports under its District are abandoned, when by the Official Correspondance with you the contrary is proved.

The U, S, Frigate *Essex*, H. G. Campbell Comm^r is just arrived from Algeziras, I cannot tell the object of her voyage, because said Comm^r was here a few weeks ago and valued on Mr Meade without taking the least notice of this office, notwithstanding that every politeness was shew'd him, and offered to give every assistance, and taking the proper steps to obtain prattic, the same has happened now, having Mr A. Terry the V. Consul gone along side to pay his respects & offer him his services in my name, he was answered that Commanders of Vessels of War were at liberty to value on whom they pleased, and that they only occupied the Consuls when they wanted them, such behaviour on his part may be the cause of some unjust & false complaints in disdain of this Office; therefore I shall esteem in a very particular manner your giving me instructions & advising me how I am to act in such cases, as I would be very sorry to be wanting in the least, or enter into Disputes; particularly as it might be attributed to self Interest, a thing that is against my upright way of acting.

The Blockade of this Port continues the same as advised you by Mr Terry.

The french Frigates & Brigs sailed on the night of the 27. ult^o with a Strong fair Wind, it is reported for certain that the English Frigate & Brig that was off this Port spyed them, as the moment they got under way, they began to make Signals & all Sail, since said period no Vessels have been seen off —

It is reported that the affairs of Naples will be settled to satisfaction by the intercession of the Pope & the King of Spain. With Sentiments of high esteem & veneration — I have the honor to be

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 2, 1806-1808.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 5th March 1806.

SIR, In former communications I informed you, that owing to the confused Political state of affairs, and extreme Anarchy existing at Naples, I had sent the Schooner *Enterprise* (Lt Commandant Porter) thence, for the purpose of affording protection to our Trade, particularly destined to that port — with orders, unquestionably to avoid committing our Neutrality, with the Belligerent Powers —

The *Enterprize* has this day Joined the Squadron again, and brings intelligence of the French, under command of Joseph Bounaparte, having taken possession of Naples, On the 15th Ultimo, without any kind of opposition: the King and Family having previously left it, and who all arrived at Palermo, except the Prince *Hereditary*, Who with the Major part of the Neapolitan Army, has retreated into Calabria, with an intention, it is said, to defend that part of his Fathers Dominions; However there is but little probability he will defend that part of his Kingdom with more resolution than he did his Capital —

Instead of Joseph Bounaparte's being proclaimed King of Naples, his Brother Napoleon has added to his other Titles — King! of the Two Sicily's —

The mild, persuasive, *Political* manner, in which Joseph Bounaparte took possession of Naples, had the effect, I am informed, to perfectly reconcile the Inhabitants to the change of Government, and new order of things —

Our Commerce has sustained, at least, no *direct* Injury by the change —

The British have Garisoned Messina, and, report says, will immediately possess themselves of all the strong holds in the Island, in order to secure its *necessary* connection with Malta —

The French *so far*, have carried all before them, on the Continent, and without (*almost*) opposition —

The Squadron with the addition of the Two Tripoline Gun Boats, captured by Commodore Preble, one of the Boats purchased by Cap^t Robinson, and fitted as a Bombard with the Mortar sent out by the *Argus*, and another fixed up as a Transport, are in complete condition, to meet the execution of your orders, in any shape. —

The *Argus* Brig and Cutter *Hornet*, will sail on a cruize on the 10th Inst^t off Tunis, where I shall Keep at least two Vessels, untill the return of the Tunitian Ambassador, and untill our differences with his Regency are finally settled. —

This precaution is more with an intention to employ the Vessels, under my command, than any thing else, and I have given positive orders not to infringe, in the smallest degree, the Friendship which the Bey has latterly been in the habit of professing for the U States, nor even to cruize so near his coast, as to create the smallest suspicion unfavorable to a good understanding, or even that he is the cause of their being at Sea —

I have had a fair Trial of the *Constitution*, since the Stowage of her Ballast has been altered, and the change meets my most sanguine expectations — She sails much better, and from one of the most uneasy Ships I ever was in, is now among the most easy.

The Conduct of the British, since my Command of the Squadron, has been the most frinedly.

I have not had the smallest cause for disputes, which hitherto occurred almost every day, respecting Seamen, when our Ships were together in the same Ports —

They have universally given up our Deserters and all Impressed Americans where there was proof of their being such. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

[6 March 1806]

To Secretary of the Navy from Secretary of State

The Secretary of State presents his respects to the Secretary of the Navy, and has the honor to enclose a copy of a letter, this day written to the Ambassador of Tunis, communicating the President's determination respecting the restitution of the Xebeque and her two prizes captured from Tunisian subjects during the war with Tripoli. The object of transmitting this copy is that the Secretary of the Navy may have the goodness to issue the orders, which may correspond with the President's determination.

JAMES MADISON

DEPT OF STATE, *March 6, 1806*

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Hornet*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t *6 March 1806.* —

I have received your letter of the 2nd instant with it's enclosures. —

Your Conduct in relation to the Seaman demanded by the British Consul is entirely approved. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Hornet* — NEW YORK
7th March 1806

SIR, In resigning the command of the U. S. Brig *Hornet*, I give up, and you will receive one of the finest vessels of her class in any service. —

The *Hornet* does not possess a single bad quality that I have discovered — She is strong and tight, Sails remarkable fast by and large; steers and works well; is very stiff, and an excellent Sea Boat; — Her best sailing is on a wind, and her best trim fifteen inches by the stern — however I have never discovered that a few inches materially affected her Sailing. She trims by the head with all her stores in: I have therefore found it necessary to use from forward first. — She stores three months provisions and water, below the birth deck; — Her Store Rooms are generally capacious and good; — Her Bread room particularly, which holds nearly 14,000^{lb} of Bread

The *Hornet* has two suites of Sails complete; three excellent Boats (which is as many as she can carry with convenience) and is well found with Cables and Anchors. —

Wishing you every Success and happiness in so enviable command.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Anthony Gale, U. S. Marine Corps

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
March 8. 1806

SIR On the 6th Instant you remarked to me that a small part of the Marines on parade that day were in a different uniform from the others, they were from the *Enterprize* — White belts I presume you particularly alluded to, they have been adopted in the United States, but the difficulty attending a general change in this country was my principal reason for not attempting the alteration, a partial one I conceived would be improper, as it would appear unmilitary, when the whole would be assembled together, to see in so small a party so much dissimilarity.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To Captain Anthony Gale, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 8th March 1806

SIR I have to direct that you furnish the U States Schooner *Enterprize's* Marines with the same belts as are worn by those of the other Vessels of the Squadron, that the present Uniform of the Marines of the respective Vessels of the Squadron be as nearly preserved as possible, and that no alteration be made in the same, without my written order —

You will be pleased to Communicate the Contents of this to the respective Commanding Officers of the Vessels Composing the Squadron under my Command —

Capt ANTH^y GALE
of the U S Ship *Constitution* &
Senior Officer of Marines of the present
U States Mediterranean Squadron

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

U. STATES BRIG *Hornet*
New York—8 March 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that I have just received from Capt^y Chauncey the Command of the United States Brig — It is unnecessary to add Sir, that my expectations have been fully answered; and that valuable Officer deserves great Credit for the internal arrangements of the Brig — He has displayed great Taste combined with convenience; — I believe the *Hornet* to be one of the finest Vessels of her rate in the World. —

The Officers have all joined her, and are much pleased with their situation — The Midshipmen that will be continued on board are not yet selected — They all appear anxious to remain, but it is impossible she can accommodate with any degree of comfort, more than Eight, which is two more than is necessary to perform the duty on board a vessel of her rate — Midshipman Keene is confined to sick quarters, on shore, and I fear will not be sufficiently recovered to go on board previous to the Sailing of the *Hornet* — In that case I shall put one of those now attached to her to supply his place.

The heavy gales of wind for several days past have prevented any communication with the Brig — We are however filling up her Indent, and collecting such provisions and stores as will be necessary — From Desertion and sickness I find the Brig short of her Compliment of Men by nearly twenty Seamen which I fear will be difficult to replace, in consequence of the difference of wages between the Merchant Service and that of the Navy. — It will be necessary to make an advance of three or four Months pay to the Officers for the purpose of procuring Stores &c —

I am informed by the purser that his stock of slop Cloathing is nearly exhausted and that a sum of between two and three thousand dollars will be necessary to replace them — Your answer to this letter and orders on the Agent for the sums that may be necessary to defray the Expences of the Brig, and for procuring the necessary Stores, will be anxiously expected —

The following is a list of the Officers at present attached to the *Hornet*

Lieu ^t	Mr Trippe	Midshipmen
	Morris	Mr Keene
	Marcelline	Kerr
Master.....	Grandison	Woodyear
Surgeon.....	McCormick	Hoffman
Purser.....	Green	Worrel
Surg ^t Mate.....	Colegate	Dallas
Boatswain.....	Berry	Nicholson
Gunner.....	Cana	DeKraff
Carpenter.....	None	Penny
Armourer.....	None	Watson
		Savage Masters Mate
		Goldsborough Cpt Clk

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy
 NEW YORK 8th March 1806

SIR, Captain Dent has arrived and will assume the Command of the *Hornet* this day.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
 Syracuse 10th March 1806

SIR As I am yet ignorant of the nature and extent of the Tunitian Embassadors Mission to the U States and equally so of what will be the result; — In order to prevent the possibility of injury being done to our Commerce before Peace, with that Nation is permanently established; I have to direct that with the U S Sloop *Argus*, and Cutter *Hornet*, you will proceed to Tunis Bay, and (*Yourself*) after communicating with Mr Dodge, our Charge d'affaires, that you will Cruise between the Limits of Susa & the Island of Galita, with said Vessels, to afford our Trade, such protection, as you may, after Communicating with Mr Dodge, find necessary, according to existing Circumstances; —

It would be well, I conceive, not to make your appearance in the Bay, with more than your own Vessel, as otherwise it might lead to suspicions unfavorable to a good understanding, which it is at least our duty to avoid; —

If Mr Dodge should have any thing of importance to Communicate to me, you will be pleased to send the *Hornet* back to this port, with his Dispatches; but should it be otherwise, and you discover from him that our affairs, present a favorable aspect; I wish you, with both Vessels, to visit Calaria, in Sardinia, in order to

inform yourself of the properties of the Harbour, the convenience of procuring fresh Water, and its ability to furnish provisions, and other necessary supplies;

However let me remind you, that no appearances of Friendship on the part of the Bey of Tunis, will Justify trusting the Duplicity which we Know he possesses, for the result of its Consequence to our Commerce and our own particular Interest; —

You will be relieved in the Course of a Month at Farthest, from the date of this order, unless some unforeseen Circumstance Occurs to prevent the same, and in which case you will be informed thereof: —

If you should at any time during your Cruise, find it necessary to communicate to me any particular Intelligence, you may use the *Hornet* for the purpose of the same — Wishing you a pleasant cruise

NB Let me remind you that it would be improper to board Vessels within the Jurisdictional Limits of the Regency of Tunis, under present Circumstances, without good and sufficient reasons for doing so. —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 10th March 1806

SIR By Gun Boat N^o 6 I received your favor of the 5th Inst^t, and have given Cap. Hull directions to Cause a Survey on the Provisions you mention — The Brandy you mention we are not in immediate want of, therefore will thank you to Continue it in Store until it may be wanting —

As I had received no information respecting the *Siren*, since her Departure from the Squadron your mention of her, has served to remove the apprehensions I had entertained of some accident having happend —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

[10 March 1806]

A Description of the Monument to be erected in Memory of those Officers who fell in attacks on Tripoli

anno domini 1804.

N^o 1 The bass relievo represents the City of Tripoli in the Act of attacking the American Vessels & Gun Boats in the time of action. —

N^o 2 The Urn containing the ashes of those Killed in Action. —

N^o 3 The Column is in memory of the Naval Victory obtained by the intrepid Americans over the Tripolines. —

NB a Similar Column was erected to the Consul Duillio when he conquered the Carthaginians in Africa. —

N^o 4 The Eagle or American Arms in honor of the Nation.

N^o 5 This Statue represents the Mother Country with a towering Crown on her head in the Act of protecting the Citizens her sons, pointing to the Basso Relievo I which represents the Victory gained by her compatriots over the City of Tripoli; The two Boys are in a position of Admiration one holding a faces with the 15 Stripes & the Motto *E P U* all representing the fraternity of the Union. —

N^o 6 This Statue represents History that guards the Mother Country & in the act of immortalizing the memory of this Glorious event. —

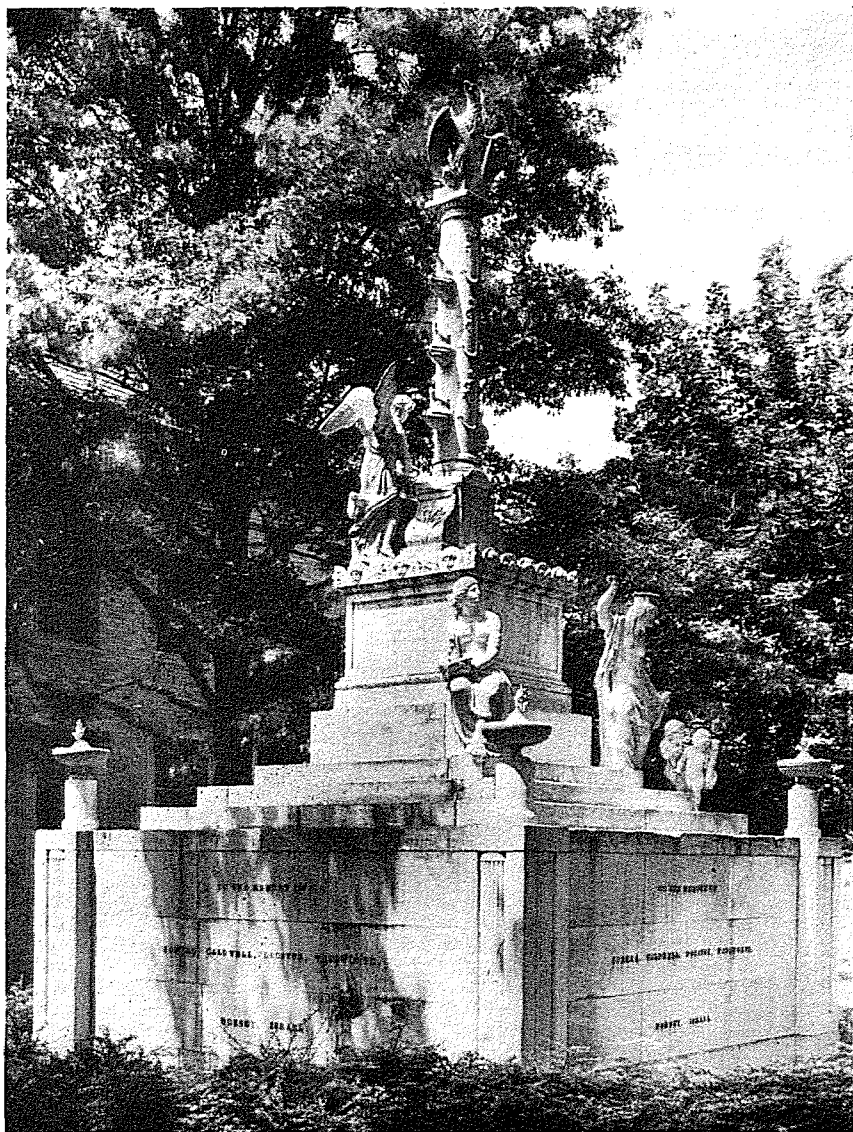
N^o 7 This fine figure is Victory who with the palm of glory & the Crown of Merit honors the ashes of the brave deceased Warriors. —

NB The palm ought to be gilt Bronze. —

N^o 8 These four lamps of black Marble & vase of Gilt bronze give heat round the tomb as the breasts of Citizens should be warmed by the love of their Country. —

N^o 9 This fine figure represents y^e Genius of Commerce dedicated to America in the Act of revealing the Names of the Commanders & Officers who then fought to protect Her: with the inscription engraved on the base of the Pedestal immortalizing this memorable victory &c & the names of those who contributed to erect this Monument.

NB. The height from the ground as p^r scale is ab^t 20 feet, the Base in proportion 16 feet long by 16 feet Wide, being Square &c. —



MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE DEEDS OF NAVAL OFFICERS
IN ATTACKS ON TRIPOLI, 1804.

Sir. I have estimated the expence of the Monument according to my drawing in Marble of Carrara, the figures to be perfectly executed and ornamented in Basso Relievo enriched with gilt bronze of Majestic size & form as per scale under the drawing.

I think it will cost 850 or 900 Sachines [?] say about \$1700 — or \$1800 of 10 pauls. —

I calculate the time from 8 to 10 Months constant Work from the day the Commiss^a is given. —

It is necessary to say; it is necessary to pay me the half of the Money at the time of giving the orders & the rest at the time it is finished. — I shall take care to finish it in such a manner as to do honor to him who orders it as well as him who has care of the execution. —

10th MARCH 1806. —

(Signed) JOHN CHARLES MICHALI

[LC. D.Porter P, Let.& Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 10th March 1806

SIR If your stay at Malta will admit; You are requested to Cause a survey to be had on the Public provisions in the stores of M^r Higgins and make a report to me, of the same, giving at the same time M^r Higgins an order to sell such, if any, as are condemned —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

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

NEW YORK—10 March 1806

Sir, I resigned the Command of the *Hornet* to Captain Dent on Saturday — I herewith enclose you Copies of my Letters to Capt^a Dent, and Lieutenants Leonard, Blakeley and Renshaw

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

[11 March 1806]

To Secretary of State from Sidi Suliman Melli Melli, Tunisian Ambassador Plenipotentiary to United States, from Hamouda, Bey of Tunis

SIDI SULIMAN MELLA MENNI *Ambassador Plenipotentiary from His Ex^y the Bashaw of Tunis near His Ex^y the President of the United States of America, To the Hon^{ble} JAMES MADISON Esq^r Secretary of State*

HEALTH

SIR I am honor'd with your communication of the 4th ins^t in answer to mine of the 5th Ult^o wherein I mentioned that the Xebeck formerly commanded by Raiz Hassan bo' Ally & her two prizes, were not intrinsically worth more than 4000 dollars, but I by no means meant that you should understand that it was possible for me to consent to a compromise to that amount (in case of the sale of said vessels) or that it would be deem'd an equivalent by His Ex^y Hamouda Bashaw; on the contrary I dare not even mention it to him, as I assure you he would consider the offer meant as an insult to his dignity, & I should thereby inevitably incur his highest displeasure —

If the vessels in question are at the disposal of the Agents of the United States in the mediterranean, it is expected that they will be return'd in the same state that they were in when captured; if they are sold or otherwise disposed of, that the Government of the United States will substitute another Cruiser in lieu thereof, & give positive orders to the commanding officer of the American Squadron to deliver her to Hamouda Bashaw; as a substitute in cash cannot be admitted in a case that involves the honor of the Tunisian Flag —

Having the greatest desire to terminate the objects of my mission in an amicable manner & to the satisfaction of all parties: permit me to observe, that if his Ex^y the President should deem it expedient to give orders for a quantity of naval stores to be embark'd on board the Xebeck (which may be done from the super-

fluties of the American Squadron with little expense or inconvenience) in order that they may be presented to His Ex^y the Bashaw as a compliment or token of his Excellency the Presidents esteem; that it would be the means of continuing the Peace & harmony which has so long subsisted between the parties, for at least three years longer, and during that period frequent communications might be made between our respective governments, through the Agency of the American Consul resident at Tunis, in which our relations in future might be amicably arranged, & finally adjusted —

The interest which I feel in the amicable conclusion of existing differences, induces me to request you not to give credit to the communications of M^r Davis; they are either dictated by malice or interest; he has asserted a palpable falsehood in affirming that the Emperor of the French has not made presents to the Bashaw of Tunis, & has thereby deceiv'd his government, & led them to erroneous conclusions; in the first instance the Emperor presented the Bashaw with an arm'd Xebeque: this occasioned the sending of an Ambassador from Tunis to France who procured two cargoes of naval stores timber &c and forty ship carpenters who since their arrival at Tunis have built two large Pontoons of infinite service in clearing the canal that facilitates the communication between the Goletta & the City of Tunis as the lake in the summer season is nearly dry —

Having endeavor'd by every means in my power to cultivate a good understanding between our respective nations, I am persuaded that you will attribute to a continuance of that desire the statement of the terms which I have had the honor to propose as my ultimatum: and however disagreeable the task, my duty renders it incumbent on me to inform you, that if those terms are not complied with; that from the date of my arrival at Tunis, the term of one year as prescribed by the 23rd Article of the Treaty between the United States of America & the Regency of Tunis for the discussion of differences between the contracting parties, will commence, that if the existing differences are not amicably adjusted during that period; that his Ex^y the Bashaw of Tunis, at the expiration of the said term of one year will give orders to strike the Flag of the United States of America at Tunis, and War will be declared in form against the said United States —

Having already stated my desire that this communication may be consider'd my Ultimatum, I have only to request that I may receive (as early as possible) an answer, couch'd in as explicit terms as its nature requires; & that no reference may be made to the Commanders of the American Squadron in the mediterranean, as they cannot be acquainted with the objects of my mission and I am particularly instructed to request a direct answer to the Bashaws requisitions, from his Ex^y the President of the United States without any reference being made to any other person —

[signed in Arabic]

CITY OF WASHINGTON March 11th 1806

The letter to which this certificate is annex was compiled by the subscriber from the oral communications of Sidi Suliman Mella Menni at the request of The Hon^{ble} the Secretary of State —

JAMES LEA^r CATHCART

CITY OF WASHINGTON March 11th 1806

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Samuel Purviance, Leghorn

LEGHORN 11th March 1806. —

SIR, Your esteemed letter of the 21st Feb^y was duly received And conforming to your wish of having executed a design of a Mausoleum M^r Micali has Undertaken the same & I have availed myself of the return of the *Nautilus* to Syracuse to transmit You the draft as it now is subject to any modifications that may be proposed — together with an explanation and letter addressed me on the subject by M^r Micali. —

Should the design & terms meet Your approbation you will have the Goodness to signify the same to me and the Work may be immediately begun — in such case it will be Necessary to return the drawing by some secure conveyance as soon as convenient. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Hornet*,
New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t 12 March 1806.

I have received your letter of the 8th Ins —

I am happy to receive the expression of your opinion with respect to Capt Chauncey who justly stands very high in my estimation. When one officer perceives and expresses his high opinion of merit in another it is an evidence of his possessing merit himself. This liberality is commendable and honorable. I wish it was universally felt and practised in our Navy. —

The *Hornet* must be completely prepared in all respects to sail upon your receiving your instructions which you may expect every day. If necessary recruit men, and if you can't procure them at \$12 per month you may to good men allow a Bounty of not exceeding 20 Dr^s, but this must be avoided if possible. —

I have remitted to the Navy Agent 5000\$ to be applied to providing necessary provisions, advancing to such Officers as have not already received advances, recruiting men, advance to Mr Green the Purser for the purpose of providing necessary Slop Clothing, and for every other expence that the Brig may incur prior to leaving the Port of New York. This Sum is all that I can allow for the complete outfits of the Brig: you must therefore be as thrifty & economical as possible, applying the money to objects of necessity only. Consult with the Navy Agent and with him so manage as to expend no more than the Sum remitted to him.

Perceiving that you have no Carpenter, I have this day ordered Livingston Shannon, now at New York, to join you. —

The following Midshipmen have lately been ordered to join you, and are to continue on board the Brig, Mess^{rs} Carr, Woodyear, Dallas, Fendall, Elton. Select 3 others from among those now on board, leaving the residue at New York, with permission to go to their respective homes, and directions to report themselves to me on their arrival there. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

[13 March 1806]

To Midshipmen William Lewis and Winlock Clarke, U. S. Navy, from Master
Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

In Pursuance of Orders I have received from John Rodgers Esquire Commander in chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediteranian to cause a Survey to be made on a quantity of Provisions, and other Stores belonging to the United States (said to be damaged and unfit for use) now in different Magazines in this place, under charge of William Higgens Esquire. —

I have to request that you carefully examine and strictly Survey such Provisions or other Stores as may be shown you by Mr Higgens, said to be damaged, and report to me your proceedings thereon as soon as possible.

You will be pleased to state as near as possible the quantity of each article you find unfit for use. —

Given under my hand on board the U. S. Brig *Argus* Malta 13th March 1806
ISAAC HULL

Lieutenant's LEWIS & CLARKE
of the U. S. Brig *Argus*

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Midshipmen
William Lewis and Winlock Clarke, U. S. Navy

MALTA 14th March 1806

SIR, In obedience to your Order of the 13th Instant we this day examined several Articles of United States Naval Stores and Provisions in different Magazines in

Malta, and under the care of William Higgins United States Naval Agent, of which the following are damaged and unfit for use — Vizt —

6 Barrels)	} Pease	1 Pipe Rice
12 Sacks)		21 Hogsheads Bread
3 Baskets)		1 Barrel . . ditto
2 large Boxes &		8 Blocks diff ^t Sizes Broken
1 teirce $\frac{3}{4}$ or full)		14 Barrels Beef
		4 Barrels Pork. —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

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

NAVY DEP^t 15 March 1806. —

I have received your letter of the 11th Instant. — Your services entitle you to a furlough, but knowing the great value of your services and believing that they may possibly be required before the expiration of your furlough, I can't but feel a degree of reluctance in granting it. However it is not certain that they will be required and it is but reasonable that you should have an Opportunity of reimbursing yourself for the losses you have sustained. I grant you therefore the furlough you ask for with a sincere wish that you may derive great benefit from it.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Charles F. Degen

LEGHORN 15th March 1806

DEAR SIR I have to return you many thanks in my own & M^r Degen's name for the kind manner in which you are pleased to recollect us in your letter by the *Nautilus*. — Captⁿ Evans will bring you your Sabre & the miniature of General Washington respecting which I presume M^r Sam^l Purviance will write you by the present conveyance. — You will further receive with this a few of our latest London Papers which will I hope afford you some amusement.

We have handed over a note of the negotiation of the bills you sent us, to Captⁿ Evans: — We have shewn every disposition to be attentive to him, as we always are happy to be towards the Gentlemen of the Navy — but we are sorry to say that for the *first* time since we hold the office of Navy Agents we have been treated with the highest *incivility & disrespect*. — It is not necessary to enter into particulars here — I may perhaps one of these days have the pleasure of taking you by the hand again — when I shall explain to you the nature & I believe the *cause* of Captⁿ Evans's Conduct. — He leaves us with my hearty wishes — that I may never see his face again. — You will oblige me, my dear sir, but not noticing what I now mention to the Gentleman in question. —

After about a weeks correspondence about points which did not merit discussion we have endeavored to arrange matters with Captⁿ Evans *in his own way*. — As the Schooner is on the point of sailing I cannot send you a statement of what has passed between us. — If therefore he should say any thing on the subject I have only to hope that you will suspend your Judgement till we have an opportunity of explaining facts to you as they really have occurred. —

We have nothing new in this quarter. At home the general Voice seems to be for the creation of a Navy upon a larger scale than what the narrow politics of our country has hitherto advocated. Several ships of the line are voted — I hope to see you an Admiral yet before I die. —

Accept the assurance of mine & M^r Degen's friendly regards & believe me with true respect,

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from James Leander Cathcart, concerning Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

GEORGETOWN March 15th 1806 —

SIR, Some unpleasant circumstances having been communicated to me of a nature tending to excite my sensibility, I have long determined to publish an

exact detail of the different negotiations which have taken place between the piratical States of Barbary & other nations, since the conclusion of peace between Spain & the Regency of Algiers in 1785: As this work will necessarily be voluminous it cannot appear in time either to render justice to the meritorious, or to hold those who have prefer'd their own private emolument to the honor of their country & dignity of their flag to the just execration & contempt of their compatriots; influenced by these considerations permit me to make you acquainted (in addition to the communication which has appear'd in the National Intelligencer of the 12th inst^s) with the very important services of my worthy friend Nicolas Cha^s Nissen Esq^r his Danish Majesty's Consul gen^l at Tripoli in Barbary. He was my inseparable companion during my residence at that seat of impotent despotism, he possesses a cultivated mind with a natural philanthropy & dignity of manners which adds lustre to the human character, he render'd me essential services in opposing the system of national degradation which emanated from the Hebrew Sanhedrin of Algiers, who aim'd at the exclusive direction of our affairs in all the Barbary States: when war was declared he accepted of the direction of our affairs and complied in the most honorable manner with the tenor of my instructions to him, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, from my departure from Tripoli M^r Eaton & myself were regularly inform'd of every transaction of that government that could in any way interest us, & through us, the commanders of our vessels of war were made as perfectly acquainted with the arrangements of the Bashaw, as they possibly could have been had the Agent of the United States continued to reside at Tripoli after war had been declared by that Regency against the United States; copies of those communications have been regularly transmitted by me to the Department of State & may serve, if requisite, as vouchers of M^r Nissens extensive services

When the brig *Franklin* of Philadelphia was captured after an elapse of more than a year from the declaration of war, M^r Nissen took Cap^{tn} Andrew Morris to his house & treated him during the whole period of his captivity as he would a brother, & was the means of obtaining the liberty of several of the crew who were foreigners: the enclosed letter from M^r Nissen address'd to M^r Eaton is a specimen of his ideas on the measures which ought to have been pursued relative to an arrangement made by Commodore Dale for an exchange of prisoners, but unfortunately those measures were not pursued —

When Denmark made a temporary arrangement with the Regency of Tripoli by the intervention of Commodore Koefoed M^r Nissen was interdicted, by the Bashaw's particular request, from any interference in the affairs of the United States; he nevertheless continued in a private manner to render us every service in his power, that was compatible with his official responsibility, his services to the officers and crew of the *Philadelphia* while in captivity have already been publish'd in a manner which does honor to the sensibility of Captain Bainbridge —

Permit me Sir to request you to make this communication known to the committee of the house of representatives who wishes to be inform'd of the extent of M^r Nissens services, & to add that no man is more meritorious, & likewise to assure you that I feel a degree of satisfaction in having had the honor to recommend a gentleman who in so honorable a manner has fulfil'd my utmost expectations; and of whom I can say without being accused of ignoble adulation, that in his character is combined the qualifications of an undaunted hero & enlighten'd negociator temper'd with the mild philanthropy of christian philosophy —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Secretary of State from Simeon Theus, Collector, Charleston, S. C.

(Copy)

CHARLESTON S^o CAROLINA, March 15th 1806.

SIR Agreeably to your instructions I have purchased the Rice intended for the Bey of Tunis and shipped it on board the Schooner *Comfort* Cap^t Charles Drummond address'd to the care of the Collector at Norfolk with a request to inform you of its arrival —

The Rice is of prime quality and put up in 22. whole and 6 half barrels in good Casks and well coopered as p^t bill inclosed, and in addition to the cost the charge for Draying from the Custom House, Wharfage on Shipping and freight making in the whole \$719.75/100 which sum I have charged to the Department of State in the Books of the Customs.

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Malta 16th March 1806

SIR, You will be informed by this, that I arrived at this place the day after leaving Syracuse. — I have since been detained by the absence of the *Hornet* — She has this moment arrived, and as I find that Lieutenant Crane has a number of articles to collect which will take at least one day, and this being Sunday and nothing to be done — I have determined to sail this Evening, and direct him to follow, as soon as his stores are collected. — We have nothing new at this place, a Convoy is hourly expected from Gibraltar. — Report says that the *Syren* has been spoke off the West End of Sicily in bad weather, and that she had put into Palermo, but I think it must be a mistake, as she would have arrived at Syracuse before this. — I send you a copy of a Survey held on a quantity of Public Stores, and an Order for their being sold. — The Provisions now in store are in very bad order for want of their being fresh Pickled & Hooped. — Orders are given for its being done. We have a quantity of Powder here in store, but how much I cannot tell. — I have directed Mr Henley to take over a few Blocks and such other articles as are receiving damage here, that they may be altogether, and be taken care of. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY March 17th 1806.

DEAR SIR, By an occasion which offers tomorrow for Spax, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the reception of your's of the 22 Jan^y & 12 of February; accompanied with a letter and bundle of Gazettes from Col^e Lear. They came to hand yesterday.

I perceive by your's that two of my letters have miscarried. The delays and accidents to which letters are subjected between here and Tunis are great.

I have lately received a letter from the Commodore, who informs me he will send a vessel here in April. It will probably sail from Tunis, if so, it will be a good occasion to send me the U. S. arms you mention.

One of the Bashaw's cruisers arrived this morning. The Rais says that he spoke an U. S. gun boat a few days since, which informed him that one of our gun boats had foundered in a gale of wind and all the crew perished. I still indulge a hope that it is a mistake.

I am really glad to hear that you are so much pleased with Tunis. Tripoli is the most wretched hole that can be imagined; no society, no friendly intercourse. No consideration would induce me to remain in it. Have you any wish or expectation that your appointment will be confirmed?

I have great cause to complain of the brevity of your letters, particularly as at this period all European news is interesting and Tripoli is the last place at which it arrives.

Mr Nissen and I contemplate a trip to Lebda in the course of next month; in the first U. S. vessel that comes. I wish sincerely you were of the part. We expect to make a fine collection of antiques.

The shallowness of Barbary politics is well known; until lately she had no idea of the strength or resources of the U. S. But the late energetic measures adopted by our government, had placed affairs in their proper light, and made her sensible of our power and their imbecillity.

A Xebeque of 10 guns belonging to the Bashaw was shipwrecked last month in the Adriatic sea.

The commerce of Tripoli is languid, owing to the impolitic restrictions and abuses which prevail in all these countries; and also it does not appear to have entirely recovered the shock it received during our war. When any obstructions of that kind occur, trade is soon diverted into another channel.

Gun-boat No. 8 was here last month & answered a salute of 21 guns in a verry handsome manner.

I thank you for the attention you have paid to my letters.

We have received intelligence of a general peace (ie) the negotiation is in a happy train. Notwithstanding the pleasure it would give me, I much doubt that it will be a permanent one; particularly if the Empereur des Francais should die soon.

I am happy to hear that all things staid well with you, and have the pleasure to say the same.

I shall certainly quarrel with you, if you dont write me often and send me news, gazettes &c.

If the U. S. should appoint Consuls for Tunis & Tripoli, they will probably be out with the vessel which brings the dispatches; in that case we shall have the pleasure of returning together.

Accept the assurances of my sincere regard and esteem

JOHN RIDGELY

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, (7240), 1801-1809.]

Report of the Committee to whom was referred the message of the President of United States, on the application of Hamet Caramanli

In Senate of the United States.

MARCH 17, 1806.

MR. BRADLEY, from the committee to whom was referred the application of HAMET CARAMALLI, *ex-Bashaw of Tripoli*, submitted the following

REPORT—

The *ex-Bashaw* founds his claim on the justice of the United States, from his services and sufferings in their cause, and from his having been deceived and amused with the prospect of being placed on his throne, as legitimate sovereign of Tripoli, and frequently drawn from eligible situations for the purpose of being made the dupe and instrument of policy, and finally sacrificed to misfortune and wretchedness. The committee, from a full investigation of the documents which have been laid before Congress, with other evidence that has come within their knowledge, are enabled to lay before the Senate a brief statement of facts in relation to the *ex-Bashaw*, and the result of their deliberations thereon.

This unfortunate prince by the treason and perfidy of his brother, the reigning *Bashaw*, was driven from his throne, an exile to the regency of Tunis; where the agents of the United States in the Mediterranean, found him; and as early as August eighteen hundred and one, entered into a convention to cooperate with him, the object of which was to obtain a permanent peace with Tripoli, to place the *ex-Bashaw* on his throne, and procure indemnification for all expense in accomplishing the same. This agreement was renewed in November following, with encouragement that the United States would persevere, until they had effected the object; and in eighteen hundred and two, when the reigning *Bashaw* had made overtures to the *ex-Bashaw* to settle on him the two provinces of *Derne* and *Bengazi*, and when the *ex-Bashaw* was on the point of leaving Tunis, under an escort furnished him by the reigning *Bashaw*, the agents of the United States prevailed on him to abandon the offer, with assurance that the United States would effectually co-operate, and place him on the throne of Tripoli.

The same engagements were renewed in eighteen hundred and three, and the plan of co-operation so arranged, that the *ex-Bashaw* by his own exertions and force, took possession of the province of *Derne*; but the American squadron, at that time under the command of commodore *Morris*, instead of improving that favorable moment, to co-operate with the *ex-Bashaw*, and to put an end to the war, unfortunately abandoned the Barbary coast, and left the *ex-Bashaw* to contend solely with all the force of the *reigning Bashaw*, and who in consequence was obliged, in the fore part of the year eighteen hundred and four, to give up his conquest of *Derne*, and fly from the fury of the usurper into *Egypt*. These transactions were from time to time, not only communicated by our agents to government, but were laid before Congress in February, eighteen hundred and four, in the documents accompanying the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Mr. Eaton, late consul at *Tunis*, which committee expressed their decided approbation of his official conduct, and to which report the committee beg leave to refer.

In full possession of the knowledge of these facts, the government of the United States, in June, eighteen hundred and four, dispatched commodore Barron, with a squadron into the Mediterranean, and in his instructions, submitted to his entire discretion, the subject of availing himself of the co-operation of the *ex-Bashaw*, and referring him to Mr. Eaton, as an agent sent out by government for that purpose.

After commodore Barron had arrived on the station in September, eighteen hundred and four, he dispatched Mr. Eaton and captain Hull into *Egypt*, to find the *ex-Bashaw*, with instructions to assure him that the commodore would take the most effectual measures with the forces under his command, to co-operate with

him against the usurper, his brother, and to establish him in the regency of Tripoli. After encountering many difficulties and dangers, the ex-Bashaw was found in upper Egypt with the Mamalukes, and commanding the Arabs; the same assurances were again made to him, and a convention was reduced to writing, the stipulations of which had the same objects in view; the United States to obtain a permanent peace and their prisoners, the ex-Bashaw to obtain his *throne*. Under these impressions, and with the fullest confidence in the assurances he had received from the agents of the United States, and even from commodore Barron himself, by one of his (the Bashaw's) secretaries, whom he had sent to wait on the commodore for that purpose, he gave up his prospects in Egypt, abandoned his property in that country, constituted Mr. Eaton general and commander in chief of his forces, and with such an army as he was able to raise and support, marched through the Libyan desert, suffering every hardship incident to such a perilous undertaking; and with his army commanded by general Eaton, aided by O'Bannon and Mann, three American officers, who shared with him the dangers and hardships of the campaign, and whose names their country will forever record with honor, attacked the city of Derne in the regency of Tripoli, on the twenty seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five, and after a well fought battle took the same; and for the first time planted the American colors on the ramparts of a Tripolitan fort. And in several battles afterwards, one of which he fought without the aid of the Americans, (they having been restrained by orders, not warranted by any policy, issued as appears by Mr. Lear, the American consul,) defeated the army of the usurper, with great slaughter, maintained his conquest, and without the hazard of a repulse, would have marched to the throne of Tripoli, had he been supported by the co-operation of the American squadron, which in honor and good faith he had a right to expect. The committee would here explicitly declare, that in their opinion, no blame ought to attach to commodore Barron, a wasting sickness, and consequent mental as well as bodily debility, had rendered him totally unable to exercise the duties of commanding the squadron, previous to this momentous crisis, and from which he has never recovered; and to this cause alone may be attributed the final failure of the plan of co-operation which appears to have been wisely concerted by the government, and hitherto bravely executed by its officers.

But however unpleasant the task, the committee are compelled by the obligations of truth and duty, to state further, that Mr. Lear, to whom was entrusted the power of negotiating the peace, appears to have gained a complete ascendancy over the commodore, thus debilitated by sickness; or rather, having assumed the command in the name of the commodore, *to have dictated every measure; to have paralysed every military operation by sea and land; and finally, without displaying the fleet or squadron before Tripoli, without consulting even the safety of the ex-Bashaw or his army, against the opinion of all the officers of the fleet, so far as the committee have been able to obtain the same, and of commodore Rodgers (as appears from Mr. Lear's letter† to the secretary of state, dated Syracuse harbor, July 5th, 1805) to have entered into a convention with the reigning Bashaw, by which, contrary to his instructions, he stipulated to pay him sixty thousand dollars, to abandon the ex-bashaw, and to withdraw all aid and assistance from his army. And, although a stipulation was made that the wife and children of the ex-Bashaw should be delivered to him on his withdrawing from the territories of Tripoli, yet that stipulation has not been carried into execution, and it is highly probable was never intended to be. The committee forbear to make any comment on the impropriety of the orders issued to general Eaton to evacuate Derne, five days previous to Mr. Lear's sailing from Malta for Tripoli, to enter on his negotiation; and the honor of the nation forbids any remarks on the unworthy attempt to compel the ex-Bashaw and general Eaton, to give up and abandon their conquest, by withholding supplies from the army at Derne, eight days previous to the commencement of the negotiation; nor will the committee condescend to enter into a consideration of pretended reasons, assigned by Mr. Lear to palliate his management of the affairs of the negotiation; such as, *the danger of the American prisoners in Tripoli, the unfitness of the ships for service, and the want of means to prosecute the war*; they appear to the committee to have no foundation in fact, and are used rather as a veil to cover an inglorious deed, than solid reasons to justify the negotiator's conduct. The committee are free to say, that, in their opinion, it was in the power of the United States, with the force then employed, and a small portion of the sixty thousand dollars, thus improperly expended, to have placed Hamet Caramalli, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, on his throne; to have obtained their prisoners in perfect safety,‡ without the payment of a cent, with assurance, and probable certainty, of eventual remuneration for all expense; and to have established a peace with the Barbary powers, that would have been secure and perma-

ment, and which would have dignified the name and character of the American people.

Whatever Hamet, the ex-Bashaw, may have said, in his letter of June 29th, 1805, to palliate the conduct which first abandoned and then ruined him, the Senate cannot fail to discern that he was then at Syracuse, in a country of strangers to his merits, and hostile to his nation and religion, and where every circumstance conspired to depress him, which, together with the fear of starving, left him scarcely a moral agent.

Upon these facts, and to carry into effect the principles of duty arising out of them, the only remuneration now left in the power of the United States to make, the committee herewith present a bill for the consideration of the Senate. The committee are confident that the legislature of a free and christian country, can never leave it in the power of a mahometan to say that they violate their faith, or withhold the operations of justice from one who has fallen a victim to his unbounded confidence in their integrity and honor.

*Extract of a letter from captain Dent.

"It was generally believed by the officers in the Mediterranean, that Mr. Lear had a great ascendancy over the commodore in all his measures relative to the squadron, and from frequent observations of Mr. Lear's intimacy with the commodore during his debilitated state, I am of the same opinion."

† "I must here pay a tribute of justice to commodore Rodgers, whose conduct during the negotiation on board, was mixed with that manly firmness and evident wish to continue the war, if it could be done with propriety, while he displayed the magnanimity of an American, in declaring that we fought not for conquest, but to maintain our just rights and national dignity, as fully convinced the negotiators that we did not ask but grant peace."

"You will pardon me if I here introduce a circumstance evincive of the spirit of our countrymen. At breakfast this morning, commodore Rodgers observed that if the Bashaw would consent to deliver up our countrymen without making peace, he would engage to give him two hundred thousand instead of sixty thousand dollars, and raise the difference between the two sums from the officers of the navy, who he was perfectly assured, would contribute to it with the highest satisfaction."

‡ Extract from a letter of commodore Rodgers. "I never thought the prisoners were in danger."

§ Extract from a letter of lieutenant Wormeley, then a prisoner in Tripoli. "I do not believe that there was any danger to be apprehended for our lives, even if general Eaton and Hamet Bashaw had have marched under the walls of Tripoli."

[Enclosure]

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF HAMET CARAMALLI EXBASHAW OF TRIPOLI

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That in consideration of the services and sufferings of Hamet Caramalli the exBashaw of Tripoli in cooperating with the United States in the war with Tripoli that Regency, The President of the United States be and hereby is authorized & requested to cause to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the Sum of [space] Thousand dollars to the said Hamet Caramalli which shall be considered as full Satisfaction for any and all claims he may have against the United States

[NA. Sen. Files, Message of Pres., 9th Congress.]

To Alexander Rodgers, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT
17th March 1806.

SIR I this day received your letter of the 14th ins.

I have received no information whatever, from the Mediteranean, in relation to the report in circulation relatively to Comm^o Rodgers & Capt: Gale — nor have I received any information that affords any countenance to the report — The letters, which I last received from the Squadron, are dated early in November, and reached me in February last —

From the established System of discipline in the Navy, I cannot allow myself to give the least faith to this disagreeable report. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Hornet*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT 17 March 1806 —

Mr Skipwith is to have a passage in the *Hornet*. His stores are to be found by the publick. Indent therefore to the Navy Agent, for all necessary Stores, and make every other necessary preparation for his accommodation. He can't sleep in a Cot. Make therefore other provision for him in the Cabin. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

[18 March 1806]

To Secretary of State from Sidi Suliman Melli Melli, Ambassador Plenipotentiary from the Bey of Tunis

SIDI SULIMAN MELLA MENNI *Ambassador Plenipotentiary from his Excellency the Bashaw of Tunis, near his Excellency the President of the United States of America, To the Hon^{ble} JAMES MADISON Esq^r Secretary of State —*

HEALTH

SIR In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you, that no peace between the United States of America & the Regency of Tunis, can be ever permanent, until the Government of said States, conform to the custom practised by other christian powers of the same magnitude, & occasionally make presents of military stores to the Regency of Tunis: my proposal relative to your sending some articles of that description by the Xebeque, when return'd to his Excellency my Master, proceeded from my great desire to promote a good understanding between him, & his Excellency the President; in hopes that in the fluctuation of human events, something might intervene to render the parties more propitious to each others views, & to thus prevent a war —

As those terms have been rejected, by his Ex^{ty} the President; I have now the honor to propose, & if accepted will conclude, a Truce between the parties, for the term of one year, to commence from my arrival at Tunis, as it is my wish to prevent our respective governments from deciding precipitately upon an affair of so much importance, & which may involve consequences at present incalculable by both parties; but if his Ex^{ty} the President thinks that the period of one year is too long to be allow'd for discussion, & wishes a final decision to be made immediately after my arrival at Tunis; I am instructed to inform you that the term may be reduced to one month, to commence in like manner, leaving the choice of either, entirely at the option of his Excellency the President of the United States —

By the letter of credence which I had the honor to present to his Excellency the President immediately after my arrival in this City, you will be inform'd that my Master has vested me with full power to transact all his concerns at this Court, & has promised to ratify whatever arrangment I may think proper to make in his name, with his Ex^{ty} the President, consequently the measures you propose to take in the Mediterranean for ascertaining from the Bashaw himself, whether he means war or peace is superfluous, as it can be ascertain'd here on the spot, & I presume that the subject of this communication will remove every doubt from the Presidents mind relative to Hamouda Bashaws intentions —

Whether a Truce should be concluded for one, or for twelve months, I respectfully request his Excellency the President to have the goodness to mention the period in his letter to the Bashaw of Tunis, which I hope to have the honor to bear, in answer to one I deliver'd to him on my arrival, & that a duplicate of any agreement that may take place, sign'd & seal'd by the contracting parties, may be enclosed therein, in order to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding each other —

With heartfelt regret I shall leave this Country while our affairs wear so inauspicious a complexion; but I am bound to obey the commands of my Master: what depended upon me I have already done, at present nothing remains but to await the event —

[signed in Arabic]

CITY OF WASHINGTON March 18th 1806

This letter was compiled by the Subscriber from the verbal communications of Siddi Suliman Mella Menni —

JAMES LEA^r CATHCARTCITY OF WASHINGTON March 18th 1806

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

U. STATES BRIG *Hornet*
New York — 18 March 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of your favor of the 12th Instant.

The *Hornet* will drop down to Staten Island on the evening of tomorrow completely equipt and ready for Sea on the shortest notice

I have ordered Mr Morriss to recruit as many as twenty men, could they be got; but after a weeks exertion I find he has engaged only seven, nor do I think we shall procure the remainder, even with the assistance of the twenty dollars bounty, which has not however been tendered as yet — Seamen are very scarce at this time in New York, and much wanted by the merchants, who are giving twenty six and twenty eight dollars pr month — Should we however remain here any length of time, perhaps we may procure six or eight more, which may be sufficient although the *Hornet* is considerably short of her Complement —

Livingston Shannon the Carpenter you have ordered to join the Brig, left this place for Charlestown a few days previous to the receipt of your letter. — I therefore engaged a person to act in his place, and who is represented as a tolerable good Carpenter — Should there however be one at the Navy Yard you can spare it will perhaps be as well to send him on.

Agreeably to your request I have had some conversation with the Agent on the subject of the Brigs Expences &c — and have drawn up a statement of the probable amount, and find they exceed the remittance of \$5000 more than one half — We have used every possible economy in the purchase of the articles wanted, and I have taken on board barely sufficient for present use and to guard against accidents, and yet it is nearly eight thousand dollars and less I suspect than the real amount will prove to be. — None of the Officers attached to the Brig have had advances in New York; I have ordered the purser to give them from three to four months, as it may be found necessary — Neither has there been a single Indent filled, previous to my taking Command although a considerable number of articles; such as rigging, canvas & Blocks were necessary — these I have ordered to be made out and procured; as well as provisions, which have not been filled up since the *Hornets* leaving Washington in Decr with the exception of Beef Pork & Bread, received in Charlestown. —

The purser has informed me of his having written to you on the subject of Slop Cloathing, and has I imagine given all the information necessary on that subject. —

The disagreeable situation of the Officers who have been discharged on furlough has induced me to order them an advance of two months pay, to enable them to proceed on to their respective homes as many of them have a Considerable distance to travel, and not a cent to defray their expences — this is perhaps informal, as the advance is made by the agent — But the necessity of the case will sanction the act and meet I am in hopes your approbation

I am sorry to inform you that the indisposition of Mr Keene will prevent his joining the *Hornet* — He has been confined to sick quarters on shore ever since the arrival of the Brig in New York — I shall inclose for your better information the Certificate of the Surgeon on this subject, as well as several of the Crew, whom I have ordered to the Hospital in this place. —

Mr Fate [Mr Fate] a Boatswain in the service and at this time in Washington is perhaps one of the best attached to the Navy, and would I believe be glad to receive orders to join the *Hornet* — I should feel gratified by your exchanging him for Mr Berry the one now on board — Mr Berry I believe to possess every qualification but that of Commanding which is absolutely necessary on board a Vessel of War — and the service on which we are going makes it proper if not necessary to have to have the best Officers of the kind our Navy possesses. —

In a day or two I shall write you more fully,

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Mr. Jo. Milledge, Louisville, Ky., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART — 18 March 1806.

I this day received your letter of the 28th ult^o

Mr Henry is I believe acting as sailing master on board of one of the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron. This station being greatly superior to that of Midst both in rank and emolument, Mr Henry has of course received some promotion — his next step will be to a lieutenantancy, which I shall be happy to confer whenever I can consistently do it. As Mr Henry has always been mentioned to me in terms of very high approbation. Assure his friends, that his merits shall be duly noticed.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

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

Triplicate

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 19th March 1806.

Sir, The U S Brig *Syren* arrived and joined the Squadron at this place yesterday from Gibraltar, having touched on her passages both up and down at Algiers — By her I have received a letter from Col^d Lear, dated the 15th Instant, but it contains nothing interesting further than what the following paragraphs exhibit —

“Cap^t Smith calls here in great haste, and begs I would let him off in a few hours, which will not allow me to give you any details, which however, I have talked over with him, and he will give them to you; We stand well here at present, and I trust shall continue to do so, while we have a respectable force in this Sea; but if the Dey makes peace with Portugal, as it is probable he will, he must break out upon some other nation; and the Sweeds Danes or Americans, are the most likely to be the objects; I think we are the most secure, but still I should not be surprized, if he should choose us, altho’ he is very far now from shewing the least disposition to that effect —

The Cruizers are all in port, and dismantled, as is usual in Winter, and I presume will not go out, untill the business with Portugal is determined. The Frigate *Crescent*, American built, and the Brig are to be broken up, as they find them unfit for further service, and their other Cruizers, are in very bad order —”

I do not *myself* conceive their is any probability that the Dey of Algiers (who is said to be a Man of very superior understanding to any of his predecessors) even if he does make peace with Portugal, will prefer the Commerce of the U States, for the exercise of his Piratical inclinations; no on the Contrary; it is my opinion that he would prefer any of the Powers of Europe, (England and France excepted) he will not I feel satisfied in my own mind, hazard the loosing forever the advantageous Treaty he has at present, with the U States, for the sake of any advantages he can reasonably promise himself by a War, and afterwards making a better, so long at least, as we are represented by a Man of Col^d Lears experience and prudence, altho’ he will without doubt ere long, make War against some Christian Nation or other, with which he is at present at Peace, as all the King of Naples Dominions (Scicily excepted) being in the possession of the French, and of Course under their protection, he must find employment elsewhere for his Cruizers, without effecting England France or Spain; the two former because he is afraid of them, and the latter because the Tribute she pays him, is more than equal, to the Tributes paid him by all the other Powers of Europe, with which he is at Peace, and I beleive I may include America also — Our affairs with Tripoli and Tunis, stand as they did when I wrote you last — With Tripoli I do not suppose we shall ever have War again, neither do I beleive that the Bey of Tunis, will have the Temerity again to assume his former tone, but as I am convinced he feels himself *humbled* and *ashamed* of the measures that he has been obliged to pursue, I do not think it prudent to reduce the Squadron, as your Orders to that effect appeared to have been written previous to the arrival of the Frigate *Congress*, and previous to your having heard of the cause, of the Tunitian Embassadors being sent to the U States, untill after his return, as I am well convinced that it is a formidable force alone, (*ready to act*) that would induce his Sovereign to ratify his measures, provided they are such; as from existing Circumstances, our Government will feel itself authorised and bound, not only to propose, but oblige him to accede to — It may be asked if our Peace with Tunis will exist on so flimsy a foundation as to require the keeping of so large a force in the Mediterranean to support it? To this I answer No! that the force you have allotted for the protection of our Trade, (a Frigate and Two small Vessels) may be sufficient, but that as we cannot distinctly be said to be at peace, untill after the approval of the Covenant, that the Tunitian Embassador may devise with the U S Government, are confirmed, and ratified by his Sovereign; as it would at least be leaving him room to equivocate, and perhaps in the end, oblige the U States to send such another force to induce him to accept the Terms — He is absolutely afraid of War, but his natural disposition, *prone to duplicity*, and feeling chagrined as he does, at the loss of Consequence, he would prevaricate, if he had the least idea, that he could do it without incurring our immediate Vengeance — Under these Circumstances I do not suppose it was your intention, that the Squadron should be reduced, untill this grand object is effected, particularly as the detention of the small Vessels, for Three or Four Weeks, even after the Season admits of their return, cannot be attended (I flatter myself) with any serious bad Consequences — However should I not hear from

you, further on this subject by the first of May, I shall immediately act on your Orders of the 12th October, by sending the Gun Boats and Bombs, with all possible dispatch, direct to Charleston, under Command of the *Argus*, and the *Essex* and *Vixen* to Washington, on supposition that it was not your intention they should be detained for the final settlement of our affairs with Tunis —

This subject has given me more uneasiness, than feelings less susceptible than your own; are capable of appretiating, fearing that I may not have acted precisely agreeable to your expectations and wishes, and which if I have not, I have no other apology to offer, for my error, than an unbounded Zeal for the Interest of my Country which has surpassed my Judgement —

The French have obtained complete possession of all the King of Naples Dominions (except Scicily) — The Hereditary Prince evacuated Calabria on the 15th Instant, and has arrived at Messina —

The *Syren* and *Enterprize* will be the Vessels that I shall detain — To Lt S^t Clair of the Frigate *Essex*, I have given the Command of Gun Boat N^o 3, in the place of Lieut^t Maxwell Deceased — The *Enterprize* carries this to Gibraltar, under orders to bring any dispatches their may be at that place, from you to me —

Having informed you in my several letters, (since the receipt of your orders directing in case of our being at Peace with Tunis, to reduce the Squadron) that I should hold the Squadron in readiness to meet the execution of your Orders, was owing to their dates being anterior to the arrival of the *Congress* in America, and presuming that you would not have given them, had you previously known our situation with Tunis —

As the Winds generally prevail, the return part of the Squadron, will arrive in America, as soon within ten Days, or Two Weeks, by sailing on the First of May, as if they had sailed a Month sooner —

[NDA. 00, 1801-3-7.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE
19th March 1806.—

SIR I have this moment received Your letter of this Date., and am fully persuaded, not only of the correctness of your intentions relative to the duties attached to your command; but confidently Satisfied of the propriety of the purchase which (White belts) you mention; and I should not have given orders for the change which you have been informed of was it not that all the other Marines of the Squadron are from a principle of Oeconomy; obliged to wear Black, and a Wish to have them all in the Same Uniform. — In fact the change could not be effected at this moment even Was it my wish. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Syracuse, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy
Agent, Malta

MALTA the 19 March 1806

SIR I have the honor to reply to your favors of the 25 febr^y 2 & 10 Ins^t

I will be obliged to you to retain the letter from Mr Fernandez to M^t Webb & forward it, if you send any other Vessel of the Squadron under your Command to Leghorn

Your letters for America are in the Mail for Gibraltar under cover to John Gavino Esq^r and will go with the *Lively* tomorrow —

Sundry Stores have been condemned by the Surveying Officers and in the course of next week, I shall proceed to sell them by Auction in conformity with the orders given me by Capt^r Hull —

I shall hold the brandy until you have occasion for it

An American Vessel has arrived from Liverpoole in 25 days, but brings nothing new.

The Captain has some American Papers of January and if I can persuade him to give them to me they shall go to you by this Conveyance.

As I am persuaded it will be agreeable to you to have my Accounts with the Gun-boats &c Kept in a state of settlement I have taken the liberty to inclose you the following U S Schooner *Nautilus* Gunboat N^os 5, 10, 3, 2, & Bomb *Vengeance* — which I will be thankful your delivering to the respective Commanders for examination & after returned to me to be finally closed, at the sametime I take the liberty of mentioning that from a rough calculation I appear to be in

advance on Acct of the Service between ten & twelve thousand Dollars, but I mention this only for as much as it may be perfectly convenient to you to make me a remittance

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Hornet*,
New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 20 March 1806 —

You are already informed by my letter of the 17th instant that Mr Skipwith is to have a passage in the *Hornet* to France. As soon as he arrives at New York and you are prepared for sea you will proceed to L'Orient or such other convenient Port in France as Mr Skipwith may advise, & after Landing him you will proceed without delay to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean and place yourself under the Commanding Officer of that Station. —

In case you stand in need of money for any necessary disbursements for the *Hornet* on your arrival in France, you will apply to the American Consul at the Port you may be at, who will obtain for you the necessary advances on your Bills, drawn on this Department. —

Sailed from New York, 29 March 1806. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton

WASHINGTON CITY March 21st 1806

MY DEAR SIR, I have now the satisfaction to enclose to you a report [17 March 1806] of the Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the claim of Hamet Caramalli — I am persuaded it will gratify you; not so much because it does justice to a man whom you have honored with your friendship, as because it gives us proof that the sense of honor, justice & indignation against baseness which has heretofore and always ought to mark the character of the nation is not wholly absorbed in the pusillanimity of the Executive: these virtues still exist in the representation of the states —

Some time since, I sent a copy of my letter of 9 Aug. to Mr Russel of Boston, and another to Hartford for publication: the coldness I met at headquarters, & insinuations put in circulation of my being in disgrace there, on my arrival here, brought me to this resolution — at the same time I distributed among the representatives a number of copies in pamphlets — Previously to my leaving this I had put one of these pamphlets into the hands of Gen. Bradley Gen. Jackson (who was buried yesterday) Mr Pickering — Mr Crowningshield — Mr Dana. Jn^r C. Smith and others — The effect has been that the Executive has been probed to the core, every syllable of document drawn from him which could throw light on the subject; and, you have the result — Lear will be impeached —

All other national affairs remain as they were were I last wrote — I predict a war with Tunis — Should it happen, will you embark? I will go [as] your Lieutenant — and, without adulation, let me tell you, you are the only General of my acquaintance in America, with whom I should be willing to take this relation in that sea —

The report is for publication if you do not get it sooner by other channels — My consular accounts are with the Committee of Claims — I shall be indemnified — I renew my congratulations on the arrival of the young Commodore — so I do my cordial salutations —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 17, Jan.-June 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from Captain
John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 21st March 1806

SIR, Your letters of the 25th of Jan^r and March without date, I have received, and feel myself obliged by their Contents —

I have no news worth Communicating, farther than that the French have, at this moment, Complete possession of all the King of Naples Dominions, except Sicily, and a part of the Army has already reached the Faro or Scilla — They

are collecting a Flotilla at Naples it is said, to Convey them across the Faro, and if the British do not Keep a very bright look out, they will most certainly cross —

I have received orders from Government, dated anterior to the arrival of the Tunitian Ambassador in America, to send home a part of the Squadron; I therefore have to desire, that you will have the *Essex* and *Vixen*, in readiness to proceed thence, by the time you next hear from me, which it is most likely will be some time in May, unless in the interim, you should receive different instructions either from the Government or myself, however should dispatches for me arrive at Gibraltar, after the Departure of the *Enterprize* from thence, & before you hear from me again, you are requested to dispatch the *Vixen* with them to Malta, with orders on her passage to look into Tunis Bay, as perhaps I may be there —

I wish you would let me Know by the *Enterprize*, if a quantity of Bread can be had at Gibraltar, as we are short of that article —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t 21 March 1806. —

THE PRESIDENT — I deem it proper to inform you that, Congress having made no appropriation for the service of the Navy for the year 1806, I am not in possession of the means of sending the Brig *Hornet* to Sea, on the intended Cruise.

[NDA. Nom. & Appts., 1798–1820.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 21st March 1806

DEAR SIR Your letter of the 22^d Ult^o came duly to hand, and I have noted its Contents — The French have gained Complete possession of all the King of Naples Dominions, Sicily excepted —

I have no news worth Communicating farther than what Lt Porter will be able to give you — Our affairs stand perfectly well in this quarter —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

NAVY DEPT^t 22 March 1806 —

Your Letter of the 21st Aug^t 1805 requesting permission to return to the United States after the Conclusion of Peace, has been received. That event having taken place, and there being no reason to believe that we shall soon be engaged in hostilities with any of the Barbary Powers, the President has authorized me to allow you the permission requested. The President, however, considering the importance of keeping the *Constitution* in the Mediterranean — her present fitness for service — and the time of her Crew not expiring until 1807, wishes her to remain on that station. —

Cap^t Dent of the Brig *Hornet* is ordered to join the Squadron in the Mediterranean. On his arrival you may send home either of the small Vessels you may choose, in which you can return, or in such other way as may be most agreeable to yourself. —

Upon leaving the Mediterranean Station, you will select an officer to take charge of the *Constitution* until the arrival of a Commanding Officer who will go out in the *John Adams* or in some other Store Ship from this Country. —

It is my wish that the Commanding Officers of the Vessels of the Squadron, should be permitted to retain their respective vessels, and that no change of Vessel be made, but under circumstances of indispensable necessity. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1779–July 1807.]

To Midshipman Arthur Sinclair, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Siren*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 22^d March 1806

SIR I have to direct that you assume the Command of the U S. Gun Boat N^o 3, and that you receive from Mr Woodhouse, Midshipman, now Commanding

Officer on board of her all the Papers, Documents Stores &c &c belonging to her, and for which you are accountable, giving the necessary receipts for the Same —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, Syracuse, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 22^d March 1806

SIR You are directed to proceede with the U States Schooner *Enterprize* direct to Gibraltar for the purpose of affording Conveyance to the letters which I have handed you, directed to the Honbl^e Secretary of the Navy, and bringing with you, such dispatches, as you may fin'd there for me; on your Way back calling at Algiers (provided the Winds are such as not to prolong your passage) to Know if Col^l Lear has any Communications to make — As it is uncertain where I shall be on your return, you are desired to look into Tunis Bay, in coming up, & at which place if I am not, proceede to Malta where if you do not find me, you will at least hear where I am —

P. S. to L^t Camm^t David Porters Orders dated the 22^d March 1806 —

On your passage down, in case you should meet the Vessel that conducts the Embassador from the U States, to the Mediterranean, or with any Public Vessel Conveying me dispatches from Government, you are desired to return to this port with all practicable dispatch, taking Malta in your Way hence, to ascertain if I am not there — J R —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

[24 March 1806]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

SIR I enclose a list of the Articles Shipped On board the Brig *Argus*, & Sloop *Hornet*, for the use of the Christians serving on the Expedition (with Mr Eaton) on the Coast of Africa, which Articles were shipped at Malta, agreeable to *My Order*, by Mr Higgins the Agent of Government, residing at that Place. As it respects the Quality of those Provisions, this is the first time, I recollect, to have heard it complained of, I was too sick at the time, to inspect (personally) into its State

I recollect nothing of the Pease, having been condemned at Syracuse, I supposed they had been landed at Malta, by some Store Ship from America —

The Flour (I believe) was french, and had been condemned by the admiralty Court, sold pursuant to its Decree, & purchased by the American Agent, with respect to the price, I am incapable of giving any information, at this time, but presume, that can be ascertained, by reference being had, to the Returns of Mr Higgins, which I suppose, are in the Office of the Accountant of the Navy,

I never had conceived HAMET BASHAW, was destitute, of Means, & Resources, as to reduce to extremity, our Countrymen, who had voluntarily contributed their aid, in his Cause, hence the Necessity, of instantly meeting the Demands made for Supplies, and the possibility, that the Quality of the Provisions, was not such, as I had always felt disposed to have provided for them.

I hope to be at Washington in about ten Days, provided I am so fortunate, as not to relapse, when I shall probably, be better enabled, to throw Light, on any Subject, connected with my Command (while in the Mediterranean) than can be done by a Communication in this Way.

[Maine HS. NDA photostat.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Siren*, Syracuse, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 25th March 1806

SIR You are desired to Convene a Court Martial on board the U S Sloop *Siren* under your Command to morrow morning at 10 OClock for the purpose of trying Lt S Vanschaik, late superintendant to the U States Stores at this port, on the Charge of disobedience of orders on the 27th Ult^o — You are requested to appoint a proper person to officiate as Judge Advocate —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Tunis Bay 25th March 1806

DEAR SIR, The *Argus* Anchored in this Bay last Evening, eight days from Malta she has been Ordered here for the purpose of conveying such dispatches as you may have for Commodore Rodgers, should they be of importance — should you not have any thing of moment, I shall sail tomorrow Evening, I have several Letters for you, and a number for Mr O. Glander, but as I am not acquainted with the Man that brings this, I do not send them. — Should it be convenient, I should be happy to see you on board this Evening or tomorrow. — Should you not be able to come, I wish you to send a Person for the Letters. — The *Hornet* Cutter is cruising off Cape Bon — Should you have nothing of importance for the Commodore, I shall sail Tomorrow Evening for Sardinia, and return to this Bay in a few days. — As I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you on board, I do not send you either Letters or News Papers

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Tunis Bay 25th March 1806

DEAR SIR, I wrote you this morning, but I find you had not received my Letter, when the bearer left Town. — I send you a Number of Letters which I wish you to deliver as directed. — I wrote you that a Boat would be on shore for you at 7, but I find that you have not obtained permission to come off as yet, consequently I shall not send her untill Ten or Eleven — I shall expect you at Dinner. —

Please say to Mr O. Glander, that I shall send the two Parcels by the next opportunity

Should the Weather be fair I shall come nearer the Goletta in Morning. —

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, (7240) 1801-1809.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK 25th March 1806

DR SIR, I have obtained a furlough and have got a Ship for China — Expect to sail about the 20th of April — If I can bring any thing from that country for you — it will afford me pleasure to receive your Commands

I see no prospect of Congress doing any thing for the Navy or officers therefor the sooner we can get good employ in private Ships the better at least for those who has no fortunes to depend on — The Dimentions of the *Hornet* I have forwarded by Mr Morris who has promised to deliver them to you — Be pleased to present me to Mr Preble

[LC. EPP, Vol. 17, Jan.-June 1806.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS 26th March 1806

MY DEAR SIR, My Drogoman has been at *Bardo*, since 7 O. Clock this morning, waiting on the Bey for a Tiskara; it is now half past 12 O. Clock and he is not yet returned; I do not expect he will procure one after all, as his Excellency has no information from his Officer at Goletta of the arrival of any such Vessel: At any rate it will be impossible (one hour or two hence) for me to visit the *Argus*, and return before they shut the Gates this Evening, so that I should be obliged to stay with you all night, which would be an unpleasant detention of the Vessel, or depend upon chance for a lodging outside the Walls, as I could not get in Town after the Gates are shut. —

It being also such a charming Wind for your intended Voyage, I am loath to keep you, altho' I am extremely anxious to take you by the hand once more; but must defer that pleasure until your return, by which time I shall have a Letter ready for the Commodore. — You will please to observe, on your next arrival, to

send your Boat immediately to Goletta to inform the *Aga* of your arrival & as the *Aga* — for altho he may know, who and what you are, He will not inform the *Bey*, until he has an official notice from the *Capt* of the Vessel. — As you do not return to Syracuse before you visit this Bay again, I shall not send any Letters on board at present; but have them ready against that time:

Every thing however is very tranquil in this quarter, nor do I apprehend the occurrence of any thing, to form dispatches of great moment to the *Commodore*.—

You observe his Excellency's *Cruizer's* laying before you: I fancy they will sail in about ten days, with several small craft of 4 & 6 Guns & making a Squadron of Seven or eight Vessels of War. —

Please to accept a few Almonds & Dates which I send by the bearer, they may answer you a leisure half hour, with the Company of a good Bottle of Porter or so: I wish I had something to offer, more worthy your acceptance, at the same time Portable for land Carriage. — I should esteem it a particular favor, and convenience, if, when you come in again, you would approach the *Goletta* a little nearer, unless you have some particular objection. —

Compliments to the Gentlemen of the *W. Room* & believe me

Your sincere friend

JAMES DODGE

P. S. One O. Clock P. M.

I have just obtained a *Tiskera*, a *very great favour!* as his Excellency has not yet rec^d official intelligence of your being in the *Road* — for the reasons stated above, I shall defer visiting you at this time & send this by my *Drogerman*, by whom I wish you to transmit the *Parcels* for *Mr* O. Glander, and any old news papers you may have kicking about

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus* TUNIS BAY.

Seven O. Clock at Night 26 March 1806. —

DEAR SIR, Your Letter has this moment come to hand by your *Drogoman*. — I am very sorry to learn that you are in ill health, and that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you before I go. —

The *Drogerman* likewise informs me, that he learnt at the *Goletta* from the *Capt* of the *Privateer* that came in Yesterday, that a Vessel with one Mast, apparently American built, was driven on shore near Cape Bon Yesterday. — from the description he gives, I am induced to suppose it is the United States Sloop *Hornet* Lieutenant Crane. — I have in consequence directed Lieutenant Lewis to accompany your man to the *Capt* of the Vessel, to endeavor to get more correct information from him, and to ascertain the spot; that you may take such measures, as may appear to you most proper for the preservation of the Crew, and such part of the Wreck as may be found — should it be the *Hornet*. — I am not acquainted with the Customs of this Country, in cases of Ship Wreck, but suppose that the men will be immediately taken and sent to this place. — I have directed *Mr* Lewis, should the information he gets, be such as leads him to believe it is the *Hornet*, to accompany your man to Tunis, as I think if a Vessel has been stranded, the news must by this time have reached you. — I will thank you to give him every possible information on the subject, and likewise inform me what way we shall most likely get the Crew soonest. — I should suppose it will be proper to send off a trusty man of this Country, to prevent their being Robbed, if it is not too late, should it prove to be the *Hornet*. — You however will be the best judge what is proper to be done. —

[NDA. Issac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

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

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON 26 Mar: 1806

SIR, I have the honor to transmit you herewith, a parcel of papers & letters, forwarded to me by *Mr* W^m Hodgson of Alex^s Agent for the Owners of the Ship *Huntress* — which was captured by the Spaniards, and afterwards recaptur'd by the English.

These papers are intended to establish a claim on the Navy Department, for the Damages, Detention & Extra-expences of said ship, in consequence of the capture &c —

From a cursory view of the document N^o 3. there are charges, which I conceive will be deemed inadmissible — But I forbear farther comment on this business, until your determination of the course that shall be pursued thereon.

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Hon. John C. Smith, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, from Secretary of State

DEPT OF STATE March 26th 1806.

SIR. In answer to your letter of the 21st inst enclosing the application of William Eaton Esq^r and the various documents to substantiate it, I find it unnecessary to add much to the explanations they contain.

The answer which I had the honor to give to your letter of the 20th Jan^r last, respecting the claim of M^r Cotton; the development of M^r Eaton's views and inducements relative to his transactions respecting the *Anna Maria* as contained in his letter of the 6 March 1801, to the Department of State, and his statement to the House of Representatives of the 16 Feb. 1804, will I presume enable the Committee to appreciate the equity of this part of the claim, which appears to be derived from an attempt, disastrous to himself, to secure by combining with a private mercantile operation the interest of the owners of the *Anna Maria*, placed at hazard by the Government of Tunis, and to protect in some degree also the national harmony with that Regency. It may not be improper to add, that any supposed impolicy of the Consuls in the Barbary States engaging in Commerce, ought not to impress an unfavorable character upon the transaction, since no legal or Executive prohibition existed, and because a Commercial intercourse between the U. States & Tunis was earnestly desired by the government of the former, as expressed in the year 1800 to the Bey of Tunis by the President of the U: States, and by the Secretary of State to M^r Eaton.

2^d It appears that for the promised good offices of the Minister of Tunis in promoting M^r Eaton's views in the employment of Hamet Bashaw against Tripoli, ten thousand dollars were stipulated in the event of success, and that though the condition on which it was to be paid was not performed, this sum was retained from M^r Eaton by the Minister. Of the fact of the detention of the money there is no doubt; whilst the cause of it appears to be best explained by the zeal with which M^r Eaton endeavoured to avail the United States of Hamet Bashaws pretensions to the throne of Tripoli, a mode of acting against that Regency which was retrospectively sanctioned by the Executive.

3^d Springing from the same source with the last, is M^r Eaton's claim for the service & demurrage of the Ship *Gloria*. It would be superfluous to recapitulate the circumstances respecting her employment in, and discharge from the public service, as they are already stated at large. It will be sufficient to observe, that the instructions given to the Auditor for the settlement of M^r Eaton's accounts contemplate the allowance of a reasonable rate of compensation, whilst she was in actual service, and that it remains for Congress, if they see cause, to sanction the balance of the claim for the detention of the Vessel at Tunis, and until she discharged her Crew at Leghorn.

4th The last head of M^r Eaton's claims respects *Anna Parcili*, a christian captive ransomed by him from Slavery. To the inclosed extracts from the communications of M^r Davis, respecting the affair, it would have been desirable to add the instructions given for his guidance by the Department of State. The official copy of them, however being mislaid, it may be desirable to obtain another from M^r Davis, who is daily expected to arrive in this city. Should this not happen, or should he not be possessed of the original, the substance of the instruction will be communicated from memory, if the Committee desire.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

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

N^o 108 duplicate. —

TANGIER 27th March 1806

SIR N^o 107 dated 12th last Month accompanied the Accounts of this Consulate for last year, and was entrusted to M^r Gavino's care to be forwarded. —

Its with concern I have now to acquaint you that yesterday I received by Express from M^r Gwyn the unpleasant intelligence of the loss of the Brig *Indefatigable* of Philadelphia B F Severs Master on the South Coast in Lat: 28. — An Arab brought him a paper written by a Passenger, of which I herewith transmit copy

for your information; he brought also a Gibraltar Bill of Health for the Vessel dated 29th January last. — These are all the direct information I have yet received, the next I hope may be from Captain Severs with more particulars. — A Merchant of Mogadore writes me that a Friend of his to the Southward (without mentioning the place of his Residence) had got possession of twelve of the Crew of this Vessel, which with the Contents of Mr Berrets note gives hopes they all got safe on shore. — The redemption of those people fourteen in all, will go far beyond that of the Crew of the Ship *Oswego*, for it appears all Christians have encountered a similar misfortune of late years, have been bought from the Arabs who first seized them, by others who keep them back with a view of advantage. — This I fear is a growing evil and which it appears impossible to check or controul, save by a measure too dreadful to mention — leaving some of the Victims with them. —

The Banditti who frequent rather than Inhabit that dangerous Coast live in a state of total insubordination. — This precludes every hope of forming with them a Convention for bringing to Mogadore without delay all Christians indiscriminately who might have the misfortune to be wrecked there and fall in their hands. — Knowing the dreadful hardships they are made to undergo whilst they remain with those Savage Men a plan of this Nature came under consideration of the Consuls here, but was found impracticable; on the contrary there appeared reason to dread it might lead to a greater evil, as the holding forth a liberal encouragement or reward might promote an increase of demands, under a strong presumption they would be accorded to. — For these reasons it has been deemed most advisable to leave the success of Redemption to chance as heretofore. — Spain in the beginning of 1805 redeemed a Crew by the intervention of Agents employed by the Emperour, a mode they will not repeat as it cost them very dear. — Five Swedes who landed in the Month of May 1804 near Cape Non in quest of Water, will now probably be speedily released as orders have lately been sent to Mogadore to redeem them on the best terms can be established — three hundred dollars each has been demanded. —

Six English Seamen saved out of a Vessel wrecked, for whom a Negotiation with the Arab who has them, has long been pending under Mr Gwyns management, still continue in the Country beyond Muley Solimans Dominions, because the sum demanded for them has been deemed more than regular. —

As I cannot consider any part of the duty of the Office I am honour'd with to go before the preservation of the lives and restoring the Liberty of Citizens of the United States, I have not lost a moment in directing Mr Gwyn to take such previous measures as may pave the way for the speedy release of Capt^s Severs and his Ships Company, without however his coming under any positive engagement untill I shall have given him farther Instructions. — A few days may bring advice of the rate paid for the mentioned Swedes, on which the fate of the Englishmen will very much depend. — These will be a guide to us. — Taking into consideration the state in which Captives are whilst with the Arabs, I fully persuade myself the Redemption of these unfortunate Men without delay, will meet the fullest approbation of Government. — The great difficulty experienced at this time to passing Bills on the United States at the Neighbouring Ports of Europe, may if it continues prove an unpleasant circumstance in this busyness, by preventing my obtaining readily the necessary funds. —

I can only say my best endeavours shall not be wanting for obviating that or any other obstacle may interfere or threaten to retard a full attainment of the desirable object in view. — At the time the late Emperour Sidy Mohamet concluded the Treaty of 1786 with the United States, he wished the World to believe his dominion extended far beyond where in fact it reached. — This gave rise to the second clause of the 10th Article, which certainly neither him or any of his Successors have had it in their power to fulfill. — When Muley Soliman has been able to get any Christians out of the hands of the Arabs, he has sent them to Tangier; as we experienced with some of the Ship *Oswego* and Schooner *Betseys* Crew: but to have reliance on him for the release of all would seriously hazard the loss of many. — The Equipment of the Emperours Ships at Larach for a Cruize is in forwardness; all but the *Mirboha*, which has been laid on the Beach as unfit for further Service. —

The Magistrates of Bremen having authorised the Portuguese Consul General here to negotiate the release of the Captain and Crew of the Vessel under that Flag taken last Summer, the Emperour referred him to Sidy Muhammad Selawy, with whom the *Redemption* was six weeks ago established at a thousand Dollars for the Master, as much for the Mate and six hundred for each of the Seamen. — This arrangement has not yet been approved by His Majesty, of consequence

the people remain at Rhabat, — the delay gives room to apprehend a greater Ransom is expected for them. —

[Enclosure]

Translation of Letter from B. Berret a Passenger on board the Brig *Indefatigable* to the Consul of the United States at Tangiers. Note. This Letter marks neither Place nor Date.

I have the honor to inform you that the Brig *Indefatigable* of Philadelphia, sailing from Gibraltar was lost on the Coast of Africa. We have fallen into the hands of the Turks. As Americans we claim of you that you would cause us to be taken to Tangiers. As we have all been dispersed I take the Liberty to address to you the present Letter (as a Passenger in the said Brig and a Native of New Orleans.

The Bearer of this Letter will inform you where we are he is one of those who took us on the shore I know not whether the Captain has written to you. Five days after we were taken we were sent off into Slavery. —

B. BERRET

The Captain's name is B. F. Seavers, the name of the Mate is Lee, the Crew consists of eleven Men besides the Cabin Boy.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

To Midshipman Thomas Macdonough, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 27th March 1806

SIR You are desired to join the U States Sloop *Siren*, as one of her Lieut^s, and report yourself to Cap^t John Smith her Commander —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 27th March 1806

SIR Your letter of the 19th Instant, with the enclosed Accounts, came duly to hand by Gun Boat N^o 4 —

I shall come over to Malta, I expect, with the Squadron, about the 5th of next Month, in order to settle their Accounts —

As no Store Ship has yet arrived from the U States, I could wish that you would have twenty Tons of Bread procured by the time I mention being at Malta, as I wish to proceede as far Westward as Tunis — When I come over, I will either give you Cash for the disbursements of the Squadron or Bills, as most suitable to yourself.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 27th March 1806

SIR I have to inform you, that out of the Bills drawn by me, on you, of the 18th December 1805 for 90,000\$ in favor of Frederick Degen Esq^r Naples — I have Negotiated but 22,500\$ the residue I have destroyed —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Surgeon Edward Cutbush, U. S. Navy, U. S. Hospital, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 27th March 1806

SIR You are requested to send the Men in the Hospital, under your care, belonging to the U S Sloop *Siren* and Schooner *Enterprise*, on board their respective Vessels, provided they are not so unwell as absolutely to forbid the same —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant James Semphill Higinbotham, U. S. Navy, Trabaccolo No. 2, Syracuse,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 27th March 1806

SIR You are desired to give the charge of Trabaccolo No 2 to Mr A Coale Midshipman, furnishing him with an Inventory of all the provisions and other public Stores on board, and belonging to said Vessel, taking duplicate receipts from Mr Coale for the same, one of which you will transmit me. —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Thursday Morning 7 O.Clock
Tunis Bay 27th March 1806

DEAR SIR, The [U. S. Sloop of 10 Guns] *Hornets* Boat has this moment arrived with information, that she is on shore, about ten miles this side of Cape Bon, and that she will most likely go to pieces. — I wish you to send off a man immediately to her assistance, with an officer of the Beys to prevent the Arabs from Robbing the men —

It will be necessary to have a large Boat to go down to bring off the men, and raise the Guns if possible — when the Boat comes down, I wish you to send some person that you are acquainted with to go in her, I shall send an officer from the Brig. — I pray you to make all possible dispatch. —

It will be well to send a Cable and Anchor to heave her off, if she has not gone to pieces. — Mr Clarke & Mr Lewis will give you every assistance. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 27 March 1806

DEAR SIR Your truly esteemed, & duly appretiated favor of the 8th Instant, I received by the *Siren*, and for which be pleased to accept my most sincere acknowledgements —

It is not for want of inclination, that I have been so long, in the Mediterranean without visiting my worthy friends in Malaga, and as letters are not used to blush, I can tell you, with a clear conscience, that I have not yet, made an Acquaintance among the *Exquisitely Polite* Italians, that I hold in Competition with that of Mr Kirkpatrick and his Amiable family —

I have thought of you every day, and as often wished to see you, but the nature of our affairs has denied me the happiness —

I congratulate you, on the general health of Malaga last Summer, & fall, and sincerely hope you may never have a return of the horid Yellow fever —

This quarter affords no news worthy of remark, farther than what is produced by the Gigantic Strides, and Complete success of Bounaparte, who appears to bear down every thing before him, on the Continent, He is now in complete possession of all the King of Naples Dominions, except Scicily —

My poor Italian friends, are much more inclined to listen, attentively to soft Musick Issued from the Mouth of a pretty Woman, or the Pipes of a Piana, than they are to the rough discord gulfed from the Muzzles of Cannons; therefore had the Politeness to evacuate Naples, without affording the French so far as to listen to a single tune.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you in Person—I pray you present my most respectful regards to your Amiable Mr Kirkpatrick and family, with whom you have my most earnest wishes for your Health & happiness —

The 2 Boxes of Raisins I have received, and for which be pleased to accept my thanks —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Tunis Bay 28th March 1806

DEAR SIR, I am happy to inform you that the *Hornet* [Sloop of 10 Guns] has been got off, without receiving much damage, except the loss of the Cables, Anchors and Guns, and consequently we shall not want the assistance of the Boats I wrote to you for on the 27th —

Mr Crane comes to Town to endeavor to purchase a Cable and two Anchors for the *Hornet*, I wish you to assist him in getting them — He will give his draft on Mr Higgins for the amount, countersigned by me if necessary. — I think it may be possible to purchase one from the Brig that drifted on shore this morning, or perhaps Hadunis may have one that he will sell or lend until we can return it. — If an opportunity offers I wish you to thank the Admiral in my name for his kind and friendly treatment to the Officer belonging to the *Hornet*, who slept on board his Ship the other Night. — Mr Crane likewise informs me that he was treated politely by the Cap^t of the Forte near Cape Bon when he was on shore, it will be well to thank him for his attention. — It will be necessary for us to land near this Fort in Order to get the Guns of the *Hornet*, which I suppose will make it necessary for you to inform him that we are coming and for what purpose. — I wish you likewise to send on board a Man from Town to go down with us, otherwise I fear the Arabs will not let us land, without doing it by force — You may desire the man you send to be prepared to stay six or eight days on board, for it is uncertain whether we shall have Weather that we can land in — A man that is acquainted will be the most acceptable. — We have had a very heavy Gale and I fear much damage is done among the Merchant Ships — Three are already on shore — The *Hornet* has no Anchors, and has been riding by us the whole Gale. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SLOOP [BRIG] *Hornet*
New York — 28 March 1806

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 20 & 22^d Inst^s together with one under cover to Commodore Rodgers — they came to hand on the 25 —

The *Hornet* is now unmoored, and will in a few hours be at sea — I should have sailed on the morning of yesterday had not Mr Skipwith thought it advisable to wait for the arrival of the mail of today, to receive such letters as might be on their way for Himself or the *Hornet* —

I am concerned to inform you that Mr Fate [M^rFate] has not yet arrived, and fear he will not previous to our sailing —

I am ordered by your letter to join the squadron in the Mediterranean — On my arrival there being junior in command to some of the Cap^{ts}, a change may be desired, and acceded to by the Commodore — to be superseded in the command of the of the *Hornet* would I confess be very mortifying, and is a circumstance I have every reason to suspect unless secured in the command by your particular order — This small favor I flatter myself I may ask with confidence, since the service can derive no particular advantage from the change that frequently takes place among our smaller vessels — on the contrary it is generally attended with considerable disadvantages as well as expense, and that of being removed from a Crew whom we have trained ourselves, and whose services we can rely upon to one we know nothing of, and will always require a considerable time to acquire that knowledge so necessary on board a Vessel of War — is, perhaps not the least, and might of itself be a sufficient consideration to prevent its being done unless in cases of particular necessity — I am now fully prepared for a Cruise of the usual length of time, and will with pleasure continue on any station I may have the honor of being on, if this vessel is secured to me — if not, I must beg the liberty of returning and be disposed of in some other way—As our present destination is for France it will perhaps afford sufficient time for your orders should you think proper to honor me with them in Gibraltar —

The Expences of the *Hornet* will no doubt surprise you on the first view, but will I doubt not subside when you are acquainted with her particular situation on my taking command, and that not a single Indent for stores or provisions had

been filled up, and that every necessary article required by a vessel on her fitting out was necessary —

Mr Green has forwarded to the accountant a Muster Table from which will derive all the information respecting the Crew &c —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Lieutenant Sybrant Van Schaick, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 29th March 1806

SIR I have to inform you, that by the sentence of a Court Martial, approved for me, you are suspended from your Command as Lt in the Navy of the U States for One Month, commencing on the 28th Instant — As also that you are, by sentence of said Court, to be Mulked of all your pay, from the date of your Arrest of the 27th Ultimo until the expiration of the period for which you are suspended —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

U STATES BRIG *Hornet* AT SEA.
29 March 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform of our having left New York this morning and in a few minutes shall discharge the Pilot having the light house of Sandy Hook now astern with a fine Breeze from the Westward — I am sorry to inform you that the Marines Clothing did not arrive before our leaving New York, for the want of which I fear the Marines will suffer very much

Mr Fate & the Carpenter joined the Brig yesterday

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Captain Samuel Shafford, commanding American Ship *London Packett*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART.
29 March 1806.

As soon as the *London Packett* shall be ready for Sea you will weigh anchor and proceed direct to Gibraltar. On your Arrival at Gibraltar you will wait on John Gavino Esq^r to whom you will deliver the enclosed letter, and whose directions you will take relatively to the disposition of the Cargo. Should Mr. Gavino direct you to proceed to Syracuse with a part or the whole of your Cargo you will then immediately proceed to that place and on your Arrival there wait on George Dyson Esq^r Navy Agent, deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him & the letter addressed to Mr. Higgins and land your Cargo under his directions. But should Mr. Gavino direct you to proceed to Malta you will then deliver to W^m Higgins Esq^r Navy Agent at that place the letter addressed to him and also the letter addressed to George Dyson Esq^r and you will take Mr. Higgins's directions respecting your Cargo.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 March 1806

First part these 24 hours fresh breezes from the S: W with clear weather — People employed making every preparation for Sea. Mr M^oFate Boatswain joined the Brig and Mr Berry Boatswain left the Brig on furlow. — Middle part light Airs from the N W — At 6 a m got underweigh and sailed from New York. At 10 A M discharged the Pilot and made sail the light house then bearing S W: B W distant about 3 miles. At 11. A M the light House on Sandy Hook. bore W ½ N distant 6 leagues, stowed the anchors At Meridian the Body of the Highlands of Never Sink bore West distance 7 leagues from which I take my departure. — Ends light airs and pleasant weather Mr Savage, Masters Mate of the Hold was left at New York, in consequence of his not coming on board in time — He was absent 6 days prior to the Vessels sailing —

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 31 March 1806 —

THE PRESIDENT — I consider it proper to submit to your consideration the proceedings of W^m Lyman Esq^r Consul at London in relation to the Ship *Huntress* and her Cargo consisting of provisions and stores for our Squadron in the Mediterranean. I would however premise that, M^r Lyman not having made to me any kind of communication upon the subject the only information I possess is derived from papers that have been transmitted to me by the owner of the *Huntress* and from a Letter from M^r Lyman to the Secretary of State dated Jan^y 14 1806.

This vessel and cargo having been acquitted by the decree of the Admiralty Court the Captain was thereupon bound by virtue of her Bill of Lading and Charter Party to have proceeded on the Voyage and to have delivered the cargo at Malta or Syracuse. But, it seems, M^r Lyman authorized him to land the Cargo in England for sale and to return to the United States without performing the Contract made by him with the Navy Dep^t.

From this interference of our Consul our Squadron had been deprived of a very valuable and well assorted Cargo of stores and Provisions and the United States have moreover been subjected to the payment of freight to which the owner would not have been entitled but upon the delivery of the Cargo at Malta or Syracuse. —

From the papers I have seen it further appears that M^r Lyman has (upon what principle I know not) paid the expences of certain repairs of the *Huntress* and has his letters countenanced an expectation that the United States would defray all other expences for her repairs and all other costs and charges of the Captain in relation to her. An Account has accordingly since the return of this vessel been presented to me by the Owner to the amount of \$7407:54. This claim not being sanctioned by Law nor by the usage of merchants I have informed the Owner it cannot be paid by the Navy Department. —

This Cargo was by the sentence of the Court restored to us on the 12th of Sep^r 1805 and M^r Lyman has not yet rendered to me an account of the Sales thereof nor has he given me any kind of information respecting it. And the first communication made by him to the State Department of the Decree of the Admiralty Court was dated Jan^y 14 1806 — four months after the date of the decree. —

It is not unworthy of notice that this Cargo cost in the United States D^{rs} 49,503:84 and was probably worth more in England. M^r Lyman in one of his letters to the Captain states that he has advised him to return with the *Huntress* to the U. States "as not only the condition of the Cargo but the future probable want thereof at the place of original destination render it unadvisable that the same shall be sent there". —

With respect to the condition of the Cargo it does not appear that M^r Lyman had caused, as is usual, a Survey to be made thereon or that he was in possession of any sort of proof to satisfy himself that the Cargo was not in good condition. And when I consider the articles that compose the cargo I cannot permit myself to believe that any such proof could have been produced. For what could have injured the most valuable articles of the Cargo — such as Beef—Pork—Whiskey—Rum—Molasses—Cannon Shot—Powder—Masts—Spars—Plank—Scantling—Cordage and the like? There were in the Cargo but a few articles and those of little importance that could have been injured. —

And with respect to the "probable want of the Cargo in the Mediterranean" M^r Lyman not having been apprized of the views or the arrangements of the Government ought to have known that he was utterly incompetent to judge. And in truth in his judgment he did err most egregiously. —

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, or the Officer Commanding the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t U. STATES —

31 March 1806,

Captain Shafford of the Store Ship *London Packett** will deliver to you this letter. He has been directed to take the directions of M^r Gavino respecting the disposition of the Cargo committed to his charge. A part will probably be delivered at

Gibraltar — the remainder at Malta or Syracuse as Mr Gavino may judge most expedient from his communications with you. —

I enclose copies of my letters of 12th Octr 1805 — and 22^d March 1806. —

*Stranded going out of the Chesapeake, April 8, 1806. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master's Mate John B. Henry, U. S. Navy

PHILAD^a 31st March 1806. —

SIR. — I take the Liberty of addressing you to inform you that according to your Orders last April I joined Gun Boat No 4 Commanded by Lieut Henley as Masters Mate in which situation I continued on Board said Vessel untill we came on terms with the Tunisiens I then solicited permission from Com. Rodgers to return home on Furlow my pay not being adequate to the support of my Family Com. Rodgers very kindly offered me the first Vacancy of Master & at the same time mentioned that Col. Lear wished me very much to accept the situation of Secretary to him I accepted of it Sir on receiving an Unlimited furlow from Com. Rodgers & continued in the Service of Col. Lear better than three months I left him two days previous to the sailing of the *Constitution* from Leghorn for Algiers, I took passage Sir from Leghorn for Philadelphia in the Ship *Phoenix* Capt^a Peterson which place I left on the 14th Decr in the latter part of January we arrived on the Coast & owing to severe Weather had to bear away for the West Indies under the Lee of Guadaloupe was boarded in a Calm by three armed Boats from the British Frigate *Umicorn* Capt^a Hardyman who overhauled our papers & ordered our Ship for Antigua after putting a Lieut. 2 Midshipmen & 4 Seamen on Board, she was sent in under the Idea of being bound from one Enemy's port to another & will no doubt be Condemned they take all our Vessels most that are bound to or from their Enemys ports. I remained there untill I got an Opportunity of getting a passage home which happened a Week after direct for Philadelphia where I arrived a few days ago. —

With respect to my Conduct as an Officer Sir I refer you to Lieut. John D. Henly's Brother or any Officer in Washington that came home in the last Squadron from the Meditteranian who were acquainted with Lieut. Henley since he assumed the command of Gun Boat No 4. Nothing Sir but the Interest of my Family caused me to demand a Furlow & our Country being at Peace with all Nations thought my Services could be dispensed with untill Actual Service required it If you will please to direct an Answer to the care of Geo. A Henry Merch^t No 56 N. Front Street

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 1, Jan–May 1806.]

[31 March 1806]

Extract from Regulations issued by Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, New Orleans

Art 6 Every seaman belonging to the yard is expected to supply himself with the following list of Clothes and the commanding officer is to keep an account of the clothes belonging to the men viz^t

2 Jacoats	2 pr Stock ^{ts}
2 Waistcoats	2 Black silk Hkdfts
3 pr white Trowsers	1 Hat
1 pr Blue Trowsers	2 pr Drawers
4 Shirts	1 pr Shoes

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

To Sailing Masters Nathaniel Haraden and A. C. Harrison, Lieutenants Arthur Sinclair and James Lawrence, Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy and Commanding Officer of Gunboat No. 10, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 1 Apl 1806

SIR You will put on board of Gun Boat No 7 (Tripoline) Two Seamen & Two Ordinary Seamen, who are to remain on your Books and be Victualed from the Vessell under Your Command untill further Orders, On sending these Men on

Board you are desired to send with them 15 Days Provisions, for which you will take the rec^d of the Officer under whose Command they are placed —

Lt U Haraden N^o 8
 Lt St Clair " 3

D^o sent to
 Lt Harrison " 5 to furnish N^o 11 (Tripoline)
 Lt Lawrence " 6 " " " " "

D^o sent to
 Lt Henley " 4 to furnish Latteen Bombard
 Comm^r officer " 10 " & " & " & "

P. S. In addition to the 4 Men ordered, you will put 2 Ordinary Seamen on board Trabaccola N^o 2 under Charge of Mr Coale with 15 Days provisions, which Men are also to remain on your Books, and Victualled from under your Command untill further Orders —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
 Syracuse 1st Ap^l 1806

SIR You are desired to inform the Commanding Officers of the U S Vessels now in this Port, that it is my request they will, as many of them whose duty's will admit a dispensation of their presence on board, attend the Funeral of Lieut^t Cartee, from the U S Hospital at half past one OClock —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Midshipman William J. McIntosh, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers
 U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
 Syracuse 1st Ap^l 1806

SIR You are directed to remain at this place, in Charge of the four Trabaccolas, also all the Public Stores in the Arsenal, including those on board the Trabaccolas in the Basin of the same, and in the Store house N^o 4 as you will be held accountable for every Article of Stores under your charge, for which you have receipted, It is necessary that you should not omit taking the proper Receipts for Stores, you may deliver to any Vessel of the Squadron that may require the same, during my absence; In this case the same regulations are to exist as has been in force hitherto The delivery of Stores being subject only to the order of the Commanding Officer in Port — To assist you in the performance of these Orders, Two Ordinary Seamen will be placed under your Immediate directions, —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 2 April 1806.

It is probable that you will soon be called on to take the Command of the Squadron in the Mediterranean. I give you this information now that you may be making your arrangements accordingly. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution
 Syracuse 2^d Ap^l 1806

SIR Instead of Gun Boat N^o 3, I have to direct that you assume the Command of Gun Boat N^o 10, and that you receive from Mr Steele, Midshipman, now Commanding Officer on board of her, all the papers, Documents Stores & " & " belonging to her, and for which you are accountable, giving the necessary receipts for the same — You will Cancel My Order of the 22^d March, giving Mr Woodhouse Command untill further orders —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Midshipman Alfred Coale, U. S. Navy, U. S. *Trabaccolo No. 2*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 2^d Ap^l 1806

SIR You are directed to remain here, with the U S *Trabaccolo N^o 2* subject to the orders of the Commanding Officer of the U S Schooner *Nautilus*, untill further orders from me, you will be held accountable for the Expenditure of every Ration of Provisions put on board the Vessel under your Command —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 2^d April 1806

SIR After my Departure from this Port, should either a transport arrive with provisions for the Squadron or a Vessel with dispatches for me, you are desired to direct them to proceede to Malta, without loosing a single Moment — You are to remain here with the *Nautilus* untill further orders —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Purser Thomas Johnson [or Johnston], U. S. Navy, U. S. *Frigate Constitution*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 2^d Ap^l 1806

SIR You are directed to take under your Charge, untill further Orders, all the Private effects of L^t S Cartee, Deceased, late Commander of Gun Boat N^o 10 —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Off Cape Bon 3^d April 1806

SIR, I am sorry to inform you, that the *Hornet* has been on shore near Cape Bon, where she lay several hours on very Rocky bottom, which leads me to suppose, that her bottom must be very much injured — So much so, as to make it necessary to heave her out — That and the circumstance of his having stove some of her Water Casks, and lost Anchors and Cables, and one of her Boats; has induced me to send her into Port, for the purpose of refitting, knowing that it is your wish, that the Vessels of the Squadron should be in the best possible order for service at this moment. — I thought it more adviseable to send her in now, than to detain her, untill the Cruize is out, Particularly as every thing is quiet on this station — for the particulars of her going on shore, and what has since happened, I beg leave to refer you to Lieutenant Crane. —

I enclose you a copy of all the Letters that have passed between Mr Dodge and myself, by which you will see that every thing is quiet on this station, and that every possible means was resorted to for the preservation of the Crew of the *Hornet*, had she not been so fortunate as to have got off. — The Bey appeared to do every thing in his power to assist us — He gave orders for our being furnished with Boats Cables and Anchors for the purpose of heaving her off. — And on Mr Dodge's making application for a man to send down to a fort near where she was on shore, to inform them what Vessel it was, and to give orders that the men should be protected. He instantly sent off three of his soldiers, with directions to the Cap^t of the fort, to give them every assistance in his Power, and to see that the Crew were protected from the Arabs. — I am extremely sorry that the circumstance of the *Hornets* getting on shore, and her very long passage to this Bay, is likely to oblige me to deviate from that part of your Orders that directs me to go to Cagliari in Sardinia, but I trust when you are made acquainted with the delay and difficulty I have had in getting up the *Hornet's* Guns & fitting her again for Sea, that you will be convinced that it has not as yet been in my power and I fear that so much time has already elapsed, that I

shall not have time to go there and return here again, before the time you appointed for my being relieved, will have expired. —

I have two of the *Hornets* Guns on board but the weather is such that they cannot be sent on board without great danger — I shall keep them until she returns. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

[4 April 1806]

Statement of the Account of Charles W. Peale against the United States for Presents to the Bey of Tunis

The UNITED STATES D^r:

To CHARLES W. PEALE —

For 3 Polygraphs Mounted with Silver for the Bey of Tunis,}	\$570. —
@ \$190. — ea -----	
“ Walnut cases lined with Cloth & 2 packing cases for the same. —	30. —
	\$600. —

The above mentioned articles have been obtained from Mr Peale as presents to the Bey of Tunis and they may therefore be paid out of the appropriations for Barbary Intercourse

DEPART^t STATE 4 April 1806

JACOB WAGNER Ch. Clk.

[GAO. No. 17,916.]

To John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 6th Ap^l 1806

DEAR SIR Your esteemed favor of the 14th Ult^o I have this moment Rec^d and feel my self much obliged by its contents — I much regret that Circumstances have so conduced as to prevent my sending a Vessel to Tripoli, in conformity with my last intentions to you, having been ever since that period in momentarily expectations of receiving advices from Government, which would enable me to make a regular disposition of the different Vessels — however I have received some instructions which has obliged me to Keep the Squadron collected, and such as the fear of this not falling into your hands, prevents my Communicating at this moment — I shall in the course of Six weeks be able to send a Vessel to Tripoli, and at the same time take you and your friends to Lebda, and our worthy friend Mr Niessen, if he is ready to depart, to any part of Europe, within the Mediterranean, that he may wish to be landed at —

The Bey of Tunis is too wise not to Know his own Vulnerability sufficiently well to give us decided cause to make him feel our Resentment by the exercise of such a force as we have here at present — Instead of a general Peace in Europe, Appearances, at present, I rather conceive indicate a general War —

I arrived here the day before yesterday with Ten Gun Boats, Three Bombs, One Brig, One Schooner, and my own Ship — The *Argus* and *Hornet* are on a Cruize of observation, and the *Essex*, *Vixen* and *Enterprize* at Gibraltar — The *Enterprize* I expect here every moment with dispatches from Government —

Pray Present my respects to Mr Niessen & the Spanish Consul — I hope yet to see you soon.

The *Siren* is just returned from Algiers, Col^l Lear has not mentioned any thing particular farther than that a Portuguese Squadron is off there, whose business is to make a Peace with the Dey, & that the English Consul has just quit the Regency in disgust

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
MALTA 7th Ap^l 1806

DEAR SIR I reached this place with the Squadron the day before Yesterday — I shall remain here until the 1st of next Month; when I intend moving with the

Squadron, a little farther Westward — I feel much astonished that I have not yet heard, from our Government, a Single Syllable on the Subject of Tunis.

The British and French are now looking at each other across the Farro of Messina —

I have no news to Communicate of any Kind — I beg you be so good as to give the Enclosed a safe Conveyance to America.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of State from Sidi Suliman Melli Melli, Tunisian Ambassador Plenipotentiary, from Hamouda, Bey of Tunis

WASHINGTON April 7th 1806

SIR I receiv'd your favor of the 31st Ult on the 5th inst and have the honor to inform you, that I shall hold myself in readiness to depart for Tunis, in as short a period after I receive an intimation of the rout design'd for me to take, as the necessary arrangements for the accomodation of my suit will admit —

[signed in Arabic]

Compiled from the verbal communications of Siddi Suliman Mella Menni

By J L CATHCART

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

[7 April 1806]

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

SIR, Commodore Prebles medal is at length struck — & its execution will not discredit our country — I think it in every respect equal to that of Gustavus's — I am only waiting for a suitable Box to be made, to forward it —

PHILAD April 7. 1806

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1806.]

To Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, United States Senate, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 8 April 1806 —

In answer to your letter of the 7th ins, I have the honor to state, that by an account settled by the Accountant of the Navy with William Eaton Esq^r, it appears that the sum of \$41,487 34/100 has been expended in the expedition with Hamet Caramalli against Tripoli. —

[NA. NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, Dec. 1798-Feb. 1811.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
MALTA 10th Ap^l 1806

SIR I have directed Lt Evans to proceede hence with the *Nautilus*, and as you no doubt have by this time Completed the General Account of the Squadron, you will do well I Conceive by coming over with him, and bring the same with you —

I am yet as much in the Dark relative to the intentions of Government respecting the Squadron, as when I left Syracuse — In Consequence of Fresh Provisions being scarce at this place, you will promote the interest of the Service by purchasing 15 or 20 Good Bullocks & sending them over in *Trebaccola N^o 2* which Vessel I have directed to this place under Convoy of the *Nautilus* — However I do not wish the Vessel detained on this account

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Surgeon Edward Cutbush, U. S. Navy, U. S. Hospital, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
MALTA 10th Ap^l 1806

SIR I have to request that you break up the U S Navy Hospital at Syracuse, and have all the furniture Stores, & every thing else belonging to it, removed to the Magazine of Mr Dyson, for their safe Keeping, taking his Receipts for the same —

The Turkish Officer [Marmora], Wounded, you may either leave with the *Bashaw*, on an allowance of 40 Cents per Day, or bring him here with you in the *Nautilus*, the Commander of which Vessel I have directed to furnish you with a passage —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

[10 April 1806]

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

SIR, I have this day put into the Post Office, to your address, the Medal executed by your order — It must not be handled or the polish will be injured, by turning the case which covers it, it can be shewn without fingering & to the best advantage —

The Mint being much engaged at this moment striking small coins, it will be some time before the Copper impressions are taken, when finish'd, will you give me your orders as to the Disposal of the Dies — Would it be improper to have a few struck off in silver for individuals, at their expence

The Artist has handed me in his Bill & for Engraving, polishing &c he has charged the enormous sum of \$850 — certainly 350 — if not 450\$ more than I shall pay — When I engaged him he refused to name any price observing it was not possible for him, but that his charge should be a fair & equitable one — 460\$ will be paying him with great liberality — I will to morrow or y^e ensuing day, hand you specimens of his work from other dies with their prices — I shall then be obliged by your directions, on this subject

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1806.]

[10 April 1806]

Recognition of Nicholas C. Nissen's assistance to U. S. captives in Tripoli

RESOLUTION RESPECTING N. C. NISSEN, DANISH CONSUL AT TRIPOLI

Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be made known to Nicholas C. Nissen, esquire, his Danish majesty's consul residing at Tripoli, the high sense entertained by Congress of his disinterested and benevolent attentions manifested to Captain Bainbridge, his officers, and crew, during the time of their captivity in Tripoli.

APPROVED, April 10, 1806.

[Navy Register 1798.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*

Tunis Bay 11th April 1806

DEAR SIR, Agreeable to my promise I have called in for your Letters to the Commodore, and any others you may have to your friends. — I have been so fortunate as to get all the *Hornets* Guns, except one, and that we shall be able to get any good day that we choose to call for it. — I have sent her to Syracuse to refit. — Since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have fallen in with the *Enterprise* Capt^r Porter bound to Gibraltar — he left the Commodore well at Syracuse on the 10th and I fell in with him on the 3^d Inst^t off Cape Bon

The Commodore expected to leave Syracuse on the 1st of April, I believe for Malta with the whole Squadron, and I think most likely he will come off this Bay — At any rate some of the Squadron must be here soon to relieve the *Argus*. — Should your Letters be ready I think you had better send them on board, for although the Commodore may call off the Bay, I do not suppose any of the Squadron will come in, unless your Communications to him should make it necessary, therefore it will be well for me to have the Letters to hand him whenever I may fall in with him. — Capt^r Smith had arrived from Gibraltar, but brought no news, and I am told not a single Letter from America. —

When Capt^r Porter left Syracuse, news had arrived there that the French had got possession of all Calabria, and that the Prince had arrived at Messina with all the Neapolitan Troops with him, except such as went over to the French, which I am told was no small part of them. —

Should your Letters get on board tomorrow, I shall sail and continue to cruise until I fall in with some of the Squadron

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803-1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires,
Tunis

TUNIS 13th April 1806

DEAR SIR.— On 11th Inst I waited on the Bey in order to thank him for his Friendship, and ready compliance with the requests I made some time since, for assistance &c in the case of the Cutter *Hornet*. I found his Excellency in excellent humor, and observed to him in the course of conversation, that I should mention his activity and attention in the above affair, whenever I should communicate with the Commodore or my Government with which he seemed highly pleased. — Indeed I must say he behaved truly like a Christian Ally in affording the relief I requested, and instead of sending only *One* Mamluke to the assistance of the stranded Vessel, and for the protection of any Men or Articles that might possibly have got on *shore*, he sent *four* of his best Guards well armed, and Letters to the Governours of the different districts thereabout, to protect the Crew &c &c if the Vessel had gone to pieces, and to pass them unmolested to Tunis, with proper attendance. —

He appears anxious for the return of Sidi Melli Melli and when I informed him, he was expected hourly, he exclaim'd "God send." — His Cruizers, five in number are now taking in Water at Porto Farina, and will sail, it is reported in about ten days — As I have granted their passports since I had the honor of writing you, I can now give you a more correct account of their force, altho' it may not be deemed a matter of such magnitude, as to occupy my pen every time I write, however no harm can result from your having an exact and true account of them. — The Commadore's Ship is a Frigate of 38 Guns, 350 Men: she is called the *Gamo* or *Shrimp*, commanded by Mustapha Modorly — the second a Frigate (if you please) of 36 Guns, 300 Men — Third, 34 Guns & 280 Men: fourth 32 Guns 280 Men and the fifth a small corvette of 16 Guns & 110 Men. — I have forgot I see to mention the Names of the Commanders, here they follow— to the Ship of 36 Guns Rais Mohamet Moraley — 34 Guns, Mohamet Laz'Oglou: 32 Guns Sheik Mohamet: & the Corvette by Kalil Magreby: — I think if the old *Constitution* could cleverly get in the centre of the whole, with a little luck she would give a very *takeing* account of their Mohametships. —

No change whatever has taken place in matters relating to Government. — Tunis is in a state of Famine allmost, and a Malignant Fever rages violently among the Jews & Moors.— a few days more dry weather will entirely ruin the harvest, and we may then expect a severe Famine Pestilence & Plague all together. — The *Hornet* was supplied here with a Cable and one Anchor — the anchor is not expected to be paid for or returned, but I have given my word to replace the Cable with a new one, it was a 10½ Inch hawser: I suppose it can be returned from the Squadron some time, which however you will no doubt order, in such a way and at such a time as may be most convenient. — I hope soon to have the honor of taking you by the hand,

P. S. I have given the Name of *Gamo* to the wrong Vessel, it is the large Xebeque that bears that name —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805–1807.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Matta 14th Apl 1806

SIR Your esteemed favor of the 15th Ultimo, came duly to hand by the *Siren*, and I feel much gratified to find that yourself and M^{rs} Lear enjoys good health —

I came over here with the Squadron on the 5th Inst^l in order to settle the Accounts of the different Vessels that are orderd home, which Consists of all, except the *Constitution Siren* and *Enterprize*; This to me is the most extraordinary thing that I have ever Known our Government to do, for even admit that these Vessels are sufficient for the protection of our Trade, in an ordinary Peace with the Barbary Powers, it is not most Certainly sound Policy to reduce the Squadron, at least untill after the return of the Tunitian Ambassador, and our affairs are permanently settled with his Sovereign —

It is equally extraordinary that I have not received but One letter from Government since the arrival of the *Congress* and *Constellation*, and its whole Contents consists, in saying "Let us hear often on the subject of Barbary Affairs" — This circumstance induces me to believe that Letters must have miscarried, and in consequence, I shall detain the Vessels ordered home, until the first of May, with a belief that I shall receive different Instructions however should this not be the case, I cant with justice to myself detain them longer, as the order for their return is positive, and I have received it in Quadruplicate, but as I shall to the last moment, they remain in the Mediterranean, feel a belief that I may receive different advice; I shall proceed down as far as Gibraltar with the whole Squadron *myself*; you therefore in that case, may expect to see me off Algiers by the 15th of next Month at farthest, but I shall not come into the Bay, with more than my own ship, until after I see you — You may observe in the Presidents Speech that he considers Our Peace with all the Barbary Powers on a secure footing. — I am sure your Ideas and my own, perfectly agree on this subject, which is, that we can not distinctly be said to be at Peace with Tunis, until after the Bey has ratified the measures his Ambassador Concerts with our Government, and for which reasons, it Cant be otherwise than bad Policy to reduce the Squadron, until this grand object is effected, particularly as we Know that the Bey feels himself humbled and ashamed of the measures, which obliged him to send an Ambassador to the U States, and we also as well Know that he will prevaricate, and perhaps object to the measures his Agent may have devised with our Government, provided our Force is not equal, to make him feel our immediate Vengeance, in case of his refusal. The *Argus* and *Hornet* have been on a Cruize of observation off Tunis, since the 10th March —

The British are Garisoning Messina and Syracuse, and if they are not quicker in their movements than they have lately been, the French Army which is now looking at them across the Farro, will before the Summer is over, have possession of Sicily —

I received a letter from Mr Ridgely yesterday dated the 1st Inst and it mentions that we stand perfectly well in that quarter, and that Mr Niessen, is yet there, and not relieved — Your friends Sir A Ball and Doct^r Sewell and their family's are well When I first met them, after my arrival here, instead of *first* asking myself how I was, they enquired WHEN I HAD HEAR'D FROM YOU AND MRS LEAR & HOW YOU WERE; This needs no farther explanation—

The American Ship *Levis* Cap^t Pratt of Boston, bound to Palermo, was sent in here about three Weeks ago, by an English privaterr and is acquitted with damages the Captors paying £600 with Insurance to the port of her destination; This will make the privateers more cautious —

Since writing you last, poor Maxwell Commanding Gun Boat N^o 3 & Cartee N^o 10 have died, Lt Evans Commanding the *Nautilus* I am afraid will soon Steer the same Course —

The Cutter *Hornet* Lt Crane has just return'd to this port to refit having ran onshore about 3 Leagues to the Westward of Cape Bon she has received but little damage altho she was 10 hours aground altho, she received no aid in getting off yet every assistance was offered by the Tunitians — Lt Crane had no merit it is certain in getting the *Hornet* onshore, yet it is equally certain that he had great merit in getting her off —

The Officers of the Squadron & among whom there are a Number of very Clever fellows desire their Respects to yourself & M^{rs} Lear, to whom I beg you will present the most Respectful Comp^{ts} of your

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Lieutenant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 16th Ap^l 1806

SIR I have to desire that you will proceed hence with the U S Schooner *Nautilus*, under your Command without delay, bringing with you, Trebaccalo N^o 2, and affording to Mr Dyson & Doct^r Cutbush passages hence — You will please to leave directions for whatever Public Vessel may arrive at Syracuse to proceede hence for further orders —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

[18 April 1806]

Message of President Thomas Jefferson concerning differences with Tunis*To the Senate of the United States.*

In compliance with the request of the Senate of yesterday's date, I now communicate the entire correspondence between the Ambassador of Tunis and the Secretary of State. from which the Senate will see that, the first application by the Ambassador for restitution of the vessels taken in violation of blockade having been yielded to, the only remaining cause of difference brought forward by him is the requisition of a present of Naval Stores to secure a peace for three years, after which, the inference is obvious that, a renewal of the presents is to be expected to renew the prolongation of peace for another term. but this demand has been pressed in verbal conferences much more explicitly and pertinaciously than appears in the written correspondence. to save the delay of copying, some originals are inclosed with a request that they be returned.

TH: JEFFERSON

Apr. 18. 1806.

(Correspondence herein referred to not found in records of Department of State.)

[NA. Sen. Files, Message of Pres., No. 184, 9th Congress.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. NavyU S SHIP *Essex**Algeziras Roads 18th April 1806*

SIR, I am favor'd with the enclosed by an arrival this morning in 27 days from Savannah; it is the only paper that I have seen of the least consequence to us, since that which I forwarded to you on the 30th ult^o by the British Ship *Pompey* bearing the flag of Sir Sydney Smith —

On the 3rd inst^l I run to Tangiers where nothing of consequence has transpired since my last advice, except that the Emperor has taken possession of the Portuguese ship that was captured by the Algerine Frigate, and is now in the act of storing her cargo; his reason I am told for such conduct is, that the same Frigate captur'd a small Portuguese Vessel from Sallee, having on board the property of some Jews of that place, which the Algerines have refused to deliver up. —

I anchor'd here on the 6th for the purpose of enjoying good anchorage and the convenience of filling water, as the wind has invariably blown from the Westward these forty days past, with the exception of about fifty hours — The Spanish Government has order'd an oath of fidelity to be offered to all transient residents in the Kingdom, which seriously affects Mr Richard Mead of Philadelphia at present a Merchant residing in Cadiz — Who has solicited of me to appoint him our Navy Agent for that Port, in as full a form as my authority would authorize, which he thinks will be sufficient not only to exclude him from the oath but place him quite independant of many arbitrary customs and usages in Spain — which request I have complied with and hope it will have the desired effect as Mr Mead has acted in that capacity for this ship & *The Vixen* since December last & in consequence of our Consul being mostly at Madrid and those he left to do his business not being as correct as they should be —

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 3, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT

18th April 1806.

In answer to your letter of this day's date, I have to inform you that the Marine Clothing lost in the frigate *Philadelphia* in consequence of her capture by the Tripolitans are to be considered as a loss sustained by the Publick — & Mr. Osborne the Marine Officer, who had charge of them, is to be allowed for them in his clothing accounts.

[NDA. USMC, LB, 1804-1820.]

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT

April 18. 1806.

I have received your letters of the 10th & 12th inst relating to Mr Reich's bill for engraving & the model for Commodore Preble. —

Does Mr Reich's bill for 850\$ include the value of the Gold & Copper for the 200 impressions. If so we had better pay it — It is a delicat Subject, and rather than have any dispute about it, I would pay 100 or 200\$ more than the real value of the Services — The engraving and polishing are admirably executed, & the artist merits a liberal reward. The Medal for Commodore Truxton cost but 137\$

After again seeing Mr Reich upon the Subject of his Bill let me hear from you.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

[18 April 1806]

Report on message of President Thomas Jefferson

The Committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 18th inst: and the communications accompanying it, submit the following resolution as proper to be adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the communications accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 18th inst. be returned to him, and that he be requested to renew negotiations with the envoy of the bey of Tunis, and endeavour by amicable adjustment to settle the differences which are stated to exist between that regency and the United States; and to redress the injuries and aggressions which the bey complains of having received from the squadron and agents of the United States in the Mediterranean, contrary as he says to the express provisions of the treaty more than nine years subsisting between us so far as he may deem it conformable to justice and the common usage of civilized nations in their intercourse with The Barbary powers, or the honor and interest of the United States may require

[NA. Sen. Files, Message of Pres., 9th Congress.]

To Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Gunboat No. 8, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP Constitution

Malta 19th April 1806

SIR You are desired to proceed with Gun Boat N^o 8 to Syracuse, and transport to this place the Bread Contained in the enclosed order — You are requested to join the Squadron again as early as possible

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

[21 April 1806]

Act pertaining to the U. S. Navy, or Peace Establishment Act

United States Statutes at Large. Ninth Congress. Sess. I

An Act in addition to an act, intituled "An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second and fourth sections of "An act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to keep in actual service, in time of peace, so many of the frigates and other public armed vessels of the United States, as in his judgment the nature of the service may require, and to cause the residue thereof to be laid up in ordinary in convenient ports.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the public armed vessels of the United States, in actual service, in time of peace, shall be officered and manned, as the President of the United States shall direct; provided that the officers shall not exceed the following numbers and grades, that is to say; thirteen captains, nine masters commandant, seventy-two lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty midshipmen: but the said officers shall receive no more than half their monthly pay,

during the time when they shall not be under orders for actual service; and provided further, that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys shall not exceed nine hundred and twenty-five; but the President may appoint, for the vessels in actual service, so many surgeons, surgeon's mates, sailing masters, chaplains, pursers, boatswains, gunners, sail makers, and carpenters, as may in his opinion be necessary and proper.

APPROVED, APRIL 21, 1806.

[Statutes Vol. II, p. 390.]

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

NAVY DEPT 22^d April 1806.

You will hold yourself in readiness to go to the Mediterranean in the Frigate *Chesapeake*, for the purpose of taking the Command of the American Squadron in that quarter. The *Chesapeake* will probably sail from this place about the 1st June next, & will call for you at Hampton unless your presence should be required at this place, which is rather improbable. Your Instructions will in due season be forwarded to you. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant Colonel R. Sewell, Valetta, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Malta 23^d Ap^l 1806

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the Rec^t of your letter of yesterday on the Subject of Two Deserters from the 81 Regiment, and in answer to it's Consequent purport, have to acquaint you that I immediately sent to all the U S Vessels, now in this port, to ascertain if any such Men were on board of them; — I now have to assure you they are not, neither can I discover that any such have offered themselves — The positive Orders under which the Officers, Commanding the Vessels, of the American Squadron, Act, are such, as to prevent their receiving Deserters from this Garrison, and should any such Men be discovered by them on board their Vessels after leaving this port, I do assure you they shall be returned by the very first possible opportunity —

L^t COL^l RO SEWELL

Dep Adj: Gen^l La Valette

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

Captain's Commissions sent to Charles Stewart, Isaac Hull and Isaac Chauncey, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT 24 April 1806.

CAP^t CH^s STEWART — *Philad^a*

CAP^t ISAAC HULL — *Med^a*

CAP^t ISAAC CHAUNCEY — *New York.*

It affords me real pleasure to have it in my power to transmit to you herewith a Commission, to which your honorable services so justly entitle you. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 April 1806

These 24 hours commences with strong gales and dark cloudy weather tack Ship occasionally port Louis bearing about N N E. — At 1 fired two Guns and made a signal for a Pilot at ½ past 1 sent the Boat on shore with Lieut Marcellain to request a Pilot and to inform the Fort the Brig was an American, they had fired 3 Guns shotted successively at the Brig to obstruct her approach. at ½ past 2 set Jib and F. & Aft Mainsail at 3 struck top gallant yards, and furled the square Mainsail At 5 received a Pilot on board from Port Louis at 6. came too an Anchor in 10 fathoms water in Port Louis Roads and furled the Sails, unbent the small Sails at 8. the Boat returned with Lieut Marcellain. Ends fresh breezes and pleasant Weather.

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain C. M. Schomberg, R. N., H. B. M. S. *Madras*, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
MALTA 25th Ap^l 1806

SIR An American Seaman by the Name of French Kellan, at present on board
H B M Cutter *Hirondelle* entreats me to request you to order his discharge from
H B M Service — Not Knowing the particulars relative to said Kellan I am
prevented giving you a farther detail —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy, from A. Vail, U. S. Commercial Agent, L'Orient

L'ORIENT 25 April 1806.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that the [Brig of 18 Guns] *Hornet* sloop of
war Cap^t Dent arived here the day before yesterday after a passage of 24 days,
without accident.

M^r Skipwith who left my house early this morning for Paris, begs the favour of
you to give this information to the department of State.

[NOTE.—The official seal at the top of this letter shows fifteen stars.]

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy, commanding, 25 April 1806

The whole of these 24 hours strong breezes from the N W with pleasant weather
People variously employed At 6 struck top gallant yards. At 8. AM cross'd
Royal and Top Gallant yards and sent the sliding Gunter Masts on end. — This
day M^r Skipwith Consul General left the Brig for Paris — Patrick Brown was
punished with 2 dozen lashes for drunkenness and insolent language to Lieut^t
Trippe — This day a british Brig appeared off the Port [Louis], and the Fort
fired several Shot at her to obstruct her nearer approach

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

PHILAD^a April 26th 1806.

SIR, I am honor'd with the receipt of your letter, of the 24th Inst together with
my Commission as Cap^t in the Navy of the United States. —

This additional mark of confidence is to me extremely grateful and permit me
to assure you, it is much increased, by the flattering manner in which you have
been pleased to convey it to me.

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H.
Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 26 April 1806

First part these 24 hours fresh breezes from the N: E.; Middle part calm, At
4 AM Weighed the Anchors and with the assistance of shore boats warped the
Brig up to the Mouth of Port Louis, when there, the wind suddenly freshened to
the E. N. E. which obliged us to return and at 8 AM came too in the Roads again,
veered out 35 f^m Cable, Ends with fresh breezes and pleasant weather

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from John Reich

PHILAD^a April 28th 1806 —

SIR, It is with great reluctance that I have been induced to trouble you upon
any business which merely concerns myself, but as I conceive that I have not
been justly treated I have taken the liberty of intruding a few moments on your
time and of appealing to your candour —

When the Congress of the United States voted a Medal to be presented by
you to Commodore Preble for his gallantry and good conduct in the Tripolitan

War, I was applied to by the Navy agent here to undertake the execution of the work. After Seven months unremitting labour and attention the dies were completed and the engraving finished in a Style which I apprehend has given universal Satisfaction and which will I flatter myself do credit to the state of the arts in America. I had hoped that as I was instructed to spare neither time, expense or pains, that I should have received some adequate compensation. How great then was my surprise at being told, when my bill was presented, that a charge of Eight hundred and fifty dollars for Seven months labour was "extravagantly high". I confess that I was not prepared for such an observation nor for another that "it looked like imposition". Of my talents as an artist you may be enabled to form a judgment from the work in question; and you will decide whether they are overrated in a charge of about Four dollars a day for their employment. I trust I shall be pardoned for feeling indignant on this occasion; but I had no expectation of my being put upon a footing of common bargain, or having it rated by a comparison with the inferior work of artists in other branches of engraving, or even with my own for other purposes. I have written more in detail to the Secretary of the Navy on this subject; and the reason of my troubling you is that there is no artist in the Union regularly educated to the branch of business I profess, there can be none who can be a competent judge of the merits of such work. Knowing Sir, the opportunities which you have had of examining similar productions of art, I have been induced to appeal to you as the only person on whose judgment I can rely. Confiding that after having examined the medal, you will decide with justice respecting its merit, I shall rest satisfied with your decision, whatever it may be. You will permit me Sir, to ask the favor of an answer to this application.

Jⁿ° REICH
N^o 3 South Sixth Street

THOMAS JEFFERSON
President of the United States,
Washington

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 2, 1806.]

To Captain Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 28 April 1806.

You will immediately repair to the City of Washington and take the Command of the Frigate the *Chesapeake*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Midshipman James Biddle, U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 1, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 28 April 1806 —

I have received your letter of the 31st ult^o —

A Gunboat expedition is in contemplation, and the services of No 1 will be required. I presume that you would not, after receiving this information, wish to give up the command of her. —

You will shortly receive your Instructions. I am resp^l Sir, y^r ob S^t

[NDA. Off. Comdg. Gunboats, 1803-1808.]

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

NEW YORK 28th April 1806

SIR, I was this day honoured with your letter of the 24th Inst enclosing me a Commission as a Captain in the Navy of the United States Permit me Sir to tender you my acknowledgements for the very handsome and obliging manner that you have been please'd to communicate this further mark of confidence — And I beg to assure you that no exertion's of mine shall be wanting to merit so high an honour — The importance of which I am fully sensible; so much so that I trust you will have no cause to regret a misplace'd confidence —

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT: 28th April 1806. —

SIR, I have the pleasure to transmit to you herewith your Commission as a Master Commandant in the Navy of the United States. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 April 1806

[At Port Louis] First part these 24 hours fresh breezes from the N W. with cloudy weather — A lighter came along side into which was put all the sails and running Rigging off the deck to clear it — All hands occasionally employed, overhauling the Rigging and parparing the Brig. this day the French Commodore came on board with his Officers and was very much pleased with his reception.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Sailing Master Humphrey Magrath, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
MALTA 1st May 1806

SIR I have to direct that you assume the Command of the U S Gun Boat N^o 3, and that you receive from Mr Woodhouse, Midshipman, now Commanding Officer on board of her, all the Papers, Documents Stores &c &c belonging to her, and for which you are accountable, giving the necessary receipts for the same —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
At Sea 2^d May 1806

SIR I shall proceed on direct to Tunis with the *Nautilus*, and request you to follow with the Bombs and Gun Boats — Should you arrive at the entrance of the Bay, before I have communicated with Mr Dodge, you are desired to lay off Imbre Island, Your movements and Station to be regulated according to existing Circumstances, it being possible that bad Weather may oblige you to pass, either to the Eastward or Westward of the Bay —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay 4 May 1806

DEAR SIR I have stood in with my own Ship to acquaint you that the Squadron is off the entrance of the Bay, on their way to the U States, the *Constitution Syren* and *Enterprize* excepted, these three latter Vessels being all that will remain in the Mediterranean for the protection of our Commerce & the purpose of Keeping the Cruizers of the different Barbary powers in check — I wish to Know from you, your real sentiments as to the change this will make, on the mind of the Bey? and Whether it will be likely to produce a change in his Conduct towards us — For if so, I shall change the plans, I have in contemplation at present and dispose of the small Force that remains in a manner to prevent the possibility of his doing us any injury — I have not heard a Sylable from Government, respecting Tunis, since the arrival of the Tunitian Ambassador in America, and altho' the order which directs my reducing the Squadron, is dated anterior to his arrival in the U States, yet it is so possitive that I do not feel myself authorised to act contrary to its substance — You may readily judge of my Embarrassed situation, as you know that I did not expect any part of the present Forces would be ordered home before our affairs were ultimately & finally settled with this Regency — My present intention is to proceed down to Gibraltar with the Squadron, calling at

Algiers on my passage, in hopes by the time I reach there to, at least, hear something from Government respecting Tunis, if not a Total suspension of their former order, untill after the Embassador is returned to his Court, and the measures he has adopted with our Government are ratified and confirmed by his Sovereign — My stay here, I wish to make as short as possible and as I am obliged to Communicate with Gibraltar, I greatly regret that I shall be prevented the pleasure of taking you by the hand, untill my return, which will be in about a month or 5 Weeks hence — however I shall leave One of the Brigs or Schooners off this place on a Cruise of observation to proceed immediately down to me, in case of necessity —

I beg you will present my respects to his Excellency the Bey, and tender him my most respectful acknowledgements for his friendly offers of assistance to the U S Cutter *Hornet* when she was onshore in his Bay, — and assure him that I will make mention of it to my Government in a manner worthy of him —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Tunis, from Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Off Cape Bon 4th May 1806

SIR, I have the Honour to inform you that we arrived off Cape Bon this morning, where I shall wait your Orders. — M^r Harraden has not yet joined us, but from the winds we have had, I think he must in the course of the day. — M^r Hunts Vessel sails very dull, we were obliged to run under our Top Sails clewed up all day yesterday, and then with difficulty he came up. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Essex*
Cadiz Harbour May 6th 1806

SIR, I sail'd from Algeiras on the 22nd Ult^o for this port where I arrived the following day, leaving the *Vixen* & *Enterprise* Lieu^t Porter, at the former place, the latter to fill up Water & return without delay to Syracuse which place She left on the 22nd March with dispatches from the Commodore for the Navy Department, duplicate of which are forwarded by this Conveyance— being under the Necessity of purchasing every species of Stores for this Ship since August last, induced me to take up Money which I fortunately procured at par to the Amount of Twenty thousand Nine hundred dollars in Sundries Sets of Bills, which will Save to Government a small commission —

M^r Iznardy being most of his time in Madrid, and those that had charge of his office not being as active as the Nature of the Service require, I have thought proper to appoint M^r R. W. Meade of Philadelphia resident here Agent for the detachment of the Squadron under my command— his mark^d and friendly attention to his Countrymen at this place, and particularly to the Service merit this mark of attention from me, & hope it will meet Your Approbation —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1806.]

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

N^o 111 Triplicate. —

TANGIER 7th May 1806

SIR I have now the honour to advise that M^r Gwyn of Magadore has transmitted to me a Letter written to him by M^r Benjamin Franklin Seavers late Master of the Brig *Indefatigable* dated Wadnor 19th March 1806. — In this Letter which employs nearly eight Folio pages, he gives an ample detail of the principal occurrences with respect to that Vessel from the time of her leaving Bourdeaux up to her being Wrecked and in continuation what had befallen himself and Ships Company from the day of that disaster to the date of his Letter. — It is too prolix to trouble you with the whole. — M^r Seavers states he purchased the Vessel at Gibraltar and paid for her out of that part of his private adventure from Bourdeaux restored to him. — That he was bound from Gibraltar to the Cape Le Verd Islands for a load of salt and that the Brig was stranded on the Coast of Africa in the night of the 9th February in Latitude 28. — That on the 13th the Arabs took possession of the Ships Company, with all they had been

able to land from the Vessel and on the 14th burnt the Wreck to get out the Iron Work. — That on the 15th they were all stript by those Savages, who left them but some of the worst of their Cloaths and a blanket each. —

That in this deplorable state they were marched a Journey, as he describes it of eleven days, when they reached Wadnon. — Cap^t Seavers says “to censure myself for this misfortune I cannot, but must impute it to a strong Current, setting beyond a common calculation from the Westward.” —

He gives the following statement of the Crew of the Brig

B F Seavers	Master	Native of	Brookline near Boston
Joseph Lee	Mate	“	Marblehead
John Bottle	Seaman	“	Norfolk — Virginia
Thomas Black	“	“	Portsmouth NH
Henry Long	“	“	Charleston S C
William Riggs	“	“	Wilmington N C
Robert Wise	“	“	New York —
James Fenwick	Cook	“	Charleston S C
John Shoalts	Seaman	Citizen	Boston
Antonio Parelege	“	“	Ragusian
Edward Studham	“	of	Dartmouth — England
Louis Gimbal	Apprentice	“	Bourdeaux — France
Jean Batiste Barret	Passenger	“	New Orleans —

He then says “The Moor who appears to be the chief at this place, and who bought the *Indefatigables* Crew two days March from this, has made me to understand that I shall not be permitted to go from this without paying him a Ransom of One thousand dollars and five hundred for each of my people.”

This is so heavy an increase to any Ransom has been demanded, or paid for persons in a similar situation, I should not consider myself justified in submitting thereto immediately. — Besides this, since I had the honour of addressing you on subject of the *Indefatigable*, circumstances respecting that Vessel have come to my knowledge I could not have had any Idea of before. — At the first notice of an American Vessel being stranded and the Crew fallen into the hands of the Arabs, it appeared my duty to endeavour at obtaining their Release the soonest possible. —

It is not necessary for me to repeat on what I understand you have already been made acquainted with, touching Cap^t Seavers having undertaken a Voyage from Bourdeaux, contrary to the Condition of a Bond given your Consul at that port, at the time he obtained a Certificate of the purchase had been made there of the *Indefatigable*. On that Voyage (I presume you have been informed) the Brig was detained and carried to Gibraltar where she was Condemned and then bought by Mr Seavers. — Mr Gavino in his Letter of the 31st April tells me, on that occasion he saw cause for declining to grant the Certificate had been usually deemed necessary they should be provided with, previous to Vessels so purchased hoisting American Colours. — Mr Gavino adds he had assigned his reasons to you. — Hence it appears Mr Seavers entered upon a Voyage from Gibraltar for the Cape de Verd Islands to load Salt, most probably for the United States, but on a Vessel unprovided with papers to justify agreeable to Law his Navigating her under the Flag of the Union. — It was on that Voyage the Vessel was wrecked. —!!

If she was then thro’ the fault or neglect of the Commander in the predicament I have stated, I humbly conceive it rests with the Government alone to bestow on her the Character of an American Vessel, and equally to direct or not the benefits arising from that acknowledgement being extended to the unfortunate people were on board of her when Wrecked. —

Sensible that it would be presumption in me to determine this delicate point, I have thought it necessary thus to lay before you the motives have induced me to entreat you would be pleased to honour me with your precise Instructions on the occasion and to determine whether I am or not to obtain the release of Captain Seavers and the other mentioned persons with him at the Public charge; or if any, what distinction is to be made. — The Crew being in part Forreigners and Mr Gavino having told me he has reason to think the Passenger is a Native of S^t Domingo and not of New Orleans, occasions the latter clause of my request. — This however I presume would be unnecessary in the event of a *bona fide* American Vessel falling under a similar misfortune

An ardent desire to guard against doing any thing hazardous of exposing me to other than the full approbation of Government, has induced me to trouble you with this Letter and with the request of your Commands for my guidance, in this seemingly particular case. —

The delay must necessarily arise 'ere I can enter upon any Close Treaty with the Arab [who] has the people, gives me concern; but I have the fullest hope it will be imputed by him to the demand he has made being considered exorbitant, and that he will considerably lower his terms when he sees they are not readily closed with. —

I think best to confine the subject of the present dispatch to what it has already treated on, that if you see fit the determination of Government thereon may alone constitute its answer. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 7 May 1806

[At Port Louis] The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes from the S. W. with rain at intervals people employed painting &c. Run a Kedge out astern. this day Mr Marcellan return'd from Paris,

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To President Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 14th May 1806.

From the enclosed letters you will perceive that Com^{rs} Rodgers proposes to keep in the Mediterranean the Vessels that had been *conditionally* ordered home by letter dated Oct. 12. 1805 under the reasonable presumption that we did not then know the state of things with Tunis. My letter however by the *Hornet* of March 22. 1806 conveying to him the information that we have no reason to believe that we shall soon be engaged in hostilities with any of the Barbary Powers, will suggest to him that we have been expecting he had sent home the Vessels and under that impression he will certainly order them home. If the Tunisian Minister should return in such a state of things and especially as we cannot send out the *Chesapeake* the Bey presuming upon our weakness in the Mediterranean would be very exorbitant in his demands. If the force now in the Mediterranean should be detained we could under its influence prescribe our own terms. —

A Merchant Vessel freighted by me to carry stores to the Mediterranean is stopped upon demurrage until I know whether you are disposed to countermand the order of the 12th Oct^r 1805. The enclosed letter to Com^{rs} Rodgers in such case is submitted to your consideration. It will reach Gibraltar before the returning vessels can have passed the straits. —

The Tunisian Minister may return in a small Brig of very good properties belonging to the Navy Department which can be transferred to the State Department and which may be presented to the Bey in lieu of the Zebecque. —

I have considered it proper to address an official Note to the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Navy appropriations. You will herewith receive a copy of this note and the original of his Answer. You will have the goodness after reading the answer to return it to the Department.

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

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Algiers 15 May 1806.

SIR, As I shall be totally unable to make any determinate disposition of the services of the *Enterprize*, untill I hear further from Government, or untill the Tunisian Ambassador is returned to his Court. — I have to direct that you Cruise off Tunis Bay, in observance of the movements of the Cruizers of that Regency, as also to afford yourself an opportunity of Communicating with Mr Dodge Our Charge d'Affair's, often, so as to assure yourself that nothing of *Consequence* transpires, relating to our Country which he may consider necessary to Communicate to me, without having it in your power to Comply with his request, our Country's Interest, and our own sacred duty — Our situation with the Regency of Tunis, at present is such, as to make it my duty to remind you, that in the execution of these Orders, you will use the utmost delicacy and Circumspection toward their Cruizers, their Commerce and in fine every thing else,

which can in any way furnish them just grounds, or even a plausible pretext for Complaint — My Intention at present is, after getting to Gibraltar and reducing the Squadron agreeable to the orders I have rec^d to leave the *Syren* at Gibraltar and proceed aloft again with the *Constitution*, provided I do not, in the Interim, receive orders from Government to render this disposition dispensible — In all probability I shall not be more than a Month absent, I shall return to Malta, and on my passage thence, look into Tunis Bay at which place if I do not find you, I shall expect to meet you at Malta — As we have so lately been at Tunis, and as I have a sincere desire to be servicable to Mr Nissen, you may proceed from hence to Tripoli, in order, if he is relieved, to carry him to Malta, or any part of the Continent of Europe, which will admit of your Communicating with Mr Dodge in Four Weeks from the date of your Communication with him, which will be as soon after you leave this Bay as possible —

Inform Mr Ridgely that I have nothing particular to Communicate, to whom, and Mr Neissen I beg you to present my best Respects —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No.2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant William M. Crane, U. S. Navy, U. S. Sloop *Hornet*, of 10 Guns, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Algiers Bay 16 May 1806.

Sir, On meeting with the U S Schooner *Enterprize* you are directed to exchange your Brass Guns, for her Iron Guns, receiving 2 less than you give her —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t May 17. 1806.

Herewith you will receive a Medal voted by Congress to Com^{re} Preble. This Medal you will deliver in person to Commodore Preble. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

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

NAV DEP^t May 17. 1806,

COM^{re} ED^d PREBLE,
delivered to Lt Jacob Jones, Present —

In pursuance of the Resolution of Congress of the 3^d March 1805 requesting the President of the United States to cause a Gold Medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the Town, Batteries, and Naval Force of Tripoli, by the Squadron under your command, and to present it to you in such manner as in his opinion would be most honorable to you, the Medal, which will herewith be delivered to you by Lieu^t Jones, has been struck. You will receive it, Sir, as a testimony of your Country's estimation of the important and honorable services rendered by you, and you will be pleased to accept an assurance of the great pleasure I have in the honor of presenting it to you. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

[17 May 1806]

To President James Madison from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP^t 21. Decem^r 1812

On the subject of the resolution, of the Hon^o the House of Representatives of the 16th Instant I have the honor to state.

That, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the 3^d March 1805. — a gold medal, emblematical of the Town, batteries, & Naval force of Tripoli by the squadron, under Com^{re} Prebles command, was presented to Com^{re} Preble, in the manner stated, in the enclosed letter, dated May. 17. 1806.

That one months pay, was allowed — “exclusively of the common allowance, to all the Petty officers, Seamen & Marines, of the squadron who so gloriously

supported the honor of the American flag, under the orders, of their gallant Commander, in the several attacks"

That no sword has been presented to either of the Commissioned officers, or midshipmen, who distinguished themselves in the several attacks

And it is not known to this Department, that there ever was made by Congress, a Specific appropriation of 20,000\$ for the purpose of carrying into effect, the resolution which — "requests the President to cause a sword to be presented to each of the Commission Officers, & Midshipmen who distinguished themselves: It is presumed, that the President, saw, what to his mind, appeared difficulties of great delicacy, from the peculiar language of the resolution" — By the resolution, he was requested to present swords to such only, as had *distinguished* themselves; & all having been represented to him, as having acted gloriously, he could not in justice, draw with precision, a line of discrimination: He felt, it is presumed, a repugnance, to the making of a selection, which by implication, would necessarily have cast reproach upon all not therein included — a degradation of that Kind, would in his opinion, have greatly injured the service & could not possibly have been grateful to the honorable feelings of the favored officers.

[NA. NDA. Nom. & Appts, 1798–1820.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, kept by Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 17 May 1806

First part fresh breezes from the N W. with pleasant weather — Middle part Calm latter part light airs from the Northw^d At 9 AM the Pilot came on board and got underweigh and run down to Port Louis where in consequence of the wind coming in from the Westward we were obliged to bring too and moor with Bower and Stream

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Master Commandant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
At Sea 18 May 1806

SIR Col! Lears dispatches not being ready I have to desire that you Will wait for them & so soon as you receive them, proceed with all practicable dispatch to Gibraltar for further Orders — As it is likely I may Water the Squadron at Malaga you will please look into that Bay on your passage. — I hope you are in better health —

If you have 500\$ be pleased to let Col! Lear have it, & I will repay you, when you join me

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

Circular letter concerning a tour for the Tunisian Ambassador, from Secretary of State

(Circular)

TO A. J. DALLAS—*Philad^a*
GEN^l S. SMITH. *Baltimore*.
DEWITT CLINTON. *N. York*.
DR W^m EUSTIS—*Boston*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 19th 1806.

SIR. It has been thought not improper that the Tunisian Minister, before his departure from the United States, should have an opportunity of seeing our principal Cities & the most populous parts of our Country; and the rather as there is some ground for suspecting that erroneous impressions with respect to our Strength have found their way into his mind.

With this view, and in order to render the tour the more agreeable to him, Mr Cathcart has been so obliging as to be his companion, and to supply by they respectability of his character & standing, the place of other hon[or]ary marks of attention & distinction used in other Countries on such occasions.

Will you permit me to introduce Mr Cathcart to your civilities, and to ask the favor of you, in communication with him, to facilitate the opportunities of gratifying the curiosity of his Tunisian Companion, as far as your City may furnish useful means for the purpose.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–1810.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy, commanding, 19 May 1806

First part these 24 hours fresh breezes from the Westward — Middle and latter part light breezes from the Nth

At 3 AM unmoored and got underweigh At 4 AM dismiss'd the Pilot and made sail to the Westward At 7 spoke two British Brigs of War. At 8 the North point of the Isle of Groa, bore E. B N $\frac{1}{2}$ N — distant about 6 leagues from which I take my departure. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 was spoken by His Britannick Majesty's Ship *Defiance* of 74 Guns, who sent her boat on board, At 10 made sail At Meridian spoke the American ship *Rose* of Alexandria from Nantz bound to Copenhagen.

Lat^{ds} by Obsⁿ 47°13'

Stowed the Anchors and coiled the Cables below

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To the Commanding Officers of U. S. Gunboats and Bomb Ketches in the
Mediterranean, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 21st May 1806

SIR You are desired to furnish me (immediately) with your Requisition for
65 Days Provisions, including what you have on board —

Copy sent to

Lt Izard	Com ^d N ^o 2
Lt Magrah	“ “ 3
Lt Henley	“ “ 4
Lt Harrison	“ “ 5
Lt Lawrence	“ “ 6
Lt Haraden	“ “ 8
Lt Elbert	“ “ 9
Lt St Clair	“ “ 10
Lt Crane Cutter	<i>Hornet</i>
Lt Smith Bomb	<i>Vengeance</i>
Lt Hunt	“ <i>Spitfire</i>

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 22nd May 1806

SIR, It is with infinite pleasure I inform you, that since my Command of the Squadron, the most perfect harmony has subsisted between the Officers of every denomination, added to an uniform discipline on board of the respective Vessels, which would not have done discredit to a much elder service, than our own; and I am happy to say, with these pleasing reflections, I can add with truth, that will ever bear the test, that the impressions which they have left behind them, are such, as will never disgrace their Country at any future Age —

The Officers Commanding the Bombs and Gun Boats, are Young Men, who I conceive, deserved well of their Country — To Lieut^{ts} Hunt and Smith, Commanding the Bombs, I should feel myself wanting in Common Justice, was I not to recommend them to your notice in the warmest terms; and without intending any reflection on other Officers, I am bound by the same rule, to include Lieut^{ts} Izard, StClair, Crane, Lawrence and Henly, as Young Men, from whom their Country has much to expect —

The merits of other Officers, Senior to these Gentlemen, you are well acquainted with, I shall therefore say no more at present, further than to observe, that I have not detained any Officer, from returning to the U States, owing to an unfavorable opinion of him, as I feel sensible that your disposition will not be less just, toward those who will be absent, than your Conspicuous Rank in the Government affords you an opportunity of rewarding their merits —

I pray you to excuse the manner of this letter, as on its subject, to Men whom I really respect, no other [Ms mutilated] is familiar to me —

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

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 22nd May 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that in consequence of the reduction of the Squadron, I was induced to break up the Hospital at Syracuse, by which not requiring the immediate Services of its Surgeon, Doct^r Cutbush, I have directed his return to the U States in the Frigate *Essex* —

Doct^r Cutbush's private Character, Ability and uniform correct Conduct, during the very long time, he has been in the Service, demands that I should solicit your Interest, in his behalf in procuring him some appointment in the Service *onshore*, preferable to the Surgency of a Ship —

Doct^r Ridgely, our present Charge d'Affaires, at Tripoli, wishes I understand, to return to America, and as Medical Men, when they possess the proper qualifications, are, I conceive, preferable as Consuls, to the Regencys of Tunis and Tripoli; permit me to say, that I think M^r Cutbush, one of the most suitable Characters I know to fill that office, at either of these places, as added to his being a Man, of very General Information, he understands the Italian language very well, a knowledge of which, is almost indispensibly necessary to a Barbary Consul —

Any situation, preferable to the one he now holds, which you may please to procure him, will, he informs me, be acceptable —

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

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 22nd May 1806.

The Store Ship the *Stapleton* Cap^t Francis Blackwell with Stores & provisions for our Squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar and there to take the directions of M^r Gavino respecting the delivery of her Cargo. Should M^r Gavino direct a final delivery, of the Cargo at Syracuse, you will be pleased to receive it as heretofore and pay the freight agreeably to bill of lading, by drafts on either Mess^{rs} Ja^r M^oKenzie & A. Glennie London or Mess^{rs} Degen Purviance & C^o Leghorn as may be most advantageous. Letters of credit empowering you to draw upon either of these Houses upon this account, will be duly forwarded.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

[22 May 1806]

Passport issued to American Ship *Stapleton*

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State of the United States.

To all whom it may concern.

Know ye that the American Ship *Stapleton*, whereof is Master Francis Blackwell, is bound from Baltimore to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta or Syracuse with provisions & stores the property of the United States, and intended for the supply of the Mediterranean Squadron; Wherefore I request all whom it may concern not to give or suffer to be given to her any hindrance or molestation, but on the contrary to afford her every aid and facility she may need of in the prosecution of her voyage.

In faith whereof I James Madison Secretary for the Dep^t of State of the U: States, have signed these presents, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed hereto, at the City of Washington the 22^d day of May A D. 1806, & in the 30th year of the Independence of s^d States.

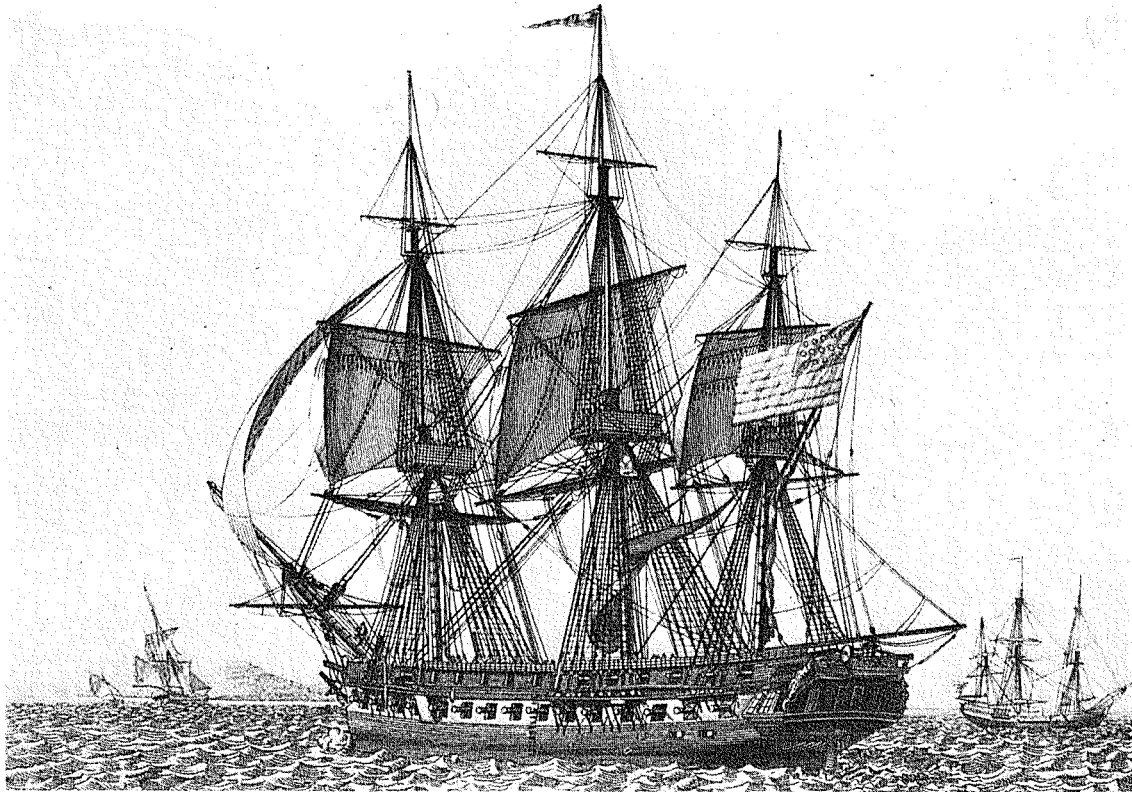
JAMES MADISON

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15. June 1805-July 1810.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 22nd May 1806

SIR As I was the person that solicited your favor, in behalf of M^r J P Lovell, Sailing Master in the U S Service, and as I conceive that *perhaps* my solicitation induced you to cause his promotion; I need not inform you, that nothing less than



THE U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION GETTING UNDER WAY WITH REEFED TOPSAILS.

a Duty I owe to you, to myself, and to the service in general, could make me undertake the painful task of acquainting you, that I have the strongest grounds for believing his Character is such, as not to entitle him to your Confidence; and from what I have lately heard, from several British Officers, such, I am sorry to say, as totally cancels the good opinion, I had entertained of him — I must confess that I always thought there was some Mystery in his History, owing to the manner in which he came into our service, but my suspicions were removed in a great measure by the address and art, of his own account of himself, added to his correct Conduct while he was under my Command — The enclosed representation by Lt Porter, is no doubt correct —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To President Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t — May 23, 1806. —

I have had the honor of receiving your favour of the 19th instant, and agreeably thereto and to the opinion of the Members of the Administration who are in Washington, I have not forwarded to Com^{rs} Rodgers the proposed letter countermanding the orders of the 12th Oct^r 1805, as to sending home the *Essex*, the Sloops of War, and the gun boats. I have on the contrary recalled his attention to your orders of the 12 Oct^r 1805, and have specially charged him to carry them into effect. There will then remain in the Mediterranean, the *Constitution*, the *Hornet*, and one of the other small vessels. More than that number would occasion an expence beyond the Navy Appropriation. And in addition to this objection it is to be remarked that the terms of service for which the Crews of the *Essex* and of the returning small vessels had stipulated, have expired & will have expired before the return of those Vessels.

Judging from the conversation I have had with the Secretary of State, I would presume that the Tunisian Minister will not leave the United States before the middle of July, and of course that there will be an abundance of time, before his departure, for a due consideration of the necessary instructions in relation to the measures to be pursued after the Bey shall have received Mali Meli's communications. I would now only remark that the Minister will probably not reach home until about the middle of September — a season too late for any military operations on our part. —

[NDA. Nom. & Appts., 1798–1820.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 23^d May 1806

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 21st Instant with the *Constitution*, *Argus*, *Syren*, Bombs *Vengeance* and *Spitfire*, Cutter *Hornet* and Gun Boats N^o 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, & 10, where I found the Frigate *Essex* and Brig *Vizen*, which Two Vessels have been stationed at the entrance of the Straights, since the Month of Sept^r last, for the purpose of affording protection to our Commerce, as I informed you in my several Communications —

On the 3^d Ultimo after having made the disposition for the settlement of the General and several Accounts of the Squadron, and after having obtained regular and minute Inventory's of all Public Stores, remaining in Store at Syracuse; I proceeded to Malta, for the same purpose, and to make arrangements necessary for the return part of the Squadron, previous to their departure for America —

On the 5th of April, I arrived at Malta with the *Constitution*, Bombs *Vengeance* & *Spitfire*, Gun Boats N^o 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10 also the Two Cidevant Tripoline Gun Boats, captured during the Command of Commodore Preble, and one of the Boats purchased at Alcona, by order of Commodore Barron, fitted as a Bomb (with the Mortar sent from the U States in the Brig *Argus*) without experiencing on my passage any thing worthy of mention —

On the 9th of April the *Nautilus* arrived and joined the Squadron from Syracuse, bringing with her, Mr Dyson, Navy Agent, and a Store Vessel, (one of the Alcona boats) Between the 13th & 23^d April, the *Hornet* and *Argus* arrived, which Vessels had been from the 28th of March off *Tunis*, on a Cruise of observation. The result and particulars of which, as the execution of my Orders were vested in Cap^t Hull, who is charged with this Dispatch, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice, as an Officer of merit, and qualified both from his personal ability, and relative situation, to give you, the most correct and minute information —

On the 1st of May after having accomplished the object of my Visit to Malta, (where I received the most friendly attentions of the British Government, through the medium of the Governor, Sir Alex Ball,) I sailed with the Squadron consisting of the *Constitution*, *Argus*, *Nautilus*, Bombs *Spitfire* & *Vengeance* Cutter *Hornet* and Gun Boats N^o 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, & 10, leaving at Malta, the two Cidevant Tripoline Boats, and the two Alcona boats, fitted as Bomb and Store Vessels — The boat fitted as a Bomb, is about 28 Tons, and (*in my Opinion*) very superior, in point of active and effective force, to either the *Vengeance*, or *Spitfire*, her Mortar is fixed on a plan entirely different to any I had seen, it is constructed to elevate, and depress from the Angles of 45° to 10° Degrees, and can be pointed in any direction, with ease by one Man — This Mortar has been thoroughly proved, and found to effect the Vessel, in so small a degree, as to authorise my saying that any Vessel of the same size, even our worst Bay Craft, is capable of bearing a 12 Inch Mortar, if fixed on the same principles —

On the 2^d of May, with the *Constitution* and *Nautilus*, in order not to detain the Squadron in its passage, I made Sail, and pursued my Course on to Tunis Bay, to Communicate with M^r Dodge, Charged' Affaires, if possible by the time of its arrival, leaving the *Argus*, Bombs, and Gun Boats to follow — On the 3^d entered the Bay, and was joined by the *Syren* Cap^t Smith, who had been stationed in that Neighbourhood on a Cruize of observation, under the same orders, which governed Cap^t Hull, in the *Argus*, whom he relieved —

On the 4th I anchor'd about four Miles from the Goletta, with the *Constitution* and *Syren*, and sent a boat on shore, but did not hear from M^r Dodge, (who it appears was in the Country at the time) until 2 O'clock the next day, at which moment the *Enterprise* was signalized coming from the Westward, (Gibraltar) she having been, previous to my departure from Syracuse, sent to Gibraltar, with advices from me to you, and with orders to bring such as she might find there for me — After Speaking the *Enterprise*, weighed, with her and the *Syren*, sailed, and the next morning joined the *Argus*, *Nautilus*, Bombs and Gun Boats, at the entrance of the Bay, — The intention of my visit being pleasingly realised, by assurances from M^r Dodge, of the most friendly observances of Conduct on the part of the Bey, ever since his residence in the Regency, with remarks, relative to the Beys propitious disposition to maintain a good understanding with the U States —

On joining the *Argus*, we steered for Algiers, and in a few hours after, I made sail with the *Constitution*, *Syren* and *Enterprise*, leaving her with the *Nautilus*, Bombs and Gun Boats to follow me, —

On the 14th May, arrived at Algiers, with the *Constitution* *Syren* and *Enterprise*, and on Anchoring was saluted from the Battery's with 21 Guns, which I returned with an equal number, — Our affairs with Algiers stand on their usual footing, altho Col^l Lear, informed me, he was not without apprehension, that after the Squadron was reduced, that the Dey might change his Tone, — About two hours after Anchoring, a Danish Merchant Ship, of about 500 Tons, laden with Presents, and a Consul, from Denmark, successor to the present one, arrived — After communicating with Col^l Lear, I dispatched the *Syren* to Gibraltar, to inform Cap^t Campbell of the *Essex* and Cox of the *Vixen*, of my being on my passage thence, and to prepare their Vessels to depart for America on my arrival —

On the 15th in Company with Col^l Lear, I made the Dey a visit of Ceremony, and was received with much Civility, "he" having consented to receive me, wearing my Sword, and saying "that this distinction was owing to the particular respect he felt for my Country" — I am the first Christian that has ever been permitted to visit a Dey of Algiers with Side Arms, and I think it worth remarking to you, particularly as I have reasons to believe, he had understood by Col^l Lears Drogeman, that a refusal to receive me with my Sword, would be to him, a deprivation of my intended visit —

As Col^l Lears dispatches to the Hon^{ble} Secretary of State, will afford you particulars, I feel it unnecessary in me, to enter into minutia —

On the 17th the *Argus*, *Nautilus*, Bombs and Gun Boats, hove in sight, at which Instant I got underweigh with the *Constitution* to join them, and dispatched the *Enterprise* on a Cruize of observation off Tunis — The Winds light, I was prevented joining the *Argus*, until the 18th at Noon, at which time, I made sail with the Squadron, consisting of the *Constitution*, *Argus*, the Two Bombs, Eight Gun Boats and Cutter *Hornet*, and sent the *Nautilus* into the Bay, to wait for Col^l Lears dispatches (which were not quite ready when the Squadron made in appearance) with orders to follow me to Gibraltar —

At the time I entered Gibraltar Bay with the Squadron, it was blowing a stiff Lavant Gale, which encreased to such violence, as to render the safety of many of the Vessels extremely precarious for Two days, and particularly my own Ship, as both her Bower Anchors broke in the night of the Gale; however I am happy to say, that the Injury done to my Anchors, and the loss of some Spars, and small Anchors by the other vessels, are in substance the only unpleasant Consequences we have ultimately experienced —

For particulars relative to our affairs on this station, I must beg leave to refer you to Cap^t Campbell, who in the *Essex*, will sail for Washington in a day or two, after the Departure of the *Argus*, and the *Vixen*, Gun Boats and Bombs for Charleston, about the same time, as they cannot be watered sooner — The *Nautilus* I shall detain untill two or three days after the other Vessels have sailed, to afford me time to write you more particularly —

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

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *Essex*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar [26] May 1806

SIR, In consequence of orders I have recently received from Government, I have to desire that you assume the Command of the U S Ship *Constitution*, on the exchange of my Pendant, into the U S Frigate *Essex*, at present under your Command — The U S Brig *Hornet* Cap^t Dent, and Schooner *Enterprise* Cap^t Porter, I shall leave in the Mediterranean, under your Orders, and I recommend that one of these Vessels be employed in observance of the Conduct of the Bey of Tunis, untill our affairs are permanently settled with his regency — As you are well acquainted with the relative *situation* of our Country, with that of each of the Barbary States, I feel it unnecessary to add more than what the orders I have acted under from Government, will explain, all of which, I transmit you a literal Copy of —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar Bay 26 May 1806

SIR, In pursuance of orders received from the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of the Navy, I have to desire that so soon as the U S Brig *Vixen*, Bombs *Spitfire* and *Vengeance*, Cutter *Hornet* & Gun boats N^o 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10 are Victualed, Watered and ready for Sea, that you proceed with them, without a moments unnecessary delay, direct to Charleston (S C) and on your arrival, report the same to the Hon^{ble} Secretary of the Navy for further orders, as also to direct the several Commanders to report the state of their Vessels and Crew &c &c to him immediately on their arrival — As the Climate of South Carolina, is at best unhealthy in the Summer season, and more particularly so in the vicinity of Charleston, I am induced to surmise to you the propriety of the Vessels laying at Sulivans Island, where you will find the air much more wholesome than higher up the river; however as this place abounds with Shell Fish, you will find it absolutely necessary to abstain from eating them, during the hot Weather, particularly Oysters and Crabs — Considering that part of the Vessels you will have with you, are dull sailors, I would recommend your pursuing a Southern passage, as the most certain means of not having a long one, and this will give you an opportunity of filling up your Water at the Island of Maderia, if by the time you reach its Longitude, you should find it necessary to replenish that Article — After reaching the Longitude where you intend hauling out of the Trades, and shaping your course for Charleston, I would recommend your dispatching N^o 2, as she is a fast Sailor to that Port, under orders to apprise Government when to expect your arrival — Wishing you health and happiness, and a short passage —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To the Commanding Officers of U. S. Gunboats, Bomb Ketches *Vengeance* and *Spitfire* and Sloop *Hornet*, 10 Guns, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 26 May 1806

SIR So soon as you are ready for Sea, report the same to Cap^t Geo Cox Commanding the U S Brig *Vixen* for further Orders —

L ^t Izard	Com ^r Gun Boat N ^o 2
L ^t Magrah	“ 3
L ^t Henly	“ 4
L ^t Harrison	“ 5
L ^t Lawrence	“ 6
L ^t Haraden	“ 8
L ^t Elbert	“ 9
L ^t Sainclair [Sinclair]	“ 10
L ^t B Smith	Bomb <i>Vengeance</i>
L ^t Theo Hunt	D ^o <i>Spitfire</i>
L ^t Crane	Cutter <i>Hornet</i> [Sloop of 10 Guns]

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

U STATES SLOOP OF WAR
[Brig of 18 Guns] *Hornet*
Gibraltar 26 May 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that I joined Commodore Rodgers and the Squadron yesterday morning after an extraordinary passage of six days from L'Orient, where in conformity to your orders I left M^r Skipwith on the twenty fourth ultimo all well — My reception by the Government and the Civilities shewn myself and Officers were of the most flattering nature, and I flatter myself that the *Hornet* has done away the bad impressions which Cap^t M^r Neil had left of the American Officers. —

I found it necessary after a very boisterous passage on my arrival in L'Orient to strip the Brig and overhaul her rigging, to put her in order before I joined the Mediterranean Squadron, which I accomplished in ten days, but was detained for a week after by contrary Winds — It will be unnecessary for me to say any thing of the performance of the *Hornet* after the report of Cap^t Chauncey, suffice it to say that she answers my most sanguine expectations in every respect and was much admired in France by their nautical men —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 26th May 1806

SIR, The *Argus* just being on the eve of Departure for Washington, I have but a Moment to inform you, that the U S Brig *Hornet*, Cap^t Dent, has this Instant arrived here, after a passage of eight days from L'Orient — Cap^t Dent brings no news, further than that, he was treated with great Civility during his stay in L'Orient, and that M^r Skipwith landed in good health —

By the *Hornet* I received your letter of the 22^d of March, granting me permission to return to the U States, which I accept with pleasure, particularly, as it appears by some strictures in New Papers, which the *Hornet* brings, that my presence in America, has become indispensable, in the support of a Character, which must ever, *In my Breast!* take precedence of every other Consideration — A Character; compared with which, my life is not even a Secondary Consideration, and such as no Man, *shall ever defame with impunity*, so long as the Soul, its Companion, has even a Shadow of earthly existence —

To Cap^t Campbell I shall give the Command of the *Constitution* tomorrow, and shall immediately after proceed for Washington with the *Essex*, leaving the *Hornet* and *Enterprize* (in addition to the *Constitution*) in the Mediterranean —

I therefore beg you will suspend your opinion of the Reports, which you may have heard, unfavorable to me, untill my arrival in America.

Capt^t Hull will be able to give you particulars, relative to the affairs of the Squadron —

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

To Midshipman Pascal Paoli Peck, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 26 May 1806,

Mids^o PASCAL P. PECK

Care of COM^{rs} PREBLE —

Directed to Newbury Port M^s

As you are under orders for actual service your resignation cannot be accepted. I persuade myself that you will not by disobeying the orders you have received subject yourself to the sentence of a Court Martial. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 26 May 1806

These 24 hours commences with light breezes and pleasant weather —

At 2 set the Starboard Fore and Main topmast studsails

At ¼ past 10 discovered Cape Spartel bearing by Compass S W B W distant 3 leagues. At 6 AM came too in 25 Fathoms water in the Bay of Gibraltar

We found in Gibraltar Commodore Ro[d]gers with two Frigates 3 brigs and 11 Gun boats.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Gibraltar 27 May 1806

SIR Pursuant to what is stated in my Letter of the 22^d Instant, Officially Communicating my resignation of the Command of the U States Squadron into your hands, I have the honor herewith to hand you Copies of all my instructions Orders & Authorities, from the Navy Department, agreeable to the subjoined list; you will be good enough to acknowledge their Receipt SPECIFICALLY; Should you require any further explanations, or any extracts from my Correspondence, that may throw light upon subjects Connected with the important trust, which has devolved on you, I beg leave to mention that they will be furnished with Cheerfulness, and in Complying with every necessary arrangement — With sincere Wishes for your Success and Glory —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To Officers of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*

Gibraltar 27 May 1806

GENTLEMEN Your polite and friendly letter of this days date, wherein you mention, that you are about to depart for America, I have rec^d with such pleasure, as can only be equalled, by the regard I feel for its Authors; — With Whom, if my Country should ever honor me with a Command, in which their is distinction to be acquired, nothing would make me more happy, than to share the Species of reward, which is only due to Men, who serve their Country from the purest motives of Zeal & Patriotism: — and before taking my leave of you, I should do my own sensibility injustice, was I not to add, that the regret I experience in parting with you, cannot be compensated only, by the honor I shall feel, if it ever should be my lot, to Command you again —

I pray you to accept, my most sincere Wishes for your future prosperity, and beleave me I am, with sentiments of the most perfect regard —
Gentlemen your ob^t s^t

J R.—

To Lt [or MIDSHIPMEN]
THO [THEODORE] HUNT
B [BENJAMIN] SMITH
R IZARD [RALPH, JR.]
H MC GRAH [HUMPHREY MAGRATH]
JNO HENLY
A C HARRISON
J [JAMES] LAWRENCE
N HARRADAN [NATHANIEL HARADEN]
S [ST. CLAIR] ELLIOTT
N S^t CLAIR [POSSIBLY ARTHUR SINCLAIR]
WM [WILLIAM M.] CRANE

[LC JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 27th May 1806

SIR By the U S Brig *Hornet* Capt Dent, I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, granting me permission to return home; In consequence of which I shall Change my Pendant into the *Essex*, and give Capt Campbell Command of the *Constitution*, which Ship with the *Hornet* Brig and Schooner *Enterprise* are the only Vessels which will remain —

I am sorry to find (more by verbal account, than any thing I have seen in the papers) that my presence In America has become absolutely necessary in support of my Character which has been secretly aspersed in the most grose manner —

As the news papers will inform you in three Months from this date, I expect, I shall forbear, at present, troubling you with the effusions of my wounded Soul — The Copy of the Pamphlet and extract from the News Papers enclosed, will point out to you what Course you have to shape; and added to this I am informed that the Treaty of Tripoli is absolutely rejected by the Senate and will not be ratified — I could not have supposed that our Country had ever bred so many base scoundrels — Men Known to the Circumstances, and either too Infamous or too pusillanimous to come forward to Contradict the most absurd, Grose lies — No more at present, you shall hear from me soon after I get to America —

Pray present my very best Respects to M^{rs} Lear — God bless you both Adieu

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 27th May 1806

SIR So soon as the U S Sloop *Argus* under your Command, is ready for Sea, I have to desire that you proceed with all practicable dispatch direct to the Eastern Branch, Washington, and immediately on your arrival thence report the same to the Honb^{le} the Secretary of the Navy for further orders You will be pleased to take the earliest oppertunity to deliver my letters to the Navy Department — Wishing you health and happiness a pleasant and quick passage

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805–1806.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Stren*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 27 May 1806

SIR So soon as the U S Sloop *Syren*, under your Command, is ready for Sea I have to desire, that you proceed with all practicable Dispatch, direct to the

Eastern Branch, Washington, and immediately on your arrival thence report the same, to the Hon^{ble} Secy of the Navy for further orders — Wishing you health and happiness, a pleasant and quick passage —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 27 May 1806

[In Gibraltar Bay] The whole of these 24 hours fresh breezes from the westward with pleasant weather At 7 AM the Commodore hoisted signal for Captains to repair on board the *Constitution* — At 4 PM moored ship 65 f^m on each Cable. At 7 struck Royal and Top gallant yards. At 8 AM cross'd Top gallant Masts and run the Skysail Masts on end. — Ends with light Airs from the S: E —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

Letter of farewell to Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar May 28th 1806 —

SIR As you are about to leave the *Constitution* to return to the United States; permit us to express our Sincere thanks for the politeness and attention, we have had the honor to receive, while under your command, and our opinion of the high sense we entertain of your Character as an Officer and Gentleman. may no clouds obscure the merit you have so justly acquired, and may your happiness increase with the number of your years

With high Consideration of respect
We remain your Humble Servants

W. LEWIS
WILLIAM F. BAGOT.
RICHARD SMITH

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To the Commander of H. B. M. S. *Prince*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 28 May 1806

SIR Thomas Challis, a Seaman on board his B M Ship *Prince*, under your Command, has applied to me, to request that you will have the goodness to discharge him from his Majesty's service He having informed me that he is an American, and Impressed into your Service from on board the Ship *Joseph* of Portland (Me)

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 28 May 1806

DEAR SIR I regret that Circumstances, should have so conduced, as to prevent me the pleasure of seeing you again, before my return to the United States: As in Consequence of the reduction of the Squadron, I have received permission, to return to my happy Country — It is not yet Known, who will Command the next Squadron, but I think it not impossible, that it will be Cap^t Murray — As the *Constitution* has to remain untill relieved by one of the larger Ships, I have given Cap^t Campbell the Command of her, and Changed my Pendant into the *Essex* —

I shall sail for America tomorrow —

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801-1809.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner
Enterprize, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 28 May 1806

SIR In justice to your merits — I have the sincere pleasure to inform you, that you are appointed a Master & Commander — A Rank which I feel pleased to say; that I Know you will do honor to —

In Consequence of the reduction of the Squadron I have received permission to return to the U States, but as it appears to be the wish of Government, that the *Constitution* shall remain untill relieved by a Ship of the same [class?] I have in Consequence shifted my Pendant into the *Essex*, and have given Capt Campbell Command of the admirable *Constitution* — To whose orders you are now subject —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 May 1806

[In Gibraltar Bay] The whole of these 24 hours fresh breezes from the Eastward At 2 PM sighted the larboard Bower and moored a ship with $\frac{1}{2}$ a cable on each anchor. At 7 struck top gallant yards. — At 6 AM the U: S. Brig *Argus* and *Syren* sailed for America. At 9 AM. cleared Hawse, got the sheet Anchor in the Larboard Fore chains and bent the sheet Cable. All hands variously employed, One Boy deserted, Jos. Thomas.

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

A circular letter to all U. S. Consuls and Navy Agents from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

(Circular)

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar 29th May 1806

SIR I have to inform you, that I have this day resigned the Command of the Mediterranean Squadron, into the hands of Cap^t Hugh G Campbell, to whom I have given Charge of the U S Ship *Constitution*, as I intend returning immediately to America in the *Essex*, late under his Command —

Rob ^t Montgomery Esqr	Consul	Allicant
Jn ^o Broadbent	Consul	Messina
Fred ^k Degen	Agent	Naples
Geo Dyson	D ^o	Syracuse
Degen Purviance & C ^o	D ^o	Leghorn
M ^o Kenzie & Glennie	D ^o	London
W ^m Higgins	D ^o	Malta
Ths Appleton	Consul	Leghorn
W ^m Kirkpatrick	D ^o	Malaga
Jn ^o Gavino	D ^o	Gibraltar
James Simpson	D ^o	Tangier
Joseph Yznardi	D ^o	Cadiz
W ^m Jarvis	D ^o	Lisbon
Joseph Pulis	D ^o	Malta
John Ridgely	Chargé d'Affair	Tripoli
James Dodge	D ^o	Tunis

[LC. JRP, LBk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

[30 May 1806]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Captain Hector Coffin,
American Merchant Brig *Aidan*

Copy

MALAGA June 10. 1806

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK Esqr^r
American Consul General for the
Province of Granada in Spain & C^o

SIR, At the request of your deputy I with pleasure and satisfaction note the treatment I received on board of an Algerine Ship, with the hope that by your influence the wrongs of our Countrymen, will have proper attention paid them

by that Government whose flag they sail under, and whose Revenue is increased by their spirit of Enterprize and toil —

On Friday the 30. May at 6 A M under close reef topsails, off the Highlands at the Western end of the bay of Almira, was spoken by a Polacre ship, under Algerine Colors, (with a Pink stem yellow side, black bulwarks and Ports, painted nettings on her quarter, flush deck, and figured head, supposed her to be able to fight 16 or 18 Guns, and full of men) was order'd on board in my Boat, accordingly got my boat out, and went on board of her, carrying all my purchase papers & C^t with me, leaving my Mediterranean pass for fear the boat should be capsized, the Captain examined my papers and sent me back with two men in the Boat for my Mediterranean pass, which they examined and told me was very right, that I need not carry it on board; then they immediately began to search my Cabin, state Rooms & C^t at which I strongly remonstrated, but to no purpose, they informing me it was their Captains orders; took up my Azimuth Compass, an anchor of Brandy and were then making their demands for Coffee, Sugar, Bread, the live stock & C^t, told them that if it was war they were welcome to every thing, but as it was peace, and the Vessel was furnished with every document necessary to navigate any sea under Heavens, if they took any thing whatever from me I would inform their government of it. On going on board, they took with them the compass and brandy, I went with them to make my demands of the Captain for those Articles and was treated in the most abusive manner, threatening to lash me to one of the guns and flog me & C^t then sent me on board my Brig after my Mediterranean pass, but being about 20 fathoms from the Vessel called me back to the ship, detained me merely to insult me and sent my boat after my Mediterranean pass, As the Boat was going from the Vessel, order'd me to send him a barrel of wine, threatening highly if I did not, after some altercation finally ordered a Keg of wine brought. — When the boat return'd on board he examined my Mediterranean pass, with its counterpart and told me I might go, but if it was not his holliday, he would treat me worse than any man ever was treated & C^t I told him all his treatment, bad or good should be made known to his government, and requested the name of him and his People, but could get no answer except by the way of curses and finally said, that was not for me to know finally after detaining me untill half past 9 A M, liberated me at the same time telling me, that out of 200 American Vessels he had boarded, they had always been treated with large presents and never met with such a man as me amongst the whole of them and never had such insults given him in his life adding that was it not a holliday, you damnd Buggar, I would make you repent it — It does not alter me said I. all your conduct and thefts shall be made known to your government — NB, In company with the ship was a Galliot, said to be a Dane, which on their giving chase to was deserted by all her Crew and Officers, taking with them their Compasses and Quadrants — such conduct seems improbable and I finally beleive the unfortunate Danes were either in Irons, or in some less painful situation — The last title noted as given me by the Commander of the ship, was as little insulting as any used by him, whilst on board of him, On putting his fist in my face, and seeing two hands near me, apparently for the purpose of lashing me, I told him Sir, such treatment is ungenerous, were you or any of your men alone they would not do this — What said he, you damned Buggar damn your Eyes, are not we as good as Americans? you may be Sir, said I but is impossible for you to be better,

Having noted the general outline of my treatment by this GENTLE A W, you will no doubt be able, with the addition of that of others, to make our Government feel what a precarious footing our Treaty with the Nation stands on. In haste — with hearty thanks for your attention, while here

HECTOR COFFIN

Of the American Brig Aidan of Newbury Port

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

To Joseph Yznardi, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain, from Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy

Copy—

U. S. SLOOP *Siren* CADIZ HARBOUR

May 31st 1806.

SIR. I have the honour to communicate to you the arrival of the U, S. Sloop *Siren* under my Command this evening caused by the Springing of her Bowspirt on our passage from the Mediterranean to the United States, the interest of the service requiring the most possible & effective exertion on my part to her requirement. I must solicit your interference for the removal of Quarantine, an

event that will operate materially to the good of the service. My leaving Algeziras with pratique & not having communication with any thing at Sea, together with the perfect health of the Crew under my command, must I conceive remove every obstacle to your obtaining me pratique.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 2, 1806-1808.]

To Master Commandant Samuel Evans, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Essex*
Gibraltar 31 May 1806

SIR On your arrival here, you are, after filling up your Water, and replenishing your Provisions, directed to proceed in the U S Schooner *Nautilus*, under your Command with all practicable dispatch, direct to the Eastern Branch Washington, and on your arrival thence, report the same to the Hon^{ble} Secretary of the Navy for further orders —

I am happy to add, that you are promoted to a Master and Commander — A Rank I feel Confident you will do great honor to —

[LC. JRP, Order Book No. 2, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Benjamin G. Prince, U. S. Navy

BOSTON, May, 31st 1806

SIR I do myself the Honor to report to you my arrival at this place Yesterday after a long passage from the Mediteranean, in the Course of which I was detained and Carried into Algerias by the Spaniards —

The Public Letters intrusted to my Care wase forwarded on arrival by Main, except the one from Commodore Rodgers which as it applied personally to me has been delay'd untill to day.

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 1, Jan-May 1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Essex*
Gibraltar 1st June 1806

SIR Since writing you on the 27 Ultimo, I have been detained by a Gale from the Westward, which has put me in possession of a New York News paper of the 21 April, and from which the enclosed Message of the President I have copied for your satisfaction — It appears also, by the same paper, that the day after the Tripoline Treaty was Ratified by a Majority of 21, that Congress broke up in Session —

The Gun Boats have been detained by Westerly Winds; however they will sail for America the Instant the Wind changes and I shall accompany them in the *Essex* clear of the Gut, on my way to Washington — No doubt the Gun Boats will be sent directly back to the Mediterranean, after their arrival in America — This is singular Work — God help our Country! —

Pray give my Respects to your Amiable Wife —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To James Leander Cathcart, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
June 2^d 1806

SIR. The Secretary of the Navy has anticipated the answer to your letter of the 30th Ult. by authorizing you to inform the Tunisian Minister, that the small armed Vessel [*Franklin*] is intended as a present to the Bey; that he may load her on his own account; and, that, after calling at Baltimore to receive his purchases, she will take him and the residue of his property on board, at Boston. You are therefore at liberty to proceed towards Philadelphia as soon as you find it convenient

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805-July 1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
June 3rd 1806.

SIR. It being understood, that the President has directed the Brig *Franklin* to be prepared as a present to the Bay of Tunis, I have the honor to request that your Agents may be ordered to put her in a complete state for the Voyage, by providing her with officers, crew, stores &c

JAMES MADISON.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805-July 1810.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

3 June 1806

First part these 24 hours light breezes from the Westward — At 4 cleared Hawse middle part Calm, At ½ past 8 the U: S: Frigate *Essex*, the Brig *Vizen* the Bombards and Gun Boats got underweigh with a fine breeze to the Eastward and sailed from Gibraltar for America At ½ past 9 took in the green Cutter and got the black Cutter off deck, and run up astern, At 10 unmoored, At ½ past 10 hoisted the green Cutter out and remoored, according to orders from the Commodore At ½ past 11 unmoored and at Meridian, got underweigh from Gibraltar and stood towards Algeziras — Received on board one man named John Butler — Ends with light breezes from the S: E. and pleasant weather

4 June 1806

First part these 24 hours light breezes from the Eastward — At 2 PM came too in algeziras Bay in 25 f^m water At 10 minutes past 7 struck Royal Yards. Middle part Calm, At 8 AM cross'd Royal yards — At 11 AM got underweigh with a light breeze at S: E: Ends light breezes with pleasant weather — This day the U: S. Schooner *Nautilus* arrived in Gibraltar from Algiers

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To James L. Cathcart, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t
5th June 1806.

I answered your letter of the 30th ult^o immediately on receiving it — but having entrusted my answer to a private conveyance it possibly may not reach you as early as desirable, I therefore repeat what I then wrote to you. —

The President having determined not to send out the *Chesapeake* for some time to come, & presuming that it is the wish of the Tunisian Minister to return to his Country by an earlier conveyance than the *Chesapeak* will afford, has ordered, a copper bottomed well found Brig, built principally of live oak, to be prepared for the purpose of conveying him to Tunis — She will be officered by Officers of the Navy, and manned with a sufficient number of Seamen to navigate her safely — We shall put on board this Brig none but articles essentially necessary for the voyage,— and no passengers other than the Minister and his Suite, were to go in her — so that there will, it is presumed, be abundantly room enough for all the Ministers goods — Be pleased to assure him explicitly, that we intend putting on board, nothing but what may be required for the use of the Crew on their voyage to Tunis.

This Brig as soon as she may be equipped will be ordered to Baltimore to receive the Minister goods, & will then proceed to Boston to receive his excellency & Suite, and will sail from Boston to Tunis. She will mount 10 Guns & it is probable that the President may determine to present her to his Excellency the Bey of Tunis as a Testimony of his high consideration.

P: S: Colo. Stricker has been requested to receive into the publick Stores, the Ministers goods, & to keep them until called for.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 5 June 1806

First part these 24 hours light airs and Calm All hands employed working ships out of the Bay of Gibraltar the Boats a head towing

At 8 a light breeze sprung up from the Westward hoisted the Boats in, Europa Point bearing N. N. E: distant one Mile — At midnight took in top gallant sails hauled the Courses up and settled the Topsails on the Cap.

At 4 AM made sail —

At ½ past 7 took in sail and prepared to anchor: At 8. AM brought up in Malaga Roads in 15 f^m water, the Cathedral bearing N B W distant 2 or 3 miles veered out 60 F^m Cable. — At 9 sent the Gig on shore with Lieut Marcellan in order to obtain Product, but being a day of festivity could not obtain it

Two Swedish Frigates came too in the Roads with us

Ends pleasant breezes from the Northward

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 6 June 1806.

The old clothing collected from the knapsacks of Deserters & dead men must be surveyed, and such as may be unfit for a second issue, must be sold and the proceeds must be paid to the Pay master, who will account therefore to the Accountant of the Navy, to whom an account sales must be transmitted.

You will also have a Survey upon the old Tents and Cartock Boxes.

[NDA. USMC, LB, 1804-1820.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 7 June 1806

First part these 24 hours moderate breezes from the South^d At 1 P. M. a Pilot came on board At 2 got underweigh and went into the Mole of Malaga At 3 hoisted the Boats out and moored Ship head and stern along side the Quay. At 7 struck top gallant yards At 8 AM struck the Fore topmast in order to get the Cross trees upon deck, to repair the Trestle Trees they being carried away. — This day a Polaca came along side to take the Sails and rigging out. in order to clear the store Rooms — Ends light breezes from the South with hot sultry Weather

All hands variously employed

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of State from Joseph Yznardi, U. S. Consul, Cadiz, Spain

CONSULAR OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Cadiz 10th June 1806.

RESPECTED SIR. On the 31st ultimo arrived in this Bay homeward bound the U. S. Brig *Siren* John Smith Comm^r on account of having sprung her Bowsprit, in consequence he wrote me the letter, Copy of which & of my answer thereto I herein inclose you; and as the Governor was at his Country House at Chiclana, an Express was dispatched immediately to obtain his decree that the Board of Health might give pratique to the Brig, the Express returned on the 2^d — M^r Terry went along side immediately and offered him his services as is customary, he replied that untill he obtained pratique, he wanted no Supplies; notwithstanding he forwarded us a note (while under Quarenteen) of sundrys for the use of the Brig, which was sent off without loss of time; having obtained pratique the evening the Express returned M^r Meade who meddles himself, in what corresponds to my representation, on account of the appointment of Navy Agent giving him by Cap^t Campbell waited on him (notwithstanding one of M^r Terrys Brothers being present, M^r Terry having gone to the Island being called by the Cap^t General of Marines) and brought Cap^t Smith on shore, of course valued on Meade for every other necessary, the same as Cap^t Campbell does, and never appeared in this Office; I mention and trouble you with such details fearing that new representations against me may take place, and as I do not wish to meddle or create disputes, I wait with impatience the instructions called for from you Sir to act accordingly.

By the inclosed paragraph of a Letter from M^r Young our Consul General at Madrid, you will be informed that nothing has been obtained with respect to a shorten^t of the 40 days laid on Vessels from the United States.

[NA. SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 2, 1806-1808.]

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

NAVY YARD WASH^{td}, 12 June 1806

SIR, I have received your instructions relative to the Brig *Franklin's* proceeding to Baltimore which shall be promptly attended — She will be ready before the last of next week — It would be eligible that the Officer who is to command her was already here

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

[16 June 1806]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Thomas Turner, Accountant of the
Navy

DEAR SIR I have rec^d your packet of the 8th Inst. Commodore Barron not being at Washington nor expected soon — I forward the Letter for him to Hampton. I also forward the one for Mr Davis to Norfolk. that for Midshipman Wadsworth, I have this moment delivered —

did you know that the *Chesapeake* was not going to the Mediterranean at present? She is dismantled and the officers discharged. The Last Act of Congress relative to the Navy limiting the number of Seamen &c to be employed so hampered the department that she could not be sent out.

16. JUNE 1806.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 18, June–Nov. 1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant
David Porter, U. S. Navy

U S SCH: *Enterprize* TUNIS BAY —
17th June 1806. —

SIR, My object is to know if our affairs with this Regency are on a peaceable footing; if they are not so you will please to give me such information by Mr Clarke as will enable me to make Commodore Rodgers acquainted with the cause of the cause of the existing difference. —

I shall be in here from time to time, and my object will be the same, so that if time should not admit of your procuring a Tiskera to come on board, you will be enabled to communicate with me at the Gouletta where I shall meet you or send an Officer. —

Should it be necessary for you to come on board you will there be informed of it; but at all events it will be best (to save time and anxiety) to come down or send a Drogerman.

It will be necessary for me to obtain pratique when I return to a Christian Port; therefore I beg you not to come on board unless your information should be of such a nature as to render it indispensably necessary. —

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801–1809.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Midshipmen Lewis
Warrington, Winlock Clark and Richard B. Jones, U. S. Navy

U S Sc *Enterprize*
17th June 1806. —

SIR, In compliance with your letter of the 2nd Inst We have carefully & minutely examined the whole of the Gun Carriages on board this vessel, and are of opinion, that all of them but two which were taken on board at Venice are unsound and intirely unfit for service, the Sides & Axletrees being decayed, rotten & worm-eaten, and the principle part of the Iron work consumed by rust, age and long exposure to the weather. — Some of them are in so bad a state, that we have deemed it expedient to preserve specimens of them. —

Signed { L WARRINGTON
W CLARKE
R^d B JONES

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805–1808.]

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

PORTLAND June 17. 1806

SIR, The resolution of Congress of the 3^d March 1805 requesting the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks, on the town, batteries and naval forces of Tripoly, by the Squadron under my command, and to present it to me in such manner as would be most honorable — has been complied with. — Lieut Jones of the Navy has this day delivered me your Official letter of the 17th Ult^o accompanying the Medal — please to communicate to the President, that I accept this honorable testimony of the approbation of my Country, with gratitude & respect — and I acknowledge with pleasure, the very handsome & obliging manner of its presentation.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 18, June–Nov. 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 17 June 1806

The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes from the NW. People employed as before. this day the U: S: States Frigate *Constitution* came to an anchor in the Roads [Malaga]

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

[20 June 1806]

To Secretary of the Navy from R. W. Meade, Cadiz, Spain

SIR, I have the honor to hand you at foot an extract from a letter received yesterday from John Gavino Esq^r our Consul at Gibraltar, informing me of a Tunisian Squadron having made it's appearance as far down the Mediteranean as Majorca, & of which I gave immediate notice to Captain Campbell, who is at present with the *Hornet* Brig at Malaga. — Prior to Commodore Rodger's departure for America, I communicated to him thro^b Capt Campbell the message of The President to Congress on the subject of The Tunisian Ambassador, it did not occasion him to make any change in the orders already issued for the sailing of the Squadron for America; & whether The Tunisian fleet has come out with hostile Intentions to our flag or not, remains yet uncertain, I can not however, but be of opinion, That thier appearance so immediately after the departure of our fleet from that part of the Mediteranean, is in cooperation with their Minister sent to America, & an anticipation of his mission, the results of which they must well have known from the nature of the demands, I should not be the least surprized, If this fleet should fall on our Commerce, the moment, they are apprized of our diminished force in these seas, & the final results of their Embassy to America. — These Sir, are in a great degree, surmises of my own, but I am firmly persuaded & convinced, that this, as well as the remaining Barbarian States are only to be kept in awe by a respectable force being constantly kept up in these Seas —

I request you Sir to communicate this intelligence to The President, & to believe me to be Sir With due respect & Consideration

CADIZ 20th June 1806

Extract of a letter from J. Gavino Esq^r Consul of The U. S. dated Gib^r 16th June to R. W. Meade Cadiz.

I have a letter from Consul Baker of Majorca advising under date 20th Ult^o that a Tunisian Squadron of 5 sail was there watering & v^o one a Frigate 38 Guns, the other 4 Xabeques, one of 38, two of 36 & one of 16 Guns, all full of men, Said they were in quest of Portuguese, & from the information He could collect, he understood no hostile intention's were in agitation against our flag —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Portland, Maine, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD SHIP *Hebe*
off Cape Henlopen June 20th 1806.

MY DEAR SIR I am now entering the Ocean on a Mercantile Voyage, bound to Liverpool & from thence shall make a Circuitous Voyage to the Southward, as yet undetermined on — and will be so until my arrival in England — The

Ship I command is a fine Vessel coppered bottom, has only made one Voyage, Canton, & belongs to my particular friends Savage & Dugan

As the Cargo from England is to be under my directions I expect some profit which will in part reimburse me for the losses I have sustained — I am confident I have your good wishes for thousands — be assured you have mine for all happiness to attend you

Should any thing be done in the navy line in my absence, I must beg your recollection.

If any opportunity offers for London or Liverpool pray drop me line, to London direct to the care of Mess^{rs} Baring Brothers & C^o and at Liverpool to Mr Murray American Consul —

Should you go to the Southward — Mr^s Bainbridge will be happy to see you at Amboy —

My respects & best wishes to Mr^s Preble & the *little commodore*

[LC. EPP, Vol. 18, June–Nov. 1806.]

A Circular Letter from Secretary of the Navy concerning policy with respect to personnel

NAV DEPARTMENT —

20 June 1806, —

SIR, Herewith I enclose to you a Warrant as a Midshipman in the Navy dated this day. I enclose also a Copy of the rules and regulations of the Navy — a Copy of the Mariner's Dictionary — a Copy of the Uniform — and a blank oath which you will take and return to me with a letter accepting this appointment, from the date of which acceptance your pay will commence. —

If you are not engaged at this time in the study of the Theory of Navigation it will be agreeable to me that you make a voyage in the Merchant service, and in this case you will make application for a furlough. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To James Leander Cathcart from Secretary of State

DEPT OF STATE, June 21, 1806.

SIR. I have requested the Secretary of the Treasury to remit to you at the branch bank at Boston, two thousand dollars as a personal present to Mr Mellimelli. It is intended to make presents in money to his suite and servants, as noted on the next page* Will you be pleased to ascertain from him, whether it would be most agreeable to have the money placed in his own hands for distribution or for us to distribute the portions allotted to those who remain in this City. Instead of the Cattle & horses being sent, it seems best to add to the list of presents for the Bey, an equivalent in other acceptable articles, which the Ambassador may point out. The *Franklin* will be ready to leave the Navy Yard in less than a week.

It is hoped that you have kept in view the separate presents for the Sapatapa. Their amount may be two thousand dollars, or if you think a payment of one thousand dollars by Mr Lear (who is to go to Tunis) would be acceptable and more politic; you may limit the purchase to one thousand.

*List of the presents to the suite & Servants.

To Ali Hogla	400
Mahomet Chour	300
Mahomet Bel Hogla	200
Mustapha	50
Sollman	50
Hadji Mahomet	140
Three Blacks each 20 Dols	60

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Lyman, U. S. Consul, London, England

AMERICAN CONSULATE & AGENCY

London. 23rd June 1806.

SIR, Your Letter and Instructions of the 9th April last relative to the Cargo of the *Huntress* was not received here until the 30th Ultimo; — but thereupon in compliance therewith I instantly wrote to James Maury Esq^r our Consul at Liverpool to charter forthwith a Suitable Vessel for the Purposes therein men-

tioned which I have the honor to advise you he hath accomplished, and chartered the *Bickford* an American Vessel Joseph Mudge Master who hath taken on Board there the unsold Part of the said Cargo, an Invoice, whereof is herewith enclosed and expected to sail thence for Gibraltar yesterday wind permitting: as soon as I am in possession of all the Particulars I shall fully advise you thereof:

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
June 23, 1806. Malaga Roads

SIR, The Return of Commodore Rodgers to America has developed on me, the command of our present forces in those Seas, in consequence of which, I have to desire you to proceed to Gibraltar with all practicable dispatch in the U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, under your command, where you will receive further orders; you will please take charge of Captain Dents Dispatches, or any communication he may have to make respecting the service, likewise call at Tunis and Algiers for such dispatches as Doct^r Dodge at the former and Tobias Lear Esquire at the latter place may have to make; — In the hope of seeing you soon —

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 2, 1806.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Hornet*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
June 23rd 1806 Malaga Roads

SIR, I have to desire that you proceed with all possible dispatch to Algiers in the U. S. Brig *Hornet*, under your command, and receive from our Consul General at that place any communications he may have to make respecting the service; from thence you are to proceed to Tunis and confer with Doct^r Dodge, who is charg'd with our affairs in that Regency, and govern yourself toward that power as circumstances and the information you may receive may require; — I do not believe their present intentions are hostile toward us, nor is it my opinion that they will be so until the return of their Ambassador from America, yet think that a vigilant attention to their motions are necessary; and should any thing of an hostile nature on their part, present itself toward our flag, you are desired to repel such outrage as far as is in your power, nor must you permit them to take into port any American Vessel either in Peace or War; while you have sufficient force to prevent them, — Should appearances at Tunis be friendly you will please proceed to Malta, and deliver such dispatches, as you may have for our Agent there, who will furnish you with the necessary supplies for the Brig; for the payment of which you may draw on the Navy Department M^rKenzie & Glennie of London, or give him an order on me; the latter I presume will be more advantageous, it being probable by that time that I shall be able to draw on the Navy department to more advantage, — I have further to require and direct that you communicate with Tunis every fourteen or twenty days, and give me by the earliest conveyance the result thereof; It will likewise be necessary for you to establish a correspondence with M^r Ridgely at Tripoli, and occasionally call at that place; —

(Duplicate)

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

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 June 1806

First and middle part these 24 hours strong breezes from the Eastward with pleas^t weather, At 6 p M. struck Royal yards At 7 AM unmoored. At ½ past 8 weigh'd and run out of Malaga Mole. At 9 AM anchor'd in the Roads in 10½ fathoms abreast of the *Constitution* the Cathedral Church of Malaga bearing N B E. distant about 1½ mile, ends with pleasant breezes from the S: E —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, or the Officer Commanding the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT JUNE 25th 1806,

Congress by an Act of the 21st April 1806 appropriated the sum of D^r 2400 for the relief of Hamet Caramalli ExBashaw of Tripoli. —

I have directed John Stricker Esq^r Navy Agent at Baltimore to remit you this Sum in a Bill on Leghorn which you will be pleased to pay to the ExBashaw taking his Receipt, which you will forward to Col^o Stricker. —

* * * * *

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 25 June 1806

First part these 24 hours light airs from the S: E. At 4 PM got underweigh and sailed from Malaga Roads

At Meridian spoke the American Ship *Merrymack* of Newbury Port from Teneriffe bound to Alicant At 10 minutes past noon tack'd ship tack'd Ship to the N: E. the Body of the High Land of Grenada bearing N N E distant 6 leagues

Lat^{ds} by Obs^r 36°17'

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Surgeon Lewis Heermann, U. S. Navy

NORFOLK June 26th 1806.

SIR, Emboldned with the pleasing hope, that you will pardon my intrusion on you, & the request that accompanies it, I have ventured to entreat your leave for absenting myself from the service & the U: S: for the space of eighteen months. It is my intention to profit during that period in attending the Hospitals in Europe; in order to obtain that improvement, which those seminaries offer to professional men; & which is so necessary to the officers, who devote their services to their country — I decline to comment on the advantages, arising from such indulgences — your zeal for the department, over which you preside makes it unnecessary. Suffer me then to hope your sanction to this application; & I have the honor to be with sentiments of profound respect

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, 1806.]

To Secretary of State from one of the Tunisian Ambassador's Suite

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON

June 28th 1806

SIR I am directed by the Ambassadour to take Sulliman the Servant on Board the Brig with me, he inclines to go to Baltimore by land, and I fear he has no intention to go to Tunis If you please to order him on board, or to clear me of any censure which may occur

[ALLI HOGGIA]

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805–1806.]

To Lieutenant Philemon Charles Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Franklin*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPMT June 30. 1806,

You will deliver to Cap^t Tingey all the articles which you have received on board the Brig *Franklin* intended for the Bey of Tunis or the Tunisian Minister, excepting such as may be indispensably necessary for the Minister and his Suite on the passage. Cap^t Tingey will deposit the articles he receives in the publick stores, and they will be sent in a frigate which will be fitted out for the Mediterranean this fall or the next Spring. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

Presumably to Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart

BOSTON July 1st 1806

SIR, I arrived here yesterday and was duly hon^d with your favor of the 21st Ult — and have rec^d drafts on the U. S branch bank at this place to the amount of 5000 dollars the appropriation of which shall correspond with your instructions —

The Ambassador requests that the cash intended as presents to his suite may be paid into his hands at Boston, as several debts have been contracted by them which he has paid and he wishes to embrace this opportunity to indemnify himself —

I have made no arrangement for a separate present to the Sahibtappa as the 5000 dol^s which I receiv^d at Washington will hardly be sufficient to complete the present for the Bashaw; I will however have a present prepared for him long before the brig arrives at this port: The offer of one thousand dollars in cash would be consider^d as an insult by the Sahibtappa when Mella Menni has receiv^d double that sum, but 500 dol^s laid out in articles not common in that country would be receiv^d as a compliment, consequently I will expend 2000 dol^s on his account (unless you think proper to order me to the contrary) which will increase the appropriation for presents exclusive of the brass field pieces to 7000 dollars which is the least sum that can be expended to answer this end contemplated by government in sending them —

I am anxious for the arrival of the Brig as I assure you I am heartily tired of my companion —

D^r James Leander Cathcart in account with the United States of America. . . . Cr

To Cash rec ^d in warrants from the Department of State as p ^r date	\$10, 000
By presents to the Bashaw of Tunis	5000
By do to the Sahibtappa	2000
By do to the Ambassador Mella Menni	2000
By do to his suit	1200
By Salary to Mella Menni say twelve weeks at 200 Dol ^s p ^r Week	2400
By carriage hire	400
	\$13, 000

Deficiency 3000 dollars —

By the above rough statement will be seen in what manner the money will be expended and I request the deficiency which is 3000 dollars may be remitted as soon as convenient —

JAMES LEA^r CATHCART

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 2, 4 and 6 July 1806

First part these 24 hours moderate breezes from the Southward

Received one boat load of Firewood

At 9 P.M sent up Royal Yards and hove short.

At 1. P.M got under weigh and sailed from Alicant with a light breeze off the Land.

At 5 AM the Castle on the Hill over the Town of Alicant bore N W B W. distant 5 leagues. — at ½ past 10 tak^d to the S: E. At 11 took in staysails, Royals, and Flying Jib and 1 Reef in each Topsail

At Meridian a Ship passed us steering to the Westw^d Stowed the AnchorsLat^a by Obs^r 37° 48'

[4 July 1806]

This day all hands commenced wearing Mustashoes

[6 July 1806]

First part these 24 hours light breezes and pleasant Weather At ½ past 1 took in sail and prepared to Anchor: At ¾ past 1 Calm At 2 PM came too off the City of Algiers in 21 f^m water the light house hearing N. W B N. distant 4 miles Cape Caxin N. N. W. 3 leagues and Cape Matifan E. B: S distant 4 leagues — At ½ past 2 M^r Lear the Consul General came Saluted him with 9 Guns — At 3 the Castle of Algiers saluted us with 21 Guns we returned the same number. — At 5 Captain Dent went on shore and was received with

a salute of 9 Guns We returned the same number — Ends with fresh breezes from the North^d with pleasant weather. struck Royal Yards and veered out 60 f^m Cable —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Lieutenant Philemon Charles Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Franklin*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT^t 7 July 1806.

You will call on Col^o Stricker at Baltimore and from him receive on board of the Brig *Franklin* all the articles in his possession purchased by the Tunisian Minister, & by Mr Cathcart for the Tunisian Minister or for the Bey of Tunis. After executing this order you will weigh Anchor and proceed with the *Franklin* directly to Boston where you will receive such other articles as may there have been purchased, or be there deposited, by the Tunisian Minister & by M^t Cathcart. At Boston you will receive your final Instructions, if it should not be determined to transmit them to you while you remain at Balt^o —

* * * * *

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Joshua Wingate, Jr.

HALLOWELL July 7. 1806

SIR, The Ship *Raleigh*, which took the Spars & C to the Mediteranean is expected at Philadelphia by the time this will reach Washington — I have been requested by the owners thereof to write & solicit you, if the Gov^t should have occasion to freight her to the Mediteranean or any other place, to advise my Brother John Wingate, the Supercargo of the Ship, of your wishes on the subject, who is authorised to make such disposition of her as he shall deem proper — Your attention to the foregoing will command my warmest acknowledgments —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli

NORFOLK July 7th 1806

SIR, having determined to embark immediately in a Merchant Vessel for the Mediterranean, I beg leave to re-call, your attention to the subject of the letter which, I had last the honor of addressing to you; (viz) "to permit one of our Publick Vessels on that Station, to place me in Tripoli" —

I shall be happy to be charged with any particular commands which you may have for that quarter —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT
7 July 1806

Sir. Yellow Bands & Tassels, instead of those described under my order of the 14th Oct^r 1805, will in future be worn by the non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates of the Marine Corps.

[MCA. LR, 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 8 July 1806

First part these 24 hours light breezes from the North^d At 1 PM the Dey sent on board a Present, 3 bullocks, 6 sheep with fruit and Vegetable At 2 as Captain Dent ret^d on board the Castle saluted him with 5 Guns the same number were returned by us At 3 got underweigh and stood out of the Bay. At sunset Cape Caxin bore W ½ N dist 5 leagues Cape Matifon S W B W. distant 3 miles and Cape Beringue E. B S distant 9 leagues. At ¼ past 9 a breeze sprung up from the

S: W. let fall the Foresail and set Top gallant Studsails At 5 AM the City of Algiers bore W. S W. distant 8 leagues Cape Matifon S. W. B W. distant 4 leagues and Cape Beringue S: E. B E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E — distant 7 leagues — At 9 hauled down the Jibs At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 hauled down Main topmast Staysail and hauled aboard the Main tack

At Meridian Cape Matifon bore S: B. W. distant 9 leagues and Cape Beringue S: E. B. E. distant 14 leagues

Lat^d by Obs^r 37°10' — N.

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Lieutenant Philemon Charles Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. Brig *Franklin*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 9 July 1806.

On your arrival at Boston, you will see Mr Cathcart whom you will find there, and get him to prepare for you a statement of the provisions which will be required by the Tunisian Minister and his Suite for their Voyage on board of the Brig *Franklin* from Boston to Tunis, and as these supplies are to be furnished at the expence of the Government, you will present the statement which Mr Cathcart may prepare for you to Samuel Brown Esquire Navy Agent, subscribing your name thereto, and Mr Brown will purchase and pay for them, and send them to you to be received on board of the *Franklin*. —

After receiving such supplies & being in other respects prepared for sea, you will inform Mr Cathcart that you are ready to receive on board of the Brig *Franklin* the Tunisian Minister and his Suite, and after receiving them you will weigh Anchor and proceed to Gibraltar. —

On your arrival at Gibraltar, you will ascertain whether Col^o Lear is there or not. Finding him there, you will deliver to him the enclosed letter to him, receive him on board of the Brig *Franklin*, and having informed yourself at Gibraltar if the information can be there obtained where the Commodore of the Mediterranean Squadron may be, you will proceed in search of him and upon falling in with him deliver to him the enclosed Letter and thenceforth consider yourself as under his Command & obey his orders accordingly. But if Col. Lear should deem it most expedient to proceed from Gibraltar immediately to Tunis and not to go in search of the Commodore, and should advise you so to act, you will in that case proceed from Gibraltar immediately to Tunis & follow such directions as you may receive from Col. Lear after your arrival at Tunis relatively to the Brig *Franklin*. —

If on your arrival at Gibraltar, Col. Lear should not be there, and there should not be at Gibraltar any of our publick armed Vessels, you will in that case proceed from Gibraltar to Algiers for Col. Lear, deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him, & after receiving him on board you will either proceed in search of the Commodore or immediately to Tunis as he Col. Lear may advise —

But if, not finding Col. Lear at Gibraltar, you should find one or more of our publick armed Vessels at that place, you will in such case deliver to the Commanding Officer of such Vessel or Vessels the letter herewith sent to you and directed to him, & to Col. Lear — which Commanding Officer will thereupon either proceed himself or direct one of the Vessels under his Command to proceed to Algiers for Col. Lear, and you will proceed with the *Franklin* from Gibraltar immediately in search of the Commodore and falling in with him place yourself under his command. He will proceed with you to Tunis, and it is probable in this case, that you will arrive with him at Tunis, nearly as soon as the Vessel that is to call at Algiers for Mr Lear, may arrive there. —

I need not I am persuaded enforce upon your mind the propriety and the policy of treating the Tunisian Minister with that respectful attention and civility to which his distinguished character entitles him. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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

GIBRALTAR BAY;

U. S. Ship *Constitution* July 10th 1806

SIR, I had the honor to inform you by the *Essex* and *Nautilus* of all the particulars that I thought necessary at that time, as the return of Commodore Rodgers to America, would furnish you with a more particular account of the Squadron, to the time of his leaving this station; since that period I have been

at Malaga where I receiv'd information that a Tunisian Squadron had arrived at Minorca in May last, which place I have since been informed, they left about the latter end of that month, for particulars respecting them I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed letter from our Consul at that place; they have not been heard of since that period, although we have certain accounts of Algerines, Tunesians, Tripolines and Morocco Corsairs being out, both to the Eastward and Westward, all of which I am happy to find continue to treat our flag with a friendly respect, except in one instance near Almeria, as will appear by the protest of Hector Coffin which is here enclosed for your consideration — Were it possible to have negotiated the Bills drawn by Commodore Rodgers, I should have sent the money to Mr Higgins by the *Hornett*, that not being the case, I dispatched Captain Dent with the enclosed orders for himself and Lieutenant Porter, which will make you acquainted with the present distribution of our small force in these Seas;

My intention is to continue to the Westward untill all the Barbary Corsairs have return'd into Port; a measure in my opinion adviseable, there being at present many of them without the Straits, and direct in the way of intercepting our commerce to any part of Portugal, Spain, or the Mediterranean; during that time I shall employ the *Enterprize* as a Vessel of observation, between this and Tripoli, alternately going up, and coming down;

P. S. the portugeas are at war with Tripoli and have captured a Tripolene Corsair among the crew are three Renegadoes, one of them is Williams that was taken in the *Philadelphia* — they had likewise taken an Algerene Schooner —
H. G. C —

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

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar bay 10th July 1806

SIR, The standing rigging of the *Constitution* is so much impaired as to render it necessary to procure a new Gang, both forward and aft, prior to the Winter setting in; the present state of it being insufficient to bear the common strain of what is termed by Seamen freshening the lanyard; add to this on a strict survey of stores on board, we find her without any spare cordage, and but a few bolts of Canvass, that are already expended for Hammocks, so is she destitute of Paints and many other articles. —

Her Sails are in bad condition, the Canvass of the new sett is rotten, and that of the other suits in such condition as to render the most of it unnecessary lumber on board; — The Ships Hull is in good order, the Rudder head a little defective. —

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

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

NAV DEP^t 11 July 1806.

I have just received your letters of the 5th and 19th March last. —

The considerations which induced you to detain all the Vessels of the Squadron under your Command, in the Mediterranean, until the 1st May last, were certainly reasonable and proper. Your Conduct on the occasion is entirely approved.

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, Charleston, S. C.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 12th July 1806.

From dispatches just received from Com. Rodgers I have reason to presume that before this letter can reach Charleston you will have arrived there with the *Argus*, Bomb Vessels, and Gun Boats. —

Three of the Gun Boats are to remain at Charleston, to be paid off, and to be placed under the charge of Lieu^t Gadsden to whom I have this day given the requisite orders upon the subject. Furlough the Commissioned Officers and the Midshipmen (if any) of these boats after they shall be paid off and delivered up to Lieu^t Gadsden, directing them to report themselves to me at the expiration of one month. It may be convenient that N^o 2 and N^o 9 — should be two of the three boats that are to remain at Charleston. —

Three of the Gun Boats are to repair to Norfolk and there wait for my orders. Gun Boat N^o 1 — is also to repair to that place; to her Commanding Officer (Lieut^t Ballard) I have this day given the necessary orders. The Commanders of the 3 of those under your Command that are to repair to Norfolk, you will instruct to prepare and send to me, immediately on their arrival at Norfolk, or from Charleston if it can be there conveniently done, a statement exhibiting the amount of money that will be required to pay off their respective Vessels at Norfolk. If the gun boats and other small Vessels captured and purchased in the Mediterranean should be of your Command let the 3 to be sent to Norfolk be 3 of them. —

The residue of the Gun Boats and the Bomb Vessels under your Command are to repair to New York and there wait my orders. The Commanders are to have the same instructions with respect to forwarding Statements of monies that will be required for paying off the Crews, that those who are to proceed to Norfolk are to have.

Having apprized you of our arrangements with respect to the Gun Boats & Bomb Vessels under your command, it remains for me to direct that you give every necessary order for carrying them into effect. After having issued all the necessary orders and taken on board the *Argus* such supplies as you may require, you will proceed with her immediately to this place.

The Marines if any of the Gun Boats to be left at Charleston are to remain on board until further orders, and the Boatswains & Gunners also of each are to be retained on board and will be under the command of Lieut^t Gadsden. —

With respect to the paying off of these Gun Boats, you will require the Commanding Officer of each to make to you a statement of the sum required by him for that object. Finding such Statements correct, you will draw upon Mr^r Ingraham the Navy Agent for the amount which upon receiving you will pay over to such Commanding Officers. —

If any of the Officers should wish to come on to this place in the *Argus*, you will of course give them permission to do so if you can conveniently accommodate them.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 13 July 1806

These 24 hours light breezes and calm at Intervals — Made and shortened sail as required —

At 3 discovered a brig to the Eastward standing to the Westward At 1/2 past 4 brought her too with a shot. At 5 hove too and sent the Boat on board for the Captain she proved to be the *Louisa Wheldon* Captain Kelly from Cagliari bound to Baltimore At 1/4 before 7 filled away and made sail

Mr^r Mumford Secretary to Colonel Lear, Consul General at Algiers whom we brought from that place, went on board said Brig to go to Baltimore

Latitude Obs^d 37°55'

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Hornet*
Tunis Bay. July 14th 1806.

SIR I am charged with Letters from Commodore Rodgers to you, with orders to communicate with you previous to my going to Malta. As I am from America I should like to see you on board early in the Morning, if deprived of that pleasure you will please send some person for the Letters —

My boat will be at the Goletta at 8. AM. Tomorrow m^r

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801-1809.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, or the Commanding Officer of the Public Vessels, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPM^t 14 July 1806.

I have just understood that the small vessel purchased in the Mediterranean and called the *Hornet*, will arrive at Charleston with you.

Order her to this place, and order the Marines from on board of the Gun boats that are to remain at Charleston and the Marines on board of the Gun Boats that

are to proceed to Norfolk, to join the *Vixen* and the *Hornet* & bring them to this place. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Nathaniel Ingraham, Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 14 July 1806.

Since writing to you my letter of the 11th ins: Cap^t Hull has arrived at this place with the Brig *Argus*. — You will be pleased therefore to deliver the letter, which was enclosed to you for him, in mine of the 11th to the commanding Officer of the publick vessels that have arrived or may shortly arrive at Charleston, who is directed to consider such letter as addressed to himself & to act accordingly. And you will be pleased to supply him with money upon his requisitions as you were instructed to Supply Cap^t Hull, in my letter of the 11th — I enclose a letter for the Commanding Officer which you will be pleased to deliver.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON July 15th 1806
U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 2 —

SIR, Sir in pursuance of orders received from Capt. Geo. Cox, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of the U. S. Gun Boat N^o 2 under my command at this place, after a passage of 40 days from Gibraltar I parted company with the fleet in Lat 34° 48' N Long 15° W having Gun Boat N^o 9 in tow, & continued towing her untill we arrived in lat^s 29. 30 Long 28° when the difference of the sailing of the two boats in those light winds was so trifling as not to make towing an object. I therefore parted company with her.

The Hull & rigging of Gun Boat N^o [2?] are in tolerably good order —

The crew consists principally of men turned over from the *Constitution* whose terms of service have expired —

Permit me Sir to hope you will grant me permission to go on furlough for a few months & leave to repair to Washington for the purpose of settling my accounts.

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 July 1806

The whole of these 24 hours pleasant breezes from the N. E — at ½ past noon Anchored in the Bay of Tunis in 6 f^m water Cape Carthage bearing North the Castle on the Gulleta West and Cape [space] E. B N. Veered out 40 F^m Cable and set the Rigging up Fore & Aft.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

[16 July 1806]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

SIR, I arrived here thirty Days after parting from the Squadron which was off Maderia the Men belonging to N^o 8 forty two in Number times is out they are anxious for being paid off which I cannot do till I receive Orders

CHARLESTOWN S C, 16th July 1806

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Commodore of U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 16th July 1806,

We have experienced serious inconveniences from the circumstance of the Commanding Officers of Vessels drawing such large supplies of money. They are too extravagant. the practice must be checked. —

You will by letter order all the Commanding Officers of the Squadron not to draw money excepting in cases where it may be indispensably necessary; not to

make any drafts without specifying in the body of such drafts the object or objects for which they shall be drawn, and when they draw upon me they are to forward with each draft advice of its having been drawn and a statement of the objects in detail which may have rendered it necessary to draw.

No alteration *whatever* must be made in any of the publick Vessels. In repairing they are to confine themselves to the pre-existing fashion or shape of the object to be repaired, and not alter the original fashion or shape. Whenever a publick Vessel under your command comes into a port where you may be to repair or obtain supplies you will instruct the Commanding Officer to report to you all his wants, examine such report & approve or disapprove it as your judgment shall direct you.

I will hereafter protest all Bills that may be drawn upon me by any Officer of the Squadron not drawn in exact conformity to these orders, and I shall consider every such draft as a Breach of orders.

You will yourself observe these orders particularly & minutely. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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

NAV DEP^t 16 July 1806. —

I have just received from Com. Rodgers a letter addressed by Capt. Porter to him of which the following is a Copy. —

ON BOARD THE U. S. SCHOONER
Enterprize Algiers Bay. 17th May 1806

SIR During the time that I lay in Naples Mole I became acquainted with Capt. Pierce of his Britannick Majesty's Brig *Halcyon* who informed me that John P. Lovel now a Sailing Master in our service, had been first lieu^t of a British Ship of war in the West Indies, and that the Ship being on the point of sailing the Captain sent Lovel on shore to the agent to receive the prize-money due the Crew, in order to have it distributed on board — that he (Lovel) received the money, put it on board an American Vessel lying in the Roads and went off in her to America.

He also informed me that the British Government had sent orders to Lord Nelson, a short time previous to his death (which orders Capt. Pierce informed me *he* brought from England) to demand Lovel from from the American Commodore as a Deserter &c —

It is mortifying to me that such a Man should have insinuated himself into our Navy. If he were now alive and within our reach, he would, immediately upon being demanded, be delivered up to his Government. Our Navy shall never knowingly shelter such Culprits from their merited punishment. —

Should you be called on in this case you will give every assurance that you honorably can give, that Lovel was appointed a Sailing Master in the Navy without a knowledge on our part of his offences — that if we had possessed while he was alive the information with respect to him that we now possess he would instantly have been dismissed the service, and that if he were alive he would be cheerfully & immediately delivered up — upon being demanded. But he died at the Navy Yard at this place about the 20th of March last.

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 16 July 1806

The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes and pleasant weather took in boats and prepared to get Underweigh — At 5 got underweigh with the Wind from N N W. — At Sunset the Island of Chunaro bore N. E. B. E. distant 5 leagues — Cape Farine N B W. distant 6 leagues Cape Bin E. B N. dist 9 leagues. — the Eastern point of the Bay East distant 4 leagues and Cape Carthage N W B W. distant 4 or 5 miles — Made and short'ned sail as required.

At 5 saw the *Enterprize* Schooner Captain Porter At Noon the Island of Chunaro, bore N N E distant 1½ mile Cape Bin E B N. distant 7 miles and the Rock, E N. E— distant 2 miles — The U: S: Schooner *Enterprize* still in Company.

Lat^{rs} by Obs^{rs} 37°04'

[NA. NDA. original, 1805–1810.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell,
U. S. Navy

US SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar Roads 17th July 1806.

SIR, Should you arrive at this place prior to my return from the Westward, I have to desire that after you have taken in a supply of provisions, that you proceed on a Cruise between Gibraltar and Laratch until you fall in with the *Constitution*, bearing in mind to recapture any American vessel or individual that you may find in possession of a Barbary Corsair; It is possible that I shall call at Cadiz, during my cruise in that case a line directed to Mr Mead of that place will be sure to find me

Your Commission as Master and Commander is in possession of Mr Gavino U S Consul —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To George Davis, Norfolk, Va., appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 17 July 1806,

I have received your letter of the 7th ins. — Agreeably to your request I have in the enclosed letter directed the Commanding Officer of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean to cause you to be carried to Tripoli in a publick Vessel, if no objection of importance should present itself to him. —

[NOTE.—He sailed from Norfolk in August 1806, but did not reach Tripoli until May 1807.]

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTOWN [S. C.] July 17th [1806]

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of my arrival in this port yesterday after a passage of thirty four days from Madeira, at which place I touched for refreshments, in company with the U. S. brig *Vixen*, two Bombards the Sloop *Hornet*, and five gun boats after leaving Madeira, being considerably to leeward of the Squadron I lost sight of them in the night, and seeing nothing of them in the morning, shaped my course for Charlestown agreeably to orders from Capt^s Cox, where I shall wait your orders, I beg leave to observe that the term of service of the crew of No. 6 has expired (having been shiped in New York when the *Constellation* sailed) having exchanged crews with the U. S. brig *Syren* pursuant to an order from Commodore Rodgers —

P S. I returned with both guns mounted and found the vessel made as good weather as she did going out, with them below —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 18 July 1806.

Doctor Davis who has been appointed Consul from the U. States to the Regency of Tripoli, has requested me to allow one of the Publick Vessels in the Mediterranean to place him in Tripoli.

I can see no objection to gratifying him — indeed it is proper that he should be conveyed to Tripoli in a publick Vessel, when not inconvenient. If therefore no objection should present itself to your mind, you will cause Doctor Davis to be conveyed to Tripoli in one of the Vessels under your command.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To R. W. Meade, appointed U. S. Navy Agent, Cadiz, Spain, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR^t 19 July 1806.

You will consider yourself as hereby appointed Agent for the Navy of the United States for the Port of Cadiz.

For your trouble in executing the duties arising out of this Appointment you will be allowed a commission of two p^r Cent on the amount of all supplies pur-

chased and furnished by you to our publick vessels; One per Cent on the amount of all articles sold by you, & one half per Cent on all monies advanced by you for recruiting & such like purposes.

Thomas Turner Esq^r the Accountant of the Navy will give you instructions relatively to the forms to be observed in keeping your Accounts.

You will be pleased to render to our publick Vessels every attention and assistance which they may require.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Benjamin Smith, U. S. Navy

U. S. BOMB VESSEL *Vengeance*
Harbour of Charlestown [S. C.] July 19th 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that I arrived there this day after a passage of forty six days from Gibraltar via Madeira, my Crew consists of thirty four Men twenty of whose term of service has expired. I shall employ them in putting my Vessel in Order for Sea until honored with your Commands

I have had the misfortune to loose one of my Officers. Mr Simon Smith mid-shipman who died on the next day after our leaving Gibraltar. I parted Company with the Brig *Vizen* and Gun Boat N^o 5 in twelve fathom water off the bar. I saw N^o 9 about 10 Miles to leeward of Sullivans Island, as they all have Pilots on board they will no doubt be able to get in tomorrow Gun Boat N^o 3 and 4 arrived here a few hours before me

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Humphrey Magrath, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON [S. C.] July 20th 1806.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of my arrival, with Gun Boat N^o 3. on Saturday July 19th

N^o 3. has sustained the loss of her Boat on the passage, also sprung her Bow-sprit and Cross Jack Yard. —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTOWN [S. C.] July 20th 1806

SIR, I have the Honour to inform you of the Safe Arrival of U S Gun Boat N^o 4 under my Command I got in last evening after a passage of 46 days from Gibraltar & 37 from Madiera. I continued in Company with the Brig untill within half days sail of the Bar.

Seventeen of my crew which was drafted from the *Constitution* whose time are expired N^o 5 & the *Venge[ance]* Bum Ketch was also in company

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Nathaniel Ingraham, Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON [S. C.] 20th July 1806

SIR, My last to you was of the 15 Ins^t since which I have not had the honor to receive any of your Esteem favors I then acquainted you that N^o 2 had arrived, since then 3, 4, 6 & 8 have arrived, & I am this moment informed that the Bomb Ketch *Vengeance* has a pilot on board, N^o 1, is still on a cruize Southward in the hope that I may soon have the honor to receive your particular commands as relates to this Squadron,

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Jacob Wagner, Department of State, from James Leander Cathcart

BOSTON July 20th 1806—

DEAR SIR I had the honor to receive the Secretary of States letter of the 7th ins^t in course of post and immediately sent the proper acknowledgment to the Treasurer of the United States for the remittance of four thousand dollars contain'd therein, which shall be expended to the best advantage —

Doctor Triplett arrived here without the Turks on the 11th ins^t as he had been put to a considerable extra expense by their extravagance, & could not succeed in persuading them to join the Ambassador, he consequently abandon'd them to the care of their Interpreter Carlo, & came here in all haste in order to consult me on the measures most proper to be pursued: Carlo arrived here on the 17th complaining that the Turks had spent all their money, & had contracted debts; I conversed with the Ambassador upon the subject, he declared that he would leave them in America, & was determined to have nothing farther to do with them; knowing that if they remain'd in the United States, that they would be continually tormenting the heads of Departments for money, I concluded to write to the Mayor of New York requesting him to discharge their debts to the amount of one hundred dollars, and that the Ambassador wish'd his interference & had desired me to inform him, that he might exert his authority to compel them to embark by sea for this place, or Providence, provided he found it necessary: I disppatch'd Carlo the same day, & hope he is now near New York; I contemplate much trouble before these people are embark'd & heartily repent having accompanied the Ambassador as he is extremely petulant and troublesome —

We have receiv'd letters from Colonel Stricker of the 11th & 14 ins^t informing us that the *Franklin* would not contain all the goods purchased by the Ambassador, & that he had forwarded 14,000 lbs of loaf sugar, & 10 Tons of Logwood to Washington, to be forwarded to Tunis in the first public vessel that sails for the Mediterranean; The Ambassador is now mean enough to make a plea of his not having given orders for that arrangment to demand the value of the goods which is 2643 dol^s & requests the United States to take the goods upon their own account, & says there can be but little loss on them in this Country if any, which they are better able to bear than he is, & he adds that it may be three years before he receives his goods at Tunis, & it might so happen that he never would receive them: he is in fact a very mean, suspicious, avaricious character; bias'd by nothing but self interest, devoid of every sense of delicacy, and the sooner we get rid of him entirely the better—

I request you to make the above communications to the Secretary of State immediately, & communicate to me his instructions as soon as possible; I likewise request his orders how to act should the Turks prove refractory & refuse to embark quietly—

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805–1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 July 1806

The whole of these 24 hours fresh breezes and pleasant weather

Made and short'ned sail as requisite, At 3 the Island of Goza bore S. B E — At 4 the west point of Goza bore W B N distant 5 miles — At 10 short'ned sail off the Island of Malta and sent the boat on shore at Le Vallee. At 11 the Boat returned and made sail —

At 8. Cape Passaro bore W N W. distant 3 miles — At Meridian Cape Passaro bore S. W B W. distant 4 leagues and Cape Ponella N N E distant 3 leagues

Lat^d by Obs^r 36°52'

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Vixen* CHARLESTOWN [S. C.]

July the 21st 1806 —

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that I arrived here yesterday after passage of 47 days with the Ketch *Vengeance* Gunboats N^o 3, 4 & 5. All the other vessels' parted company before I reached the trade winds. I find that three of the Boats have arrived and N^o 9 is outside of the Barr with a pilot on Board, — The sloop *Hornet* and N^o 10 has been seen off Cape Roman, I suppose they will arrive in a day or two —

The *Vixen's* crew's time is expired and am sorry to inform you that I am so unwell and have been so the greater part of the passage that I have not been able to pay the necessary attention to the Brig — Commodore Rodgers has directed me to wait here for your orders —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June–Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Alexander C. Harrison, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 5 July the 21st 1806

Charles Ton South Carolina

SIR, I have the Honour to inform you of the arrival of the U. S. Gun Boat N^o 5 under my command on the 21st of the present Ultimo

I shall awate your commands

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Nathaniel Ingraham, Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON [S. C.] 21st July 1806.

SIR. I did myself the honor, to address you the last Mail, since which the Brig *Vixen*, Bomb Ketch *Vengeance*, and Gun Boats 5 & 9 together will Sail now in this port, & hope in my next to announce to you the arrival of the remainder of this Squadron N^o 1 is still absent, otherwise I should have made my return to Mr Turner, agreeable to his request. Embracing the period, of the arrival of this Squadron, the moment N^o 1. arrives it shall be forwarded —

Squadron now in Port Brig. *Vixen* Bomb. *Vengeance* Gun Boats, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 21 July 1806

These 24 hours light airs and clear weather — At ½ past 8 set Studding sails — At 5 took in sail and prepared to Anchor — At 6 Anchored in the Harbor of Syracuse in 5 fathoms water same time obtained product and commenced watering

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON [S. C.] July 22^d 1806

SIR, I have the Honour to inform you of the safe arrival of the United States Gun Boat N^o 9 under my command after a passage of forty Eight days from Gibraltar — which place I left in company with the *Vixen* Cap: Cox but unfortunately parted company from her to Eas^t of Madiera My crew are all in good health and have the times expired — Mr Boyd the Midshipman you ordered on board of me before I left this place was arrested in Syracuse by Commodore Rodgers — for disobedience of orders and unofficer like conduct — he still remains in that situation — and will untill further orders

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS. July, 24th 1806

DEAR SIR I have received with much pleasure the two letters which you wrote me by Capt^s Smith and Capt^s Dent, and am much obliged to you for the information contained in them. —

I have nothin particular to communicate from this place at present; except that two small Lateen boats, carrying one cannon each, sailed from this place a few days ago; one commanded by Rais Hammeda, the first Captain in the service, and the other by Rais Ally, also a Conspicuous Character in that line. Their destination was not known publicly; but it was supposed they intended to pass the Straits and make some Captures of the Portuguese in the Atlantic. —

There have been strong Rumours of a War between this Regency and Tunis; but it is now said that the Bey of Tunis has made proper acknowledgements, and the matter rests. — A strong force has gone from this place to the interior in order to completely crush the Insurrection which has for some time past prevailed there. —

Two Frigates of 44 Guns each, and two Polacres of 32 & 28 Guns are ready for Sea in this Port. — A fine new frigate of 48 Guns is almost ready for sea. The other Cruizers are in very bad condition

We stand very well here at present; and I do not see anything which will alter our situation but, at the same time, we cannot be certain of a continuance of this friendly disposition, as every thing is so changable in these Latitudes. —

We flatter ourselves with the pleasure of seeing you here soon, as you promised to make us a Visit. — I refer you to Captain Porter for any details of affairs here; and shall only add that M^r Lear unites with me in every wish for your health and happiness, and in compliments and regards for your Officers. — Believe me to be with real esteem,

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806–1807.]

[24 July 1806]

Protest against Quarantine at Cadiz, Spain, by American Ships

We the subscribers Citizens of the United States, Commanders & supercargoes of American Vessels now in the Bay of Cadiz do Certify that the Quarantine imposed on all American Vessels indiscriminately from every part of the United States of America & from Gibraltar to this port is forty days, which Quarantine is most rigorously maintain'd without allowing us to have any communication whatever with the shore.

We do further declare that Joseph Ysnardi American Consul for the port of Cadiz does not reside in Cadiz but at Rota, a small Town on the opposite side of the Bay of Cadiz & distant by water about Ten miles & by land according to the best of our Knowledge & belief between Thirty & Forty. —

Given under our hands at Cadiz this 24th July 1806. —

G BRAY M^r of the SCH^r *Hiram N. York*.
 JOSEPH GLENN of SHIP *Minerva of Philadelphia*
 WILLIAM HOOPER BRIG *Columbia of Boston*
 JOHN HEKENS[?] BRIG *Two Brothers of Gloucester*
 J. HERBERTS, SCH^r *Eliza Ann of Norfolk, Vir^a*
 JOHN BABBIDGE BRIG *Susannah of Newbury Port*
 NATH^l M PARSONS BRIG *Mary Newyork*
 SAM^l C NICOLL SHIP *Sally New York*
 JAMES ORN SHIP *Montgomery Ports^h N. hampshire*

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To the Gentlemen of the Steerage and Cockpit from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S FRIGATE *Essex*
Chesapeak Bay July 25th 1806

GENTLEMEN The Letter which you did me the honor to write of yesterdays date, as a testimony of your personal regard, and approbation of my conduct as an Officer, during the time you were placed under my Command, is grateful to my feelings, not only as an Officer; but in a degree, which alone, a Father feels for the attachment of his Children; and it is with lasting pleasure, I can justly say, that I have commanded You incidentally, and that you have obeyed me from inherent principles — These pleasing reflections, added to your Gentlemanly and uniform correct Conduct during the period of your services while under my Command, are Considerations which alone entitles you to my warmest Friendship and Esteem — I shall always feel a lively Interest in all your public, as well as private Concerns and that your laudible ambition, patriotic Zeal, and correct intentions may meet a due reward, is the most fervent Wish of —

To The Gentlemen of the Steerage and Cock Pit

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy

U, S, BRIG *Vixen CHARLESTOWN,*
July, 25th 1806 —

SIR, I have received your letter of the 14th Instant and one of the 12th directed to Cap^t Hull respecting the small vessels that have returned from the Mediterranean —

Agreeable to your orders I have directed the crews of N^o 2, 3, & 9 to be discharged at this place & the Boats delivered in charge of Lieut Gadsden N^o 4. 5

& 10 proceeds to Norfolk and N^o 6 & 8 with the Bomb Ketch *Vengeance* to New York —

The Ketch *Spitfire* & Sloop *Hornet* have not Arrived should they not arrive before the *Vixen* is ready to sail I will leave directions with the Agent for the *Hornet* to repair to Washington and the Ketch to New York —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June–Aug. 1806.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Gunboat No. 2, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP: 25 July 1806. —

I this day received your letter of the 15th instant and congratulate you on your safe arrival in America. —

On the 11th instant I wrote to the Commanding Officer of the Gun Boats &c that were ordered to Charleston and gave him the necessary instructions with respect to them. If he should have arrived you will of course receive your orders from him. If he should not have arrived the Crew of Gun boat N^o 2 must be immediately paid off and discharged with the exception of the Marines and the Boatswain and Gunner who are to remain in board until the arrival of the Commanding Officer. —

M^r Ingraham upon your showing him this letter will supply you with the necessary monies to pay off your Crew. —

After the Crew shall be paid off and discharged you will give up the command of N^o 2 to Lieu^t Gadsden, and consider yourself on furlough, and at liberty to proceed to this place — which if convenient you can do in the *Vixen*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Arthur Sinclair, U. S. Navy

U, S GUNBOAT N^o 10 — CHARLESTON [S. C.]

July the 25th 1806—

SIR, I have the honour to inform you of my arrival at this place, yesterday — The time of our departure you are no doubt apprized of by Cap^t Cox of the *Vixen*; which vessel I unluckily parted company with on the night of the 13th June in Long^d 18. 40 Latt^d 31. 30; and agreeable to my instructions have made the best of my way for this port; but on the 11th of this month having got as far on my passage as Long^d 65.00 Latt^d 27.00 — I lost the trade wind, and have ever since had it blowing strong from S W to W S W; which added to the current in crossing the Gulf, brought me on Soundings off Cape Roman

From this place I vainly attempted (for four days) to beat up to my destin^d port; but the wind increasing to such a heighth that I could not carry sail sufficient to hold my own, and a Pilot just at this time offering, I put into a small, but good, harbour about 6 miles to windward of the above Cape, waiting there for a more favourable time

Nothing transpired on my passage after leaving the *Vixen* until the 12th of this month I fell in with an homeward bound English convoy under command of Cap^t M^rKenzie of his Majesties ship *Carisford*, who brought me too, and after hailing, in person, and being answered what vessel this was, he ordered me onboard his ship — I answered that it was an invariable rule with me never to leave my vessel at sea; but if he would send his boat I would give him what information might be requisite — He then in a more authoritative tone, ordered my boat hoisted out and myself to come onboard immediately or he should find a method to compel me — I answered to this threat, that I had not been accustomed to such conduct towards a, U S Vessel, and that he might rest himself assured such orders should not be obeyed unless enforced by compulsory means; and that I was very well convinced his Government had neither vested him with authority to make such demands, or the power to enforce them —

Much passed between us, until he at length sent his boat with a Lieu^t onboard an apology that he had at first taken us for a French privateer; which was certainly not less erroneous than it was pitiful and degrading to its author —

I had imagined that Cap^t M^rKenzies object was to have impressed my crew and was armed against such an attempt; but the Officer behaved politely while onboard — merely enquiring the news of Europe &c and then departed —

As I considered this conduct bordering on an insult offered our Flag, I have thought it proper you should be made acquainted with it —

I should have forwarded a statement of the crew under my command; but we are not to leave this vessel in Charleston (but to proceed farther north) I do imagine it would be of no consequence to you — however to give you some idea of the sum necessary to be ordered for the discharge of the Officers & crew; there are forty in number whos accounts up to this date will averge one hundred dollars —

The hull of this Vessel is in good order, excep her deck seams which the southern Lattitudes have rendered a little open, and which for the preservation of the Vessel and comfort of the crew I should have had calked if my stay at this place would admit it; but as it will not I shall have it done as early as possible either on the passage or as soon as we arrive in port again

Her running rigging is old and generally unfit for service; being principally what she was first supplied with

Her mast I discovered in the first of our passage to be badly sprung, so much so, that I have been uneasy for its safety; notwithstanding the necessary precautions I took for its security — Exclusive of this defect the mast is too small in diameter for the [Ms mutilated] of canvass the alteration of her original rig [Ms mutilated] your conceit it shall be replaced by one better [Ms mutilated]

Her Sails, standing rigging, and Cables are [Ms mutilated] as yet —

Should it not interfere with any arrangements you have made or be inconsistent with the good of the service I should feel my self much obligated by being ordered to Washington as early as convenient

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

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

NAV DEP^t 25th July 1806.—

I transmit to you herewith copy of my letter of the 15th May last.

Since writing that letter I have been informed that a Band of Music has actually been engaged. If so, they must be discharged immediately. There is no appropriation out of which they can be paid. The Commanders of publick Vessels must be satisfied with the Music assigned them from this Country — they have no authority to encrease the number placed on board in this Country. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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

U S FRIGATE *Essex*
Potomack 26th July 1806

SIR, I am happy I have it in my power to inform you that during my Command of the Squadron in the Mediterranean the best possible understanding subsisted between our Vessels and the different Ports which they visited, Leghorn and Genoa excepted — In Leghorn I was myself treated in a Rude insulting manner by a Guard at the entrance of the Port, during my stay there, without receiving such redress from the Governor of the place, as I felt myself not only authorised but bound to demand — I therefore made the circumstances Known by letter which I herein enclose, with the answer from Mr Mozzi Minister for Foreign Relations to Her Majesty the Queen of Etruria for your consideration, as also the letters which passed between myself and the Governor —

I should have made you acquainted with the circumstances, was it not that I did not receive Mr Mozzi's answer but a few days previous to my leaving Syracuse last —

It will appear somewhat singular, that the only Individuals we have had the least dispute with, are Frenchmen, both the Governor of Leghorn, and the French Agent at Genoa, the latter of which it appears has the entire controul of both the Military and Civil departments at Genoa — As Capt Smith is now present permit me to refer you to him for particulars relative to the treatment shewn the Brig *Syren* at Genoa; — The *Syren* is the only U States Vessel that has ever been at Genoa; — Any farther information you may require respecting the conduct I met with at Leghorn, I shall feel a pleasure in Communicating —

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

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

BOSTON July 26. 1806

SIR, The appearance of an Officer assuming rank over those of his Brother Officers Senior to him in commission, has an unfavorable appearance and is generally calculated to create uneasiness and injure the service. — L^t Wederstrandt, L^t Jones and the other Lieu^{ts} commanding vessels here, excepting Lieu^t Leonard, very properly wear the Lieu^{ts} Uniform — L^t Leonard, alone, has assumed the Uniform of a Master Commandant by wearing the Epaulet on the right shoulder, in lieu of the left. I presume, as the rank of L^t Commandant, by commission is done away, that in this instance he is acting contrary to the regulations of the service, unless especially authorised by you.

I conceive it my duty to give you this information in order, if Mr Leonard is incorrect, that you may act on the case as you may think proper.

The vessel with the military stores for the Bombs & Gun vessels has not yet arrived nor has the mortars from England.

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

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant P. C. Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy

BOSTON July 26th 1806 —

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you I arrived here on the 24th after a disagreeable passage from Balt^e having met with Contrary winds and Calms —

It affords me some satisfaction to find I am still in time as that part of the Suite which left Washington to come on by land have not yet arrived —

I shall in a few days be ready for sea having to fill our water and get onboard such few articles as the Ambasadior may have to ship —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart

BOSTON July 26th 1806 —

SIR On the 24th ins^t I had the honor to receive your dispatches for the Tunisian Ambassador & on the 25th the Brig *Franklin* arrived here; elate with hope of terminating this disagreeable business & of returning to my family, judge my regret at being under the necessity of forwarding the enclosed: I have made use of every persuasive argument in my power to induce the Ambassador to embark quietly but to no purpose, and not conceiving myself authorized to make use of force I have deem'd it expedient to remain here until I receive your instructions: Mohamet Chaoux and the Turks that are in his company have not arrived; neither have I heard from Carlo since I dispatch'd him to New York on the 17th ins^t —

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

[26 July 1806]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Sidi Suliman Melli Melli, Tunisian Ambassador Plenipotentiary, from Hamouda, Bey of Tunis

SIDDI SULIMAN MELLA MENNI *Ambassador Plenipotentiary from the Regency of Tunis to his Excellency the President of the United States of America*

HEALTH PEACE AND PROSPERITY—

SIR, The Brig *Franklin* arrived here yesterday, and with great concern I have found her to be a prize vessel captured by a Tripolitan Cruiser and sold at Tunis in the year 1803: This vessel was freighted twice by myself and afterwards sent from Tunis to Triest where she was sold by the express order of the Bashaw of Tunis: — I therefore cannot receive her as a substitute for the Cruisers which were captured off Tripoli and request that this vessel may be consign'd to Consul Lear to be by him deliver'd to the Bashaw of Tunis my Master and that your Excellency will give me permission to remain in any part of the United States with two servants only until I receive answers to the letters which I propose sending by the Brig *Franklin* —

As this is a proposal of my own I conceive the United States exonerated from every expense & do not wish that my Salary should be continued after your Excellency honors me with an answer to this letter —

If the above proposal should not meet your Excellencys approbation I request that you will either order M^r Cathcart to charter a small vessel to convey me to Tunis or permit me to charter one myself as it is more than my life is worth to return in a vessel that has already belong'd to my Master and was sold to *Christians* by his particular order.

That the immortal *Allah* may have you under his holy protection is the prayer of the poorest Slave of God.

Done at Boston July the 26th 1806 —

[signed in Arabic]

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

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

U S SHIP *Essex*
Eastern Branch 27 July 1806

Sir, In addition to my Communications by the U S Brig *Argus* Cap^t Hull, Copies of which I here with transmit you; — I now have the honor to acquaint you of my arrival at this place with the U S Frigate *Essex*, after a passage of 51 Days to the Chesapeak, having left Gibraltar on the 3^d Ultimo, (Seven days after the departure of the *Argus* and *Syren*) in Company with the U S Brig *Vixen* Cap^t Cox, Bombs *Spitfire* and *Vengeance*, Lieut^s Hunt and Smith, Cutter *Hornet* Lieut^t Crane, and Gun Boats N^o 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, & 10 Commanded by L^t Izard, M^rGrath, Henly, Harrison, Lawrence, Haraden, Elbert and Saint Clair, which Vessels I parted Company with on the day of sailing from Gibraltar, after seeing them clear of the Streights, and under orders to proceed with all practicable dispatch direct to Charleston (S C) agreeable to your orders to that effect; The prevailing weather in the Mediterranean (which was extremely bad, almost without *Intermission*, from the 1st of March untill the 1st of May,) not authorising their departure sooner — The *Nautilus* which in my Communications of the 23^d May, by the *Argus*, I informed you, I had left at Algiers for Col^l Lears dispatches; I fell in with as I came out of Gibraltar Bay, took Col^l Lears dispatches from him, and order'd her Commander to proceed into the Bay, replenish his Water and Provisions, and to Sail immediately after for Washington, however I find the *Nautilus* has arrived before me — The reason of the *Essex*, *Vixen*, Bombs and Gun Boats not sailing so soon as I informed you they would by the *Argus*, was owing to strong Westerly Winds (part of the time, a more severe Gale than was ever experienced at the same season, by the oldest Inhabitants of Gibraltar) which lasted from 12 hours after the sailing of the *Argus* and *Syren*, untill the Morning of the 3^d Ultimo, the Wind shifting suddenly to the Eastward —

As the *Essex* was under sailing orders for Washington, when I received your letter bearing date the 22^d March, informing me that the President had been pleased to consent to my request of August last, by giving me permission to return to the U States; I in consequence transferred the Command of the *Constitution* to Cap^t Campbell as being the next Officer in Seniority, and hoisted my Pendant on board the *Essex*, in which Ship at the date of my leaving the Mediterranean; the *Constitution* and Brig *Hornet* was at Gibraltar, and the Schooner *Enterprize*, off Tunis on a Cruise of observation, as my intention, in the event of my not being permitted to return, was to have taken a Center station in the *Constitution* off Algiers, and to have made Minorca my *Rendevouze*, to have kept one of the small vessels in the Neighbourhood of Morocco to have received her supplies at Gibraltar, and the other off Tunis and Tripoli, to have received the same at Syracuse, and Malta; Minorca to have been the General *Rendevouze*, where the other Two Vessels would have been directed to meet me, on the first day of every Second Month — This disposition, once in every Six Months, making the Tour of the Several Barbary Ports with my own Ship, would have completely inform'd me at all times of the Situation of our affairs with each of these Regencies, and at the same time have enabled me to have kept you regularly informed; and this disposition I have advised Cap^t Campbell to pursue, untill a Commanding Officer to the Squadron arrives.

The length of my passage hence, was owing to the prevalence of, almost, incessant Westerly Winds, and as the *Vixen* Bombs and Gun Boats have pursued a Southern passage, I am in hopes that in proportion to their General Sailing with this Ship, their passage will be much shorter, than mine has been —

I have nothing new to communicate —

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

To Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy Agent, Cadiz, Spain, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*.
Cadiz Harbor 28th July 1806

SIR, This being the fourth time that I have visited Cadiz as Commander of the American forces on this station, without having once seen Joseph Iznardi Esq^r American Consul for that City, and its dependencies, or receiving from him that aid or attention, that the duties of his office require of him; and presuming that those he has left to transact his business are by no means adequate, to the task imposed on them, which in all probability, has occasioned an improper representation to the Governor of our situation and relations with Algeiras and this place; I have to desire and request in the name of the government I have the honor to serve, that you will take such measures as in your Opinion are proper for procuring us pratique, assuring upon my word and honor that we were admitted to pratique immediately on our arrival from Gibraltar, to Algeiras, where we enjoyed every priviledge due to the flag of the United States and sailed direct from that place for Cadiz, where we arrived on the 25th Inst^l free of any communication with any other Port or Vessel whatever; — I therefore expect you will demand it as a right, that We be admitted to Pratique immediately.

Copy,

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

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Officers of the U. S. Ship *Essex*

U S SHIP *Essex*
Washington 28 July 1806

SIR The period having at length arrived which must of necessity separate us from each other, we should do injustice to our feelings and be wanting gratitude, were we not Sir, to tender you our testimony of the high sense we entertain of your worth as an Officer & Commander in the Navy of the U. States — and be assured Sir, that when your Country shall again require your services, that it will be *more* than gratifying to us to be placed under your immediate Command. — The very friendly and polite treatment which we have at all times received from you will ever be held in the greatful recollection of Sir

Y^r Most Ob. Serv^{ts}

JOS ^{ts} BLAKE	LARKIN GRIFFIN
OLIVER H. PERRY	LAWRENCE CRUISE
W th H. ALLEN	RICHARD SMITH
JAM ^{ts} TRANT	THO JOHNSTON
SAM. G. BLODGET	DAVID WHANN
E CUTBUSH	ANTHONY GALE

[NDA. Area 7.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant P. C. Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Franklin*

BOSTON July 28th 1806

SIR, My last to you was on the 26th informing you of my arrival, I have now to inform you it appears the Ambassador has resolved not to go in the Brig in consequence of which Mr Cath[c]art has written Mr Madison informing him of his Determination — This Circumstance will greatly retard the Brigs sailing and I beg you will have the goodness to inform me in what manner I am to act — I omitted informing you in my last that on the passage round we fell in with the Brig *Juliana* John Keene Master from Gibraltar out Eighty Two Days and for New York, Destitute of Bread, that I supplied her with a barrel and receiv^d of the Master the Sum of one Guinia in Lieu thereof with which I shall supply the place of the above Barrel — As our stay here will be much longer than Could possibly have been extected in order to save our Salt Provisions, I have requested Mr Brown to furnish the Brig wth Fresh and shall settle with him out of the Monies entrusted with me for the Disbursement's of the Brig unless, you should otherwise Direct — I flatter myself the Ambassador could have had no objections to the situation in which he found the Brig, as I believe I can Venture to Say she is in as good order as it is possible to have a Vessel of her Discription and I think his only objections is that she is the Brig *Franklin* —

The Ambassador ask'd me today if my Orders would admit of my sailing with a part of his Suite, My reply *was no*, That I was order'd here to take him and his suite, and consequently Could Not think of sailing unless otherwise Directed, I wait with Much anxiety to hear from you, In order that I may Know in what way I am to act in case the Ambassador should insist in his resolution not to go — I am this Moment ready for Sea and wait only his pleasure to Embark

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug 1806.]

To Midshipmen Benjamin F. Reid and Daniel Todd Patterson, U. S. Navy, New Orleans, La., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t 29 July 1806,

I have received your Letter upon the subject of your Commission. —

The delay in issuing the Commissions for Lieutenants authorized by the late Act of Congress necessarily arose out of the absence of several Lieutenants in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. This circumstance has now brought us so near the period of the next Session of Congress that I have determined to postpone issuing any Commissions at all until Congress meet and the regular nominations can be made to the Senate. As soon as the nominations shall be confirmed the Commissions shall issue, but it is altogether unnecessary to issue them at this moment as they could be in force for so short a time, and new Commissions would become necessary under the confirmation of Senate. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To the Gentlemen of the Gun Room from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Essex*
Washington 30 July 1806

GENTLEMEN The letter which you did me the honor to write of the 28 Inst^t testifying your approbation of my Conduct toward you, as an Officer, and Commander in the Navy of the U States, is greatful to my feelings, to a degree, which my heart feels proud to acknowledge; and it is with lasting pleasure I can justly say, that I have Commanded you incidentally, and that you have obeyd me from inherent principle, these pleasing reflections, added to your Gentlemanly and correct conduct, during the Period of your services, while under my Command, entitles you to my Warmest friendship & Esteem — I shall always feel a lively interest in all your Public, as well as private Concerns; That you may receive from your Country on all occasions a reward in proportion to your Services, will be a gratification which can only be equald by the regard of, Gentlemen,

The Gentlemen of the Gun Room —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON 30 July 1806

SIR Having heard Mr Smith the Secretary of the Navy, say that you were desirous of convincing yourself of the properties of the Barbary broad tail Sheep I have in Consequence taken the liberty of sending to your Steward, at this place a Male and Female of the Tripoline Breed; which I beg you will do me the honor to accept —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805-July 1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 31st [July ?] 1806

DEAR SIR, I am sorry to inform you that on the 27th an U. S. merchant ship was wrecked in this port. She was bound for Leghorn and had taken on board half a cargo of Senna & madder on account of the Jews. No life lost. You may imagine my trouble with a houseful of sailors. The master and his mates go in a few days in an Imperial Brig to Leghorn. I pray you give this information the earliest conveyance to Commodore Barron, who will probably adopt some step to get away the crew.

By the same gale which wrecked the ship, a large Imperial vessel was foundered off Malta. A few days before an English frigate put on board her a prize master,

& ordered her to Malta for examination. The Englishmen and Imperialists arrived here safely yesterday morning in the jolly and long boats.

Mr Nissen departs in the aforesaid Imperial Brig; he desires me to present his compliments, and say that if he does not write you hence, he will on his arrival at Leghorn.

I have strong expectations that this will find the Commodore and Envoy in Tunis. Consul Davis I hope is not far behind. If any thing interesting takes place I beg you to dispatch a courier.

It has been a long while since I had the pleasure of hearing from you.

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2 (7240) 1801-1809.]

[31 July 1806]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Alexander C. Harrison, U. S. Navy

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that the U S Gun Boat N^o 5 under my command arrived in this Port today. The Orders that I received from Lieutenant Command^t Cox Command^r U S Brig *Vixen* to report myself to you likewise the sum of money that would be necessary to pay the crew. it amounts to Twenty seven hundred dollars the evening of this day

NORFOLK July 31st 1806.†

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Nathaniel Ingraham, Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON 31st July 1806

SIR, I did myself the honor of addressing you on the 25th Inst^t since which the Inclosed for L^t Lawrence has come to hand, which I return you. The Squadron having Sailed on the Morning of the 27th Inst^t consisting of the *Vixen*, *Vengeance*, & Gun Boats 4. 5: 6 8 & 10. N^o 1. arrived on Monday 28th and sailed yesterday Morning, I hope in my next to announce to you the arrival of the remaining two of this Squadron, but from the wind we have had I rather suppose they have fallen to the northw^d —

The Gun boats N^o 2: 3 & 9 are moored in Ashley River which is the most secure place at this Season, I have deposited the Powder in the magazine & taken their materials & Stores from on board, and I must beg leave to observe to you that the number of men now on board are not Sufficient for their Safety, Especially as we may expect gales at a Season when the Sun is approaching the Line, I however submit the consideration of it to you, doubting not but you will give the necessary directions to L^t Gadsden for their Safe Keeping, my return for t^{is} Squadron shall be transmitted in a few days, presuming it will be requisite they should appear when the commanders are settling their A/c^s

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy

U S GUN BOAT N^o 4 NORFOLK

Aug^t 1st 1806

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of U. S. Gun Boat N^o 4 under my Command, after a passage of five days from Charleston. Agreeable to orders from Cap^t Cox, I have enclosed a statement of the Money Necessary to pay off her Crew up to the 12 of this month, which amounts to Two Thousand Nine Hundred & Seventy dollars.

I have only Sixteen Men, whose times are out, the rest have near ten months to Serve. Those whose times have not expired are as follows, Viz the Boatswain, Gunner, Steward, Cook, for Seamen, & two O^r Seamen, who were shipt at Norfolk for this Boat.

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 August 1806

[Syracuse] The whole of these 24 hours variable winds with pleasant Weather, this day the Ex Bashaw of Tripoli came on board was received with a salute of 5 Guns — All hands employed in preparing for Sea.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Arthur Sinclair, U. S. Navy

NORFOLK August the 2nd 1806

Sir, I had the honour to make you acquainted with my arrival at Charleston and the circumstances relating to the Vessel and crew under my command; immediately after which I received orders through the medium of Cap^t Cox to proceed to this place — where I arrived the third day after leaving Charleston — I found your orders respecting the discharge of my crew as well as those of three other Gunboats destined for this place, and should as Seignior Officer of those Vessels have written you immediately on the subject, had I not been in hourly expectation of gunboat N^o 4 Lieut^t Henley, who sailed from Charleston the same day of my departure; but as this circumstance has not yet taken place and I do imagine he has fallen to the northward and will not get in until we have a change of wind, I have thought it proper to state to you my having complied with your orders as far as the arrivals of this Vessel and Gunboat N^o 5, Lieut^t Harrison, will admit

Those two vessels are dismantled and moored at Gosport, their materials put in store and the necessary arrangements made for their safety and preservation

You have directed the retaining the Gunners and Boatswains of those vessels, which shall be done until I hear farther from you on the subject — Those men are generally worthless and of no service what ever onboard, and I think it would be advisable to change such as are so, for others more trusty; or if this cannot be done, to discharge them from the service

After a full compliance with your orders respecting the four boats to be laid up at this place under my charge as seignior Officer; I have to request the indulgence of occasionally, visiting my friends, whos residence is not a days journey from this place, and shall not interfere with my duty in taking proper care of the Vessels —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent
U. S. Navy, commanding, 2 August 1806

First part light winds and variable At 2 PM unmoored.

At 8 PM got underweigh and sailed from Syracuse with the wind at North. —
From 8 to 12 laying off & on for the Boat.!!

At Midnight the Boat returned and made sail —

Made and short'ned sail as required

At Meridian Mount Aetna bore NW distant 20 leagues and Cape Larme N,
B W distant 10 Leagues

Lat^{ds} by Obs^{ts} 37^o21'

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Benjamin Smith, U. S. Navy

U. S. BOMB VESSEL *Vengeance*

Harbor of New York August 3rd 1806

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here this day after a passage of seven days from Charleston. I am instructed by Capt Coxes orders to me to remain here untill honord with your commands, and also to inform you of the state of my crew, I have onboard twenty eight men, Viz four officers, Nineteen seamen, and five marines, seventeen of the seamen and the carpenter have served the time for which they where shipped, the gunner an[d] boatswain have yet ten months to serve.

My officers are M^r Sidney Smith, sailing master, M^r Ge^v Ross, gunner; M^r Tho^s Gibson, Boatswain and M^r Tho^s Britton, Carpenter. M^r James Smith my masters mate I left sick at the hospital in Charleston with orders to report himself to you immediately on his recovery.

I shall take the liberty of anticipating your orders in some measure, and land every thing out of the vessel and put it in the U, S, store at this place so as to be ready to discharge the men whose term of service has expired the moment I receive your orders to do so.

As this Vessel is not coppered I beg leave to recommend her being gravd if she is to be laid up here, as otherwise her bottom will [be] much exposed to worms,

should this meet your approbation, I will thank you for permission to employ caulkers from shore to do it as they will do it cheaper and better than I can do it with my crew.

This Vessel is now in every respect except that she wants graving, ready for actual service.

I have forwarded to the accountant of the Navey a pay roll of the officers and seamen of this vessel.

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

[3 August 1806]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Theodore Hunt, U. S. Navy

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of the U. S. Bomb Ketch *Spitfire* under my command, on the 3rd ins^t in Hampton Roads; after having experienced the most extreme bad weather for several days, without intermission: taking the Westw^{ly} winds in Lat 25. and Long. 69. and falling in 20 Miles to the Northw^d of the port of destination, where we continued several days in endeavouring to gain the port, during which time my utmost exertions were used, as well as the exertions of the Officers and Crew under my command. —

On the 28th July fell in with Gun Boat N^o 4 Lieut^t Henly, who informed me of the squadrons having left Charleston differently destined agreeable to your Orders, and being confident as well as my Officers, that the *Spitfire* never could gain the port of Charleston without a shift of wind, a thing uncertain, and being for some time reduced to a Short allowance of provisions, the Crew getting sickly induced me to bear up in company with Lieut^t Henly for Norfolk where I have the honor to wait your Orders —

If it Should be your wish to order the *Spitfire* from this port, it will be necessary to appoint a person to her Command, as an extreme indisposition which has afflicted me for 7 days will render me incapable of that honor; unless a change should take place for the better

U. S. BOMB. *Spitfire*
Hampton Roads 3rd Aug^t 1806

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK August 3^d [1806]

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of my arrival in this port with the U. S. Gun boat N^o 6, after a passage of six days from Charlestown your letter directed to the commanding officer of the Gun boats in this place I have received, and shall immediately discharge the crew and deliver the boats up to Lieut^t Thorn, the *Vengeance* which sailed from Charlestown with me has not yet arrived I expect her in today, the moment the crews are discharged and the Officers, furloughed pursuant to your orders, I shall inform you

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Lieutenant Philemon Charles Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Franklin*, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 4 Aug^t 1806.

I have received your letter of the 28th ult^o —

You will deliver to the order of Leander Cathcart Esq^t all the property on board the Brig *Franklin* belonging to the Tunisian Minister or intended for the Bey of Tunis. —

In a day or two I shall give you further orders.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 August 1806

The whole of these 24 hours light and variable winds At 6 PM a Pilot came off from Reggio At 10 PM came to an Anchor in Messina in 35 f^m water and moored with a stream Cable to the shore, At 8 AM sent down Royal yards At 9 AM obtained product. and hoisted the 2^d Cutter out.

[NA. NDA_{original}, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE U. S. Sc: *Enterprize*
Gibraltar bay 5th Aug^t 1806.

SIR, On the 5th [25th] July while lying in the harbour of Malta a Man, (who by his appearance I supposed to be a sailor) came along side my Vessel, was very insolent to one of my Officers, in consequence of which I caused him to come on board and desired him to apologize to the Officer for his insolence, this he refused to do; I told him if he did not I should certainly punish him at the Gangway; he said I might do as I chose he knew where to apply for redress; I caused him to be punished with twelve lashes in the usual manner that Seamen are punished, and then ordered him into the boat; next morning I received the following letter —

H M. TRANSPORT *Arethusa*
Marsa Mascellin H^t 26th July 1806.

SIR, The Master of His Britannic Majesties Transport *Arethusa* having represented to me that Tho^r Grant a seaman belonging to the said Transport was yesterday afternoon punished with one Dozen lashes on his bare back on board the Vessel which you Command —

I request you will be pleased to acquaint me if his statement be correct and with the particulars of the transaction as it occurred and likewise with the reasons for the detention on board of your Vessel of Tho^r Wilson a Seaman belonging to the said Transport.

Signed THO^r WITHERS
Commander R N And senior Agent of Transports
Afloat in this Harbour

To The Commander
of the American Schooner *Enterprize*

To Which I replied as follows. —

ON BOARD THE U. S. Sc: *Enterprize*
Harbour Malta 6th [26th] July 1806

SIR. I am honor'd with yours dated the 26th July and must inform you that the statement made to you is correct in every respect excepting the detention of Tho^r Wilson, as no such man has been detained in the Vessel I command.—

A Man (which I presume belongs to the Transport you mention) came along side this Vessel, was extremely insolent to one of my Officers, I ordered him on board and on his refusing to make the concessions proposed (which were to be given the Officers pardon) I caused him to be punished with Twelve lashes. — The indignity offered to the Flag under which I sail was of such a nature as I was convinced would not be overlooked under similar circumstances by one of His Britanic Majesties Officers, and as no other means of redress presented themselves, I was compel'd to use the same that they would have used, and in so doing I have confined myself strictly to the Twenty eighth article of the Act for the better Government of the Navy of the United States.

Signed D PORTER Lt Comm^t

To THO^r WITHERS Esq^r
Commander R N. And Senior Agent
of Transports Afloat in this Harbour

About two or three hours after I had sent the above letter, an Officer came from on board his Majesties Ship *Madras*, and informed me that the Captain of the *Madras* had directed him to tell me, that I must not depart from the Port of Malta without obtaining permission from the Governor; I asked him if War had taken place between the United States & Great Britain, he said not that he had heard of, he beleived my detention was owing to my having caused a British Seaman to be punished on board my Vessel, I then desired him to inform his Commander that I should sail that evening, he said the Forts were ordered to fire into my Vessel if I should attempt to leave the port, I replied that I should attempt it, and if the Forts fired at me I should return the fire as long as resistance could avail, and when I could resist no longer should strike my colours, surrender my Vessel and consider myself a prisoner of War. —

In about two hours afterwards a Captain in the Royal Navy came on board and informed me that he had come direct from Sir Alexander Ball to tell me, that it was his wish that I should remain in Malta until the late affair should be investigated. I informed him that duty required that I should go to sea, assured him of my high respect for Sir Alexander Ball and regreted that I should

be compel'd to act contrary to his wishes by proceeding to sea that evening, informed him of the insulting message sent me by the Cap^t of the *Madras*, and express'd my doubts of his having been authorized to take such unjustifiable steps, he assured me that the Cap^t of the *Madras* acted from the authority of Sir Alexander Ball as he did at that moment, and was under the disagreeable necessity of informing me that if I attempted to leave the port before the matter was explained to the satisfaction of every Englishman in the place, force would be used to prevent my departure. I informed him that I should most certainly attempt to leave the port that evening, that force would be opposed to force as long as I could make any resistance and then if I could not succeed in my attempt I should strike my Colours and surrender my Vessel, I told him I did not pretend to deny having floged the Man nor did I pretend to say whether my conduct in punishing him had been correct or incorrect, the only thing I contended was their right to detain my Vessel, and that I should not suffer as long as the American Flag was flying on board of her, that I considered the threat (even should it not be put in execution) an indignity that could not be justified on any pretence whatever, advised Sir Alexander Ball to be aware of the consequence of detaining a public vessel of War sailing under the flag of a free and independant Nation, and recommended as more proper means of obtaining redress, application to the Government of the United States or their representative in those seas, the Commander in Chief of their Squadron; he said that the Order had been given to the Commanders of the Forts, that Sir Alexander Ball had gone to the Garden of St Antonio, a place about six Miles from the City of Valette, that it was too late to countermand the Orders that evening, and recommended on the strongest terms my not attempting to leave the port until next Morning, by which time he hoped We should be enabled to arrange matters so as that I should be permitted to depart without opposition, I told him that I conceived the Orders were rash and unjustifiable, that I should attempt at all hazards to leave the port that evening and that nothing short of force could detain me. —

I accordingly got under way and proceeded to Sea without molestation. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE U S, SCH^r *Enterprize*
Gibraltar bay 5th Aug^t 1806. —

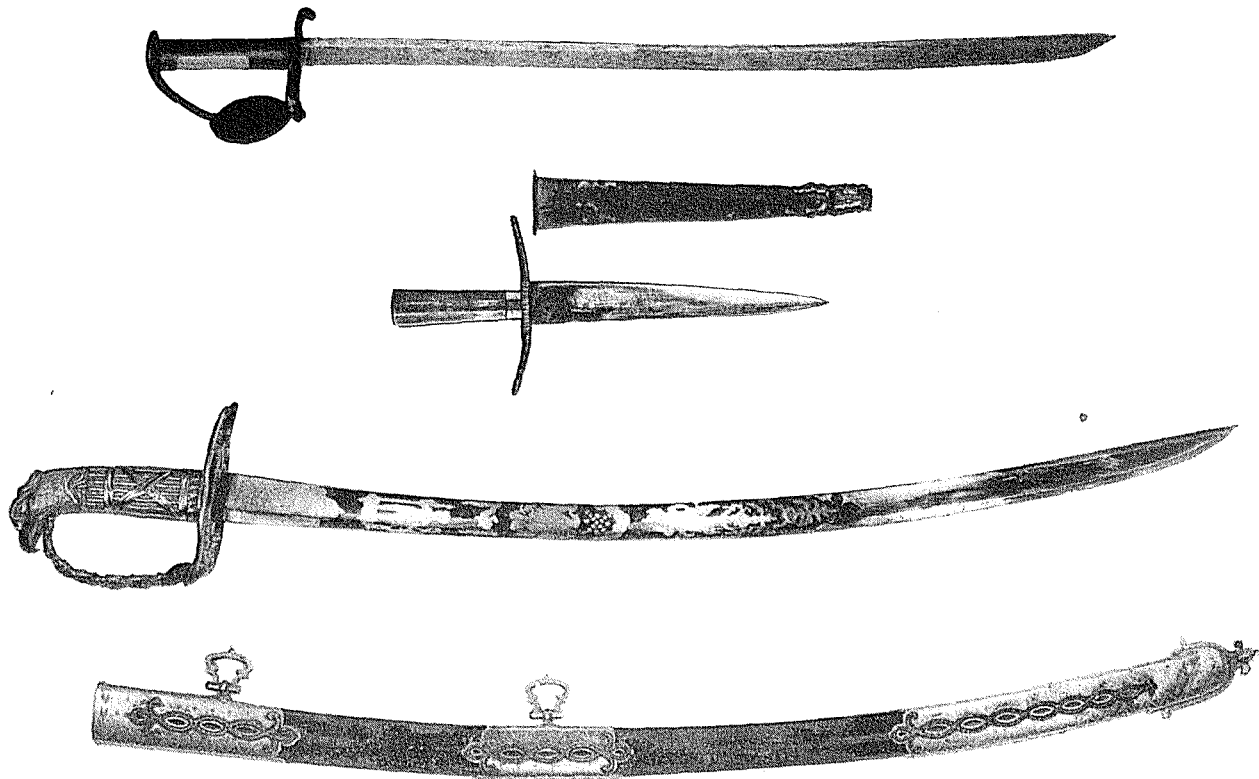
SIR, On the 10th Feb^r during my stay at Naples two Men named John Mahoney and Daniel Shaw deserted from this Schooner, and from information received I had every reason to suspect that they had gone on board His Britannic Majesties Brig *Halcyon* Cap^t Pierce; in consequence of which I waited on Cap^t Pierce at his lodgings, stated to him my suspicions, and claimed them as deserters; he, without any hesitation promised me that the men should be given up if they were on board his vessel and immediately wrote orders to the then commanding Officer to that effect, which Orders he shew'd me, afterwards I sent an Officer on board the Brig for the Men, he returned and informed me that the Commanding Officer of the Brig had Assured him that the men were not on board, that they had been on board but that he knowing them to be deserters from the *Enterprize* had turned them off from the *Halcyon*, I then sent on board some other vessels of War in the Roads but could gain no information of them. —

On the 6th May I fell in with the U S. Brig *Syren* Cap^t Smith, who informed me that he had a Man on board his Vessel that had deserted from my Vessel in Naples, who I found to be Mahoney; I interrogated his as to the means of his getting off, and the manner of his being apprehended, and he gave me the following information. —

Viz^t That he and Shaw being a little intoxicated had been prevailed on by some of the Crew of the *Halcyon* to go on board that vessel, that on their going on board the Commanding Officer had ordered them below and that they were both below and on board when the Officer came from my Vessel to demand them, that he was turned over from the *Halcyon* to the Sloop of War *Pelidies* in Gibraltar where every means were used by her Officers to induce him to acknowledge himself a British Subject. On her arrival in Malta he obtained permission to go on Shore on liberty; but was desired to keep out of the way of the American Officers, and that he took the first opportunity to go on board an American Gun Boat then laying there, where he was known and sent on board the *Syren* —

* * * [For further details re this subject, see below-mentioned source, page 46.]

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]



SWORD. PRESENTED BY CONGRESS TO CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATUR, JR. DIRK USED BY CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATUR, JR.
CUTLASS USED BY MIDSHIPMAN THOMAS MACDONOUGH, 1804.

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

U. S. SCHOONER *Enterprize*
Gibraltar Bay Aug^r 5th 1806

SIR, I am honor'd with yours of the 28th of April accompanied by my commission as a Master Commandant.

I hope sir my conduct will prove that the Honor conferrd on me has not been misplaced.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

U. S. SCHOONER *Enterprize*
Gibraltar Bay Aug^r 5th 1806

SIR, I was this day honord with your esteemed favour of the 28th of May, which afforded me the highest gratification as it convinced me of your approbation of my conduct since I have had the honor of being under your command, and the favourable sentiments you have been pleased to express (however diffident I may be of my abilities to fill my new rank) cannot do otherwise than stimulate me to use every exertion to confirm you in your good opinion, and convince my country that the honor has not been conferrd on an unworthy object

I cannot help expressing my regret at the unexpected arrangements that have taken place since I left you off Algiers, nor can I neglect this oportunity of returning you my warmest thanks for the particular marks of friendship and attention you have so repeatedly shown me.

With the most fervent wishes for your health hapiness and prosperity in life.

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 2, May-Oct. 1805.]

[5 August 1806]

Passport given to American Brigantine *Two Brothers*, taking Tunisian Ambassador to Tunis

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.

Know ye, That the American Brigantine *Two Brothers*, whereof is master John Chandler, is bound from Boston to Tunis, with Sidi Suliman Mellimelli, late Ambassador from thence to the United States, who is on his return thither with his suite & various articles of Merchandise, the property of the United States and of the said Mellimelli. Wherefore I request all whom it may concern not to give or suffer to be given to her any hindrance or molestation, but on the contrary to afford her every aid & facility she may need in the prosecution of her Voyage.

In faith whereof I have caused the seal of the Dep^t of State, of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand at the City of Washington, the 5th day of August A. D. 1806, and in the 31st year of the Independence of the said States.

JAMES MADISON

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805-July 1810.]

To Captain John Chandler of the Brigantine *Two Brothers* from Jacob Wagner for Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 7th 1806.

SIR. Your Vessel having been chartered to carry to Tunis Sidi Soliman Mellimelli, his suite, baggage and merchandize, and also sundry presents intended for the Regency, you will proceed on your voyage, whenever he shall signify that he is ready. You will touch at Gibraltar, call upon John Gavino Esq^r the Consul of the United States, and make enquiry of him whether Tobias Lear Esq^r is in that place, and finding him there, you will receive him on board and make the best of your way to Tunis. Should he not be found at Gibraltar, you will nevertheless proceed on your voyage. The presents, of which M^r Cathcart will [give] you a list and receive your bill of lading, you will deliver on your arrival at Tunis to M^r Lear, or in case of his absence to D^r Dodge, the Agent of the United States. It is recommended that the most respectful & attentive demeanor be observed towards the Ambassador by everyone on board, and that you should take proper precautions

against dissentions or uneasiness between his people and yours, whether springing from national peculiarities or other accidental Causes.

Dr Thomas Triplitt, now at Boston, and who is proceeding to Algiers on public service, is to have his passage on board your Vessel to Gibraltar or Tunis as he may prefer. The passports from the British & French Ministers, and one from this Department, will, exclusively of your ordinary marine papers, protect you from all arrests and searches, and that this may be the case, all shipments except of the Ambassador and those of his suite, & except the presents put on board by Mr Cathcart, are strictly forbidden.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

To Lieutenant Theodore Hunt, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Bomb Ketch *Spitfire*, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT: 7 Aug^t 1806,

I have received your letter of the 3^d instant. The *Spitfire* must be paid off at Norfolk. After she shall be paid off and the Crew, excepting the Boatswain & Gunner and any marines that may be on board, discharged, you will deliver her up to Lieu^t Sinclair, and proceed on to this place to settle your accounts.

Mr Bedinger will supply you with the necessary monies to pay off your Crew upon your requisition. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Arthur Sinclair, U. S. Navy

NORFOLK August the 8th 1806

SIR, The arrival of Gunboats N^o 4 and N^o 1 — since I last had the honour to address you; has enabled me to comply fully with your orders respecting all the vessels of that description ordered to this place

I mentioned my opinion respecting the Boatswains and Gunners to be retained onboard which has been since strengthened by their bad conduct — A few of them may be trusted; but the majority of them are unworthy and useless — Mr Henly^r Boatswain and Gunner were men whos times of service had expired; and as he imprudently paid them their wages, they have left the Vessel; however I have made an arrangement in consequence of it which prevents any difficulty arising on that head

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant William M. Crane, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD U. S CUTTER [SLOOP] *Hornet*

Philadelphia Aug: 9th 1806

SIR, By' stress of weather I have been compell'd to put into this port; I parted, owing to the wind and darkness of the night, from the Squadron on the 14th June last in Latt^d 31°50' N Long: 18° W. I pursued my course to the intended port (Charleston) with favorable winds and moderate weather until the 15th July when I encountered a most severe gale from W S W which continued with little abatement for fifteen days. lost my Top mast, sprung the bowsprit carried away all the shrouds and the vessel labored so much that she proved very leaky this with the addition of my being short of provisions and water and part of the crew afflicted with the scurvy (and no medical aid) induced me to make this port. The vessel is not now sea worthy

My crew consists of thirty five officers included among which are a Sailing Master and Midshipman; it will require upwards of three thousand dollars to pay them off, I shall here put the vessel in as good condition as I can without incurring expence and wait your orders.

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June–Aug. 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK August 9th [1806]

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with your orders of the 19th July the crews of Gunboats N^o 6 & 8 have been discharged excepting the Boatswains & Gunners and the boats, stores & delivered up to Lieut.

Thorn, as your letter did not mention the Bombards, I was at a loss in what manner to act, but as the term of service of her crew had expired I conceived it was your intention to discharge them, but previous to doing it, consulted Capt^e Hull, who coincided with me, she has been delivered up to Lt^t Thorn, The Officers of the different Vessels, I have furloughed pursuant to your orders I shall leave this place for Burlington in a few days, and at the expiration of one month repair to Washington, if not sooner called on

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 9 August 1806

First part these 24 hours fresh breezes from the S: E — Middle part Calm At 5 AM unmoored and at 6 got underweigh — at 7 took the Boats in — At 8 made sail — At ½ past 10 Calm, let go the Anchor near the light house on the Faro point — At 11 weigh'd and made sail At noon discharged the Pilot the light house bearing S: B: E distant 2 miles, and Mount Strombolo N. B W. distant 8 leagues Wind SW. A British Brig of War and several Transports in sight

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant P. C. Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy

BOSTON August 10th 1806

SIR, By a letter from Mr Madison to Mr Catcarth, I find he has directed a Vessel to be Chartered for the purpose of taking the Ambasador to Tunis, That the Goods ship'd for him on board the *Franklin* should be taken out and reship'd in the Chartered Vessel — As my Orders was to proceed to the Mediterranean with the Ambasador and his chattels — I donot Conceive myself Authorized to deliver to any person but such as my instructions specefy the Cargo of this Brig without an order from you annulling my former directions, I had the Pleasure to address you immediately on the Ambassadors refusing to sail in the Brig beging you would if he persisted in determination to inform me how I should Proceed, As I have nothing to show to authorize my delivering up the Articles in my Charge and fearing I might commit myself by so doing I have determind not to let a Box or Bale except wearing apparel go out of the Brig of the Brig and in This Case should I err I hope it will be on the safe side

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, June-Aug. 1806.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

US SHIP *Constitution*
Cadiz Harbour 11th Aug^t 1806

SIR, Your Esteemed favour with those of Cap^t Dent and our Counsul General^l came duly to hand, by all of which I am happy to find that our affairs with the Barbary Powers continue in a friendly train. — I should have had the pleasure of seeing you eer this period, but prevented by unexpected delays, which will probably continue till thursday at which time I expect to hear from our Charge d' Affairs at Madrid, to whom I have wrote on public business. —

I hope e'er this you are admitted to pratique, and furnished with the supplies you stood in need of we shall want three or four hawsers for this Ship likewise a considerable Quantity of ratling, Canvass &c &c, these I presume you will tenderly touch, peace is confirmed with England & France and in the hopes of seeing you soon —

[LC. D.Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 11 August 1806

First part these 24 hours light breezes with pleasant weather All sail set to the best advantage —

At Sunset Cape Pellegrino bore NW. distant 4 leagues, got the Boats a head to Tow At 10 came too in the Bay of Palermo in 17½ fathoms water At 5 A M

weigh'd and hauled into the Mole and moored in 5^m water with her Stern in shore along side of a Neapolitan 74 Gun Ship

Ends pleasant breezes from the Eastw^d and Clear Weather

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Lieutenant P. C. Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

BALT^o Aug^t 13th 1806

SIR Upon the Goods Ship'd at Baltimore in the Brig *Franklin* there are Debentures to the Am^t of about \$4000 dollars — If those goods should be landed in any part of the United States the debentures would not be paid at the Custom house. This information I have but this instant received—you will therefore not deliver as instructed in my last the said Cargo to M^r Cathcart unless the Tunisian Minister or some other person should make the necessary arrangement for the payment of the debenture

[NA. SDA. CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Jonathan Thorn, U. S. Navy

NAVY YARD NEW YORK

13th August 1806

SIR, the gun boats N^o 6 and 8 and the bombard *Vengeance* have been delivered to me with their stores, having no orders how to dispose of them and not knowing for what service they may be intended I have only hauled them in to the slip and taken their provisions and stores, into the public store and made an arrangement with the commander at fort Jay to receive the powder, I beg you will inform me wether they are to be kept in a state for active service or laid up, and also wether the officers left with them are to be supplied with a ration from the public store or find themselves; for the present & I have requested them to find themselves untill farther orders, I shall proceed and take the guns out of the gun boats their remaining on board any time without any weight in the centre will be apt to hog them — the Sails belonging to N^o 6 are reported to be in bad order, her decks want caulking, her false keel has never been coppered and is reported to be foul and some of her spars will require repair—Gideon Soles her Boatswain deserted the day he was paid off and I have appointed William W Davis a man recommended by L^t Lawrence to supply his place — N^o 8 was left without Boatswain or Gunner L^t Harriden not having on board a man adequate to either, I have appointed James Merley Boatswain and Charles Lindsay Gunner until your pleasure may be known — the false keel of N^o 8 is likewise reported to require some repair and her decks caulked — the bottom of the *Vengeance* is very foul and requires greaving

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, 1806.]

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

NAVY DEPART. 15 Aug^t 1806.

The *Hornet* after being divested of her military stores, must be sold — receive by inventory, her military stores from her commanding officer and then sell the *Hornet* on the best terms in your power, either at publick or private sale as you may judge best.

Apprize me of the proceeds of the sale — & transmit to the Accountant of the Navy an account thereof.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 17 August 1806

First part these 24 hours moderate breezes from the N^d Middle part N. E. At 5 AM got underweigh with the wind off the land and sailed from Palermo several sail in Company — At 9 tack'd ship to the W N W. At 10 tack'd ship to the N E^d. At 1/2 past 11 tack'd ship to the N & W^d — At Meridian Cape Alos W B N 1/2 N. distant 3 miles and the city of Palermo S: W. distant 3 leagues and the Island of Ustica North distant 7 leagues N B. 16 men sick 5 men confined

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Lieutenant Philemon Charles Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Franklin*, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 18 Aug^t 1806,

You acted correctly in declining to deliver the Cargo of the *Franklin* without a previous order from me. —

Since writing to you on the 13th instant an arrangement has been made with the Department of State obviating the difficulties therein mentioned with respect to the debentures on the Cargo of the *Franklin*. You will therefore proceed to deliver the Cargo of the *Franklin* to James L. Cathcart Esq^r agreeably to the Instructions heretofore given to you.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE U S SHIP *Enterprize*
Gibraltar Bay 19th Aug^t 1806. —

SIR, On the 15th Inst about 1/2 past 6 A M while beating to the Eastward through the Streights discovered several Spanish Gun Boats under the Spanish Coast a little to the Eastward of Tariffa, one of which stood off and fired several shot at us, in consequence of which I caused the Colors to be hoisted, but finding that he continued his fire on us I returned it and gave chase to him until he took shelter under the Spanish Batteries and then hove about and stood across towards the Coast of Ceuta, but the Wind being very light with every appearance of a calm, Seven Gun Boats continued to dog us until we were nearly within gun shot of Ceuta, When I hove about they then form'd a line on our Weather bow and run down for us and made an attempt to board us under cover of a discharge of Grape & Musquetry — not wishing to carry matters to extremes without coming to some explanation, I hailed them repeatedly, but received no other replies but volleys of Musquetry &c, I then gave orders to fire into them, and from the great confusion occasioned by our first discharge of Grape & Musquetry, and as they were under the muzzles of our guns and entirely exposed to our fire concluded we must have done them considerable injury. — They immediately hauled their wind and took a position on our starboard Quarter out of the range of our shot, but as we had shot sufficiently ahead to gain the wind of them, I hove about and pursued them close in with the land, keeping up a constant fire on them, but the wind dying away enabled them to make their escape to the Batteries on the Coast of Spain where they were reinforced by three more but owing I suppose to the reception they had met with they did not seem disposed to renew the contest.

I am happy to inform you that in this unpleasant reincountre we have only suffered in our sails, rigging and Gun Carriages, the latter were in so rotten a state as to be falling to pieces during the firing in consequence of which I was compel'd to proceed directly into Gibraltar, to endeavour to repair them or to supply myself with new ones but am fearful it will be impracticable to do either here. I am particularly happy also to be able to inform you that every individual on board the vessel I have the Honor to Command have shewn the greatest activity in resenting the daring insult that has been offer'd to our Flag, and have convinced me that the greatest reliance may be placed in their Courage should any affair of a more serious nature take place. —

I deem it necessary to inform you also that a few days previous to this affair I was laying at Algeziras with this Schooner very near a number of their Gun boats, that when I left that place they were firing at some English & Swedish vessels in Gibraltar Bay and that I was compel'd in going out, to pass through their line so that they should have had repeated opportunities of seeing and knowing the Vessel, and as our Colors were flying in the usual places during the whole affair they could not have supposed us [to] be English. —

I am in hopes that this affair will prove a useful lesson to them, and induce them in future to let Neutral Vessels of War pass unmolested. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from James Leander Cathcart

BOSTON 20th Aug^t 1806

SIR, I was honoured with your letter of the 13th Inst by this days post and participated its contents to the Tunisian Ambassador, was I disposed to foment

discord the subject would give me ample means; but as that is not my aim; I will only inform you that his phrenzy lead him to every species of insolent observation. The Brig *Franklin* finished delivering her Cargo over to the Ship *Two Brothers* yesterday afternoon & I flattered myself that as soon as the Vessel which we expect from Washington arrived that in two days, I would be able to deliver the United States from this political pest of society. I am disappointed, and am determined to await superior instructions before I take any measure or permit him to alter his position. — The Ambassador persists in asserting that he is not subject to our revenue laws, that he was ignorant of them, that on his return to Tunis that he will subject the Citizens of the United States to the same duties & regulations that are exacted from him here; he likewise says that in his letter to the President he requested that the Brig *Franklin* might be consign'd to Mr Lear & if that request is complied with he will reship his Goods on board the Brig *Franklin* again & will proceed himself in the *Two Brothers*: but if this proposal should not meet the approbation of Government — he requests that he may be reimburs'd by them the amount of the debenture which is \$3817 82/100 or that he may be permitted to sell his Merchandize at Vendue & be furnished with a passage home in any other Vessel but the Brig *Franklin* in which he is determined not to leave the United States. —

If I am permitted to give an opinion on the subject I would recommend to Government to make him a present of the debenture as the freight of the *Two Brothers* which is \$3500 would be forfeited unless employed on the service according to Charterparty a copy of which is in the department of State. and the difference or even the whole viewed on a national scale, especially when we have so small a force in the Mediterranean is a mere trifle, you may be assured that if we do not make a merit of presenting him with an equivalent to his loss that the demand will be made by the Bashaw of Tunis upon our Charge des affairs at Tunis to probably double the amount — Awaiting your instructions

[NA. SDA, CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Benjamin Cartee, brother of Lieutenant Seth Cartee, U. S. Navy, deceased

PROVIDENCE 20 Aug^t 1806 —

SIR, I have rec^d information without a hope of its incorrectness, that my only Brother, Lieut. Seth Cartee, Commander of Gun-Boat N^o 10, lately died at Syracuse — I take liberty to request directions as to the mode to be pursued to obtain his pay if any there be due, and his effects —

I have been refered to this Sourse for information, without knowing precisely the step to be pursued — If any proof of my relationship, or if information should be required of his family he being a single man I solicit your directions —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1806.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 21 August 1806

The whole of these 24 hours hot sultry weather with calms

At Midnight a light breezes sprung up from the S: E^d

At 11 AM hoisted out the 2^d Cutter when the 1st Lieut^t and Mr Green went on shore to land the Lady Passengers

At Meridian the NW. end of Goza bore W. B N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distant 4 miles, the S. E. end — W. B S. 4 miles — the north end of Malta W. S W distant 6 miles and the S: end S B W. distant 12. miles — 3^d day becalmed.

Lat^{ds} by Obs^{rs} 36°06'

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Aug^t 22nd 1806 Gibraltar bay

SIR, Your favor of the 16th Ult^o came duly to hand contents of which give me great satisfaction; I regret having nothing new from America to give you, although we have had frequent arrivals from that quarter since your departure from this place;

Captain Porter is under the necessity of going to some port on the North Coast in search of gun carriages for the *Enterprize* those on board her being quite rotten and unfit for use, many of them were so much impaired as to fall in pieces, during a small skirmish with the Spanish gun-boats, a few days since In which I am happy to find that Captain Porter, his Officers and Crew behaved in a handsome and gallant manner, —

You will receive by the Store Ship a quantity of Provisions, 6, six inch hawsers and a quantity of powder; we are daily in expectation of Peace between England, France and Spain; the terms are not known, which has set conjecture afloat and all the Politicians plying to Windward;

I shall by every favorable opportunity, give you such information as we receive; and expect to hear from you by every opportunity,

Captain Porter will join you as soon as his Gun Carriages are procured;

NB. Captain Porter has my orders to act as circumstances in your judgement may require, bearing in mind to communicate frequently with Tunis, and collect all the information in your power respecting the Barbary States —

When the *Enterprize* joins you and our Affairs should continue quiet in that quarter, I have to desire and request that at the expiration of one month you will order Captain Porter to Gibraltar, taking in his way all the information worthy of note, that can be collected at Tripoli Tunis and Algiers —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG. HR 58.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Aug^t 22. 1806. Gibraltar bay.

SIR, On receipt of this I have to desire that you proceed with all possible dispatch for Algiers, in the U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* under your command, and deliver the dispatches which you have for our Consul general at that place; from Algiers you will proceed to Carthagena, Marseilles, Toulon or Leghorn, for the purpose of procuring the number of gun-carriages so much wanted for the service on board of the *Enterprize*; Toulon I presume will be found the most convenient arsenal for that purpose; however I shall leave that part of the business to your own judgement, as you will be able to inform yourself more correctly on your way up the Mediterranean; I need not here recommend the necessity of dispatch, persuaded that every exertion on your part will be used for the good of the service; — When you have completed the gun-carriages and ready for sea, it is my desire that you proceed in search of the *Hornet* Capt^d Dent; under whose orders you will act untill countermanded by me; — You will be pleased to inform me by the earliest opportunity of the prospect you may have of procuring the gun carriages, and probable time it may require to complete them; —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1806.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 23, 24 and 25 August 1806

The whole of these 24 hours light and pleasant breezes At ½ past 3 set Studsails

At ½ past 6 the Castle on Cape Passiero bore N B W. distant 3 leagues and Cape Porcos N. B E. ½ E. distant 10 leagues — at ½ past 6 took in the Royals Made and short'ned sail as required

At ½ past 1 tack'd ship to the N & W^d

At 3 tack'd ship to the N. & E^d

At ¾ past 8 AM came too in Syracuse with a light breeze from the Southw^d and immediately commenced watering Received on board 3 pipes brandy, 3 loads water and 6 cags white lead, w^t 168 lb^s

24 August 1806

First part these 24 hours moderate breezes from the N. E^d At 9 PM completed filling the water — At 10 PM got underweigh and sailed from Syracuse with Colonel Brooks an English Officer and his lady, Passengers for Malta

At 11 the light House at the entrance of Syracuse bore N W. B W — Left at Syracuse for the benefit of their healths M^r Keene and M^r Dallas Midshipmen

At 9 AM Cape passeiro bore N. E distant 3 or 4 leagues Winds variable,
Made and shortned sail as required
Lat^d by obs^r 36°21'.

25 August 1806

The whole of these 24 hours light breezes and pleasant Weather
At 6 the north end of Goza bore W. N W. distant 6 leagues and the South
end of Malta S S W. distant 4 leagues
At ½ past 10 came to an anchor in Malta in 15 fathoms water, Moored ship
with her stern in shore, and struck Royal yards —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Benjamin Cartee, Providence, R. I., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 27 Aug^t 1806.

The accounts of your Brother D Seth Cartee (dead) are now under examination
but from the confused state in which they were found, the ballance cannot at
present be ascertained — The accountant of the navy however is of opinion that
no balance will be due him — Should it be otherwise you can receive the balance
in presenting letters of administration.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart

BOSTON Aug^t 28th 1806

SIR I am happy to inform you that Mr Mella Menni has changed his conduct
since he has return'd, his politeness at present can only be equal'd by his incon-
sistency; he has promised to pay for the Merchandize which I had purchased by
his order, the Schooner with the Guns &c has arrived & at present I am in hopes
to be enabled to inform you of his departure in six or eight days at farthest from
this date —

I have the honor to continue with great respect

[NA. SDA. CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H.
Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 30 and 31 August 1806

First part these 24 hours pleasant breezes from the Eastward

At 1 PM short'ned sail and laid too off & on Tripoli for the Consul At 3 PM
Mr Ridgely the Consul came on board.

At 4 PM came to an Anchor in Tripoli Roads in 18 f^m water the Town bearing
South distant 4 or 5 miles veered out 50 Fathoms Cable.

At 5 struck Royal Yards.

Middle part fresh breezes from the S. E —

At 8 AM sent up Royal yards and hoisted the 2^d Cutter out. Ends fresh
breezes from the Eastward with pleasant Weather.

31 August 1806

First part pleasant breezes from the Eastward — At 5 PM received as a
present from the Bashaw of Tripoli, 2 bullocks, 6 sheep, a quantity of Bread,
Melons, Pumpkins Onions & Squashes on receipt of which fired 3 guns as cus-
tomary At ½ past 7 got underweigh with a fresh breeze from the Eastward
in heaving up the Cable parted, and being dark with a fresh breeze and heavy
Sea on, was induced to leave the Anchor behind At 8 struck Royal yards —
At 2 set Studsails — At 6 sent Royal Yards up and set the sails — Ends
Moderate breezes from the Southw^d Lat^d by Obs^r 34°38'

This day the Master having reported the Cables much chafed owing to their
long service a survey was accordingly held on them by Lieut^t Trippe, Morris
and the Master it was judged necessary to cut 31 fathom off one and 30 f^m
off the other, and then shifted end for end.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Jacob Wagner for Secretary of State, from James Leander Cathcart

BOSTON Sep^r 3^d 1808

DEAR SIR The Ship *Two Brothers* is at pres^t ready for sea & everything onboard ready to clear out, I intended to have sent her into the stream this after noon, but have just discover'd that the Ambassador has sent Ally Hodgia & Hadgi Mohamet to New York by this mornings stage, for what purpose I know not, as he never consulted me upon the subject, and believes that I am ignorant of it, I shall take no notice of it, but will clear the ship out & do every thing requisite, & then wish the Ambassador a pleasant passage, & return immediately to Washington as I find their is no end to this mans trifling & insolence —

I have not time to keep a copy of this letter — JACOB WAGNER ESQ^t

[NA. SDA. CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

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

NAV DEPT 4th Sept 1806,

I this day received your dispatches by the Store Ship the *Stapleton*. —

This letter will be conveyed to Gibraltar by the Ship *Commerce* Cap^t Josiah Burnham, which Vessel has on board a Cargo of provisions and stores for the use of the Squadron. This Vessel is to deliver her Cargo agreeably to Mr Gavino's directions.

The Tunisian Minister is about to sail in the Ship *Two Brothers* from Boston for Tunis. He is sent home entirely at the expence of the Government and has been indulged with the Privilege of taking out on his own account a cargo in the *Two Brothers*, and has at the expence of the Government been furnished with an Agent to purchase the Cargo for him. These and many other facilities have been granted him, yet he has manifested considerable displeasure, which may have arisen from his not having entirely succeeded in the general objects of his mission, or from some accidental circumstances in themselves trifling yet operating upon a jealous mind produced considerable irritation on his part. —

We had prepared the Brig *Franklin* to convey him, his suite, & stores, to Tunis He went from Washington to Boston by Land, and the *Franklin* was sent first to Balt^o to receive part of his Goods, thence to Boston to receive the residue & himself and Suite. But on the arrival of the *Franklin* at Boston, he objected to going out in her on the ground that she had once been the property of his Master the Bey of Tunis, who sold her because he did not want her, and who would therefore consider his going out in her (intended as she was as a present to the Bey of Tunis), as an insult offered to him and a disparagement to his honor, and who would, should he go out in her, punish him for such conduct. Upon receiving this information the Secretary of State ordered another Vessel to be chartered and the Goods on board the *Franklin* were ordered to be transferred to such Vessel. After the orders transferring the Cargo of the *Franklin* to the other Vessel to be chartered in her place, were given, I was informed by Col. Stricker that himself & others were interested in Debenture Bonds upon the Cargo of the *Franklin* nearly to the amount of D^r 4,000 which Bonds would be forfeited if the Cargo of the *Franklin* should be transferred to another Bottom or relanded in any part of the United States, and that the Minister had solemnly engaged that no part of the Cargo should be either transferred to another Bottom or relanded. Upon this information I gave orders to prevent the Cargo from being delivered from on board the *Franklin*, until the Minister should indemnify the Gentlemen interested in the Debenture Bonds for the consequences of such delivery. This order produced considerable irritation on the part of the Minister; but, *prior to our being apprized of it's effect upon him*, the Government determined, upon considering all the Circumstances, that the Cargo should be delivered and that the Gentlemen interested in the Debenture Bonds should be reimbursed out of the National Treasury or that the penalty should be remitted, and I accordingly ordered the cargo of the *Franklin* to be transferred to the Ship *Two Brothers*. —

On the arrival of the Minister at Tunis, it is not improbable but that he may take an hostile attitude towards us, & endeavour to move the Bey to a declaration of War. Whether he will take such ground or not, or whether if taking it he would succeed in his object — it is impossible for us to say; but under such circumstances it behoves us to be upon our guard. You will therefore, Sir, keep a watchful Eye upon the movements of the Bey of Tunis, and his Squadron, and keep

me informed of every circumstance of any consequence. To enable you to do this effectually you will correspond with our Consuls on the Barbary Coast. —

The Commerce and Seamen of the United States are to be protected by all lawful means and you will see to it. —

Considerable funds have lately been deposited in the hands of Mess^{rs} Degen, Purviance & C^o and I have this day ordered them a further remittance of D^{rs} 30,000. Exercise a sound discretion in using it. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 4 Sept. 1806:

The Store Ship the *Commerce* Cap^t Josiah Burnham, with Stores & provisions for our publick Vessels in the Mediterranean has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar and there to take the directions of M^r Gavino respecting the further disposition of the Cargo. Should M^r Gavino direct a final delivery of the Cargo at Malta you will be pleased to receive it as in other similar cases. The freight of the *Commerce* has been paid in this Country.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805–1807.]

[4 September 1806]

To Secretary of the Navy from John Willis for George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa

SIR, The United States Cutter [Sloop of 10 Guns] *Hornet* was sold yesterday for approved Indorsed Notes at 4 & 6 months for \$1090 —

for George Harrison
JOHN WILLIS

PHILAD^a Sept 4th 1806

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1806.]

To James Dodge, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

Hornet TUNIS ROADS
Sept 6th 1806

D^r SIR I am once more in your roads after a longer absence than I expected, and hope I shall find you in better health than I left you; I have come here to see if our new Commodore has been here, I've been expecting him every day for this Month past, as it is full time he should make his appearance, I suppose the Bey is getting uneasy about his Ambassador but he may look for him hourly — a store ship has arrived at Malta but brings no news —

I suppose you have heard that a general peace on the Continent is expected to take place soon England has sent an Ambassador to Paris, and it is certain that Russia has made peace with France I expect to have the pleasure to see you on board the *Hornet* tomorrow m^r if deprived of that pleasure you will please inform me how you are situated with respect to this Regency — I intend to cruise off Cape Bon untill the Comd^r makes his appearance.

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2(7240) 1801–1809.]

[8 September 1806]

Cargo in U. S. Brig *Franklin*, transferred to American Brigantine *Two Brothers*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, }
Suffolk, }^{ss} On this eighth Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six before me, WILLIAM STEVENSON, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, by legal authority admitted and sworn, and dwelling in Boston aforesaid, personally appeared Lieut^{nt} P C Wederstrandt, commander of the United States Brig *Franklin*, and on

Oath declared, that in compliance with orders received from the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 4th day of August 1806, the whole of the Merchandize mentioned in the annexed Certificate, was delivered to the order of Leander Cathcart, Esquire, and transhipped from the said Brig *Franklin*, on board the Ship *Two Brothers*, whereof John Candler, is Master — both of said Vessels being then in the lower Roads of Boston harbour — and that no part thereof was landed —

P. C, WEDERSTRANDT

SEAL In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my Seal of Office the day & year above written

WILLIAM STEVENSON *Just Peace*

[Various lists of the articles are included in the below-mentioned source.]

[NA. SDA. CD, Tunis, Vol. 3, 1805-1806.]

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

US. SHIP *Constitution*
Lisbon Harbor 8th Sept^r 1806

SIR, My last respects to you were from Cadiz July 28th by the Schooner *Hiram*, Via New York; — since that period I have visited the coast of Barbary, and on the 14th Ult^o standing for Larache, and close in with that Port, we came up with and examined the ship *Suwarrow*, one of the Emperors frigates, presented to him last year by the British, she mounts 20 guns, a high deck ship, and carries her guns through a high bulwark; the Captain of which informed me they were at war with the greeks; that he had then two greek vessels in Larache, laden with wheat; — The War I understand is occasioned by the Russians having extended their authority over the seven Isles, which has induced the Grand Signior to deny them further protection, or passports by which they have hitherto navigated; —

On the 16th Ult^o I anchored at Tangiers, where I found our affairs perfectly tranquil, and on the 19th anchored at Gibraltar, where I found Capt^r Porter in the *Enterprize*, in obedience to my orders of June last, copy of which I had the honor to forward on the 20th of July by the ship *Three Sisters*, of Norfolk, Driver Commander; — A few days prior to my arrival [August 15] Capt^r Porter had a smart skirmish with the gun-boats of Algeziras, in which I have the pleasure to inform you, he conducted himself in a gallant and Officer-like manner; the Boats commenced a fire on him at long shot, although the American Colours were hoisted on board the Schooner; which they continued until they came within hail, when they were receiv'd by a full discharge of grape and musketry; which being repeated, by the assistance of a light breeze that render'd the Schooner manageable; they thought proper to retire; I have not heard their reasons for engaging the *Enterprize*, nor have I thought it necessary to say any thing to the Commandant of Marine about it persuaded, from every information I have receiv'd that they have been the greater sufferers; the *Enterprize* receiv'd much damage in her sails and rigging, without having one man killed or wounded; I much regret that on this occasion the gun carriages of the Schooner were rendered useless, except two that were taken on board at Venice; in consequence of which and after a strict survey being held on them, I thought it advisable to give Capt^r Porter orders to procure a new set, copy of which I here enclose for your perusal and hope it will meet your approbation; — the Carriages could not be made at Gibraltar or Cadiz, —

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

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

Copy

MARSEILLES 9th Sept^r 1806

SIR, I have the honor of informing you of the arrival in this port of the U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* under Command of Lieut^t David Porter, on the 6th ins^t She left Gibraltar on the 21st ult^o She is in quarantine until the 26 ins^t But, in mean While, her Repairs Consisting in new Gun Carriages, Caulking &c will go on as they will work to it on to Morrow —

It is only this evening that the bearer hereof, Cap^t Ja^s Forbes of the Scho^r *Superior* of Baltimore has altered her Voyage, to Sail direct for Baltimore in Bal- last, on to Morrow Morning and I apprehend Cap^t Porter, whom I advise thereof, will not have time to write & Send me his Letters * * *

I will Supply this Schooner with all the necessaries wanted, wishing to Contrib- ute as far as in my power in any thing whatever for the Service of the U. States.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1806.]

To Secretary of the Navy from George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli

GIBRALTAR *Sept* 10th 1806

SIR, The letter you honored me with, addressed to the Commanding Officer on this Station, has been left with Consul Gavino, as none of our vessels of war are here, nor will be for some time —

The *Constitution* has gone to Lisbon to procure, and set up new rigging; the *Enterprise* to Marseilles, to procure new carriage guns; and the *Hornet* off Sicily & Malta — strong hopes are entertained of a speedy peace; I say hopes, for England cannot long bear up, against the Storm, and the sooner a peace takes place, the more honorable it will prove for the Nation: a protraction of the war, might make the F. Emp. *protector* of G: B: as well as Germany — this Garrison from being the first perhaps in the world, in point of good order & discipline, is entirely severed much is said of a similar state of things in other quarters; most probably the effect of a general dissatisfaction at the continuance of hos- tilities, without a hope of obtaining any thing but a degrading & humiliating peace — in a word, the language of the Nation is wholly altered — all the good effects this might produce in our negociations at St: Cyr [?] may be more than do away, by the consequent disadvantages attending those of [space] which in- flated with the full tide of Victory may be induced to consider, the right of Power the only Right or law of Nations —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton

BRIMFIELD *Sep.* 22^d 1806

DEAR SIR, Your favor of 6th instant came yesterday — Unforeseen business will protract my movement to the east until the first of October — Young Danielson will accompany me — Captain Hull left this the 12th for your place; I request you will hold him in arrest until we meet, when I will exhibit a set of charges against him — A letter I received from Cap. Carmick, of marines, dated 14th states that Commodore Rodgers is reenstated in full confidence at headquarters — and that he and the Barrons have been reconnoitring each other but cannot fix on a battle ground — R. wrote J. B. a note at Hampton roads, another from Washington — The latter declined any further interference in his brother's behalf as he had now so far recovered as to be able to *fight his own battles!* — R. waited sometime at Washington, & repaired to Havre de Grace. The brothers soon after arrived and notified him — He proposed an interview in the state of Delaware — The Barrons returned to Hampton — Thus they seem to be fighting the battles of the Mediterranean over again —

Have a little patience, Sir, *line of battleships & frigates* must shortly supercede gunboats — Rumour says that our negotiation with Spain has failed. If it has not failed it will fail — Is it rational to entertain a hope that the Spanish monarch will enter into friendly negociations with the U States at the very mo- ment that an expedition, fitted out in our ports, is moving in his dominions? And what means the hostile operations of the spanish troops in Louisiana? Every thing portends war * — our alternative is unlimited humiliation — Meek as we are I do not believe the nation yet prepared for this — But yet, a thought mis- gives me; what yankee will cordially shed his blood in the marshes of the south and west to support overweaming insolence under the prostituted name of re- publicanism?

* Burr, late vice president, is on no good errand down the Mississippi —

[L.C. EPP, Vol. 18, June–Nov. 1806.]

[12 May to 23 September 1806]

Expenses in connection with Treaties with the Mediterranean Powers

Dr *James L. Cathcart, In relation to intercourse with Barbary Powers, In Acco^t with the United States* ----- Cr

To Treasury Warrants for amount of the following issued in his favor-----Viz		
N ^o 7. 575. dated. May 19 th 1806-----	5. 000.	
7. 662. " June 12 th "-----	3. 000.	
7. 693. " " 23 ^d "-----	2. 000.	
7. 848. " July 9 th "-----	4. 000.	
8. 012. " Septem ^r 4 th "-----	2. 000.	
8. 045. " " 16 th "-----	1. 500.	
" Balance due James L. Cathcart-----	916.	91
Dollars.	18. 416.	91
The balance Claimed by M ^r Cathcart p ^r his Acco ^t Curr ^t is-----	929.	27
To which add this Sum under added-----		50
	929.	77
From which deduct this Sum being amount of Over Charges as particularly noted on the Acco ^t Current-----	12.	86
Balance as above Stated. Dollars.	916.	91

By Treaties with the Mediterranean Powers, for the following Sums-----Viz		
Amount paid from the 26 th May to the 8 th of Sept ^r 1806, for Support of the Tunisian Ambassador and Suite, including his Commission at ½ p ^r Cent p ^r Abstract-----	8. 902.	29
Amount of Sundry Goods purchased and Shipped in the Ship <i>Two Brothers</i> John Candler Master to the Consignation of Tobias Lear Esq ^r as presents for the Bey of Tunis and his Ministers p ^r Invoice-----	7. 356.	40
Amount of his own Compensation from the 12 th May to the 23 ^d Septem ^r 1806, on a Journey from the City of Washington to Boston and back, attending on the Embassy, including Hack Hire, Travelling expenses, Stationery, Postage, and Commission on the Charter of the Ship <i>Two Brothers</i> p ^r Account-----	2. 158.	22
Dollars.	18. 416.	91

AUDITORS OFFICE } P[ATRICK] FERRALL
Decem^r 20th 1806

The above expenditures are all authorized or approved by the Secretary of State. R H

COMPT^r OFFICE
Dec^r 26. 1806
AND ROSS

[GAO. No. 18,868.]

WARBS WITH BARBARY POWERS 483

[25 September 1806]

Foremast of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, surveyed

SIR, Agreeable to your order of the 24th of this month, requesting a strict survey on that part of the Foremast complained of We the undersigned have strictly attended to, surveyed it, and find 16 feet of the Mast head Main Spindle entirely rotten, so as to render that part of the mast unfit for further service; But we are also of Opinion that by new heading allowing the scarf to extend half mast down, it can be again render'd fit for service

Given under our hands on board the U States frigate *Constitution* in Lisbon this 25th day of September 1806.

CH^o LUDLOW *first Lieut*
W^m F. BAGOT *Master*
WILLIAM GODBY *Carpenter*

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

[26 September 1806]

Foremast, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, second survey

SIR, We the undersigned have held a second survey on the Foremast (agreeable to your order of this date) and find the defect to extend much farther in the heart of the Main Piece, than we had any idea it would in our former survey; which in our opinion has rendered it unworthy of repairs or further service, and have accordingly condemned it,

Given under our hands on board the U. States frigate *Constitution* the 26th day of Sept^r in the year of 1806 In the Harbor of Lisbon

CH^o LUDLOW *first Lieut*
W^m F. BAGOT *Master*
WILLIAM GODBY *Carpenter*

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell,
U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Harbour of Lisbon 27th Sep^r 1806

SIR, Having received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to have Mr Davis and his Lady conveyed to Tripoli in one of our Public Vessels, I have to desire that an application being made to you by Mr Davis to that effect, you will be pleased to receive him on board the *Hornet* with all his suit, and conduct him to Tripoli, where you will wait a reasonable time for any public dispatches Mr Davis may have to forward to the United States — I have not one word of News, the Secretary has not even mentioned the intended return of the Ambassador, who Mr Davis says must now be on his passage in the *Franklin*. — My present situation is truly unfortunate having availed myself of this Port to fit a new gang of rigging to the lower masts, fish the after part of the Foremast (that being Sprung a little above the Catharpins insomuch as to open considerably when carrying Sail) and to Cork the Ship round prior to the winter sitting in. We find on examination that the Foremast is perfectly rotten, consequently have condemn'd it, and ordered a new one made, which will not be ready in less than twenty days from this date, consequently that with the necessary trimming off, will in all probability detain us here the greater part of October, my intention is then to visit Algiers Tunis &c &c

As the arrival of the Ambassador is soon expected, without as I am indirectly informed, of having accomplished his Mission It will be essentially necessary for you to have frequent Communications with Doct^r Dodge at Tunis, and keep yourself informed of all that concerns us there; I have ordered Capt^r Porter to join you with all possible dispatch after his Gun Carriages are procured, the Junction I hope will soon take place —

The News is that Mr Fox is dead and Buenos Ayres taken by the English — Lord St Vincente has been here some time with six Ships of the Line. He is now in the act of Sailing — I wrote to you the 22^d Ult — pray let me hear from you by every opportunity that may offer for Gibraltar —

[From original letter book of Lt.-Commandant J. H. Dent, captured at Washington in 1814, and purchased by the Naval Historical Foundation in 1929.]

[NA. NDA. Area-4, 1806-1810.]

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

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Harbor of Lisbon Oct 1st 1806

SIR, In my dispatches of the 8th September, I had the honor to inform you of the arrival of the *Constitution* at this place, and the nature of my business here; — I beg leave now to acquaint you, that since that period fresh difficulties have appeared, which have incurred an unexpected expence and detention in this Port; the Foremast of this Ship complained of by me has proved on close examination unfit for service, and beg leave to refer you to the enclosed certificates for particulars of the same;

A new set of Courses and Topsails is required likewise, in place of one of the old suite that you were informed of in my dispatches of July 10th as being unfit for further service, for which the Sail Maker has allowed five hundred dollars; the other old suite has been constantly in use; except the Main top Sail, that blowed from the yard in the Streights of Gibraltar, although the topsails were double reefed, not on account of violence of wind but of the crippled state of the Foremast and lower rigging, that required our serious attention; —

It being intended to call the ship home next summer, I shall put the canvass of the remaining old suite to such use as the Ship may require; in hammocks, hammock cloths & C^s & C^s which will save the expenditure of new canvass; for those purposes, that on the ships arrival in America would be thrown into a store and rendered unfit for service when called for while the old canvass will answer that purpose, and continue of use untill the return of the ship, and not longer, — Herewith I enclose you surveys on the Sails and lower rigging; — The Ship must be caulked all over and it may not be improper to purchase an anchor prior to the Winter setting in, to replace one of those procured from the Navy yard at Gibraltar by Commodore Rodgers prior to his leaving the *Constitution*, that broke in the shank by fair heaving, in good and clear ground in the roads of Algeziras; All of which with the able assistance received from M^r Jervis our Consul here, I flatter myself will be procured on the most reasonable terms, that this market can possibly afford; the Mast will detain us a considerable time, it will not be ready in less than twenty days, from this date; the expence of it will be considerable; your referring to a former account against this Ship for a Bowsprit made by the same Carpenter that has the Mast in hand will give you some idea of the price; —

I shall keep the department regularly informed of my proceedings,

[Attention is invited to surveys of 25 and 26 September 1806.]

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

[4 October 1806]

Order forbidding selling of Wine or Liquors at Sphax

Copy

We James Dodge Charged with the Affairs of the U. S. of America for the City & Kingdom of Tunis —

Do Request and expressly forbid all Masters and Commanders of American Vessels that may put in at Sphax, Selling any Wine or Spiritous Liquors under pain of formal disobedience —

In Witness whereof we have hereunto Set our name and affixed the Seal of Office in Tunis this 4th day of October 1806. —

(Signed) JAMES DODGE

[SEAL]

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, (7240), 1801-1809.]

[4 October 1806]

Appointment of Rais Ahmed Damag as Agent of American Masters and Commanders of American Vessels, at Sphax

Copy

We James Dodge Charged with the Affairs of the U. States of America for the City & Kingdom of Tunis

Wishing to procure for the Masters & Commanders of American Vessels that may arrive at Sphax, the necessary assistance and aid they may stand in need of, and to prevent their being molested or deceived in their business, have to this

effect appointed Rais Ahmed Damag as their Agent in Sphax aforesaid, and in order to procure for them all Kind & quantity of provisions they may want for their Vessels, as bread, meat, firewood, Vegetables &c. (oil excepted, which must not exceed five *Matais*) without, the Said American Masters or Commanders, being obliged to pay any duty whatever on said provisions. —

We therefore Request all the said American Masters and Commanders, to acknowledge no other person, than the said Rais Ahmed Damag as their Agent at Sphax & its dependencies, and to pay him for his troubles and assistance five Tunisien piastres, (besides the usual duty of Anchorage &c.) that is to say, three piastres if the Vessel shall unload at that place, and two piastres only if Loading. —

Given under our hand and Seal of office at the Consulate of the United States of America at Tunis this 4th day of October 1806 —

(Signed) JAMES DODGE

[SEAL]

[NA. SDA. FA, CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, (7240), 1801-1809.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Lisbon Harbour Oct 15 1806

SIR, For thirteen months past has Doctor Simm been under my command, during that time the state of his health was such as to prevent him from giving common attention to his duty on board, and were in hopes that by the return of the last squadron, he would have been permitted to see his country and friends once more, but to my great surprize and his disappointment he was deprived that Privilage & I then pronounced him a lost man which has been verified, his complaint was consumption, that devolves on me the painfull task to make you acquainted with his dissolution that took place on the 11th Inst, his body was Intered in the Church Corpo Santo, attended with all the ceremonies of the Roman Catholick persuasion and his beleaf —

Doctor McAlester continues to act in his place and appears to be an attentive and deserving young man, and the only person on board in that department, who will require an assistant that must be taken from one of the Vessels in squadron, untill I am honord with your orders on this head —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART 21 Octbr 1806.

Black gaiters made to come up to the knee instead of the calf of the leg must be in future worn by the non-comm^d Officer, musicians & privates of the Marine Corps.

I have no objection to your gratifying the music in the request they have made to you of substituting the feather for the Plume — the feather to be worne on the side of the hat.

[NDA. USMC, LB 1804-1820.]

To Peter Muhlenberg, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART 24th Octobr 1806.

I have received your letter of the 21st ins: with a copy of the one dated 18th ult^o

I am not in possession of the necessary information to enable me to give the requisite certificate relatively to the Cutter [Sloop of 10 Guns] *Hornet*. All that I officially know respecting her is, that she was purchased in the Mediterraneans by Comm^{re} Barron on account of the United States, that after being so purchased she was put in commission and employed in the Service of the United States until she was sold at Philadelphia. I shall this day write to Commodore Barron by whose directions the *Hornet* was purchased. He may possibly be able to furnish the necessary information upon the Subject.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Lieutenant Philemon Charles Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig
Franklin, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT Oct 27, 1806,

Upon receipt of this letter you will proceed with the Brig *Franklin* to the Navy
Yard Washington. Should you require Provisions Mr Brown will supply you.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

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

MARSEILLES THE 10th Novemb. 1806.

SIR!

* * * * *

The U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* arrived in this port on the 6th Sept^r last, where
She performed 20 days quarantine She wanted many repairs in her Deck & New
Gun Carriages I Supplied her with every thing She wanted, She Sailed on the
8th inst on her Cruise to the Eastward, no man of her Crew was or has been Sick
during her Stay, owing to the good order, Cleanness and Subordination Kept on
board of that Vessel of war, by Cap^r David Porter, & his officers, who was admired
by many in this place who visited the *Enterprize*.

[NA. SDA. CL, Despatches, Marseilles, Vol. 2, 1803-1827.]

To Peter Muhlenberg, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART 12 Novemb^r 1806.

As you have been advised, I wrote to Comm^r Samuel Barron relatively to
the *Hornet*, [Sloop of 10 Guns] I have received this answer of which the following
is a copy. —

HAMPTON 2 Novemb 1806.

SIR I am honored with the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult^o I cannot
find the Bill of Sale of the *Hornet*, which induces me to suppose, it may have
been left in the Navy Office by Mr Dennison during my illness. I believe,
however, that I am correct in saying, She was called the Sloop *Traveller* of
New Bury Port, Tho^s Saville & part owner, & built somewhere to the north-
ward of the United States.

I am &c^s

SAMUEL BARRON

The Bill of Sale was not left in the Navy Office as Comm^r Barron supposes,
& we have no information relatively to the *Hornet* other, than that already com-
municated, and that contained in the preceding copy of Comm^r Barron's letter
to me.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of State from George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN 15th November 1806

N^o 4 triplicate

SIR I left Gibraltar two days after I had the honor of addressing you from that
place. We had twenty eight days of passage, and have been quarantined thirty.
I made choice of Leghorn as the most likely place to find a speedy, and cheap
conveyance to Tripoli: there is however no probability of succeeding 'till Spring,
unless a Vessel should be chartered at an enormous price, at least 2500\$ — My
unavoidable detention at this place, is a subject of real regret, being fully im-
pressed with the necessity of my early arrival at Tripoli — we have no advices
from Barbary other than a confirmation of war between France and Algiers —

Mr Nissen is daily expected here, who will be able to give me every information
I could wish respecting the [remainder of this sentence in code]

I have made application to Captain Campbell to permit either the *Enterprize*
or *Hornet* to take me to Tripoli and am disposed to believe that my request will
not be refused.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

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

N^o 33

GIBRALTAR 15th November 1806

SIR Deprived the honor of any of your favours since my last Respects N^o 32 under date 4th Ult^o, since when we have arrived from England Sir Hugh Dalrymple as Commander in Chief, & in consequence of a Pition from the Merchants he has allowed for the present, the Tobacco from America lodged in the Bay to be Landed under bond to be Exported in same Casks, to evade the Danger of the Winter season. —

On the 4th Instant His Ex^{ty} the Tunisian Ambassador in the ship [*Two*] *Brothers* from Boston arrived here, & was detained by Contrary Winds & bad weather untill yesterday, when Cap^{tn} Candler meant to go to Sea, but His Exce^{ty} call on me to request of the Captain to waite four days longer at this Port, there being Warr between Alger & Tunis, & a Cruiser of the latter that put into Oran was taken possession of, the Crew sent round by Land to Alger Prisoners, & the Vessel is also sent to Alger with an Algereen Crew, the motive of his request is on account of two Algereen Cruisers being at Sea & the *Constitution* expected here every Moment, from Lisbon, as Cap^{tn} Campbell Expected his repairs would be Compleat by the first of this Month, when would come here, and His Ex^{ty} wishes to get a Convoy from him, Cap^{tn} Candler was loath in granting his request but in the end has Complied therewith. Cap^{tn} Candler Expected to meet Coll^{el} Lear here but he has not appeared, & I have a litter from him of 11th Ult^o advising his Bills on me for \$5600 acc^t Gov^t, one for \$4000 has been presented & is paid he says to have remitted me a Bill for £1500 st^r on sir fran^s Baring & C^o of Lond^o to cover same, but it has not yet got to hand, in said Letter he says nothing with respect to his coming this way. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805–1829.]

To the Commodore of the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS November 23^d 1806

SIR, On the 30th of August I received a letter from the Secretary of State of the United States, dated the 15th of May, stating, that as it was probable the Tunesian Ambassador would leave the U. States much dissatisfied, on account of his demands on behalf of the Bey having been refused, I was ordered by the President of the United States, to repair to Gibraltar, by the first conveyance, and wait there the arrival of the said ambassador from the U. States, and repair with him to Tunis with a View to an adjustment of the differences which might exist between the two Nations — And on the 14th of October I received another letter from the Secretary of State dated the 7th of June 1806 — containing a full statement of the grounds of difference between the United States and the Bey of Tunis, and repeating the former Order, that I should repair to Gibraltar to meet the Ambassador; but instead of proceeding directly to Tunis, that I should go from Gibraltar to Malta in the Vessel Containing the Ambassador; and at the latter place the Naval Commander of the United States would be instructed to furnish a Frigate to convey me to Tunis; in which the ambassador might embark Also, unless he should prefer continuing on board the same Vessel in which me might leave the United States. —

Before I received the first of the aforementioned letters, I had been for some time in a very bad state of health, and about the time of my receiving the second I was confined to my bed by a very severe and dangerous fever, which brought me to the brink of the Grave. — From the effects of this fever I am now fast recovering, and with renewed health. —

This illness has been one good and sufficient cause for my not having fulfilled the Orders of the President by going to Gibraltar; and even if this immutable cause had not existed, there was another almost equally powerful; for since the time of my receiving the first letter 'till the present moment, there has not been any Vessel sailing from this place to Gibraltar; and not an American has been here during that period. —

I have been for some time past, in daily expectations of seeing some one of our Vessels of War here from Gibraltar; presuming that as I was not there on the arrival of the Ambassador & Vessel would call here to take me up, or know the reason of my not being in Gibraltar. — I am However informed by Captⁿ Hillyer of H. B. M. ship *Niger*, which arrived here yesterday, that he left Gibraltar

about a fortnight ago, and that no Vessel of War of the U. States had then arrived from America. —

The *Niger* goes from this place on a short cruize and then returns to Gibraltar. — if she was going directly there, I should not hesitate to take my passage on board her; but as I am in daily expectation of seeing one of our Vessels here from that quarter, in which I may embark for Malta or Tunis, I have thought it most expedient to wait that event; or until I have the pleasure of hearing from you. — I should think it would be best, at all events, to proceed first to Malta (unless some circumstances of which I am not informed should forbid it) as it would give a better opportunity of making arrangements for any issue which might take place in the Negotiation, than could be done in the Bay of Tunis. —

Every thing is quiet here as relates to us. — The French at present have some misunderstanding with this Regency; and the English appear to stand well. — They have a New Consul here. — The Insurrection in the interior is pretty well subdued; and a few days ago the Aga or General of the Turks, who had quelled the insurrection, was strangled, on suspicion of having some designs against the Present Deys. —

A difference exists at present between this Regency and that of Tunis; and they threaten hard to go to war; but I rather think their disputes will be adjusted without that extremity. It may however, operate favourably for our affairs with the latter power. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806-1807.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

Copy

U.S. SCHOONER *Enterprise*
Leghorn Dec^r 3. 1806

SIR, I am sorry to inform you that we have had a tremendous gale of wind here, that out of nineteen Vessels which lay in the Roads, has drove seventeen on shore, many of which will be totally lost; The Vessel that I command has suffer'd more than any that lay in the Mole, by a large Imperial Brig which got on foul of her during the night, and stove in all her upperworks, on the larboard side from the Fore chains aft, and has injured her bends and top timbers to such a degree that I shall be compell'd to take her down to the Waters edge. I calculate on being ready for Sea in the course of three or four Weeks, and shall then proceed in search of Capt^r Dent of whom I have had no intelligence since my departure from Marseilles —

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

To J. B. Corsi, Lieutenant of the Port, Keeper of the Inner Mole, from Car'ra Rerneiri d'Angelo, Colonel Captain of the Port, Chamberlain of Her Majesty, Leghorn

LEGHORN 3rd Dec^r 1806.—

His Excellency the Lieut^t General Governor permits the United States Scho^r *Enterprise* to enter into the Inner Mole in order to be repaired, under the following conditions, always practised with Ships of War of every Nation —

1st the Commanding Officer will understand with the Director of the Custom House for the purpose of receiving the Visit on board the Schooner at the time of her entrance into the inner Mole. —

2nd When entered she will not be allowed to beat the Drum nor to have any visible Centinel on board & much less to put any on shore — No public punishment can be inflicted on any person of her Crew — all regulations concerning Lights, Fire &c in the night time must be observed according to the existing Laws, for all Ships laying in the Inner Mole. — The Lieut^t of the Port, Keeper of the Inner Mole will notify the above to the Cap^t Commander of the Schooner & will receive his word of honor for his exact compliance therewith. —

(Signed) CAR'RA RERNEIRI D'ANGELO

Colonel Cap^t of the Port
Chamberlain of Her Majesty

To the Lt of the Port
Keeper of the Inner Mole
J B. CORSI

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Josiah Fox, Naval Constructor, from Master Commandant John Cassin, U. S. Navy

NAVY YARD 3 Decemb^r 1806.

SIR As the Brig *Franklin* is ordered to take on board a company of Marines for New Orleans it becomes necessary to lay a temporary Deck for their accommodation You will please to direct the same to be Laid with all practicable dispatch say four feet in the clear — also one Fore top Sail yard

[Peabody Museum of Salem, No. 700.]

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

No. 35

GIBRALTAR 5th December 1806

SIR Deprived of the pleasure of being honourd with any of your Commands since my last respects N^o 34 under [date] of 26th Ult^o I have now to inform you that the *Constitution* not appearing, & the Rumours of the Warr between Alger & Tunis having in a manner subsided, the Ambassador proceed^d with the ship [Two] *Brothers*, & Doctor Triplett on the 3^d Instant for Tunis, & as yet have heard nothing from Coll^l Lear, nor have any further accounts — from Capⁿ Campbell, or Coll^l Lears Bills

Yesterday arrived from New York the Ship *Mary*, William Lander Master with a Cargo of flower, Pitch, Tarr, Bread Beef &c^r for this place, had 10 Men, was taken possession off by several Spanish Privateers off Tarifa & sent for Alguemas with Seven Men belonging to said Privateer, they under the Fort of Cabrita point by Night, when the Crew of the ship rose upon them, & brought her here, In the Scuffle the Captain & two of his Men were wounded, on arrival, a British 74 took out the Spaniards, the Prize Master Excepted, who Capⁿ Lander wishd to keep The Surgion of said Ship has, and is attending the Wounded, who are doing well and out of Danger —

This day came thro the Lines from the Spanish Batery of Fort Barbara to the Eastward of the Rock Lerveling (?) altho Commander of the Schooner *Alexander* of Baltimore, from Triest bound to the aforesaid Baltimore, his Vessel was within Gun shott of said Batery, when several shott were fird at him, which compelld him to anchor, & to go on shore with his Papers, w^{ch} they sent to the Commandant of the Spanish Lines w^{ch} the Capⁿ (the Boat Crew being kept in Confinement) said Commandant detaind the Papers untill the Capⁿ paid him 30\$ for cost of the shott, after which he was let go & returnd to fort Barbara they then released the sailors, but no one could get on board, the Boat having either drifted away from the water side or stole by the Spaniards, so that they could not join the schooner untill next day by hiring a fishing Boat at a heavy Expence —

P. S. had Capⁿ Campbell appeard I intended to hint to him, his taking the ship [Two] *Brothers* and Ambassador for Tunis under his Convoy, to lay too with him off Algeirs and send an officer on shore in his Boat to Consult Coll^l Lear on this Important Subject —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805-1829.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Lisbon Harbor 5th Dec^r 1806

SIR, In my dispatches Oct^r 3^d I had the honor to inform you of my arrival here and the repairs that were requisite to put the *Constitution* in a serviceable state;

I have now the satisfaction to advise you of her being so, likewise of my intention to leave this place tomorrow, if possible but certainly the following day; if the weather is such as to admit of our going to Sea; — Our detention here has far exceeded my expectations, occasioned by bad Weather and disappointment in procuring Supplies, the Weather for some days past has favored us much, and I should have sailed on the 30th Ult^o had not an unexpected circumstance taken place; the fore and Main Stays of this Ship, although strictly examined and to be sufficient for further service, were observed on the 28th Ult^o to be stranded in consequence of which, I thought it prudent to procure a new sett, which we, received yesterday from the rope-walk and are this day in their place;

On the 25th Ult^o I received advice from Mr Gavino that the Tunisian Ambassador had arrived at Gibraltar, likewise a store ship having on board two Cables

for the *Constitution*, which timely information prevented me from procuring a Cable at this place; the ship being much in want of one; Anchors being cheaper here than in any part of the Mediterranean, I thought proper to purchase one from the Kings Arsenal, which with the Cable in question will render this Ship in as good order as a ship can well be —

I here enclose the Ammt of Bills drawn by me at Lisbon, which may at first View appear great, yet flatter myself when Pursers Slops and Cash advanced to Officers & Cr are deducted the Expences will not be extravagant —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol.3, 1806.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, from Midshipmen Lewis Warrington, Winlock Clark and Richard B. Jones, U. S. Navy

LEGHORN Dec^r 5th 1806

SIR, In consequence of your order to us directed; we have taken a strict and careful survey, of the damages sustained by the Schooner [*Enterprize*] in the late gale; during the night of the 2nd inst in the outer Mole of this place — By which we find that thirteen of the top timbers and eleven of the foot hooks, are broken and shattered in such a manner as to require taking out and replacing with new ones from the fore to the Main Chains on the Larboard side — That the whole of the plank-sheer with the water-way plank included in that space must be also replaced — That the whole of the bends are so much injured that they must be taken off and renewed With the bulwarks from the Fore Chains to the second port from abaft on the same side — That the Fore & Main Channels with several of the chain plates are torn off broken & rendered unserviceable — That all the hammock stamtions in the Waist with several of those on the Quarter Deck & Five of the Cranes, in which the small spars are stowed are also broken to pieces and that a spare Fore Gaff with several sweeps and Oars are in the same Condition. —

LEWIS WARRINGTON 1st Lt

Signed) WINLOCK CLARKE
RICH^d B. JONES. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Captain Mathew Kelly of American Ship *Spartan*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART 5 Decemb^r 1806

As soon as you shall have received on board the *Spartan* the provisions and other Stores, which John Stricker Esq^r has been directed to ship in her for the use of our Squadron in the mediterranean, you will weight anchor & proceed immediately to Gibraltar and on your arrival there call on John Gavino Esq^r American Consul and follow his directions in respect to the disposal of your Cargo —

The enclosed letters you will deliver agreeably to their several directions.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

U S. Sc: *Enterprize*
Leghorn 8th Dec^r 1806.

SIR, My long absence and a variety of inducements compel me to solicit permission to return to the U. States in the course of the ensuing spring or as soon as any arrangements you can make will admit of it, provided circumstances should not render my services in this part of the world of more importance than they are at present.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Secretary of State from Second Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Marine Corps, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR [Brig] *Hornet*
Tunis Bay Dec^r 8. 1806.

SIR, I take the earliest opportunity to inform you, that, in consequence of the recent death of Mr Dodge our Charge d'affaires at Tunis, I have been authorized

by the Commanding Officer on this Station (Capt: Dent) to act as his Successor; in consequence of which I shall proceed on shore to morrow morning. —

I do not know, that I am correct in making this communication directly to you, as I have not yet received any instructions from the Consul General, or seen those that were given as a guidance to Mr Dodge; yet (as I may not have another opportunity soon after getting on shore) I have taken the liberty to forward this, & at the same time, to assure you of my unremitting attention to the instructions, I may receive from Government or those authoriz'd to give them, & my best endeavours to perform my duty with credit to myself & to the satisfaction of the President, as long as he may be pleased to honor me with a continuance in this station. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 4, Dec. 1806–July 1816.]

To Thomas Foley, in Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS, *Friday December 19th 1806.* —

SIR I heard yesterday for the first time, that you had been in Algiers for several days past; and I now take the liberty of enclosing a letter for you, which I received some time since in one from Mr Cartwright to me. — I send you this letter in the manner in which I received it; and as its contents may, I presume, be considered as coming within the cognisance of H. B. M. Consul General at this place, I do not conceive that any agency of mine would be proper in this business —

I hold the receipt of Sidi Mahomet for the six thousand dollars which I forwarded to you, by him, at your request, in August 1804, and as it may be more satisfactory for you to withdraw this receipt, and give me yours, I shall be ready to make the exchange whenever you may think proper. —

I pray you will have the goodness to let me know if you received any Authority from Mr Mountford, during my absence from this place, to act as agent or Vice Consul of the United States of America at Oran,

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806–1807.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Captain
Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

(Circular)

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar Bay 20th Decemr 1806

SIR, The Tunisian Ambassador left this on the 3^d inst, for Tunis, carrying with him impressions not the most favorable toward our Government, which may induce the Bey to act in a hostile manner to our Flag, in consequence of which, I think it prudent to advise you of the circumstance, and recommend to the Commanders of American Vessels not to sail without first being convinced that hostilities have not commenced —

The present force under my Command are the *Constitution*, Brig *Hornet*, and Schooner *Enterprize*, with which I shall render every service in my power to the commerce of the United States. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Gibraltar Bay 20th Decr 1806

SIR, In reply to your orders of July 25th wherein you observe that since your order of May the 15th respecting Musicians, you have been inform'd that a band had actually been shipp'd, and if so they must be immediately discharg'd,

I beg leave to observe, my presumption is that you alluded to the band engaged by Capt^r Rodgers, which band he took home in the *Essex*, since that period we have found among the crew a few men that play on different instruments, which have been purchased for them at private expence; on which they play when duty of more consequence is not required of them, this I hope Sir is not an objectionable part of my conduct; if so be assured that no one will be more ready to correct it than myself —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Dec^r 20th 1806. Gibraltar bay

SIR, I sail'd from Lisbon on the evening of the 9th Inst^r and anchor'd here on the 18th having called at Cadiz on my way to settle with Mr Mead, prior to my going aloft;

The Tunisian Ambassador left this place on the 3rd so shall I on the 22nd in pursuit of him, and call off Algiers for our Consul General who informs me by letter that he is waiting for me to take him to Tunis on business of importance;—

I have not heard from Capt^r Dent since the 14th of Sept^r prior to which he had passed several days at Tunis, where he was received and treated with much attention by the Bashaw and others; What his conduct toward us will be on the arrival of his Ambassador will soon appear; and flatter myself that the present station of the *Hornett* and *Enterprize* and the timely arrival of the *Constitution*, will in a great measure counteract any hostile intentions he may be inclined to practice against us; be them what they may I shall endeavour to do my duty;—

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1806.]

To Edward Carrington, U. S. Consul and Commercial Agent, Canton, from Captain Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, on furlough

Copy

SHIP *Beaver* WHOMPOA
20th December 1806

SIR, I have to enform you that on the evening of the 19th Inst. near the Boca Tigris and within the waters of a neutral state the Boarding officer of H. B. M. Ship *Phaeton* Captain Wood — Impressed a seaman from my ship by the name of William Byrant who entered with me in New York as an american Citizen but by some accident he lost his protection — I have to request you Sir in your official Capacity as Consul and Commercial Agent for the United States to demand that my man be restored to me — For admitting the position of Captain Wood that men found without protections are considered as British subjects; yet it never can be admitted by Neutrals that a *Belligerent* has a right to stop, search or distress neutrals in anyway within their waters, — It is a principal well laid down in the Law of Nations that even Enemy's are held sacred within the waters of a Neutral —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, or the Commanding Naval Officer, New Orleans, La., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 20th Dec^r 1806,

A military Expedition formed on the Western Waters, by Col. Burr, will soon proceed down the Mississippi, and, by the time you receive this letter, will probably be near New Orleans. You will, by all the means in your power, aid the Army and Militia in suppressing this Enterprize. You will, with your Boats, take the best position to intercept and to take, and, if necessary, to destroy the Boats descending under the Command of Col. Burr, or of any person holding an appointment under him. There is great reliance on your vigilance and exertions. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

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

N^o 36

GIBRALTAR 22^d December 1806

SIR Not being honour'd with any of yours I beg leave to refer to my last respects under 5th Instant N^o 35, by which you will have seen the Departure of the Ship *Two Brothers* with the Tunis ambass^r & Doct^r Triplet for Tunis on the 3^d of this Month. —

On the 18th Instant arrived the *Constitution* Cap^r Campbell from Lisbon & Cadiz, when I deliver'd him Coll^l Lears & other letters which had reach'd me for him, he was in great want of Provisions and other Stores, when every Exertion on my part was made use of to get him supply'd & ready for sea, which was compleated on the 21st —

I gave Cap^r Campbell the perusal of Coll^l Lears letter to me, as p^t abstract inclosed dated 23^d Ultimo, wherefore the *Constitution* proceeded Early on the

Morning of the 22^d for Algeir to Communicate with Coll^d Lear, & make no doubt will take him to Tunis. —

On the 17th Instant I was an Eye Witness to the wantonness of the Commander of the Spanish Baterys in the bottom of this Bay. One of our Merchant Briggs on working into the Bay made a long Stretch towards the Bottom of it, when got within Gun shott of the Spanish — Batterys of Punta Mala &c* they then fired a Gunn at her, and she immediately stood on for them with her American flag flying, but this was of no use, all the other Batterys opened on her, she then hoisted the flag in the Shrouds and a Burgie at her fore top, still Continuing her Course for the Baterys finding they notwithstanding kept up the fire, she then struck her flag to them, this was of no use, she then hoisted her Colours — again, by this time being close in with the Batterys, they then fired at her with Grape shott, and Continued so doing untill anchored; they that night took her to Al-guesiras, where I understand she is still detain'd & \$180 are demanded of the Master for the Expenditure of ammunition. I am told is from the Coast of Spain bound to Toningham; It is so farr lucky that none of the Crew were hurt. All those Cruel Proceedings were not Committed in the Jurisdiction of my department yet I conceive it my duty to inform the Consul General at Madrid thereof, in hopes that some order may be obtain'd for the Commanders of the Spanish Baterys to behave with more humanity towards Nutrals —

The British Gun Briggs in this Bay lately pressed three of our Men which I demanded of the Commanders of said Briggs but was refused, I immediately wrote Lord Collingwood off Cadiz for the first one that was Impress'd, & his Lordship orderd his being given up, as to the latter we had the Hon^l Capⁿ Blackwood in Port who was a Senior Officers Commanding the *Ajax* & to whom I applied, on being refused by the Capⁿ of the Brig, & he orderd their being given up, & sent to their respective Vessels —

Doctor Sim having Died at Lisbon I herewith return two Letters which were adressed me from your office for him —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805-1829.]

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

(Duplicate Copy)

ALGIERS December 25th 1806

DEAR SIR, The original of the enclosed was forwarded via Leghorn, by the Brig *Friendship* Cap^t Clemmens, mentioned therein, who was detain'd here by bad weather till the 18th, when he took his departure for Leghorn, — On the 14 instant arriv'd here the ship *Raleigh*, from Kennebeck, with a Cargo of Plank and Spars, for the Regency, on account of our Annuities — She had a passage of 45 days, and brings no news, not even of the arrival of the U S Ship *President* — The Dey & Regency were much dissatisfied that she had not brought Powder or Cables none of which, have been sent since I have been Consul here, but as they are desirous of our good will, I found no difficulty in getting over this dissatisfaction. She brought also 5 Brass Cannon, of the 15 long since desired — but there is not the same rage for Cannon now, as in the time of the last Dey —

The three Frigates, and a Polacre Ship of 22 Guns, have been out on a Cruize, since the 28th Ultimo — The Admiral Hameda Rais, in the Algerine built Frigate, has gone into the Atlantic, and it is supposed he will go on the Coast of Brazil — He is a dashing fellow. He sent in a Portuguese Sloop, loaded with Wax and Tobacco, which he took after he got into the Atlantic — The American built Frigate [*Crescent*] came into the Bay about Ten Days ago, the Captain complaining that she was in such bad condition and made so much water, that she could not Keep, the Sea — He had taken two prizes — viz^t, a Genoa Brig, which was deserted by her Crew, and a Napoletan, with 14 Persons on board, who were landed from the Frigate, put the Prizes have not yet got in — The Dey would not suffer the Frigate to enter the Port, but orderd her to Keep out for the Cruize of 40 Days — The Captain hesitating, was immediately dismissed, and another put in his place, and the Frigate sent to Sea, This Dey is not to be trifled with, so far he has been firm and decided in all his measures; at the same time he is mil'd and reasonable in his manners and conversation — When the Frigates return, which will be in about 40 Days from the time of their sailing, the other Cruizers will probably be sent out, at least such of them, as can bear the Winter weather, for they are not all in the best condition, the American built Brig will hardly be able to bear another Cruize even in summer —

A few days ago a small Vessel arrived from Oran with 600 Heads, and a vast number of Ears of the Insurgents, over whom the Bey of Oran had gained a great Victory — They take off the Heads of the Slain, and the Ears of the Prisoners which they send as a proof of their victory For the last 15 Days the weather has been very bad indeed, and is still far from being settled — When the American Ship, arrived with the annuity, the weather was so bad that she could not enter the port, for 3 Days, and lay in a situation not very safe, — Great exertions were made by the Marine for her safety. They sent off 3 Anchors and Cables, to her relief, when their own prize, the Portuguese Sloop, laying in the same situation, did not get one —

I have not heard a word from Tunis or Tripoli, since I have been here, — The letters brought me from the Government by the Regalce Ship, were dated the 15th August, before they had heard of our affairs at Tripoli or Tunis, and of course, say nothing on those subjects —

I have been confined to the house, by my Acle, for the last 3 Weeks and find that nothing but rest, and great care will cure it — We wish very much for yourself and some others of our Countrymen to be with us to day, as we have a very good Christmas Dinner, and but few to partake of it — as it is Customary for all the Consuls to dine with their own families on this Day — We shall have the English Consul, who has no one but himself in family —

M^r Lear unites with me, in Compliments of the Season, and best wishes for yourself, and these with you

[NA. NDA. Area 4, 1806-1810.]

To Secretary of State from Second Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Marine Corps, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS December 26th 1806.

SIR, In consequence of the death of M^r Dodge, (of which you have been inform'd by my letter of the 8th inst:) I have been authoriz'd to act as Chargé d'affaires to This Regency till the pleasure of The President shall be known relating thereto. —

I arrived here on the 10th inst: & was received & acknowledged by His Excellency The Bey in the most friendly manner. — Nothing of consequence occur'd 'till the 19th when The Ship *Two Brothers* Capt. Candler arrived here having on board H. E. Sidi Soliman Mellimelli & suite late Ambassador from This Regency to the U. States. — By her I rec^d your letter of the 7th August (directed to M^r Dodge) & another from James L. Cathcart Esquire enclosing Invoice, bills of lading & Charter Party with instructions to deliver the contents of said invoice as presents from The U. S. to H. E. The Bey & his Minister according to their marks &c^s

I have seiz'd the first opportunity of writing to M^r Lear & to inform him, according to your instructions, of the necessity of his immediate presence at Tunis. Indeed I expect his arrival hourly, as he is already appriz'd by M^r Gavino who sent dispatches from you off in to him from Gibraltar before the arrival there of The Ambassador. —

The Brig *Hornet* Capt. Dent saild from hence on the 12th inst: for Algiers & I expect M^r Lear will return in her. —

I waited on H. E. The Bey immediately on the rec^d of your letter: He received me in his usual friendly manner, & found he was fully inform'd of the contents of the invoice by his Ambassador, with which he appear'd to be very much pleased; & I have no doubt it will have the desir'd effect from every thing I can see & hear. —

The existing state of warfare between this Regency & that of Algiers, has entirely cut off all communication by land. — I have written M^r Lear by a Grecian Vessel that will sail to day direct to Algiers. —

This place is at present tolerably healthy, owing to the coolness of the weather — A few months before my arrival, there was a plague (or epidem fever) & famine, & every thing now is extremely dear in consequence. —

I shall strictly adhere to the purport of my instructions, & beg you to rest assur'd that every endeavour on my part shall be exerted to merit your approbation. — By an opportunity via Leghorn, I shall again very soon do myself the honor of addressing you,

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 4, Dec. 1806-July 1816.]

To Secretary of State from George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli

Nº 7

LEGHORN December 27th 1806

SIR The letter with which I was charged, for Mr Nissen H: D: M: late Consul at Tripoli, was yesterday delivered in person; his being in quarantine prevented an unrestrained communication.

Mr Nissen informs me that there exists a Secret Article Signed by the *Commissioner* stating, "that we shall not have the right to demand the fulfillment (*on his part*) of the 3^d Article of the treaty until the expiration of four years, and with the condition that the Ex-B[ashaw] shall remain perfectly quiet during that period". he says, that the Bashaw had constantly manifested a resolution, not to accede to any arrangement, which concerned his Brother, and that it was admitted in the Treaty under the full impression, that the demand would never be made by the Government of the U: States. Mr Ridgely is represented as being on a most friendly and respectable footing —

I have the honor to enclose you a triplicate of my last; with the original was forwarded a Gazette (Nº 6) under date of the 13th December —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Algiers, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS, December 31st 1806

DEAR SIR, In consequence of Instructions received from the Secretary of State, of the United States, I conceive it to be my duty to proceed to Tunis, with a view of adjusting any differences (if any exist) between the United States and that Regency; And as it may be very essential to the Interest of the United States, that some one of our Citizens should remain here during my absence, to observe the operations in this place and give due information of any thing which may relate to our affairs here; I take the liberty to request, that you would (if you can do it consistently) leave here one of the Officers of your Ship in whose prudence, discretion and steadiness a confidence may be placed, to attend to the usual course of affairs during my absence.

I know of no special Official duties which will be necessary to transact until my return; and I am happy to inform you that we appear at present to stand on very good ground with this Regency. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806-1807.]

[1807]

To Secretary of the Navy from Caesar A. Rodney, Attorney General of the United States

SIR— I have read & considered your letter of the 7th inst, & the papers which accompanied it, referred to you, by a resolution of the House of Representatives.

From the best consideration, I have been able to give the subject, I concur with you in the opinion, that the Owner of the *Huntress*, has no legal claim on the Navy Department for the compensation he demands.

William Hodgson of Alexandria as the agent of the owner, chartered this vessel to your department, for the purpose of carrying provisions & naval stores to Malta & Syracuse. No stipulations are contained in the charter party, to furnish any particular or special papers. In general it is the duty of the Captain to procure all the usual documents for the protection of his ship & cargo; nor should he set sail without them.

It is stated by Mr Abbot in his treatise on shipping, a work of uncommon merit & established reputation — "The master must also take on board, no false "or colourable papers, that may subject the ship to capture or detention: and he "must procure & keep on board, all the papers & documents required, for the man- "festation of the ship & cargo, by the law of the country from & to which the Ship "is bound, & by the law of nations in general" — Had the U. States shipped in conjunction with others goods on board this vessel for the accustomed freight without any charter party, the rule of law would seem perfectly clear. Whether the charter party varies the case & constitutes the person who charters a ship *pro hac vice* the Owner of the vessel & makes the Captain of course his agent, I do not conceive is material to be decided. Because it does not appear in this instance that any of the usual papers were omitted. In fact certificates from the President, as well as from the British & French ministers were obtained to prove

that the cargo belonged to the U. States, & that it was destined to supply our squadron in the Mediterranean. The reason why a similar certificate was not obtained from the Spanish Minister as correctly stated in your letter, was because all official communication between him & our government had ceased.

However I do not consider the certificates of Foreign Ministers as composing a part of the regular papers with which a Ship is usually furnished for the protection of herself & cargo. They are a species of *extra* documents seldom procured, & which tho' sometimes of advantage, are at others injurious. The freight was to compensate for the risk of capture or detention, to which all neutral vessels are subject *flagrante bello*. The freight however was not due or rather 1/3 of it, according to the express contract, untill the delivery of the goods at Malta; unless some person duly authorized by the Navy Department had released the Captain from the further prosecution of the voyage, or the vessel's discharge in England. The Consul, you state expressly, had no such authority. The owner therefore without performing his part of the contract, has not only received all the freight due by the charter party, but has actually been paid \$444.44/100 more than was due to him.

It is true from one of the papers it appears that the officer of the Spanish privateer made the want of a certificate from the Spanish Minister similar to those from the French & English Ministers, a part of the pretext for capture, but as this is a paper not really required, nor constituting a part of the regular documents to be exhibited by neutrals, it cannot vary the case. The principal & real ground of capture was that the vessel was carrying naval stores to a port of an enemy of Spain. The voyage in this case was settled & the cargo fixed by the charter party. The freight must therefore have been in proportion to all risks & hazards on such a voyage, with such a cargo. No fault can be attributed to the Navy Department for not procuring a paper, which if there had been a Spanish Minister corresponding with the government, must have been asked as a matter of favor & not of right, a paper which he could grant or refuse at his pleasure. Hence such documents as protections from Foreign Ministers are not required of neutrals by belligerents according to the law of nations. The regular papers are those alone which the constituted authorities of the country are competent to give.

I think the Owner must bear the loss under the existing circumstances.

C. A. RODNEY

[NA. NDA. Attorney General, Vol. 1, 1807-1825.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

U S SCHOONER *Enterprise*
Leghorn 1 Jan'y 1807.

Duplicate

SIR, The monument to be erected to the memory of our brother Officers who fell off Tripoli will be completed and ready for transportation by the latter part of this month or the commencement of the next; If it should so happen that one of our Vessels of War, of a suitable size, should be on the point of returning to America, and the service should admit of her stopping at this place to take it in, it will save to the subscribers a very considerable expence, and the risque attending the transportation of course would be less —

It will be contained in forty five cases the whole weighing together about 15 tons, the length of time necessary to take it on board would be about 3 or 4 days

[Note: A list of the subscribers to this monument is too long for inclusion herewith but is printed in full in Navy Department Archives, Master Commandants' Letter Book, 1806-1807. It indicates that there were the following contributions: 8 officers \$20. each, 84 at \$10. and 49 at \$5.00 each, totalling \$1245.]

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Hornet*, from Second Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Marine Corps, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS *January 5th 1807.*

DEAR SIR, I have to thank you for your favor of 18th ult^o dated at Malta, which reached me on the 30th — H. Ex^{or} Sidi Soliman Mellimelli & suite arriv'd here on the 19th Decr in the Ship *Two Brothers* Capt. John Candler, about three months from Boston & 17 days from Gibraltar with a Cargo consisting of Coffee, Cochineal, China, chocolate, furniture, Ginger, Logwood, Rum, pepper, Poligraphs &c. with four Brass field pieces & their carriages complete; a part belonging to the said

Ambassador & a part to the U. States intended as a present to the Bey & his Minister. —

I rec^d a letter from the Dept of State (directed to Mr Dodge) dated 7th Aug^t, referring to another rec^d from James L. Cathcart Esq. Agent for Gov^t in the Shipment of said Cargo dated Boston 6th Sept. enclosing Invoice, Bills of lading, Charter-party &c. with Instructions to deliver the contents as presents from, & in the name of the U. States to the Bey & his Minister the Sapatapa; — Doctor Triplett who came passenger in this Ship on his way to Algiers as Physician to the Bey, delivered me these letters — he is now with me & will await some favourable opportunity of proceeding on his destination.

I have not rec^d a single line from Mr Lear, since my arrival here, nor have I been able to get one to him. He ought to have been here before this period, having rec^d orders to that purpose from Gov^t; I am directed to dispatch a Courier (in case of his not being here) to inform him of the necessity of his presence. By the information I rec^d from Doct Triplett, Capt. Campbell was to go to Algiers to convey him hither, but from his long delay I fear he has no such intentions. — The Ship *Two Brothers* is now nearly discharged at the Gouletta, but I cannot dispatch her till Mr Lear's arrival, as it appears (likely) from the Charter party that she is to be purchased by him of the Captain & presented to the Bey in lieu of the Brig *Franklin*, which was rejected by the Ambassador. — There is now a Demurrage of 35, days @ \$40. P^r day due to Captain Candler. —

I wrote to Mr Lear by a vessel that left this place ten days ago bound for Algiers; unfortunately she has been forced back by headwinds & bad weather into the Bay and driven on shore the day after her return. — I have now no other alternative than to dispatch a Courier from hence to Bona & trust to chance for an opportunity from thence to Algiers, for the existing state of warfare between that Regency & this, renders it impossible to send one direct — I have in fact been endeavouring to procure a Courier as far as Bona since the day of the Ship's arrival without effect, it being a dangerous undertaking — one has to day however made an offer to go for a large consideration, which I shall be constrain'd to give. —

The Bey, seems much pleased with his presents and continues to treat me with the most cordial politeness; & from existing circumstances all appearance of hostility seems entirely to be done away. —

Capt. Candler had some letters to you with several to myself & some other officers of the *Hornet*, which he has left in the hands of Mr Gavino at Gibraltar. — I presume you have rec^d news by Mr Winn later from Washington than any I can communicate. — Mr & Mrs Tulin desire to be remember'd to you; they have been very Kind & attentive to me. —

I beg to be remember'd to the Gentlemen of the Wardroom & that you will accept the assurance of the respect & Esteem with which I remain, Dear Sir, &c.
Ch^r D. Coxe

P. S.

TUNIS Jan^y 5th 1807.

DR SIR, I have found it impossible to dispose of a draft on Mr Lear — Bills on Marseilles or Leghorn would meet with ready sale; but as I have no authority to draw on either, I find myself totally at a loss what steps to take, unless I can borrow to discharge the rent of the house & several other smaller debts that ought to be discharged, but they in aggregate w^d amount to a larger Sum than any one would be willing or perhaps able to accommodate me with — I have been obliged to borrow 1000, Tunisien piastres of Mr Holck Danish Consul in addition to 1000, borrowed of him before my arrival — all of which I shall appropriate to the use of Captain Candler for necessary disbursements, taking his receipt for the same. —

[L.C. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806-1809.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Second Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Marine Corps, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS January 5th 1807.

MY DEAR SIR, Since my arrival here, I have not been so fortunate as to meet with an opportunity of informing you of the Death of our late Charge d' Affairs at this place (the late Mr Dodge) whom I have been appointed to succeed. — I arrived here on the 10th ult^o — on the 19th following, the American Ship *Two Brothers* Capt. Candler, arrived, having on board H. E. Sidi Soliman Mellimelli late Ambassador from this Regency near the U. S. with a Cargo consisting of different Articles, which I have rec^d direction to present to H. E. the Bey from & in the name of the U. States. —

The Ambassador has returned much pleased with his treatment & reception in America — the Bey seems perfectly satisfied, & from existing circumstances all appearances of hostility between the U. S. & this Regency are likely to be entirely done away. — In a few days I will have an opportunity, via Barcelona, of writing you — in the mean time I request you will present my respectful remembrances to M^r Kirkpatrick, & accept the assurances of the esteem & regard with which I remain (in haste) —

P. S. I rec^d a letter from Capt. Dent a few days ago—the *Hornet* is at Syracuse.—
[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806–1809.]

To Daniel Dodge, New York, N. Y., brother of James Dodge, from Second Lieutenant Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Marine Corps, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS Jan^y 10th 1807.

DEAR SIR, It is with the most sincere grief & reluctance that in compliance with my duty I am obliged to communicate to you the distressing information of the death of your most worthy brother James Dodge Esq. late Charge D'Affaires for the U. States at this Regency. He was attacked with a violent cough & spitting of blood on the 13th & departed this life the 22^d October at three o'clock in the morning without the least struggle or pain. — He often spoke of his relations during his last illness with the warmest affection. I was not here at the time, but the Secretary to the Consulate M^r Amb^{ro} Allegro attended him most faithfully to the last & he was interred in the Protestant burial ground attended by all the foreign Consuls &c. with every honor due him as an officer & Representative of his Country. — I am employed in making out his account Current with the U. States, by which there is a balance of \$1000 & up^de as due him: — As this will take some time to accomplish, I fear I shall not be able to forward it to you P^r this opportunity, but rest assured that every thing that depends on me to enable you to get this money from Government, shall be done as soon as possible. I am also making an Inventory of his Effects & wearing apparel which shall be faithfully & regularly transmitted by first safe conveyance. —

[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806–1809.]

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

NAVY DEPART. OF THE UNITED STATES

10 January 1807.

Capt Davey of the Ship *Minerva* will deliver to you a quantity of provisions agreeably to Bill lading & Invoice which John Stricker Esq^t will forward to you, which provisions you will hold for the use of our publick Vessels of war in the Mediterranean. The provisions must be landed from the *Minerva* at Gibraltar, where you will retain them or send them aloft as future occasions may demand. The freight of these provisions has been paid in this Country.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805–1807.]

To Secretary of State from Charles D. Coxe, acting as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS Jan^y 11th 1807.

SIR, I beg leave to refer you to my letter of 26th ult. since which nothing has occur'd of an extraordinary nature. — The Ship *Two Brothers* has nearly finished discharging her cargo, which has necessarily proceeded very slowly, owing to the great distance of transporting it from the Ship to the Town in Sandals across the Lake, which is about nine miles. —

M^r Lear has not yet made his appearance here nor have I rec^d a single line from him since the arrival of the Ambassador. — I wrote him P^r a Grecian vessel on the 26th ult^e & have also with much difficulty & unavoidable delay, dispatched a Courier to Bona, from whence I have taken measures to have a coasting Sandal sent to Algiers; a communication direct from hence being totally impracticable, & even that by Bona dangerous. —

I am now occupied in taking an Inventory of the property of the U. States in the Consular house, & another of the effects belonging to the late M^r Dodge — I will transmit you his a/c with the U. States after it is revised by M^r Lear, together with the Inventory &c. —

[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806–1809.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

THE LAZARETTO ST^t ROCK AT LEGHORN

January 13th 1807. —

DEAR SIR, At my arrival at Leghorn I found a dispatch from His Majesty's Department for Barbary Affairs including the letter dated Gibraltar July 27th 1805, which was sent by you to His Majesty's Minister at London accompanied by a Silver Urn as a present to me from you and Officers of the US late Frigate *Philadelphia*.

Accept yourself Dear Sir my most sincere acknowledgments and please in my name to thank the Officers, for this distinguished mark of your and their friendship. I know nothing that could have given me a greater pleasure than this present; not for the Nominal Value; the materials were indifferent to me, I dont doubt but that you are persuaded thereof; But I consider it as a constant recollection of friends I respect, who probably never again all will meet together with me at one place or at one time, and who collectively have given me this pledge of their friendship, as a remembrance; and so it shall be to me. —

I can only repeat here what I often as well verbally as in writing have declared; that you and Officers have overvalued the few services I have so happy to render you during your captivity at Tripoli, and for which I have been fully paid by the satisfaction my endeavours to serve you always gave me; but the very limited power I had was the cause that I could not follow in every circumstance the dictates of my heart or my desires in this respect.

Finding at Leghorn Cap^{tn} D Porter I have thought it incumbent upon me to avail myself of the opportunity to deliver this letter to him, he will transmit it to you, and at the same time he has accepted my verbal thanks for his share in the above mentioned present as one of those friends whose recollection shall be dear to me and whose constant health and happiness my invariable wish. —

With these sentiments and with the greatest respect I have the honor to remain
(Signed) N NISSEN.

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT

13 Jan^y 1807.

The President of the United States. —

By the act of Congress passed the 21st April 1806 it is provided, that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary Seamen, and Boys, to be employed in the Navy shall not exceed.....	925
We have at this time in actual service about.....	700
The <i>Chesapeake</i> requires.....	292
The <i>Wasp</i>	120
	<u>1112</u>
Exceeding the limited number.....	187
	<u>1112</u>

You will hence perceive the impracticability of sending to the Mediterranean as has been proposed the *Chesapeake* and *Wasp*, for the purpose of relieving the frigate and the schooner *Enterprize* now on that station. We may besides from the letter of Cap^t Shaw dated 29th November 1806 presume that he has entered 400 additional seamen in order that he might be the better enabled to aid in defending the city of New-orleans against an apprehended attack. —

The terms of service of the crews of the frigate *Constitution* and the Schooner *Enterprize* now in the Mediterranean will expire in the month of April next.

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

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 17 January 1807

You will make all necessary arrangements with respect to the Gun boats which you have been superintending and repair to this place prepared for actual service. You are to have the command of the frigate *Chesapeake*, & to proceed with her

to the Mediterranean: the *Wasp* is also fitting for the same service, to relieve the frigate *Constitution* & sch^t *Enterprize*.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Jan^y 26th 1807

SIR, Agreeable to my last advice from Gibraltar Dec^r the 20th I left that place on the 22nd for algiers, where I arrived on the 29th and waited for our Consul General until the 4th Inst^t with whom I sailed and anchor'd on the night of the 11th near the Goletta of Tunis; at day break sent a boat on shore with a letter to the Consulate and observed an American Ship laying within the Mole head, by the return of the boat I was inform'd that the Ambassador had arriv'd about eighteen days before us in the ship above mentioned; and that Lieut^t Cox of Marines had been left at Tunis by Captain Dent, as charged with our affairs in place of Doctor Dodge, whose dissolution took place in October last; about two OClock Lieut^t Cox and Doctor Tripplett came on board, passed the night and left the Ship next morning with Colonel Lear; since that period I have been at anchor waiting the result of Colonel Lears mission, which he informs me is likely to have a favorable termination for our Country, likewise that the Presents are accepted without further explanations of consequence from our Government, yet will require a few days to compleat the whole, and insure Peace for *perhaps* a few years;

The Ambassado has no limits to his encomiums on the People and Country of the United States; indeed if we were to judge from exteriors, *which by the bye I am not disposed to do*, the conclusion would readily be that their greatest desire is friendship in its present shape with the United States; Their conduct towards us at Algiers was similar to the present; and I am happy to inform you that a similar conduct prevails from Tripoli to Mogadore;

On my way from Gibraltar to Algiers I fell in with the Ship *Betsy* of Plymouth, from Leghorn, bound to New York by which Vessel I received a letter from Capt^t Porter dated Leghorn December the 3rd informing me of a serious disaster that had happened to the *Enterprize*, in the mole of that place, by a large Imperial Vessel that broke from her moorings, and drifted on board the Schooner and stove in her larboard side down to the bends; by which Vessel I had the honor to address you and enclose for your perusal a copy of Captain Porter's letter on that subject; —

I presume ere this, Captain Porter has left Leghorn, Captain Dent left this place the 10th of December and on the 18th he was at Malta, intending for Syracuse to arrange the business of the Store Ships,

The Tunisian Army has marched to meet that of Algiers, since our arrival here; so has the Algerine Squadron appear'd on this Coast about the 15th Inst^t, and captured a Danish Vessel from this to Leghorn, having on board the Danish Consul of Tunis; on board of which Vessel the algerines put twenty men who with the Vessel were forc'd into this Bay, by a strong Northwardly gale; and run on shore between Cape Carthage and Port Ferrino, consequently the Algerines made slaves;

The Danish Consul was left on board the captur'd Vessel whose only chance of leaving this Country, was by that conveyance, the Algerines being determined to carry in for adjudication, all Vessels from Tunis having cargoes on board; In consequence of which M^r Holt [Holck] the Danish Consul has requested of me to take him on board and land him at any Port or place from whence he might procure a passage to Leghorn, where his Wife and family are waiting his arrival; — My personal knowledge of that Gentleman would be a sufficient inducement for me to grant his request, if publick reasons did not make it doubly so; and hope it will meet your approbation

It is currently reported and generally believ'd that France has declared War against Algiers —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1807.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay Jan^y 26th 1807

SIR, The great deficiency of Surgeons and Medical aid in the Squadron compels me to make you acquainted with our present unfavorable situation, since the

death of Doctor Sims, who unfortunately was but of little use the last ten months of his life; Doctor M^rAlister has been our only dependance, although incapable of exerting himself since November last, and is at this moment much worse than he has hitherto been, which leaves us without any person capable of performing any Surgical operation where the least judgement is required, while near thirty of our Crew are confined with different diseases, without any person to give them common attention, except a loblolly-boy who has acquired some skill and judgement in drawing of teeth and applying the Launceet to a well filled Vein, add to this by last accounts from Doctor Heap, he lay dangerously ill at Messina, without a prospect of recovering, which render'd it necessary to furnish the *Enterprize* with a Surgeons Mate from the *Hornett*:

In fact this Ships crew are suffering for want of proper assistance which will oblige me to employ temporary aid, if such can be found, untill your pleasure is known; indeed the Crisis has become alarming which obliges me to leave Colonel Lear here for a few days, untill I can run over to Malta or Syracuse for such assistance as is absolutely necessary. —

NB. The left arm of Doctor M^rAlester is rendered useless by the Rheumatism
[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1807.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*,
from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TUNIS, January 26th 1807

½ past 10 A. M.—

DEAR SIR, Mr Coxe has this moment arrived, and handed me your letter of yesterday, mentioning your intention of proceeding to Malta for the purpose of making some necessary arrangements in the Medical department of your ship, and to get a supply of water &c

Our business stands so far arranged that two or three days more would be sufficient for me to complete every thing, and embark with you, when you could proceed to Malta, or to the westward, as circumstances might lead you to decide. — You know my anxiety, as well as the duty incumbent upon me to return to Algiers as soon as possible; but you must judge of the necessity and expediency of departing immediately on account the circumstances mentioned in your Letter; and I shall not say any thing which could alter your arrangements for my personal accomodation. —

Mr Coxe's great desire of remaining here has been strongly expressed to me, and I have with truth assured him that I considered his talents and abilities to manage our affairs fully adequate to any thing he would probably meet with here; and had not Dr Triplett been sent out with the idea expressed by the Secretary of State, that besides his agency as Phisician, he might be found useful in our affairs in this quarter, I should not have hesitated a moment about his, (Mr. Coxe's) remaining here untill the pleasure of the President could be known; but from the letters which Dr Triplett brought me, I doubt whether I should fulfill my duty and comply with the wishes of Government did I not offer to him the Residence here until ordered otherwise. — I had however, made no decision.

I dispatch this letter to the Goletta by land, and it will be put into the hands of Mr Candler, Mate of the ship *Two Brothers*, to forward on board, if your boat should not be on shore; and he will be requested to send by land, immediately, any letter which may come from you, if it should be necessary. —

The Consuls as well as myself regret very much that we could not have the pleasure of seeing you on shore. — I hope to hear from you tomorrow. — James behaves very well, and send his respects to you. — He is much pleased with being on shore in this bad weather. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 3 February 1807

At 1/2 past [2] saw a large Ship to windward tack'd to the S: E. at 1/2 past 3 tack'd to the N W. and made the private signal bore away and spoke the U: S: Frigate *Constitution*. At 4 got the Anchors off the Bows. at 1/2 past

5 came to an Anchor in Syracuse in company with the *Constitution* At 8 A M calm and cloudy. — at noon light airs from the S: E. with rain

[NOTE.—From 31 August 1806 to 3 February 1807 the *Hornet's* log records routine cruising and calls at Malta, Syracuse, Tunis and other ports. Nothing of a sufficiently unusual nature to warrant copying is recorded.]

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta

MALTA febr 12th 1807

SIR, I have the honour of informing you of the safe arrival of the *Spartan*, Store Ship Capt^a Kelly, at this place on the 11th Inst having been sent me from Gibraltar by order of Mr Gavino, & by which I have your favour of the 5 Decr Ult.

As the *Commerce* which went to Syracuse, has discharged her cargo there, I intend doing the same by the *Spartan* at this place, Noting the frieght is paid in America,

P S. I expected to have had the pleasure of hearing from you on money matters.

[NDA. Misc. Letters, Vol. 1, 1807.]

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

U. S SHIP *Constitution*
Harbour of Syracuse 15th Febr 1807.

SIR, The British have garrison'd Syracuse and all the principal ports in Sicily, which renders our Situation at the former place not so convenient as it has been, they claiming an equal share of accomodation with us and probably more, The British flag is not yet hoisted on the fortifications of Sicily but it is expected they soon will be, in fact the British or French will have the Island, and in whosoever power it falls, Cagliari must follow the Example, which will ultimately leave us beholden to one or the other, for a rendezvous in these Seas against the Barbary Powers; — Mr Drummond the British Minister at Palermo has left that place in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the Sicilian Court; and arrived at Messina about four days since;

Admiral Duckworth has gone to Constantinople with ten sail of the Line join'd by six Russian from Corfu making Sixteen sail of the Line, accompanied by all the large Bomb Vessels that were employ'd against Boulounghe he must now be near the scene of action;

An Expedition of Troops is likewise fitting out at Messina, conjecture says they are to follow Admiral Duckworth;

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1807.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Hornet*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse Harbour 15th Febr 1807.

SIR, The United States Brig *Hornet* under your Command being ready for Sea, I have to desire that you proceed with all possible dispatch to Palermo, and call on Mr Abraham Gibbs who will deliver to you a bill of Exchange on Grant Webb & Co of Leghorn which you will be pleased to present for payment on your arrival at that place, receive the ammount in cash and bring the same to Syracuse, subject to my order; A good bill on Palermo or Messina, will probably be the most convenient way of doing the business; bearing in mind that Government will not submit to a loss in the Business, but should the bill be negotiated at Palermo, you are then to furnish Mr Gibbs with the second of Exchange which is here enclosed;

As the standing rigging of the *Hornet* requires refitting and her Bowsprit so far without the knight heads as to render it dangerous, you are desired to remedy those defects while at Leghorn, taking care not to make the Bowsprit shorter without the knight heads than the extreme breadth of the *Hornet*, and when you have compleated her outfits (which I presume will not require more than eighteen or twenty days) it is my order that you receive on board Mr Davis with his family, and convey them to Syracuse, where you will find the *Constitution* or farther orders; Should Mr Davis not be ready to embark when you are ready

for sea, nor a prospect of his being so, in less than six or seven days, you are in that case to proceed without him for this place,

I herein enclose you an order on Mess^{rs} Degen Purviance & C^o for ten thousand dollars which you will receive in Specie, and hold the same to my order;
(Copy)

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1807.]

To George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

(Extract)

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*,
Harbor of Syracuse Feb^r 15. 1807.

DEAR SIR, Presuming that you will be ready to embark with Cap^t Dent I have ordered him to receive you on board when ready for sea and convey you to this place or Malta where I promise myself the pleasure of seeing you prior to your going to Tripoli. Cap^t Dent has orders not to wait longer than six or seven days, in consequence of his services being wanted in another quarter, that time I hope will be sufficient for your accomodation.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

US. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 15th Feb: 1807. —

SIR, When the US Sc: *Enterprize* under your command is ready for sea I have to desire that you proceed to Tunis Bay, where if you do not find the *Constitution*, you must not Anchor but proceed for Algiers with all possible dispatch where further orders will await you. —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 16 February 1807

Commences Calm, at 5 P. M. in 2^d Cutter middle part moderate breezes from the N^d at 6 A. M. hove short. at ½ past 7. got underweigh, in purchasing the Anchor carried away the Messenger, one man hurt. got the Viol on it and Pendant full. on the Buoy rope, still the strain was so great as to nearly part the Cable, before the Anchor broke its hold, — At 8 sailed out of the Harbor [Syracuse] with the wind at north at 9 stowed the Anchors — At ½ past 9 the *Constitution* came out. At Meridian set lower, topmast, and top gallant Stud-sails and went by the *Constitution* with ease, though she had more sail set. Cape Moro D. Pork bore N N E. — 4 leagues — Survey'd the larboard Cable and condemned 9 fathoms

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

U S. SHIP CONSTITUTION
At Sea 17th Feb^r 1807

SIR, You will observe in Captain Dents orders that I have drawn on Degen Purviance & C^o for ten thousand dollars on account of the Squadron, out of the deposit recently made by you, with them for that purpose; my reason for so doing proceeds from the demand of M^r Higgins and M^r Dysen against the *Enterprize* amounting to near six thousand dollars exclusive of the expence that has attended the Boats procured in the Adriatic, which will amount to about two thousand dollars more, all of which I should have paid out of the money brought up from Gibraltar, that I advised you of in my dispatches from that place Dec^r 20th but unfortunately prior to my arrival, the Governor of Malta and Military Commander of the British forces in the Mediterranean issued a proclamation wherein they order that Doubloons should not pass for more than fifteen and one half dollars; which prevents me from passing them in large sums; however

there can be no loss on them as they will always pass current in Gibraltar and Spain; —

On my arrival at Syracuse I found that the Hospital had been given for use of the British Troops on condition that it should be restored when demanded, in consequence of which and not having occasion for it, I have order'd some of the articles to be sold, that will never be fit for use again, likewise a considerable quantity of salt fish that was purchased by Commodore Rodgers, that I found in store in bad condition, particulars you shall be inform'd of in my next; and if I thought myself authorized I certainly would dispose of the two Gun boats and those ungainly Vessels that were procured up the Adriatic, it being probable that they never will be of future Consequence to us;

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1807.]

To John Bullus, appointed U. S. Navy Agent in the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 18 Febr^y 1807.

You will herewith receive an appointment as Navy Agent for our publick Ships stationed in the Mediterranean.

It is intended that there shall not, if it can be avoided, be more than one place of Deposit in the Mediterranean, for all necessary Supplies — & our present intention is that Port Mahon in the Island of Minorca shall be that place of Deposit. But if any circumstances should arise to render it inexpedient in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of our Squadron in the Mediterranean on his arrival there or afterwards, to deposit the Supplies of the Squadron at Port Mahon, he will select such other place as in his opinion will be more suitable — Your residence must therefore be, wherever the place of Deposit may be and your general duties will be to procure all supplies wanted for our vessels, & safely to keep all supplies sent from this Country, or elsewhere & to issue all necessary supplies upon the requisitions of the respective Commanding Officers. as occasions may arise, you will receive further instructions from this department. The Accountant of the Navy will furnish you with all necessary instructions in relation to accounts.

With respect to the manner of procuring money to procure supplies, I shall before your Departure from this Country give you particular instructions.

Your allowances will be as follows, that is to say

For your responsibility and trouble in receiving taking care of & issuing out Supplies, you will be allowed an annual Salary of 1200\$ & you will also be allowed the Sum of \$800 in lieu of Clerk hire. Two porters, if you should find two necessary, at not exceeding 30\$ each p^r month — store rent & all expences of transportation, drayage, cartage &c of such supplies.

For all purchases of supplies wanted for our Ships you will be allowed 5 p^r Cent upon the amount of each Purchases.

On all sales of publick property by you you will be allowed a Commission of 2½ per Cent

On all publick moneys received by you and paid over by you to officers of the Navy for wages, recruiting, & the like Services, you will be allowed a Commission of 1 p^r Cent.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

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

PORTLAND febr^y 18th 1807

SIR I am hon^d with your letter of the 7 Ins^t and conformable to your direction shall proceed to answer the questions therein proposed —

The act^s Lieu^t on Board the respective vessels under my Command, exclusive of those appointed by me were L^{ts} J. Lawrence, Joseph Bainbridge of the *Enterprise*, L^t Van Schaick of the *Argus*, L^t Maxwell of the *Syren*, L^t Trip, & Crane of *Y^e Vizen* & L^t Thorn of the *Enterprise* M^r Thorn had been act^s Lt without warrant for some time previous to my arrival in the Med^a but rec^d a written warrant from me Nov^r 7. 1803 — I believe those officers took rank agreeable to the date of their Act^s L^{ts} warrants, I subjoin a list of the Lieu^{ts} appointed by me, with the date of their appointment, and who took rank from that time without regard to their Midshipman Warrants excepting where they were appointed L^{ts} on the same day then the date of the warrant as Midshipmen governd —

If any instances of dissatisfaction arose in consequence of Junior Midshipmen being appointed Lt^s previous to their seniors in original appointment they did not come to my knowledge —

Jonathan Thorn	appointed Ac ^t Lt	Novr	7. 1803
Henry Wadsworth —	D ^o	Aprl	17. 1804
Ralph Izard	D ^o	Aprl	17. 1804
Charles Morris —	D ^o	Aug	8. 1804
Charles L Ridgley	D ^o	Aug.	19. 1804
Joseph Israel	D ^o	Aug	20. 1804
Tho ^s M ^c Donough	D ^o	Sep ^r	6. 1804
Dan ^l S Dexter	D ^o	Sep	12. 1804
John M Haswell	D ^o	Oct ^r	27. 1804
Geo. Marcellin	D ^o	Oct ^r	27. 1804

[LC. EPP, Vol. 19, 1806-1807.]

[19 February 1807]

To the Bey of Tunis from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TOBIAS LEAR,

Consul General, and Agent of the United States of America, for the Regencies of Barbary. —

To. —

His Excellency HAMUDA BASSA

The Most Illustrious and Most Magnificent Prince, the Bey of Tunis, the Abode of Happiness. —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY. — Referring to the letter which your Excellency's Ambassador, Sidi Soliman Melimelli, had the honor of delivering to your Excellency from my Master, the President of the United States of America; and to what has passed in the Interviews which I had the honor of holding with your Excellency on my first arrival here, as well as since with your Excellency's Prime Minister Sidi Jossuf, Hoggia, Guarda Sigilli, I earnestly hope that the desire of my Nation to continue in harmony and friendship with your Excellency, is fully Manifested; and that I shall have the honor of communicating to the President my Master the good disposition of Your Excellency towards our Nation, by giving renewed assurances, that we are to expect a continuance of that friendship, which has heretofore existed, according to our Treaty, with Your Excellency; and that our Commercial intercourse with Your Excellency's dominions will receive every facility and security which is experienced by those Nations with whom your Excellency is in habits of Friendship. —

I also flatter myself that your Excellency will honor me with a letter to the President, my Master, to be conveyed to the United States, by a vessel which will shortly sail for that part. —

I pray God may have your Excellency in his Holy Keeping — and preserve your life for many years. —

Accept the Assurances of my highest respect and most perfect Consideration

TOBIAS LEAR. —

TUNIS February 19th 1807. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806-Sept. 1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 19 February 1807

The whole of these 24 hours strong gales from the S. W. with dark gloomy weather —

At ½ past 1 took the 3^d reef in the Topsails and struck Top gallant yards. — At 2 Tack'd to the westward

At Sunset Cape Gallo bore West. Cape Pellegrino S W B W. the eastern cape of the Bay. S B W. and the City of Palermo. S W ½ W. distant 6 leagues — At 7 set the Jib at 8. tack'd to the E^d Continued working into the Bay until ½ past 2. when we came too in 3 f^m water and veered out 80 f^m Cable. the light house bore W B N. dist 2 miles — 2 line of battle Ships, 1 frigate and 1 Sloop of War. british lying in the Bay and one Neapolitan Frigate — At 8 A M bent the Sheet Cable. — At 9 A M out 2^d Cutter. Ends fresh breezes from S. W. with small rain [Sailed again 20 February.]

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To John Ridgely, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tripoli, from Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS Febr^y 20. 1807.

Dr SIR, I had the pleasure to receive your letter of 21st ult^o three days ago, for which I thank you. — The Tunisian Ambassador arrived here on 19th Dec^r in the American Ship *Two Brothers*'s Capt. Candler from Boston, with a present from the U. States to the Bey. In this Vessel came Doctor Triplet as passenger on his way to Algiers as Physician to the Dey. —

The *Constitution* Frigate Capt Campbell arrived here from Algiers on the 13th ult^o with Col: Lear on board who came in consequence of the arrival of the Ambassador with orders from Government, & with a view finally to arrange & settle our existing differences with this Regency — They are now happily terminated on grounds honorable & advantageous to our Country — He has confirm'd my appointment here & will depart with the Frigate in three or four days at farthest. — I have no news worth communicating but by The *Hornet* I have no doubt you will receive a large Budget. — Be good enough to let me hear from you p^r return of the Courier

[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806-1809.]

[20 February 1807]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton

Burr is taken! He surrendered his whole party, at Bayou Piere, about the 20th ult^o to a detachment of militia commanded by a Major Claibourne, and is given into the hands of the civil Authority — B. accuses Gen. W—— with deep duplicity and dark frauds — I expect a developement of this conspiracy will expose to view, if not to conviction, a great deal of iniquity —

The Decree of the Emperor and King, which blockades every thing English, excited a momentary alarm here — Some of our old war horses began to *snuff the wind!* But every thing is neutralized by Aunt Armstrong's explanation, that the Emperor & King *did not mean US.*

While the Potomac was open Congress were employed in projecting facilities to get from the Capitol to Gadsby's tavern — as soon as the river was closed and the ice would bear a footman this subject was postponed — They have since been occupied in devising prohibitions and penalties to prevent white skins from importing black ones — This has ended in darkness —

The capitulation of the combined forces of the Emperor Aaron and the Marquis of the red house has superceded the necessity of fleets and armies — You will therefore have leisure to finish your house and I to build a barrack —

The Barrons have been at moorings here about a fortnight; but they are anchored so far, off in the stream, that they are out of speaking distance — A friend of the elder Barron called the other day and requested me to sign a certificate, which he produced, purporting that in my letter of 9th Aug. 1805 to the Sec. of the Navy I did not mean to derogate from his character of a Gentleman and a soldier — I could not prevail on myself to sign any thing which savored of concession — He ta[sk]ed of *disagreeable consequences.* I assured him that a hint at coercing me would put even *explanation* out of view —

He declared this not to be his intention — But said the Commodore felt himself implicated before the public in a delinquency of duty, and requested I would remove the impression as his feelings were much wounded — I had no objection to say, that it was not my intention, in that letter, to inculpate Barron, but Lear; but this I would declare in a letter to him, not in a certificate. I will show you our correspondence when we meet — My appeal is to the Log-books of the squadron for the truth of my statements concerning the late Commodore — I doubt whether he will meet me on that ground — And am not very apprehensive of his making war against me by way of *healing his* wounded feelings — I never felt unfriendly to Com^o Barron — On the contrary I think him a man of an amiable disposition — that's all

I have rec^d but one note from you since my arrival here — And shall leave the city before an exchange of this can reach — I request you will write me at N York — Where, if I can be useful to you, beg you will command me.

The Committee of Claims reported a bill in favor yesterday — I believe it will go through both houses without opposition — If so I shall recover, at least 8 or 10 thousand dollars — A trifling sun, indeed if at sea; but inland, as I am, it will be useful to me — If I meet with no disappointment I will positively offer you my my

respects at your seat in Portland in all next summer — How does our Midshipman, Danielson, merit your consideration?

WASH. CIT. Feb. 20th 1807

[LC. EPP, Vol. 19, 1806-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 23 February 1807

The whole of these 24 hours light airs from the Eastward at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 P M came too in the Bay of Naples in 19 f^m water, veered out 50 f^m Cable. the light house bore N W. distant 2 or 3 miles — Mount Vesuvius E. S. E. and the Barracks N E. B E. — at 4 obtained Prattique at sunset struck top gallant yards — At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7. a Turk swam on board from the Shore deserter from a french Brig of War. confined by the Captain at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 hove up and towed into the Mole. at 10 landed the Powder by order of the French King. At Meridian let go the Anchor in the mouth of the Mole to wait permission to enter. 10 or 12 American Merchant Ships lying in the Mole.

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

[27 February 1807]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Hamuda, Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

HAMUDA BASHAW BEY,

Prince of Princes of Tunis the Well Guarded City, the Abode of Felicity

To the Most Illustrious Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON

President of the United States of America.

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND — My Ambassador Soliman Melemelli, who reached here in safety in the middle of the month of December 1806 last, on his return from your happy and prosperous States, delivered to me faithfully your ever welcome and responsive letter of the twentieth of June last, entrusted to his care and diligence.

Shortly thereafter, that is on the 12th of January, the most worthy and always estimable Mr. Tobias Lear, your agent and Consul General on the Southern Coast of the Mediterranean, likewise arrived from Algiers.

Thanks to his reasonableness and his tact, a few conferences have sufficed to explain the misunderstandings mutually existing between us, and to consolidate the good amity and good understanding which I am equally desirous with you to cultivate and to maintain undisturbed between the two Nations.

Referring in consequence to what your Consul General aforesaid will have to communicate to you on the matter, I shall limit myself to transmitting to you directly my solemn assurance that henceforward as heretofore, our previous treaty will serve as a law to be fulfilled, that commerce and communication between our nations will be cultivated, and that all our relations will be founded on principles of entire and perfect reciprocity.

The kindnesses and polite reception which you have deigned to show and confer upon My Ambassador Melemelli aforesaid merit my most sincere thanks, as also the gracious marks of your Friendship which you sent with him for me, which I shall esteem an honor to preserve as a most courteous remembrance of You.

And finally, offering prayers for your prosperity, I wish you from Heaven, my Great and Good Friend, the most complete felicity.

At the Palace of my Residence of the Bardo, the 19th of the Moon Aggi, A.H. 1221, and the 27th of February 1807 A.D.

HAMUDA BASHAW BEY
of Tunis
(SEAL)

[NA. SDA. CD, Algiers, Vol. 7, Pt. II, January 1806-September 29, 1807.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay [27 February 1807?]

SIR, I arrived here on the 18th Ult^o from Syracuse and on the 24th received information from Colonel Lear, that our affairs with this Regency would be amicably and honorably adjusted in two or three days which induced me to visit

Tunis on the 26th for the purpose of paying my respects to the Bey, and called at Bardo on the morning of the following day, accompanied by Colonel Lear, Mr Cox, and several of our Officers, he received us in his hall of Justice, with much apparent satisfaction, took coffee, and withdrew after passing the usual compliments. On the 6th Inst^r our business being finally closed we called at Bardo and took leave of the Bey, he received us in his Hall of Justice and after the usual ceremonies, he gave us a cordial shake of the hand accompanied with his best wishes for our health and happiness — during my stay on shore the Bey requested as a favor that Melli Melli might be landed in some port of Spain, where he was going on business of importance for the Bey to which I readily consented and have order'd Captain Porter to receive him on board and land him at Gibraltar, to which place I have order'd the *Enterprize* for the purpose of carrying dispatches from Colonel Lear and myself. — then to collect all the news possible and return to Syracuse by way of Algiers

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1807.]

To John Ridgely, U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Circular

TUNIS 1st March 1807 —

SIR, I have the honor and satisfaction to inform you, that the differences which existed between the United States of America, and the Regency of Tunis, and which, on the departure of the Tunisian Ambassador from the U. States, threatened to terminate in a Rupture between the two Nations; are now happily and honorably settled; And the Commercial intercourse between the Citizens of the U. States and this Regency, may be carried on with as much security and advantage, as that of any other Nation with whom the Bey is in friendship —

And the several consuls of the U. States in the Mediterranean, and to William Jarvis Esq Consul at Lisbon, and Joseph Iznadi Esq Consul at Cadiz —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

[3 March 1807]

Act pertaining to the U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. NINTH CONGRESS. SESS. II

An Act in addition to an act intituled "An act in addition to an act entitled An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the present naval peace establishment, to employ a number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, not exceeding five hundred, should the exigency of the public service require the same.

APPROVED, *March 3, 1807.*

[See Act of 21 April 1806.]

[Statutes Vol. II, p. 443.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Hornet*, from Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

AMERICAN CONSULATE TUNIS
3^d March 1807.

DR SIR, I wrote you very fully under date of 5th January via Palermo of which you make no mention in yours of 13th febr^y which I had the pleasure to receive by Capt. Campbell, consequently I must conclude it has not yet come to hand. — The *Constitution* after leaving Mr Lear & his Secretary at Tunis proceeded to Malta & Syracuse, & Capt. Campbell I have no doubt has communicated all the particulars within his knowledge with respect to the situation of our affairs here. —

Doctor Triplett came in the same vessel with the Tunisian ambassador on his way to Algiers as Physician to the Dey, — He brought letters to Mr Lear from the Sec: of State, & from some expression contained in them, Mr Lear concluded he ought to leave the Doctor here as Chargé D'affaires, & about three weeks ago

he took him to Bardo to introduce him to the Bey as such, & invited me to accompany them. — The Bey asked why I was removed & said he had calculated on my staying; that I had been left by you & accepted by him. Mr Lear said I was an officer destined for another service, — it was true. I had been left by you but that you were not the Commodore. The Bey replied that he must refer him to his Minister who had received his orders on the Subject. — When the minister was ready to receive us, we were desired to come to his audience Chamber & requested to sit down. — The Minister began through his enterpreter by declaring that Bey his master had order'd him to say that he (Mr Lear) would by this step be allways seeing new faces, that I had been sent by you & accepted by them; that my peaceable deportment since my arrival, had given them a favorable opinion of me & that they wish'd me to remain. — As for the Doctor he declared they could not receive him as the ambassador had informed them he was appointed to Algiers, & that the Bey of Tunis would not receive the Physician of the Dey of Algiers as a Consul or Chargé D'affaires to reside in his Dominions. Mr Lear made the same remarks with respect to you & myself as he had done to the Bey. — The Sapatapa remark'd if I was destined for another service, the Doctor was also. — Mr L. declared he had nothing against me, but on the contrary approved of my character & abilities; that he did not want to force on them any one who was disagreeable to them — that he would consider on the subject & consult with the Commodore on his return from Malta to this place; & we took our leave. — This turn of the affair surpriz'd me not a little; as it was quite unexpected, & I had all pack'd up for my departure. — A few days after this Col: Lear informed me that he had attempted to get the Doctor acknowledged without success — That he thought it his duty to go thus far in consequence of his letters from the Secretary of State, but that he was now free to make choice of me, & gave me the appointment & my instructions accordingly, with the permission of the Commodore, which I not only obtain'd, but his recommendation also previously to his departure — Your having sent me was looked on as a sufficient proof of yours —

On the 18th instant The Frigate return'd having the *Enterprize* in Company, & Captains Campbell & Porter with as many officers as can be spared from on board are now at the Consular house with the band. — The day before yesterday we gave a grand dinner to all the foreign consuls in return for the many civilities we have received from them — Tomorrow we give a concert & ball to the Consular ladies & gentlemen — The next we are to have another at the Spanish Consuls — However I must refer you to Capt Campbell for a further detail of our amusements as I would take up too much of your time in recounting them all. — I shall experience a *sad* reverse when they leave me. —

I have paid particular attention to your orders as expressed in yours of 13th — Faroud has with a good deal of difficulty procur'd the Sheep & I think at a high price — I send the finest Bernousses that can be procur'd at Tunis, also the otto of Roses, of all which I will enclose a list with their cost. —

Miss Comor's portrait is begun but not finished & when I see you again I shall have the pleasure of introducing her to you. — We hear you are to proceed to Leghorn & from thence to Tripoli, & I have already formed some hopes that you will call this way. —

I was disappointed in not having rec'd letters from America by the Store Ship & the other that brought the Ambassador. — If you meet with any for me be kind enough to take them in charge & forward them P^r first opportunity. —

I sent the sheep three days ago on board the American Ship *Two Brothers* laying in the Canal of the Goletta to remain there till the Departure of the Frigate under the care of the Capt. — I am sorry to inform you that I have to day received a letter from him telling me of the death of one of the rams — he was very well the evening before. Old Faroud is much alarmed about it, & has sent a fine lamb (a ram) which he says he is willing to lose I am informed you could procure as fine Sheep at Tripoli & much cheaper. — Commodore Campbell has offered as I am short of cash to advance me the amo^t of the articles I forward to you by him (say 143 dollars 75/100 which you will be kind enough to reimburse to him. You have the account inclosed

Give my respects to the gentlemen of the wardroom & rest assured Dear Sir of the sentiments of friendship & esteem with which I allways remain

C. D: COXE

To Lt. Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t March 5, 1807 —

SIR, I have rec^d your letter of the 4th inst — You will be pleased to inform Mr O'Bannon that the resignation of his Commission as a Lieut^t in the Marine Corps is accepted.

[NA. MCA. LR, 1807.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Tunis Bay March 7th 1807.—

SIR, You are hereby directed to receive on board the United States Schooner *Enterprize* under your command Soliman Mili Mili who goes to Gibraltar on business for his Excellency the Bey of Tunis: It is expected that he will embark on the 9th Inst; but should he not be ready at that time a further indulgence of forty-eight hours may be granted him, but a farther period is inadmissible, as the services required of the Sch^r will not admit of longer delay that having accomplished you will proceed to Algiers and lay off and on until you receive such communication as our Consul General may have to make to our Government which with those from me for the Navy Department you will be pleased to deliver on your arrival at Gibraltar to John Gavino Esquire, our Consul at that place, then take in such supplies as the *Enterprize* may require, communicate with Mr Simpson our Consul at Tangiers by letter or otherwise and return to Syracuse, but previously touch at Algiers for any communication that our Consul General may have to make —

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

To Secretary of State from Charles D. Coxe, acting as U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS March 8th 1807.

SIR, Mr Lear, sailed yesterday in the *Constitution* Frigate Commodore Campbell for Algiers; — He has appointed me as Chargé D'Affairs for the U: S: near this Regency till the pleasure of the President shall be known, and handed me Instructions accordingly, to which I shall punctually adhere. — He will no doubt give you a strict & minute detail of all the circumstances of the progression & termination of his negociations with the Bey, & the grounds on which our relations at present stand, with respect to this Regency. They are as advantageous as those of the most favor'd nations & I believe, I may safely say the impressions made on them generally are more favorable to us than those they have rec^d from any other nation whatever. — Mr Lear, has taken our Acc^t Book of Expences, including all incur'd by Mr Dodge & myself, up to the day of his departure, as he has taken the original, it is now out of my power to forward you a Copy; but he will do it no doubt, after a revisal. — I have open'd another which I shall keep from henceforward with exactness, & furnish both your office & the Consul General with precise Copies occasionally, as opportunities may offer. — Sidi Soliman Mellimelli, has been appointed by H: E: the Bey, as his Ambassador to Spain — He will take his passage on board the Schooner *Enterprize* Capt: Porter, (who sails tomorrow, for Gibraltar) on his way to Madrid.

Having nothing of consequence to communicate but what you will receive from the Consul General, I beg leave to conclude with reiterating the assurances of my attention to the duties of my office & the exertion to the best of my ability to promote the harmony & good faith, which at present exist between the U: States & this Regency. —

[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806-1809.]

[9 March 1807]

Controversy between Captains John Rodgers and James Barron

We, the subscribers, the friends of commodore John Rodgers, and captain James Barron, of the United States navy, do certify, that the personal difference, which has for some time past unfortunately subsisted between those gentlemen,

has been amicably settled, on terms, in our decided opinion, highly honorable to both parties; and upon the grounds set forth in the letter hereunto annexed.

THOMAS TINGEY,
FRANKLIN WHARTON.

WASHINGTON, 9th March, 1807.

[Enclosure]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from John Stricker

HAVRE DE GRACE,
January 31st, 1807.

DEAR SIR, Your affair with captain James Barron, has been a matter of concern to many of your friends: some of them are of opinion that it might be settled without resorting to arms. Being myself of this opinion, the sole object of my visit to this neighbourhood, is, in conjunction with our mutual friend colonel Hughes, to effect this desirable purpose.

It has been intimated to me, from authority that cannot be doubted, that captain Barron does not now perceive the necessity of calling on you, on the ground of the message by capt. Bainbridge; but feels himself injured by the style of your reply. As I am sure that neither you nor any other person can entertain a suspicion dishonorable to captain Barron, it is the opinion of your friends, that you have only to say, that your reply was the hasty suggestion of the moment, the effect of an instantaneous irritation, that was excited by so unexpected a notification. They think that you may say this with honor; and that by so doing you will put an end to an affair of much concern to your friends, and particularly so to the secretary of the Navy. I flatter myself that you will do me the justice to believe, that I would not recommend to you a measure, that I thought you could not adopt with honor;

[LC. JRP, Let. & Doc., Ac. 3647, 1799-1848.]

To Secretary of State from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Triplicate. (Private and Confidential)
At Algiers, all well

ON BOARD THE U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*,
At Sea, Off Algiers, March 15th 1807

MY DEAR SIR, The public dispatches which accompany this, will give a full detail of all my transactions and negotiations at Tunis; and I shall feel peculiarly happy if the issue thereof meets the approbation of the President and yourself. — The base and false aspersions which have been cast upon my conduct in the Tripoli business, in some of our unworthy public prints, gave me some pain; but I was conscious that what I had done was for the honor and best interest of my Country, and the effects thereof would be acknowledged, when the contemptible aspersors sh^d be in merited oblivion. —

The more I see of Barbary affairs, the more I am convinced that Government has been grossly imposed upon, by representations made from prejudice, resentment, vanity, or ignorance; and I confess I feel a little mortified to see some carressed who deserve more than censure. —

I have not perhaps fulfilled the expectations of some of my friends, by sending from Barbary accounts of the Country which might be new and wonderful; nor of its curiosities and productions. — Altho' my time has been strictly devoted to my public duties, I have not been inattentive to those things: But I wish to send nothing but facts, and things of real utility; in which I hope, at some time or another, to be able to gratify my friends. — I have a pleasing hope that Dr Triplett will be of great use in those things. — He has received some impressions I find, from my predecessor, which can be of no use to him; but serve to mislead, as some other impressions made by him have done. — I shall guard the Dr against them as much as possible, and his own observations will be of use in removing them.

We sailed from Tunis Bay on the 7th, and in the same night a most furious gale from North, attacked us, which cost the U. States some sails and rigging, and the ship was in no small danger of going on shore; and I now write this in a heavy Gale, which has kept us from running for the land for two days past, altho' we suppose we are only a few leagues from Algiers, as the weather is so dark and rainy that we dare not approach the coast. —

I have not received a line from Dr Davis since he has been in this sea. — I saw a letter from him to Mr Ambrose Allegro, the Consular Secretary in Tunis,

dated at Leghorn the 19th of January, in which he says he is going to Tripoli on special business for the U. States, with Mr Paine, as Secretary of Legation, who will be left as consul in Tripoli, when he shall go to Tunis, as he knows nothing can be done there without him; and from thence he goes to Paris and London before he returns to the U. States; unless he should be ordered to Constantinople, of which he has some expectation.

I cannot feel too grateful to yourself and the President for the confidence placed in me to negociate the Tunis business, while I was so severely handled about the Tripoli Peace. — My friends shall never have reason to blush for my conduct, while I am able to perform the duties imposed upon me. —

I pray you to present my best respects to your good M^r Madison, and believe me to be, with unalterable attachment and friendship,

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant P. C. Wederstrandt, U. S. Navy

NEW ORLEANS, March 23^d 1807

SIR, I had the pleasure to address you on the 23^d ultimo from Natchez, informing you that I was about to leave that place & that I should on my arrival here turn the Brig *Franklin* as directed over to Mr Spence — which I have done and on the 21st inst she was sold for the sum of 5,300 Dollars.

I shall this day leave here for Baltimore, on my way to Washington.

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 1, Jan.–Apr. 1807.]

To Midshipman William Lewis, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS March 23^d 1807. —

DEAR SIR, I beg you will accept of my sincere thanks for the very proper and pleasing manner in which you have executed such business as occurred here during my late absence, on the Service of the U. States to Tunis, which I shall not fail to represent to the President. —

I only regret that your duty calls you so soon to your Station, and deprives us of the pleasure of your Company; but if I can at any time render you any service I beg you will command me, and let me hear from you by every occasion which may offer. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806–1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 March 1807

[Routine cruising and Port calls since 23 February 1807] These 24 hours commences with moderate and variable winds — At 1/2 past 2. p m came too in Leghorn Roads in 5 f^m water. & veered out 40 f^m Cable —

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

U S Sc: *Enterprize*
Gibraltar Bay 29th March 1807. —

SIR, I arrived here on the 27th inst^d from Tunis via Algiers where (at the latter place) I left Com^{dr} Campbell who brought down Mr Lear from Tunis. our affairs at the two places I believe stand perfectly well as pre-existing differences appear to be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, and the same good understanding exists with Tripoli. —

By orders from Com^{dr} Campbell I brought to this place Sidi Soliman Mili Mili & suite, who appears in capacity of Ambassador to the Court of Spain, but circumstances induces me to believe that he is destin'd to the Court of Portugal, or that his object is to solicit the Commander in Chief of the Portuguese forces stationed here to co-operate with the Tunisian forces against Algiers. — As War between the two places is now carried on with the utmost rancour, and the measures used by the Regency of Algiers are not only calculated to create serious alarms to Tunis but to endanger the subversion of that Power — The same plan of Blockade is pursued by them that was put in practice by us in our late

difference with Tripoli, and a large force has marched to invest the City of Tunis taking with them nearly two hundred pieces of Artillery, they are increasing their Marine with a number of deck'd Gun Boats, and speak confidently of having possession of Tunis in a few Months.

Tunis appears to act on the defensive, her large Vessels are laid up in their docks, and their Gun Boats ready for service, considerable bodies of Men have gone on the frontiers, and some late skirmishes have taken place in Constantine, (a revolted Providence,) which have rather been to the advantage of Algiers. — The large Algerine cruisers anchor frequently in the Bay of Tunis and send in all vessels bound to or from any Port in the Regency. — The Apprehension of falling in with some of them gave no little alarm to Sidi Soliman notwithstanding every assurance I gave him of safety.

I shall proceed up the Mediterranean for Syracuse immediately on receiving on board the requisite supplies, from whence I hope (from the repeated applications I have made) to obtain permission to return to America as I find my services are no ways essential in the present state of affairs, and many private circumstances make my return necessary

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul and U. S. Navy Agent, Malaga, Spain, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

31 March 1807.

You will consider yourself as hereby appointed Agent for the Navy of the United States for the Port of Malaga.

For your trouble in executing the duties arising out of this appointment you will be allowed a Commission of two per Cent on the amount of all supplies purchased and furnished by you to our publick Vessels; One per Cent on the amount on the amount of all articles sold by you and one half per Cent on all monies advanced by you for recruiting and such like purposes.

Thomas Turner Esq^r Accountant of the Navy will give you instructions relatively to the forms to be observed in keeping your accounts.

You will be pleased to render to our publick Vessels every attention & assistance which they may require.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To James L. Cathcart appointed U. S. Navy Agent, Madeira, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 1 April 1807.

You will consider yourself as hereby appointed agent for the Navy of the United States for the Island Madeira. For your trouble &c the rest vide letter 31 March. W^m Kirkpatrick.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 6 April 1807

Commences moderate breezes from the N W. with pleasant weather At 2 rec^d on board 10 boxes containing 10,000 dollars. — and one marked G. Davis marked. 508. dollars. — also. sundry boxes and Trunks of Presents. for the Bashaw of Tripoli and Mr Davis's Baggage — At ½ past 9. got under weigh with a light breeze. from the East^l Midnight Gorgona bore. W B N. and the west^l point from Leghorn S E.

Mr Davis Consul for Tripoli with his family on board

Lat^h by Obs^r 42°21'

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Cagliari Bay 8th April 1807 —

SIR My dispatches up to the 27th of February will make you acquainted with the proceedings of the Squadron to that period. — I now beg leave to represent, that I anchor'd on the 18th near the Goletta of Tunis, the *Enterprise* in company —

On the 25th being informed by Col. Lear, that our affairs had met with a favorable termination, I thought it both proper and polite to pay my personal respects to the Bey, that took place on the 27th by appointment, accompanied by Col. Lear and several of my Officers

The Bey received us in a very friendly manner, and after some conversation observed, that his letter for the President would be ready in a few days, The usual ceremonies having past we rose and took leave — On the 3rd of March Col. Lear and myself took leave of the Bey — on the 4th he sent his letter for the President — the 6th we got on board, and sailed on the 7th for Algiers, leaving the *Enterprise* to take on board Mellemaley, who the Bey had requested a passage for to Gibraltar — With orders to Cap Porter to call at Algiers for any farther communications Col. Lear might have to make; Then proceed to Gibraltar, confer with Simpson and return to Syracuse with all the information he could collect respecting our affairs —

I arrived at Algiers the 20th Ult^o Sailed the 23rd and anchored here the 30th for the convenience of performing a reasonable quarantine, and refresh the Crew with fresh provisions, which at present is very reasonable, Likewise to inform myself of the Natural resources of the Island, which I find to be greater than any part of Sicily affords — The Present King has resided here about fourteen Months, who with the Queen appear desirous of cultivating a better understanding between them and our Government —

I shall proceed for Malta when the Wind permits which now blows strong from E. S. E. —

The British fleet under Admiral Duckworth has passed the Dardanel, in which they have been roughly handled, the *Windsor Castle* has return'd to Malta much damaged — the *Ajax* Cap. Blackwood accidentally took fire a few days before and blew up; the Capⁿ and a small part of the Crew are saved. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. I, 1807.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

[14 April 1807]

The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes from the Southward with pleasant weather. At 1 P M tack'd to the South^d At 2 Tack'd to the N E. At ½ past 2 up Courses. — At 3 P M came to an anchor in Syracuse — the *Royal George* 110 Guns with Admiral Duckworth's flag, — the *Pompey*. 80 Guns with Sir Sydney Smiths Flag flying and the *Repulse* 74 Guns were in the harbor. At Sunset struck Royal Yards. At 4 a m out 1st Cutter — At 6 A M the above British Men of War sailed for Malta. At 7 sent 1st Cutter watering.

[17 April 1807]

[Syracuse] Commences fresh breezes from the W S. W. and pleasant weather — Middle part calm latter part fresh breezes from W S W. with pleasant weather — people painting Ship and employed in sundry Jobs about the rigging — Carpenters repairing the *Eagle* to replaced during the summer and the billet to be preserved for winter

[19 April 1807]

[Syracuse] The whole of these 24 hours strong gales with severe squalls from the W N W. — At 8. A. M. the U: S. Sch^r *Enterprise* came to an anchor in the Harbor. — 6 day from Gibraltar — At 10 made the Signal 920. which was answered in the affirmative

[23 April 1807]

[Syracuse] The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes with pleasant weather — At 4 P M furl'd Sails — At 9. A M Dennis Fonderhider was punished with 24 lashes for neglect of duty and Insolence — At 10. an English Packet came in from Malta informed the U: S. Frigate *Constitution* was there — Prepared for Sailing — Sent Daniel Maloy on Shore to the Hospital — Draft of water — Aft. 13^{ts} 2^{rs} —

[24 April 1807]

[Syracuse] The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes from the W^d with pleasant weather At 5 A M unmoored: & hove short. — Rec^d 114 Canta's wood, 35 Barrels Pork, 7 Barrels flour, 1 Tierce rice, 40 Barrels Beef and 30 Gallons

Rum. Lt Trippe went on shore to the Hospital sick, fired a Gun and hoisted the Cornet. — Dft water Aft. 13. 10. — Forw^d 13. 11.

[25 April 1807]

The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes with pleasant weather — At 4 P M took in the 1st Cutter — At 9. took in the 2^d Cutter — this day drafted Joseph Williams Carpenters Mate to the U: S: Sch^r *Enterprize* — At 4 A M. got underweigh and sailed from Syracuse — At 10. set Skysails, Royal & Top gallant Studsails stowed the Anchors. — at 11 took in all Studsails — At Meridian Cape Moro de Porco. bore N N E $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and Cape Passeiro S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Latt^{ds} by Obs^s 36°51'.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

[24 April 1807]

To Hamet Caramanli, Rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, from George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli

(Copy)

GEORGE DAVIS,

Consul of the United States of America for the Regency of Tripoli

To his Excellency AHMET BASHAW CARAMANLI.

The two letters which your Excellency did me the honor to write on the 23. Instant were duly received from the hands of your Chouous Laird. Not understanding the Arabic I can only reply to that written in the Italian, which, I am told, is a faithful translation of the former.

In the conversations which I had with your Excellency on the 15. and 18. Instant you were informed that I had no authority to enter into any engagements on the part of the United States. As far as my friendly services could further your views they were offered, and if successful, they would meet the approbation of my Government, but that it would disclaim all acts of mine which bound it in any manner, as to the fulfilment of the claims or expectations of your Excellency excepting those which have been recognised by our existing treaty with Jussuph reigning Bashaw of Tripoli.

A reconciliation with your brother was proposed by me from the conviction of it's being such a measure (if cordially received on the part of Jussuph Bashaw) as would not only tend to your personal interest and happiness, but would also be the most probable means of rejoining all the members of your family.

The expectation of receiving the provinces of Derne & Bengasa, you say, are founded on a promise or offer of that kind made you by Commodore Rogers. On this subject I can only observe, that should the offer be made, on the part of your brother, it would give me infinite pleasure to be the happy medium of communication.

I must, however, decline making the demand that your family should repair to Sicily with their women, slaves, &c &c as also with the sum of sixty thousand dollars, as your Excellency must be convinced that such language does not become the Agent of a friendly nation. This subject was fully discussed on the 18th instant when your Excellency agreed with me in opinion that neither the laws nor customs of Tripoli would sanction the demand of separating the wife from the husband by force; and as all the females of your family were married they were no longer subject to the control of any individual but their husbands.

Altho' your Excellency informed me that the religion of Musselmen did not allow the child to emancipate itself at any period from the authority of the parent, still it was not expected that any force should be used to bring the males of your family to you. You only required that they should be placed in an independent situation when their wishes were declared and if their choice should be in favor of remaining at Tripoli, that the Christian Consuls residing at the Court should join in witnessing a declaration to that effect. I can assure you that full attention shall be paid to your wishes in this respect, and I feel no doubt whatever may be their decision, that your Excellency will be satisfied of the determination of my Government to fulfil it's engagements and of my own wishes to contribute to your happiness.

A copy of your letter will be forwarded without delay to the Hon^{ble} the Secretary of the State and I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of acquainting you with his decision relative to the amelioration of your pecuniary situation.

From the impression that your Excellency has hitherto received, as pledges of public faith, the promises of individual friends, I have been thus frank in my communication, which I am sure you will rather view as a mark of friendship than of coldness towards your interests.

This will be handed you by Mr J. Payne, secretary to the American legation. Be pleased to accept the assurances of the profound respect and consideration of your Excellency's Mo: ob^t serv^t
 SYRACUSE 24. April 1807

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

[26 April 1807]

To George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Hamet Caramanli, Rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

having received the letter you wrote me in answer to mine, I perceive that my wishes have not been well explained; and for which reason I have caused another translation to be made, which is herewith enclosed, to manifest in a clearer manner that which I desire to be effected through your kind mediation — Wherefore I beg you to regulate yourself wholly by this my second communication, under this present date — Convinced of your good disposition to aid me I salute you

AHMET BASHAW

SYRACUSE 26th April 1807.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

[Enclosure]

[26 April 1807]

To George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Hamet Caramanli,

Knowing that the most serene Republic of the United States of America ought in justice to compensate for the losses of his Excellency Ahmet Bashaw Caramanli, son of Ali Caramanli [late] Bashaw of Tripoli, occasioned by the precipitate peace, made by the Representatives of the aforesaid serene Republic, without the intervention or knowledge of his Excellency, — and as George Davis is charged as he himself has assured him to go to Tripoli, and offered there to treat and establish by agreement, in the best manner possible for the interest of the abovementioned Prince Ahmet Caramanli, perfect peace and harmony with his brother — His Excellency grateful for such an offer, and considering the difficulty of again acquiring his lost Kingdom, has determined to accept of the proposition formerly made him by Commodore Rogers — to wit — that there should be ceded to him the provinces of Derne & Bengasa with all their appurtenances and revenues and perfectly independent of every other power, His Excellency remaining full and absolute sovereign and master forever, and reserving to himself the right and faculty of disposing of them at his pleasure.

He requires that there should be fulfilled the unexecuted agreement specified in the treaty of peace already made — viz^t — that all the family of his Excellency, with their property, except the females who are married and may wish to remain with their husbands, should be sent to Syracuse, — that there should accompany the said family a sufficient number of black slaves for their service. That the Male children of his Excellency should repair to Syracuse to learn from themselves, in person, whether they would follow their father or go elsewhere, but that their determination should be made in that place.

That the females and the families of individuals who are in Syracuse, in the service of his Excellency, and who wish to come there, shall be sent with all their effects.

After the arrival of the family of his Excellency he is to be conducted to such place as may be resolved on.

In consideration of the spoils of his Excellency's kingdom and loss which he has suffered in palaces, gardens, slaves, houses &c^t, in short, which has reduced him to his present miserable state, it is but a duty that the Usurper of his wealth should restore to him a part of that which he has taken, or, at least give him an equivalent in money, to enable his Excellency to live with decency and support his family and the persons of his suit until he shall be established in the possession of the above mentioned provinces, and revenues thereunto belonging — Wherefore there should be established a fixed sum equivalent to his necessary expenses.

The long exile of his Excellency from his Country, and the want of means to support himself and the people in his service, obliged him to accept of the offers of several individuals to supply him with money, and which he is compelled to return previous to his departure — wherefore he throws himself on the gener-

osity of the most serene Republic, which well knows, that by the ill conduct of it's representatives, this Prince has been betrayed and robbed of that City which with the blood of his Subjects he had again obtained, and finally compelled to fly his Country and in a foreign land to seek a miserable and wretched asylum.

His Excellency hopes when the above conditions shall be fulfilled, that he need not fear to be again molested, but, on the contrary to be supported in the quiet possession of this small part of his Kingdom — and by which the representatives of the serene republic will have found the best means of ensuring the strict observance of any compact which they may wish to establish.

In testimony of which I have caused two copies to be written and signed in the presence of witnesses.

(Signed) **AHMET BASHAW CARAMANLI**
son of *Ali Bashaw of Tripoli.*

SYRACUSE *April 26, 1807.*

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Secretary of State from George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli

MALTA *29th April 1807.*

SIR: Immediately after my arrival at Syracuse, which was on the 14. Instant I waited on his Excellency Ahmet Bashaw Caramanli, who, without any reserve introduced the subject of his residence in Sicily which he said was for the sole purpose of obtaining his family and learning the decision of the Government of the United States, relative to himself.

He complained much of the manner in which he had been placed and detained in Syracuse, of his pecuniary distresses, of the illusive promises made him by the Agents and Officers of Government and of the inexecution of our treaty.

His Excellency is involved in debt and kept in a state of beggary by a few nobles who devour his allowance as soon as received. He has the appearance and reputation of being a good man but better calculated for the Mosque than the field.

I proposed to him a reconciliation with his brother, which I am satisfied can only be obtained by his consenting to reside in Tripoli, his person would certainly be respected because he would not possess the means, if he had the enterprize (which I doubt) to make any attempt to regain the throne.

I have the honor to enclose you (N^{os} 1, 2, 3, & 4) a copy of our correspondence.

It would have given me much satisfaction to have confined the Consular present to the sum of three thousand Dollars, but this I found impossible; all the articles of the Regalia of which a list is enclosed have been purchased by myself and certainly for one third less than they could be procured in any part of Barbary.

I regret much that Captain Campbell does not feel himself at liberty to leave at my disposal the Tripolitan Gun boats; — they are of very little value, in a perishable state and most probably will never be employed to the same advantage.

The *Hornet* sails for Tripoli on the 1. of May.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

[29 April 1807]

To Hamet Caramanli, from George Davis, appointed U. S. Consul, Tripoli

(Copy)

GEORGE DAVIS

Consul of the United States of America for the Regency of Tripoli —

To his Excellency **AHMET BASHAW CARAMANLI**

Your Excellency's note under date of the 26. instant, enclosing a second communication, reached me at this place in the 28th — Its contents so nearly correspond with what you did me the honor to state on the 23^d, that little can be observed in reply.

It is my sincere desire to be useful to your Excellency and to promote your interest by all the good offices in my power. To accomplish which it is necessary that your Excellency should make a distinction (which I have laboured to impress on your mind) between my private acts and those which the Government of the United States will recognise.

A reconciliation with your brother, indemnification for the loss of your Kingdom & the manner (that is accompanied by their slaves, property &c &c) in which the

Males of your family who are *desirous* to be placed under your protection, shall join you at Syracuse, are left in a great measure to the discretion of the Bashaw Jussuph.

I shall not fail to urge the justice of your pretensions in the strongest manner and use every Means of obtaining them, excepting that of holding out the idea that the United States will resort to compulsory measures to obtain them, so long as the stipulations contained in the existing treaty with the Reigning Bashaw shall be faithfully complied with on his part.

Accept of the assurances of the profound respect & high consideration of

MALTA April 29th 1807.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t 30 April 1807.

I have received from Cap^t Porter the enclosed letter, in which he requests a conveyance on board one of our publick Vessels for "the Monument to be erected to the memory of the Officers who fell off Tripoli". If the service should admit of one of the public Vessels stopping on her return to America, at Leghorn, to take it in, I willingly consent to affording a conveyance to the monument agreeably to Cap^t Porter's request. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Captain John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
May 2^d 1807. Malta Harbour.

SIR, Mr Davis will be ready to embark tomorrow with whom you will proceed to Tripoli and wait six days for such dispatches as Mr Davis may have for the United States or myself, with which you will proceed to Syracuse for further orders. — Being at Peace with the Barbary Regencies and having reasons to believe that the existing harmony between those Regencies and the United States will continue for some time, I have to desire that you permit their Vessels to pass freely and unmolested, unless you have reason to suspect they are not furnished with the necessary Documents as specified in the treaty between the Government of the United States and those Regencies, the want of which will render it necessary to detain them for further explanation, all other orders Null and Void. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

[2 May 1807]

[At Malta since 26 April 1807.] These 24 hours moderate breezes with pleasant weather — At A M unmoored Ship, At 9 A M got underweigh & went into the outer harbor [Malta] where the *Constitution* lay. — People variously employed.

[3 May 1807]

The whole of these 24 hours moderate breezes from the E^d and pleasant weather, At 4 P M the U: S: Frigate *Constitution* sailed for Syracuse — At 9 A M loosed & refurled Sails

[4 May 1807]

First part moderate breezes from the E^d middle part Calm — At 1/2 past 5. A M. unmoored. — At 6 hove up and towed out with the boats — At 10 a breeze sprung up from the S^d & E^d — Mr Davis came on board. — At 11 made sail to the E^d and stowed the Anchors found a strange man on board supposed to be a Deserter from a British Man of War — At noon the S: E. point of Malta bore S W B S. dist 6 leagues Tack'd to the S W^d — Draft of water aft. 14^{ft} 2ⁱⁿ forward. 13^{ft} 9ⁱⁿ.

Latt^d by Obsⁿ 36°20'.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS, May 6th 1807.

DEAR SIR, This is the first opportunity which has occurred for writing to you since my arrival here from Tunis. — The *Enterprize* went on to Gibraltar; and I expected she would have returned here before this time.

I had the happiness to find Mr Lear in good health; and our affairs here, standing on the same good footing I had left them. —

There were two American Merchantmen in this port on my arrival: vizt the Brig *Sophia*, of and from Philadelphia, Robert Arundel Master, with an assorted Cargo well suited to the Market; — and the Ship *Traveller*, of and from Salem, with a Cargo of Coffee, Sugar and India Goods, to a very large amount. — Both have sold well, and received payment in Cash. — The former sailed on the 4th of April, and the latter, on the 29th, having been detained here about 20 days by an Embargo, which was laid in consequence of the Vessels of the Regency having gone to Bona, with Troops and Stores, from which place they returned on the 28th ultimo. — At present all their Cruizers are in port. —

I have not heard a syllable from the U. States since my arrival here, and we have not a word of news from Europe, more than is brought by Capt Hillyer, of H.B.M. Ship *Niger*, who takes this to Tunis, and to whom I pray you will be so good as to pay attention, as you will find him an excellent man, as I have known from a long acquaintance with him.

The Spanish Consul has requested me to put the enclosed letter under my cover, as he could not request Capt^s Hillyer to take charge of it.

I have heard nothing of the *Two Brothers*. If she gets to Marseilles, she will make a great Voyage. —

To Mr Allegro I beg you will present my best regards; and my respects and kind remembrance to all the Consular families, from whom I received so many civilities when in Tunis. and also to others of our acquaintances who may regard us —

Dr Triplett has not yet benefitted by the climate, as he expected; but indeed the Spring has been remarkably unpleasant.

I am very anxious to hear from you, and know how we stand in your quarters; but I think while the two Regencies keep up hostilities, other nations will remain quiet with respect to them. — They talk here, as if they were confident of success; but I think they will hardly attempt the City of Tunis. —

The dispatches which you sent to me by the Courier to Bona, have never got to hand. — The Spanish Consul here tells me he has received frequent dispatches from his Vice Consul in Bona; but not a word about my letters. —

Mr Lear unites with me in best wishes for your health and happiness; and I pray you will believe me to be, with very great esteem & regard

P.S. The Spanish Consul has this moment been here, and met Capt^s Hillyer, who offering to take letter for him. — I have given them accordingly. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. Book B, 1806-1807.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

[7 May 1807]

½ past 7. fired a Gun, hoisted the Jack, and shortned Sail — At 8 came too with the larboard Anchor in 17 f^m water, Tripoli bearing S B E. distant 3 miles — N. Battery. South and a cluster of trees separate from any thing else. S W B S. — at 1/2 past 8. Consul Ridgely came on board. and was rec^d with a salute of 5. Guns. — At 11 Consul Davis went on shore when 9 Guns were fired

[8 May 1807]

[Tripoli] Commences moderate breezes from the N W. — At 1. P M the Castle on shore fired a Salute of 21 Guns the same number were returned by the Brig. At 6. the Capt^s returned from shore, sent the Consuls Baggage on shore. — at 1/2 past 6 got underweigh. — left Mr Green the Purser on shore. —

[10 May 1807]

Commences light breezes and clear pleasant weather — at 1 Tack'd Ship to the N^d & E^d at 1/2 past 2 hauled up the foresail and set Main Royal Staysail — At 5 took in Top gallant Sails, Staysails and flying Jib

At 7 Tripoli bore S: E: distant 9 or 10 miles sounded in 30 fathoms at 1/2 past 7 Calm current setting to N W. let go the Anchor in 30 fms

Calm during the Night with a heavy swell. from the N E. Vessel laboring considerably — At 7 A M a light breeze sprung up from the S^d at 8 got underweigh and hoisted out 2^d Cutter — at 1/2 past 9 fidded Royal Masts. at 10 sent Royal yards up.

Ends light airs and clear pleasant weather

Sent the 2^d Cutter on shore with the Cases of Presents for the Bashaw,

At 11 A M Mustered the People.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To John Taylor, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 11 May 1807.

I this day received from Mr Blount a letter dated on the 2^d inst^t in which he requests for you a passage in the Ship *Wasp* to England, and I with pleasure give my assent to this request and have written to Cap^t Smith upon the Subject.

It may be acceptable to you to know that the tables of our Officers are furnished entirely at their own expence & altho' we can afford a passage to any Gentleman in the publick Vessels, yet we cannot say that they shall be accomodated at the Commander's table— Upon this point however you will find no difficulty in making an arrangement with Cap^t Smith, as he will certainly with pleasure receive so respectable a guest — Cap^t Decatur at Norfolk will I have no doubt cheerfully assist you in making every necessary arrangement.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

US SHIP *Constitution* HARBOR OF SYRACUSE

11 May 1807.

SIR, The United States Schooner *Enterprise* under your command being ready for sea, I have to desire and request that you receive on board Mr Holck Consul of his Majesty the King of Denmark for Tunis, and take him to Leghorn where you will land that gentleman.

From Leghorn you will be pleased to proceed to Algiers, receive such communication as our Consul General may have for me or the State Department and make the best of your way to Gibraltar, there remain until the intended relief for the present Squadron in those seas arrives from America —

It being my intention to leave Syracuse on the 25th instant, taking Palermo and Leghorn in my way down the Mediterranean, and expect to be in Gibraltar early in July which you will be pleased to communicate to the Commander of the Squadron that may arrive from the United States.

Should you on your arrival at Gibraltar receive official information from the Navy Department that the Secretary of the Navy has given orders for the *Enterprise* to return to the United States, you may proceed with all possible dispatch for the River Potomac and as far up as the Eastern branch where you will receive further orders from the Honble Secretary of the Navy.

[LC. D. Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 11 May 1807

These 24 hours commences light breezes and pleasant Wt At 5 wore Ship, At 1/2 past 5 took 2 reefs in the Topsails and sent the 2^d Cutter on shore — At 7. the 2^d Cutter returned, took her in and wore to the N^d Tripoli bearing S B E. distant one mile

At 9 A M the Captain went on Shore —

At noon fired 7 Guns

Tripoli bore S B W. distant 2 Cables lengths.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

U, S, SHIP *Constitution*,
HARBOUR OF SYRACUSE 12th May 1807

SIR, My dispatches of February the 27th and April 9th will make you acquainted with the particulars of my proceedings, I now beg leave to represent that I arrived at Malta the 13th of April for the purpose of securing the head of this Ship, and repairing the Bulk heads of the Cabin & C^o & C^o which received much damage on our passage from Algiers to Cagliari, the head rails and Bumpkins were entirely washed away, on the night of March the 7th in the Gulph of Tunis, where we experienced the most severe gale, that I have seen for many years, the Gale came on about seven in the evening at N W, and blew so violent that it was with the greatest difficulty we saved our Topsails though double reefed, a new mainsail made in Lisbon blew from the yard, a new Mizzen Storm staysail blew out of the bolt rope, and fore top mast Stay Sail rendered useless, nor was it in the power of the ablest men on board to send down top gallant yards, untill near midnight that favoured us with a few moments lull, and commenced again with its former violence; I was at first in hopes of regaining the anchorage within Cape Carthage in which I found myself disappointed, and left to the alternative of Keeping sea room till day light, at which time we weathered away and run under the lee of Cape Bon; — I left Malta on the 2nd Instant and intend leaving Syracuse about the 25th taking Leghorn in my way down the Mediterranean, as far as Gibraltar, where I expect to be superceded in the Command; With that impression and having little duty of consequence for the *Enterprize*, I have dispatched Captain Porter to Leghorn, from thence to Algiers, receive such communication as our Consul General may have for Government or myself, and proceed to Gibraltar and wait the arrival of the intended relief, which is probably on their way to these Seas; I likewise ordered Captain Porter to proceed home in the *Enterprize*, should he on the arrival of the Squadron receive official information of your having ordered the *Enterprize* home, I am prompted to this premature measure, in consequence of the time for which the Crew of that Vessel entered, having expired, and hope it will meet your approbation.

Mr. Davis arrived at Malta the 26th Ult^o where I left him the 2nd Instant with orders to Captain Dent to proceed with him on the 4th to Tripoli, there wait four or five days and join me at Syracuse with such information as Mr Davis may think proper to communicate; Mr Cox of the Marines continues charged with our Affairs at Tunis. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1807.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI 12. May 1807.

SIR. I have the pleasure to inform you that our affairs with this regency are terminated in the most amicable and honorable manner; and that all our claims however *unjust* have been accorded us.

The family of the Ex-Bashaw with their slaves, &c^o &c^o will be ready to embark in twelve days from this date, and I have promised that the American vessel of war, which is to come for my dispatches, shall take them to Syracuse. As I did not receive the definitive answer until this morning and Cap^t Dent gets under weigh immediately I have not time to write a line to Government. Mr Ridgely will detail to you the particular circumstances attending the discussion.

I shall wait with impatience the arrival of the vessel which you promised to send me.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

[12 May 1807]

To Hamet Caramanli, from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

To his Excellency AHMET BASHAW CARAMANLI.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that all the members of your family detained at Tripoli by Jussuph Bashaw, which you have demanded agreeable to the 3. article of our existing treaty with this Regency, will be ready to embark for Syracuse in twelve days from this date, excepting your married daughters who are desirous of remaining with their husbands. They will be accompanied by a suitable number of slaves, with their apparel &c^o &c^o

I profit of this occasion to renew my assurances of profound respect & consideration.

TRIPOLI 12. May 1807.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 13 May 1807

[Off Tripoli] The whole of these 24 hours pleasant weather, still laying too off and on Tripoli — At 2 A M discovered a Sail in the S: E, quarter

At 4 fired 3 Guns on receiving on board the Bashaw's regalia consisting of Two bullocks, 6 Sheep, a quantity of Vegetables, Oranges & Lemons

Tack'd and wore occasionally to keep in close with the Town Calm from midnight until 2 oClock, when there sprung up a light breeze from the N^d — Set Top gallant Sails — Calm again — Sprung up a breeze from the N N W. —

Tacked Ship — At ¼ before 3 sounded in 17 f^m water — At Meridian Tripoli bore S. S: E distant 2 miles

14 May 1807

At 5 [PM] wore Ship — At 6 the Cutter returned and brought on board. Dr Ridgely, and the English Consul and his Lady, — Passengers — At ¼ past 7. Tripoli bore S B E distant 4 miles

Latt^d by Obsⁿ 34° 16'

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Vessels of War destined for the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t 15th May 1807

As soon as the *Chesapeak* shall be prepared for sea, you will weigh Anchor and proceed direct to the Mediterranean.

We have now in that sea,

the frigate <i>Constitution</i>	Cap ^t Campbell,
the <i>Hornet</i>	Cap ^t Dent, &
the <i>Enterprize</i>	Cap ^t Porter. —

On your arrival in the Mediterranean. the *Constitution* and the *Enterprize* are to be immediately ordered by you to proceed to this place unless, contrary to our expectations, their further services in the Mediterranean should by any recent event be imperiously required for the protection of our commerce. And the *Hornet* is to be ordered to return to this place early in the ensuing year, unless her services should be required in the same way.

Being at peace with all the world, our principal objects in sending publick Vessels of war into the Mediterranean are: to protect our commerce and seamen against the predatory dispositions of the Barbary Powers: to keep them at peace with us, by a conciliatory deportment, and by displaying a force at all times prepared to protect our commerce; and to exercise our young officers in the practical duties of their profession. These are justly considered interesting national objects, and to your vigilance, patriotism and skill, they are with confidence committed.

Our interest as well as good faith requires that we should strictly preserve our neutral relations, and that we should cautiously avoid whatever may have a tendency to bring us into collision with any other Power. If, contrary to our expectations, any of the Barbary Powers should commit hostilities against the United States, you will, in such an event, employ your force in such a manner, as will in your judgment the most effectually protect the commerce and seamen of the United States.

It will be your peculiar duty to ascertain from time to time by all correct means the dispositions of each of the Barbary Powers towards the United States. And for this purpose you will communicate often and freely with the several American consuls on that Coast. An early knowledge of a hostile intention on the part of either of them will enable you to pursue in season the measures which will tend to convince them that our Commerce is not to be attacked with impunity & cannot be done with effect. —

I am extremely anxious to introduce into our service a regular system of economy equal to that of the British Navy. Without such regular system of economy, and a rigid attention to the publick Interest in preserving the publick property,

and in the expenditure of publick monies on the part of those who are entrusted with them, we never can support, and we never shall have, a Navy to any extent. This idea cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the Officers. They are all personally and individually interested, & every friend to the Navy is interested in promoting a system of rigid economy. —

The 21st article "of the duties of a Captain or Commander" as prescribed in the "Naval Regulations issued by command of the President of the United States" declares "that he (the Captain or Commander) shall make no alteration in any part of the Ship". This rule must be preserved inviolate, and further there must never be any repair made without your previous written sanction when such sanction can be conveniently obtained; and in cases of urgent necessity when any vessel shall be compelled to put into Port for the purpose of making repairs and your previous written sanction cannot be obtained in consequence of your absence from such Port, you will order the Commanding Officers in such cases to make no repairs that shall not be indispensably necessary and to report to you in detail the repairs actually so made. A regular account of every repair made, discriminating those made with from those made without your previous written sanction, must be kept by you, and copies thereof transmitted by you to me from time to time. —

The requisite Instructions relatively to supplies for the Squadron are given to you in another letter accompanying this. —

I give to the Officers Commanding Vessels under you, no other instructions than to place themselves under your command. Their further instructions you will give to them, in conformity to those given to yourself.

You will write to me by every opportunity — inform me of all your operations, and send duplicates and triplicates of your letters, and returns of supplies, repairs &c by different conveyances.

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of U. S. Vessels of War destined for the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t 15th May 1807.

I have deemed it proper to give to you instructions relatively to the Supplies of the Squadron in a letter distinct from that containing your general Instructions, to draw your attention to them the more particularly, and you will here find nothing irrelative to that subject. —

Hitherto the vessels which we have had in the Mediterranean have been maintained at an expense so enormous as to induce strong suspicions of an utter disregard to economy in the expenditure of publick money. Hence the idea of changing fundamentally the system with respect to supplies and of introducing Checks which it is hoped will be found salutary. —

When you shall arrive in the Mediterranean, you will fix upon one place of general deposit for all supplies. Such place should not be too far from the mouth of the Mediterranean. The Port of Mahon in the Island of Minorca has been mentioned, and it appears to me to be an eligible situation as a place of resort for our vessels under existing circumstances. However you will be better able to judge correctly upon this point on your arrival in the Mediterranean, and you will fix upon such port as may, under all circumstances appear to you the best calculated to answer our purposes, and it must be the only place of general deposit for the supplies of the Squadron. —

You will have all the Navy Stores at the different places of deposit in the Mediterranean, brought, by the publick Vessels, to the Port of General Deposit, and placed in the charge of John Bullus esquire, who will reside at such Port of General Deposit, and whose receipt for such supplies must be taken and transmitted to the Accountant of the Navy. —

John Bullus esquire, the Navy Agent will furnish all supplies that may be wanted upon proper requisitions. —

When you shall be in Port, no requisition whatever must be made upon the Navy Agent without your previous written sanction.

In your absence, the respective Commanding Officers may make requisitions for supplies upon John Bullus esquire, and may receive from him such supplies, without your previous written sanction. But you will give special orders to the Commanding Officers, in such cases, to procure no supplies that shall not be indispensably necessary, and to forward to you an account of such supplies so

obtained in your absence, that you may judge whether they shall have been indispensably necessary or otherwise. —

You will keep a regular account of all supplies furnished to the respective vessels, discriminating those furnished with from those furnished without your previous written sanction, and transmit copies of such accounts to me from time to time. —

The Vessels of the Squadron must exclusively resort to the place of General Deposit for the purpose of obtaining supplies, and making necessary repairs, except in cases of the most imperious necessity, such as distress & the like.

The Agents in London and Leghorn will be instructed to pay no drafts but those drawn by John Bullus esq^r —

The Commanders may draw upon John Bullus esq^r only, and their drafts upon him must be accompanied by letters of advice and by the bills of purchase or supplies occasioning such Drafts: otherwise they will not be honored. The Agent is instructed to pay no drafts, that shall not be accompanied by letters of advice and the bills of purchase or supplies. —

There will but seldom arise a necessity to draw upon John Bullus esq^r, as the vessels are to get their supplies at the place of General Deposit, excepting as before stated, in cases of distress and the like, which may compel them to put into some other Port. The Commanders are to inform you of all bills drawn by them, of which, you will keep a regular account, and transmit information to me from time to time. —

John Bullus esq^r will from time to time place in the hands of the pursers, such small sums of money as may, in your judgment, be required to defray small contingent expences &c^r —

These are the general instructions which I have deemed it proper to give to you, at this time, relatively to supplies. You will give corresponding instructions to all the Officers Commanding under you, and I enjoin upon you in the most earnest manner, to observe yourself on all occasions, and to cause the Officers commanding under you, to observe the most regular and exact economy, and the most particular attention to these orders, which I confidently hope will produce a favorable result. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799—July 1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant David Porter,
U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE U. S. SCH^r *Enterprize*
Algiers Bay 17th May 1806. —

SIR, During the time that I lay in Naples Mole I became acquainted with Cap^{tn} Pierce of His Britanic Majesty's Brig *Halcyon*, who informed me, that John P Lovel now a Sailing Master in our Service, had been first Lieut^t of a British Ship of War in the West Indies, and that the Ship being on the point of Sailing the Cap^{tn} sent Lovel on shore to the Agent to receive the Prize Money due the Crew, in order to have it distributed on board, that he (Lovel) received the money, put it on board an American Vessel then laying in the Roads and went off in her to America.

He also informed me, that the British Government had sent orders to Lord Nelson, a short time previous to his death, (which Orders Cap^{tn} Pierce informed me he brought from England) to demand Lovel from the American Commodore as a deserter &c. —

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

To Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, from George Davis, U. S. Consul,
Tripoli

TRIPOLI 18. May 1807.

SIR, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that his Brittanic Majesty's Consul General for this Regency, sailed for Syracuse on the 13. instant, on board the United States Brig *Hornet*, and that during his absence I have engaged to watch over the interests of his nation in this quarter.

The letter which your Excellency addressed to the Bashaw was delivered yesterday, and as Lt^t Commandant Skinner, has engaged to proceed direct to Malta, he will communicate to your Excellency, in person, the result of the audience with the Bashaw.

Until the return of Consul Gen^l Langford I shall feel it my duty, to make known to your Excellency every occurrence which can in any way interest the British Government.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To James Mackenzie & A. Glennie, London, England, and S. & W. Y. Purviance & Co., Leghorn, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR^t 18th May 1807.

Weighty considerations have induced me to prohibit the practice of the Commanders of our Publick Vessels in the Mediterranean of Drawing Bills upon you —

Two vessels of war are now about sailing for the Mediterranean, the *Chesapeake* Comm^o Jas^o Barron & the *Wasp* Cap^t Smith.

And the Commanding Officer of these Vessels sent as relief to those now in the Mediterranean has been forbid to draw himself or to allow any Officer Commanding under him to draw Bills upon you.

Instead of allowing this practice as heretofore I have appointed an agent, John Bullus Esq^r who alone is authorized to draw upon you. whose Bills for the Supplies of the Squadron you will duly honor.

It is uncertain at this time where M^r Bullus will reside. The Commodore on his arrival in the Mediterranean will fix his residence, & you will be duly informed of it

The enclosed is the Signature of John Bullus Esq^r

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To S. & W. Y. Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents, Leghorn, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR^t 18 May 1807.

Having been informed that the late House of Degen Purviance & C^o has changed its firm to that of S & W Y Purviance & C^o I herewith enclose to you an appointment under the Seal of this Department as Navy Agents for the Port of Leghorn and you will be allowed the same Commission as Mess^{rs} Degen, Purviance & C^o have heretofore received.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of U. S. Vessels of War destined for the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 18 May 1807. —

It has been intimated to me that the *Wasp*, contrary to my intention, has received all the fresh Powder lately ordered from Baltimore. My intention was that this fresh Powder should be distributed between the *Chesapeake* and the *Wasp*, and that each Vessel should take to the Mediterranean, a proportion of the Powder of inferior quality, and there if necessary, have it remanufactured. And this arrangement must still be made. Let the *Chesapeake* receive her proportion of the fresh powder, and the *Wasp* her proportion of inferior quality, in Hampton prior to your sailing. —

On your arrival in the Mediterranean you may find, that some of the Officers now there may wish to continue there, and that some now going out, may wish to return in the *Constitution* and the *Enterprise*. Under such circumstances you may make any arrangement that the good of the service will permit. —

Keep me at all times informed of the Officers Commissioned and Warrant, on board the respective Vessels under your command, & inform me of every change made, and of every death or other casualty. — No Detachment of Marines must ever be left without a Commanding Officer. —

The injunction that "no Detachment of Marines must ever be left without a Commanding Officer" is given to you in consequence of information I have received that Lieu^t Cox has been transferred from his command of the marines on board the *Hornet*, to the Consulate at Tunis; and that the Marines on board the *Hornet* have consequently, been left without an officer competent to their command. R. S.

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799-July 1807.]

To George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS May 20th 1807.

SIR, I am informed by Captain Quarles that you left Leghorn in the U. States Brig *Hornet* for Tripoly, & I presume Captain Dent has already informed you of my being placed here by the Consul General Mr Lear. —

The Bey has requested of me as a favour to procure a passage for the Copigi Basha & suite to Tripoly in the *Mohawk*; which Capt. Quarles has been good enough to comply with. — We found this morning (to our surprize) that they amount to twenty in number. — Remuneration I suppose from these people is out of the question. — I think The Captain ought to be paid, but I do not see any chance he has for it now except from Government. — You will be good enough to let me know your opinion on this head by his return to Susa. —

The Beys army has returned from before Constantine after having been (as they say) always victorious in the different affairs they have had with The Algerines. — The Commander in Chief Hameida Benayet has been imprisoned by The Bey and all his property confiscated, for having made a retreat in the midst of victory. He is now embodying a larger Camp than the former, consisting of The Sphaves, Useletis & Tunisians. — They begin their march to day, and The Sapatapa is to follow in a few days as Commander in Chief. —

I received a letter from Mr Lear p^r H. B. M. Frigate *Niger* Captain Hillyer informing of his safe arrival at Algiers on the 20th March in The *Constitution*. — They talk there as if they were confident of success, but I think they will hardly attempt The City of Tunis. —

It will allways give me the greatest satisfaction to hear from you by every opportunity, as on my part, I shall omit none to keep you advised of every thing worth communicating. —

Original p^r The Schooner *Mohawk* Capt. Quarles.

[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806-1809.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 May 1807

Commences with gentle breezes and pleasant weather — At ½ past 3 [PM] came to an anchor in Syracuse in 5 f^m water a stern of the U: S: Frigate *Constitution* and received Pratique — At Sunset sent down Royal yards — At 4 hoisted out the 1st Cutter and moored with the Stream — All hands employed staying the Masts setting up Rigging &c^t At noon moderate breezes from the E^d

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT —

May 21. 1807. —

I have understood that Col. Lear has procured 2 or 3 remarkably fine Arabian Horses the breed of which it is desirable to introduce into this Country.

Should Col. Lear ask permission to send these Horses to this Country in one of the publick vessels of War returning from the Mediterranean, you will grant such permission if the publick service will conveniently admit it.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

[26 May 1807]

To George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Hamet Caramanli, Rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation]

Copy

Your Lordship's letter of the Twelfth of the month of May current has been delivered to me, from which I perceive that the Bashaw, my Brother, has permitted my Family to come to join me, with the exception of my Daughters who wish to remain with their Husbands, and that they will be accompanied by a sufficient number of slaves and their belongings. I confess myself very much obliged for the zeal with which Your Lordship has achieved the fulfillment of this agreement,

which had already been made in the treaty of peace concluded in the name of the Most Serene Republic of the United States of America with the Regency of Tripoli. I trust that Your Lordship will undertake with the same efficacy to obtain agreement to the other points which I ask. Everything which you do on my behalf, though it is for the honor of your nation, which holds itself obliged to compensate me for the injuries which I have suffered, nevertheless will be greatly appreciated and I shall be grateful for your good offices in discharging this commission, and I shall always preserve the memory of how much you have assisted me. And placing myself at Your Lordship's service and paying my devoted respects

IN SYRACUSE, the 26th day of May, 1807

Your Lordship's (seal)

Your Lordship will receive another letter signed by me, but since it was written in the English language and I do not understand it, I have therefore executed this other in the language which I know.

[NA. SDA. CD, Tripoli, Vol. 3, Jan'y-June 1811.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Sloop *Wasp*, Hampton Roads, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 26 May 1807.

After Mr Purviance with his baggage shall have joined you, you will weigh anchor and proceed with the *Wasp* to Portsmouth in England, at which place Mr Purviance will land and proceed thence to London. —

You will wait at Portsmouth, until you shall receive dispatches from our Ministers at London for our Minister at Paris, or until you shall hear from them that they have no such dispatches to send. You will then proceed to L'orient, and there deliver the dispatches which you will receive from the Department of State, and the dispatches which you may receive from our Ministers at London, agreeably to the directions of the Secretary of State. After you shall have performed this service you will proceed to the Mediterranean and place yourself under the command of the Officer Commanding the American Vessels of War in that sea, who will give you your further instructions. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799-July 1807.]

To George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy
Copy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Harbour Syracuse May 27. 1807.

SIR, The arrival of the *Hornet* on the 18th Inst. favor'd me with your communication of the 12th informing of your friendly reception at Tripoli and the Honorable & amicable adjustment of our affairs with that Regency —

I regret that you have promised The Family of the Bashaw a passage in the Vessel that calls for your dispatches which is now the Event of the *Hornet* — with orders to Captⁿ Dent to join me with them at some port between this & Alicante I mention this for your Government. it being the only safe conveyance that may offer for America these many months to come. I shall leave this place in a few days for Leghorn from thence to Gibraltar where I expect to be Succeeded in the Command but by whom I am ignorant not having one word of news from home — Captⁿ Dent will return to this Station after delivering me your dispatches who will assist in the Transportation of the Bashaws Family, which I am of opinion will be in sufficient time as the Bashaw finds it impossible at present to procure suitable accommodations for them. When your Letter was read to him he appear'd much gratified and seriously affected observing at the same time he was fully convinced of American sincerity

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

[27 May 1807]

To Sidi Mohamet Dghies, Minister of Foreign Affaires and Prime Minister of the Bashaw of Tripoli, from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

[Translation]

The undersigned Consul General of the United States of America and Chargé d'Affaires for [the Regency] of His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli in Barbary, to Sidi Mahomed Dghies, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

SIR, I had the honor yesterday to inform you concerning the unbecoming conduct of two officials of this Regency, who refused to accept the consular gifts sent to them through my Dragoman. I should not have wished to communicate such an affront to His Excellency the Bashaw, but after due reflection I am expressly determined that he shall be informed, without however naming the individuals who have behaved so ill toward me. In order, therefore, that I may not be obliged to undergo another such unpleasantness, I have determined not to send any present to any other persons who may be entitled thereto unless I first receive His Excellency's assurance that it will not cause me further trouble.

I therefore beg you, Mr. Minister, to inform His Excellency of what occurred yesterday, without mentioning the individuals.

TRIPOLI, 27 May 1807

[NA. SDA, CD, Tripoli, Vol. 3, Jan'y 1806–June 1811.]

[27 May 1807]

To George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli, from Sidi Mohamet Dghies, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister of the Bashaw of Tripoli

[Translation]

MAHOMED DGHIES, Minister of His Excellency The Bashaw of Tripoli in Barbary — to MR. GEORGE DAVIS, Consul General of the United States of America [for the Regency of] His Excellency the Bashaw.

SIR, In reply to your favor of this day, I may assure you that, in conformity with your wish, I shall not fail to inform His Excellency the Bashaw of what is contained in your letter, and so soon as I have his answer I shall communicate it to you without any delay; permit me to take the liberty of herewith sending my respects to Madame, and to your charming daughter.

(Signed in Arabic) SIDI MAHOMET DGHIES

TRIPOLI 27 May 1807

[NA. SDA. CD, Tripoli, Vol. 3, Jan'y 1806–June 1811.]

To Captain John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Hornet*, 18 Guns, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U.S. SHIP *Constitution*
Harbour of Syracuse 28th May 1807.

SIR, The United States Sloop *Hornet* under your Command being ready for Sea; I have to request and desire that you proceed with all possible dispatch to Malta, where you are not to Anchor, but send in your boat and inform yourself from our Consul and Agent, whether there are any recent arrivals from the United States or letters for me, from the Navy Department likewise of all political matter worthy of remark — On leaving Malta you will proceed to Tripoli and take such dispatches as Mr Davis our Consul may have for Government, then run to Tunis, confer with Mr Cox, charged with our Affairs at that place, collect all necessary information, receive his communications for the State Department and join the *Constitution* at Alicant as soon as in your power — Should any unforeseen accident prevent you from remaining at Alicant until the arrival of the *Constitution* you will in that case leave the Dispatches and any other information you may have for me, in charge of Mr Montgomery our Consul at that place —

N.B. In case you should leave Alicant without seeing me or hearing again from me, I request you to call at Tripoli and assist Mr Davis in forwarding the Bashaw's family to Syracuse — The *Hornet* I presume can accomodate the most of them, that having accomplished you may act as circumstances and the service require untill you receive further orders from me or my Successor to the Command of our forces in these Seas. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 May 1807

[Syracuse] At ½ past 4 [PM] got underweigh light breezes. *Constitutions* boats took us in Tow — At 5 the boats cast off. —

Latt^{ds} by Obs^s 36°46'.

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of U. S. Ships of War destined for the Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT—30 May 1807.—

I am informed by Cap^t Campbell in his last dispatches to this office, that there are remaining at this time in the Mediterranean two Gun Boats and some small vessels which were purchased by you up the Adriatic in the year 1804.

You will be pleased to direct the Navy Agent to sell the Gun Boats and Vessels above mentioned at such place and upon such terms as may be judged best, passing the proceeds thereof to the credit of this Department. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

31 May 1807

Commences light airs and calms at intervals — At ¼ past 1 [PM] took in the Staysails flying Jib & Jib Topsail — At ½ past 3 in Royals up Foresail, tack'd ship and back'd the Main Topsail — Malta bearing W S W. distant 2 miles Sent the 3^d Cutter on shore with Lt Morris

At 11 in Studsails — At Meridian the South point of Malta bore W B S ½ S distant 6 miles —

Lat^d by Obs^s 35°56'.

2 June 1807

At ½ past 11 [AM] spoke the American Schooner *Mohawk* from Tripoli — At noon Tripoli bore S.E.B.E. distant 5 or 6 miles

Lat^d Obs^d 33°58'.

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

Extract from log book of U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 6 June 1807

Commences with Clear W^t Wind from the South^d and East^d. — people Employed on Various Ships duty at ½ past 10.—A. M. Commodore [James] Barron Came on board, hoisted the Broad Pendant. — The U. S. — Sloop of War *Wasp* came down from Craney Island, and Anchored Near the Ship. — the latter part Squally with rain, Sent down T.G. Yards. —

[LC. USN, Ac. 540, 1807–1809.]

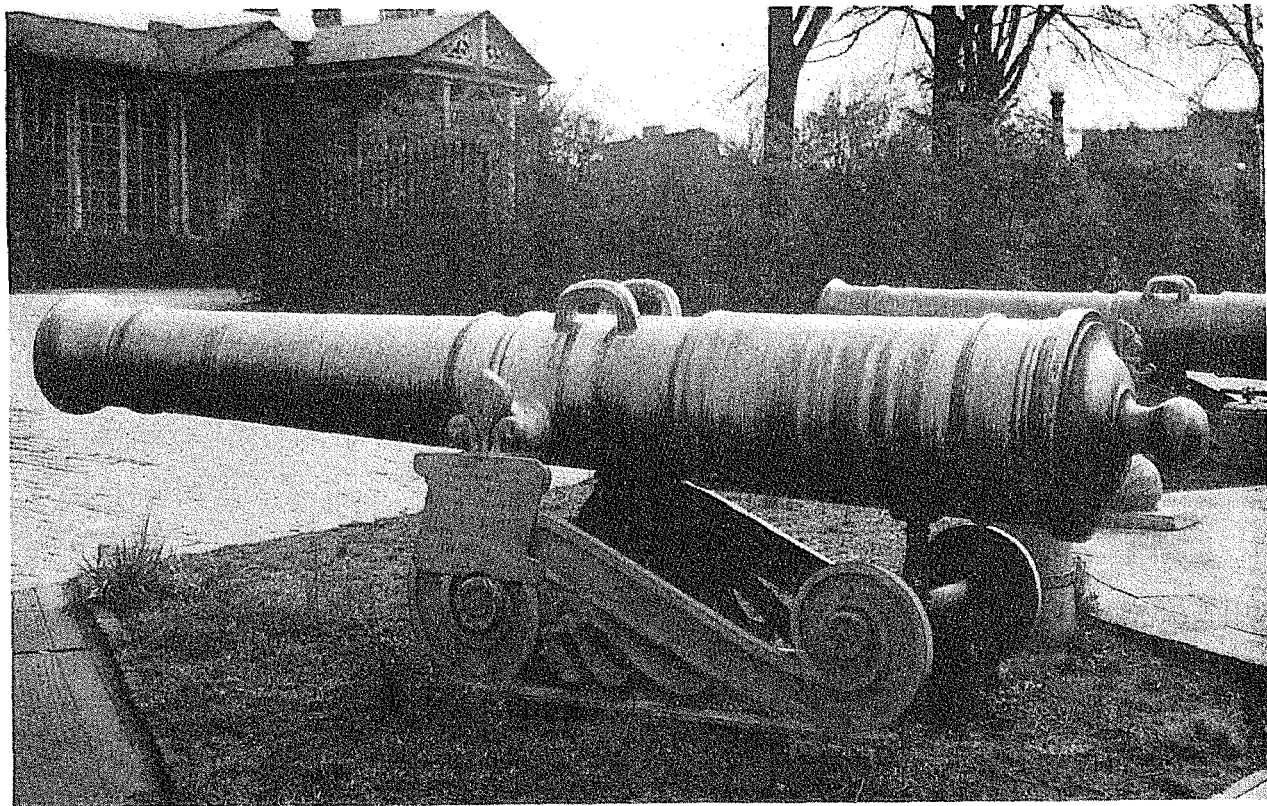
Presumably to Vice Admiral Edward Thornbrough, R. N., from Captain Jahleel Brenton, R. N.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP *Spartan*

7th June 1807

SIR, The violent and unjust clamour which has been so industriously raised against Great Britian during the present War, for her conduct towards neutrals, and the virulent paragraphs which have appeared particularly in the American papers, tending so much to exasperate and indispose the Public mind in that Country. — against His Majesty's Government, induces me to state to you a circumstance that occurred during our present Cruize. — which if made Public will I trust considerably invalidate the kind of testimony from which alone the complaints of the American Government have been founded. — Viz^t the reports of the Masters of their Merchant Vessels respecting their vexatious treatment they declare to have received from the British Cruizers. —

On the 27th Ultimo we fell in with the American Ship *Urania* of [space], Hector Coffin Master, and [space] Green, of Rhodes Island, Supercargo — she had sailed from America with a Cargo of Cod-fish for a Market, and put into Alicant, where not being able to dispose of her fish to advantage, she cleared out for Leghorn, but when off Genoa, bore up for that Port, knowing it at the same time to be in a state of blockade, as is proved by the Masters thinking it necessary to make a protest upon the subject. — he sailed from Genoa shortly after for Leghorn, where he took on board 18,000 dollars, 14,000 of which were said to be the produce of his Cargo, and the remaining 4,000 are Bills upon America, with which and a few bale goods he left Leghorn, and was on his passage to Souze on the Coast of Africa, — from the suspicious nature of the former part of his



CANNON FROM A TRIPOLITAN GUNBOAT CAPTURED BY CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATUR, JR., 1804.

Voyage, I was induced to send for the Master on board with his Log Book & papers, and upon his appearance I explained to him the necessity of my acting as I did, of which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and sensible of the delicacy with which he was treated. It was at the same time nearly Calm, in a few minutes he was discharged, — upon a breeze springing up he voluntarily steered for some time the same course that we did. —

On the 8th Instant we fell in with the same ship again between Sardinia and the Island of Ponzo — and the extraordinary circumstance of her being within forty Leagues of the place where we had before seen her, led me again to examine her log book, in which I found a detail of her being boarded by us before, worked up to the most rancorous pitch of exaggeration, stating that on such a day, they were boarded by an English Frigate (the *Spartan*,) that there Ship was forced out of her course, that the Master was forced on board with his Papers, that their hatches were broke open &c — upon my remonstrating with the Master & Super-cargo, upon the unmanliness of inserting falsehoods in their log-Book for no other purpose than that of creating enmity between two Countries, whose neutral interests, led them to the Cultivation of peace, they both acknowledged the justice of my observations, that they had been treated with the politest attention not only by myself, but by my Officers, assured me that the log-Book should not be made public in America, and that they would instantly make out a counter report, contradicting the former, — they appeared at the same time overwhelmed with shame and confusion at the detection. —

I submit to you Sir the propriety of this Circumstance being made known to the Commander in Chief. —

(Signed) JAH^l BRENTON

(A Copy)

EDW^d THORNBROUGH

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

[7 June 1807 to 15 February 1808]

Statement of the Account of Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Department of State of the U. S.

To HUGH G CAMPBELL D^r

1807

June 7 th	To Cash paid Hamet Caramella late Bashaw of Tripoli per his receipt herewith.....	\$2, 400.
Feb ^r 15 th	By net proceeds of Robert Gilmor & Sons' draught on Mess ^{rs} Grant Webb & C ^o of Leghorn, in fav ^r of W ^m Patterson & Sons, for 2651.18.8 in Silver, as negotiated by Ab ^m Gibbs of Palermo p ^r his letter herewith to Geo Dyson.....	2, 223. 73
		due \$ 176. 27

Errours Excepted

WASHINGTON, April 28th 1808

The above balance of 176 27/100 is to be paid out of the appropriation for Barbary Intercourse

S. PLEASANTON

DEP^t OF STATE }
29th Apl 1808 }

[GAO. No. 20,429.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy

U S. SLOOP *Wasp*
Hampton Roads June 8th 1807 —

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you that the arrival of M^r Purviance on the 5th enables us to proceed to this place from which we shall repair to sea the moment the tide admits,

Herewith, I have the honour to transmit to you the *Wasp* muster Roll consonant with your directions I have attached Midshipman Wilkinson to the *Wasp* —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, on furlough,
Master of American Ship *Beaver*, of New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK June 9th 1807

SIR! Being under the impression that as long as I have the honour of holding a Commission from the Department over which you preside, that I am accountable to that Department for all my official acts I therefor have the honour of enclosing to you Copy's of two letters to Mr Maddison with their accompaniments

[Enclosure]

To Secretary of State from Captain Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

Copy

NEW YORK June 9th 1807

SIR, I am mortified that I am again under the necessity of Complaining to you of the base treatment received from a people that we are at peace with and profess a wish to continue so, yet in the very face of those professions are guilty of the most unwarrantable and insulting conduct towards the Flag and Citizen's of a Nation whom they Hypocritically pretend to respect —

I had the honour of informing you on the 30th of December last of a seaman being impressed from my ship by the boarding officer of H, B, M, Ship *Phaeton* on the 19th of that month then laying at Cheunpee near the Boca Tigris and also of forwarding Copy's of the Correspondence passed on the occasion — I have now to record a more outrageous act than is generally committed by the officers of any civilized nation I left Whampoa on the 3^d of February in the Ship *Beaver* belonging to John Jacob Astor & John Wheetten Esq^{rs} of New York, with a full load of Tea's, Nankeenes and China ware Loaded on the sale account of the Owners and myself all citizens of the United States — On the 5th I dropped down the river in company with the Ships *Swift* and *Projector* both belonging and bound to New York at about half past 4 o'Clock in the afternoon. three miles below the Boca Tigris I was boarded by an officer from H. B. M. Ship *Lyon* Captain [space] Roles laying at Cheunpee. the boarding officer after asking the usual questions such as the ships & Masters Name's cargo &c (which was all answered politely) he ordered the ship hove too to examine the people this order I refused to obey as not acknowledging any power that had a right to detain my ship for search within the waters of a Neutral and at least 50 miles from the sea. the officer then ordered his Boats crew onboard in order to force me to a compliance which I resisted with my officers and succeeded in driving them from the wheel and quarter deck — but not being more than pistol shot from the *Lyon* the officer hailed her and asked for assistance, and immediately three other Boats was mane'd from the *Lyon* and in a few minutes my ship was boarded by upwards of fifty armed men who forceably took possession of the ship, struck the Couolors drove the pilot out of the ship threatened his life if he came alongside without his (the officers) orders —

Finding the ship in this situation I abandoned her to the Captors for I could consider them in no other light — and after being very near getting her onshore twice they anchored with the stream anchor not far from a reef of rocks — about this time the *Swift* Captain Eldridge passed within hail I asked him to send his boat for me as I was determine'd to leave the Ship but was not permitted to make use of my own boat Captain Eldridge came himself in his boat but as he approached the Ship he was ordered off with very abusive Language and threatened to sink him and his boat if he came alongside — in about an hour after he sent his boat with his chief officer in her but he met with no better success than Captain Eldridge had done, and was ordered off in the same manner

The officer after bringing the ship to an anchor demanded my papers which I refused to deliver or even shew him he then threatened to impress every man out of the ship that was worth taking if I did not submit to have my papers and men's protections examine'd. I however persisted in my first determination — I was then sent onboard of the *Lyon* to see whether the Commanding officer there could not have better success with me. But there where one might have expected to have found gentlemen I experienced a Mortification not to be described and was insulted with Language better suiting a *Billings gate fish woman* than a person wearing the Livery of his country Language too indecent to be recorded here but degrading to me as a man and an American — But finding that I was not to be frightened into their view's after a detention of about half an hour I was again sent onboard of my own ship where an officer from the *Lyon*, soon followed me and used milder Language to induce me to show my papers and mens protections I still resisted on the principal that they had no

right to detain me for search within the waters of a Neutral that their conduct was arbitrary & tyrannical that they could never make it good to their own government About 9 o'Clock in the evening finding me still obstinate (as they termed it) I was told I might proceed that *my conduct should be represented to my government and they would have me turned out of my ship* I at this time was determined not to take charge of the ship but to proceed to Canton and there enter a protest, but on more advice I resumed the command again and proceeded on my Voyage under the impression that it would have all the effect to enter a protest in the first port of the United States I arrived at and forward to you a statement of the case It was evident to me as well as all the gentlemen on board of my ship that from the extreme anxiety of the officer after I abandoned her to him that he was conscious of having exceeded his authority moreover they giving up their point and permitting me to proceed without seeing my papers or all my mens protections (for some of them shewed theirs Voluntarily) was a circumstance that weigh's strongly in my mind that they where convinced that they could not establish the principal of searching and distressing Neutrals by taking their men within the waters of a Neutral State particularly if a proper resistance was made to such outrage's —

The american Trade to China has suffered considerable interruptions from H. B. M. Ship's laying near the Boca Tigris — There was scarcely a ship at Canton this year but had one or more men impressed This is a serious injury for those men cannot be replaced in that Country — They have not only distressed ships by taking their men but many have been detained several day's on some frivolous pretext or other after they was ready for sea and dropped down to where the men of war lay —

To show at what pains the officers on that station take to anoy the Americans, I will relate a circumstance that happened about the time that I arrived at Canton — The Carpenter of a ship belonging to Philadelphia was impressed onboard of the *Phaeton* — Captain Wood acknowledged that he knew him to be an american but would keep him until he was ready for sea to punish some other americans that he was *Vezed* with —

Trusting that you will not consider this information impertinent on my part —

[Enclosure]

To Captain Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, Master of American Ship *Beaver*, Whampoa, from Captain John Wood, R. N.

Copy

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP *Phaeton*
Cheunpee 26th Dec^r 1806

SIR, I have this moment received your letter of the 20th Instant. respecting the Seaman James Briant — I have to observe he was recognized the moment he came on board by a Townsman from Ayr in Scotland which he dose not deny and that he left the Slave Ship *George* at Charlestown in May 1806

Therfor under these circumstances it is Intirely out of my power to give him up

[Enclosure]

To Secretary of State from Captain Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, Master of American Ship *Beaver* of New York

Copy

CANTON 30th December 1806

SIR, On the evening of the 19th Inst. I had the mortification to be brought too and boarded by an officer from H. B. M. Ship *Phaeton* laying at Cheunpee near the Boca Tigris — who after examineing my papers and men's protections, he took with him a Seaman by the name of William Bryant who entered with me in July last at New York as an american Citizen but by some accident lost his protection — I remonstrated with the officer as to the propriety of taking men from me within the Harbour of a Neutral. he told me that he was only executing his orders. I therefor thought it most prudent to submit to what I could not prevent and to write to the Captain of the *Phaeton* and to the Consul on the subject — and when the business was properly represented I had no doubt but my man would be restored to me. However I was deceived in my conjecture for you will perceive by Captain Woods answer to my letter that the man was *recognized as a British subject*. I should not have submitted tamely to search and detention within the waters of a Neutral had it not been for the interest of my employer's, for if Captain Wood had thought proper to take six instead of one man the ship must have lain at Whampoa until accident could have suplyed the deficiency of the crew

I enclose for your information copy's of my letter's to Captain Wood and Mr Carrington together with Captain Wood's answer —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

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

NAVY DEPT^t June 9th 1807

I with very great pleasure grant you the permission you ask in your letter of the 1st inst—Yes! use "one of the Gun Boats to go occasionally into the Bay for three or four days at a time during the hot weather in July and August" and I most sincerely hope that you will find such excursions of service to your health. —

Favor me if you please with the result of your observations upon the Shoals &^v of your Bay.—

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, U. S. Navy

CHARLESTON 11th June 1807

SIR, Agreeable to your orders I have dismantled N^o 2, 3, & 9 & moored them in their old birth in Ashley River, all the Hands are discharged except the Gunner & Boatswain & two Men to each Boat —

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 2, May–July 1807.]

To Captain Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, Master of American Ship *Beaver* of New York, N. Y., from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
June 15th 1807.

SIR, I have rec^d your letter of the 9th The circumstances which it states have, as you judged, a just claim to the attention of the government; that the statement may be clothed with the due formality, I must request that your oath may be affixed to it. A protest in the usual form before a Notary may be best suited to the case. Had your letter been written in your official character, this formality would have been unnecessary; but coming from you in another character, it might without the ordinary sanction, encounter evasive attempts for which it will be best to leave no room.

It gives me pleasure to find your own conduct on the occasion which gave rise to your communication, presenting so honorable a contrast to that of which you complain in the Officers of a foreign government. As a just combination of manliness and prudence, it is equally a reproach to them, and a praise worthy example to your fellow citizens thrown into like situations.

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 June 1807

Commences moderate breezes and pleasant weather At 2 saw Alicant bearing N W. distant 6 or 7 leagues — At 3 Two Spanish Gun boats stood out of Alicant towards us — At ½ past 4 they commenced firing on the Brig with round and Grape — At ¾ past 4 fired one shot at them when she hove too while Cap^t Dent sent a boat on board to inform them it was a U: S. Vessell they were firing into and to enquire the reason of their firing they said they supposed us English — At 5 filled and made sail

At 7 came too in Alicant Roads with the Starboard Bower in 8 fathoms water the Easternmost part of the Bay bearing East the South point S: S: W. the Castle on the Hill North and the Mole head N B W — At 4 A M out 2^d Cutter and called all hands to scrub Hammacks and cloaths — Ends pleasant weather Brig in Quarantine — Weigh'd a Barrel Pork. Philips and M^rClennan weighing 208 Pounds

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

[19 June 1807]

To Vice Admiral Edward Thornbrough, R. N., from Captain Peter Parker, R. N.

On the 19th of June being in Company with H M Ship *Endymion* Off the Lipari Islands Capt^e Capel directed me by Signal to examine a strange sail S, E, b E, on my coming up with her she proved to be the American Ship *Aurora*, from Leghorn, bound to Tenedos, but from her having no Charter Party and her Papers being altogether very irregular & from other Circumstances I detained her & put on board Mr Henry Bourne Midshipman with three Men to carry her to Malta for the purpose of undergoing legal adjudication; & left all the Americans on board their Ship, At Midnight Mr Bourne came on board and acquainted me that the Master had in a fit of Rage shot one of his Men through the body and Wounded another with a Sabre; I instantly sent the Surgeon with Mr Bourne to attend the Wounded Men, & directed the detained Ship should be kept close to us during the night, at 6 OClock in the Morning of the 20th the Surgeon returned on board & reported to me, the Mans wound who was shot through the body to be mortal, & the other cut over the hand with a Sabre. — Mr Bourne also informed me that one of the American Seamen brought up the Sabre from the Cabin on the quarter Deck & swore he would cut the first Man down that came near him. I then sent for all the American Seamen on board the *Melpomene* & took some of them out, sending Six Men in addition on board the *Aurora* with orders to confine the Master to his Cabin until their arrival at Malta, a Copy of which order I enclose for your information. The American Seamen cannot account for the Masters conduct any more than they say, he has lately been very unfortunate in his affairs which they suppose drove him to this act of desperation. — The detained Ship parted from the *Melpomene* at 11 OClock on the Morning of the 20th and the Surgeon reported to me it was utterly impossible the man could live until evening after having received every possible medical aid

(Signed) PETER PARKER,
Captain of H M Ship *Melpomene*. —

To Vice Adm^l THORNBROUGH
N. B. The Master of the *Aurora* was not drunk —

P PARKER.

(A Copy)
EDW^d THORNBROUGH
[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

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

UNITED STATES SHIP *Chesapeake*
Hampton Roads. June 21st 1807

SIR, On Tuesday the 16th Inst Capt^e Gordon reported this Ship ready for Sea, and I have been daily expecting to address you from Cape Henry, Since that time nothing but a strong gale from the North East has prevented our sailing. the Wind is still adverse; but has the appearance of a change

The Moment it takes place we shall depart, and apprise you of our movements by the return of the Pilot Boat, which will also bring you an abstract of our Log which will inform you how we have been employ'd —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

Extract from log book of U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, 40 Guns, Captain James Barron,
U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 21 June 1807

First part pleasant W^r Wind from North^d & East^d At 7. A. M. sent up T. G. Yards, loosed Sails to dry. At 5 P. M. got under Way and moved higher up the River. — Commodore Came on board. — this day Ends with pleasant W^r —

[LC. USN, Ac. 540, 1807-1809.]

[22 June 1807]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Salisbury Pryce Humphries,
R. N., commanding H. B. M. S. *Leopard*

N^o 1

The Captain of His Britannick Majestys Ship *Leopard* has the honor to enclose the Captain of the United States Ship *Chesapeake* an order from the Hon^{ble} Vice

Adm^l Berkely Commander in Cheif of His Majesty's Ships on the North American Station respecting some deserters from the Ships (therein mentioned) under his Command and supposed to be now serving as part of the Crew of the *Chesapeak* The Cap^t of the *Leopard* will not presume to say anything in addition to what the Commander in Cheif has stated, more than to Express an hope that every circumstance respecting them may be adjusted in a manner that the harmony subsisting between the two Countries may remain undisturbed —

H M SHIP *Leopard*
at Sea June 22nd 1807

[Concerning Admiral Berkeley's Order.]

The purport of the general order said to be issued by Admiral Buckley was, "that each and every vessel of his squadron should take by force, if they could not be obtained by other means, any British deserters that could be found onboard the *Chesapeak*, and that on the part of the Commanders of the Ships of his squadron, a search should be admitted for american deserters" —

This, as well as my memory serves me, was the tenor of the paper handed me by the visiting officer of his Britannic majesty's ship the *Leopard*, and stated to have been orders recently issued by Admiral Buckley. —

There were several names mentioned in the body of the demand, neither of which were known to us. —

[22 June 1807]

To Captain Salisbury Pryce Humphries, R. N., from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy
N^o 2

I know of no such men as you describe the officers that were on the recruiting service for this ship was pa[r]ticularly instructed by the Government, through me not to enter any Deserters from his B. M. Ships, nor do I know of any being here. I am also instructed never to permit the Crew of any Ship that I command, to be muster'd by any other but their own Officers it is my disposition to preserve harmony and I hope this answer to your dispatch will prove satisfactory

Signed JAMES BARRON

AT SEA June 22nd 1807 —
To the Commander of his B M Ship *Leopard*

[22 June 1807]

To Captain S. P. Humphries, R. N., from Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy
N^o 3

SIR, I consider the Frigate *Chesapeak* your prize, and am ready to deliver her to any Officer authoriz'd to receive her, by the return of the Boat I shall expect your answer —

Signed JAMES BARRON

Chesapeak AT SEA
June 22nd 1807
To the Commander of his B M. Ship *Leopard* —

[22 June 1807]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain S. P. Humphries, R. N., commanding H. B. M. S. *Leopard*

N^o 4

SIR, Having to the utmost of my power fulfilled the instructions of my Commander in Cheif I have nothing more to desire and must in consequence proceed to join the remainder of the Squadron, repeating that I am ready to give you every assistance in my power, and do most sincerely deplore that any lives should have been lost in the execution of a service which might have been adjusted more amicably not only with respect to ourselves but the Nantions to which we respectively belong —

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your obedient Hble Sev^t

S. P. HUMPHREYS

Leopard At Sea June 22 1807

[22 June 1807]

Deposition of Master Commandant Charles Gordon, U. S. Navy

Personally appeared before me William Thornton one of the Justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the District of Columbia, duly appointed & commissioned by the President of the United States, Charles Gordon esquire, Master Commandant in the Navy of the United States and Captain on board of the frigate *Chesapeake*, who being duly sworn on the holy Evangels of almighty God, does depose & say, That he was on board the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, on Monday last the 22nd day of this present month (June) when the British 50 gun ship *Leopard* fired into her four or five broadsides. That after the *Chesapeake* struck her colors, several officers from the *Leopard* came onboard of her. That this Deponent informed the Senior British Officer, that the Seamen he was taking from the *Chesapeake*, were Native American Citizens. That one of them, in particular, he knew himself to be a native Citizen of the State of Maryland, from his own neighbourhood. The British Officer then replied, if they were native American Citizens, they had received the King's bounty.

CHA^s GORDON

Sworn before me at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 27th day of June, in the year 1807.

WILLIAM THORNTON

[22 June 1807]

Deposition of Surgeon John Bullus, U. S. Navy

Personally appeared before me William Thornton one of the Justices assigned to keep the peace in & for the District of Columbia duly appointed & commissioned by the President of the United States; Doctor John Bullus, Consul of the United States for the Islands of Minorca Majorca, & Ivica, & navy agent to the United States' Squadron, in the Mediterranean: who being solemnly sworn on the holy Evangels of Almighty God, does depose & say: that he was on board the United States frigate *Chesapeake* on Monday last the 22nd day of this present month (June) then laying too three leagues distant from Cape Henry, or thereabouts. That about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day she was hailed from the British fifty gun ship, *Leopard*, the flag ship of Admiral Berkley, by Cap^t H. Humphreys who informed commodore Barron that he had a dispatch to deliver to him from Admiral Berkley. Very soon after a Lieutenant from the *Leopard* came on board of the *Chesapeake* and delivered to Commodore Barron a letter from cap^t Humphreys enclosing an order of Admiral Berkley on the subject of some seamen, said to have deserted from on board the British frigate *Melampus* & to be then in the *Chesapeake*. Commodore Barron, in the presence & hearing of this Deponent, then stated to the Lieutenant of the *Leopard* that a fair & full enquiry had been made into the case of the Seamen whom he demanded and that after a minute investigation into all the circumstances the British Minister Mr Erskine was perfectly satisfied on the subject, inasmuch as they were Native American Citizens impressed by the officers of the *Melampus*. Commodore Barron then pointed to this Deponent and stated further to the Lieutenant of the *Leopard*, that this Deponent was particularly acquainted with all the facts and circumstances relative to the transaction, and that he had received his information from the honorable Robert Smith Secretary of the Navy of the United States. This Deponent then informed the British officer that he was ready to go on board of the *Leopard* and to give to Cap^t Humphreys all the information he possessed, but the lieutenant replied that they did not know Mr Erskine in the business. All this conversation was had and explanation given before a gun was fired from the *Leopard*.

JOHN BULLUS.

Sworn before me at the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, this 27th day of June, in the year 1807.

WILLIAM THORNTON —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

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

[Original]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Chesapeake*
Chesapeak Bay June 25th 1807 —

SIR, Ye[s]terday at 6 A M the Wind became favorable and knowing your anxiety that the ship should sail with all possible despatch, we weighd from our station in Hampton Roads and stood to sea, in Lin Haven Bay we pass'd two

British Men of War, one of them the *Bellona*, the other the *Melampus*. their Colours flying and their appearance friendly some time afterwards we observ'd one of the two line of Battle Ships that lay off Cape Henry to get under way and stand to Sea, at this time the Wind became light and it was not until near four in afternoon that the ship under way came within hail. Cape Henry then bearing N. W. by W. distance three leagues. the communication which appear'd to be her commanders object for speaking the *Chesapeak*, he said he wou'd send on board on which I order'd the *Chesapeak* to be hove too for his convenience, on the arrival of the Officer he presented me with the enclosed paper N^o 1. from the Captain of the *Leopard*. and a copy of an order from Admiral Berkley which which another officer afterwards took back. to which. I gave the enclosed answer N^o 2, and was waiting for his reply-about this time I observ'd some appearance of an hostile Nature, and said to Captain Gordon, that it was possible they were serious. and, requested him to have his Men sent to their quarters with as little noise as possible not using those ceremonies which we shou'd have done with an avow'd enemy as I fully supposed their arrangements were more menace than any thing serious. Capt^a Gordon immediately gave the orders to the officers and men to go to quarters and have all things in readiness, but before a match cou'd be lighted, or the Quarter Bill of any division examin'd, or the lumber on the Gun Deck such as Sails Cables &c cou'd be clear'd, the Commander of the *Leopard* hail'd. I cou'd not hear what he said and was talking to him as I supposed, when she commenc'd a heavy fire, which did great execution it is distressing to me to acknowledge that I found from the advantage they had gain'd, over our unprepared and unsuspecting state did not Warrant a longer opposition. nor shou'd I have exposed this Ship and Crew to so galling a fire. had it not been with a hope of getting the Gun Deck clear so as to have made a more formidable defence. Consequently our resistance was but feeble — in about 20 minutes after I order'd the Colours to be struck and sent Lieut^t Smith on board the *Leopard* to inform her Commander that I consider'd the *Chesapeak* her prize, to this Message I receiv'd no answer. the *Leopards* Boat soon after came on board, and the officer who came in her demanded the Muster Book. I reply'd the Ship and Books were theirs, and if he expected to see the Men he must find them. they call'd on the Purser who delivered his Book, and the men were examin'd and the three men demanded at Washington, and one man more were taken away, on their departure from the Ship I wrote the Commander of the *Leopard*, the enclosed N^o 3. to which I receiv'd the answer, N^o 4 on finding that the men were his only object, and that he refused to consider the ship his prize, and the Officers and Crew his prisoners. I call'd a Council of our Officers, and requested their opinion relative to the conduct it was now our duty to pursue the result was that the Ship shou'd return to Hampton Roads and their wait your further orders —

Enclosed you have a list of the unfortunate Kill'd, and Wounded, as also a Statement of the damage sustained in the Hull, Spars, and Rigging of the Ship —

I have sent this Letter to you by Capt^a Gordon in order that you may have an opportunity of getting such information as you may wish —

[signed] JAMES BARRON

[Enclosure]

Casualty List, U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*

Return of Dead and Wounded on board the Frigate *Chesapeake* — Commodore James Barron

June the 23rd 1807

KILLED

John Lawrenc
James Arnold —
John Sheckly —

BADLY WOUNDED

John Haden —
Cotton Brown —
John Parker
George Percival
Peter Simmons
Robert M^oDonald
Francis Cownoven —
James Epps —

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Commodore James Barron —
Mid^a — James Broom —
Peter Ellison —
W^m Hendricks
Tho^s Short
W^m Moody
David Creighton
Jn^o Marter
Emanuel Fernandes
John Wilson —

J G T HUNT — Surgeon
to the *Chesapeake*

[Enclosure]

[23 June 1807]

Survey of Damage sustained by U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*

Agreeable to yr requisition of this date to us directed,

We have taken a strict and careful survey on the Sails Spare Spars & Boats of the late U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, and find them in the following state — In the Foresail, four round shot holes, — Twelve Grape Shot holes, & the Starb^d Leech cut away — In the Main Sail three Round shot holes, full of Grape ditto, & the foot rope cut away —

Main Topsail, one Round shot hole, Fore Topmast Staysail much injured by Grape Shot. — In the spare Fore Topmast, Two Twelve pound Shot holes, which have rendered it entirely unfit for service

Main Skysailmast cut in too — The 2nd Cutter much injured by a shot hole, which went through and through her, cut both of her Masts & three of her oars in too.

1st Cutter slightly injured —

Given under our hands on board the late
U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake* June 23rd 1807

BEN SMITH *Lieut*^t
SIDNEY SMITH *Lieut*^{vt}
SAM^l BROOKE *Master*

[Enclosure]

[23 June 1807]

Survey of Damage Sustained by U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*

Agreeable to yr requisition of this date to us directed,

We have taken a strict and careful survey on the Masts and standing Rigging of the late U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake* & find them in the following state —

The Fore & Main Masts are incapable of being made Sea worthy, the Mizzen Mast badly Wounded but not incapable of being repaired on shore — Three starboard & two larboard main shrouds, two Starboard fore shrouds, two Starb^d Mizzen Shrouds, Main Topmast Stay, Cap Bostay & starb^d Main lift. — cut away. likewise the Middle staysail Stay —

Given under our hands on board the late
U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake* 23rd June 1807

BEN SMITH *1st Lieut*^t
SIDNEY SMITH *5th Lieut*^{vt}
SAM^l BROOKE *Master*

[Enclosure]

[23 June 1807]

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

FRIGATE *Chesapeak*
Hampton Roads. June 29th 1807—

SIR, Enclosed I have the Honor to forward you an Exact Copy of this Ships Log Book

A true Copy taken from the United States Frigate *Chesapeak's* Log Book. James Barron Esq^r Commander. Charles Gordon Esq^r Captain, and Samuel Brook, Sailing Master —

Monday June 22nd Commences with light Breezes from the S^d & W^d and clear Weather. At 7. A M hoisted out the Jolly Boat, and hoisted in the second Cutter, run the Jolly Boat up a stern, at ¼. past 7 — Weighed anchor made sail with a pleasant Breeze from W. S. W. and stood out for sea. at 9. pass'd 2 of H. B. Majesty's Ships at Anchor. Stow'd the larboard Anchor and secured the Boats. at Meridian the light on Cape Henry, bore S. W. by S. people employ'd in clearing Ship for Sea —

This Day ends at Meridian and contains 17. hours

Tuesday 23rd Commences with light Breezes from the South and West, and clear Weather. a Ship in sight apparently standing for us, at 1 P M. the Wind

haul'd to the N^d & E^d, in Studding Sails. and haul'd upon a Wind and at ½ past 3 the Ship came up with us, back'd the main Top Sail and spoke her, was boarded by her, She proved to be the British Ship *Leopard* of 50 Guns She came on board to demand some Men who had deserted from the English Navy. the Commodore refusing to give them up, the Boat return'd. they ranged along side of us. and commenc'd a heavy fire — We being unprepared and the Ship much lumber'd — it was impossible to clear Ship for Action in proper time tho every possible exertion was made, and not suspecting an enemy so near. did not begin to clear the Deck untill the enemy had commenc'd firing — In about thirty minutes after receiving much Damage, in our Hull. Rigging and Spars, and having three Men Killed, Viz, Joseph Arnold, Peter Shakely and John Lawrence, and 16 Wounded. Viz^t Commodore Barron M^r Broom, John Hadden, Cotton Brown, Peter Ellison John Parker, Geo. Perseval, Peter Summers W^m Hendrick Rob^t Mc Donald, Francis Conhoven, Thomas Short W^m Moody, David Creighton, John Martyr, James Epps Emanuel Hendricks, John Wilson, William Warren and John Bates — And having one Gun ready fired and haul'd down our Colours. the *Leopard* ceased firing and sent her Boat on board. Muster'd the Ships company. At Sun down, they left the Ship taking with [them] 4 Men. Viz^t John Shaun, Daniel Martin, W^m Ware and John Wilson, who had deserted from their Service at the same time Lieu^t Allen went on board and returned at 8 O'clock — The *Leopard* left us and stood —

We then made sail and stood in shore having 3½ feet Water in our Hold — Crew employ'd in pumping and Working Ship in for Hampton Roads, got the Anchors clear for coming too. At 6. A M took the 3^d reef in — The Main Topsail, and set Top Gallant Sails, Held a a Survey on the Masts & Rigging. At 8 Cape Henry bore S. W. Dis^t 4 or 5 miles, Employ'd Ship in for Hampton Roads. at ½ past Meridian came too with the star board Anchor in 7. fathom Water in Hampton Roads

[Enclosure]

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

FRIGATE *Chesapeake*
Hampton Roads June 23^d 1807

SIR, The enclosed is a Copy of a Letter which I am inform'd has this day been address'd to you. it Contains two Charges against me. both of which I trust I shall confute, I will not presume to dictate to you the line of Conduct you are to pursue on this occasion, an investigation is, I suppose a thing of course and what every thinking Officer wou'd expect on an occasion of such importance as the present Captain Gordon is charg'd with a Message from me to you relative to my wish on this ground but was directed not to deliver it untill he knew your determination. the object of the present is to forward you the charges which those Gentlemen wish to prefer against me, and to inform you that I am perfectly ready to meet them —

It is however probable that I may not for some time be able to travel any distance as my wounds are becoming very sore

[Enclosure]

To Secretary of the Navy from certain Officers of U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*

LATE U. S. S. *Chesapeake* HAMPTON ROADS
June 23rd 1807

The undersigned Officers of the late U. S. Ship *Chesapeake*, feeling deeply sensible of the disgrace which must be attached to the late (*in their opinion*) premature surrender of the U. S. Ship *Chesapeake* of 40 Guns to the English Ship of War *Leopard* of 50 Guns, without their previous Knowledge or consent, and desirous of proving to their country and the World, that it was the wish of all the undersigned, to have rendered themselves, worthy of the Flag under which they had the honor to serve, by a determined resistance, to an unjust demand, do request the Hon^{ble} Secretary of the Navy to order a Court of enquiry into their conduct. —

At the same time they are compelled by imperious duty, the honour of their Flag, the honour of their Countrymen, and by all that is dear to themselves, to request an order may be issued for the arrest of Commodore James Barron, on the charges herewith exhibited, which the undersigned pledge themselves to prove true, Viz^t

1st On the probability of an Engagement, for Neglecting to clear his ship for action. —

2ndly For not doing his utmost to take or destroy a Vessel which we conceive it his duty to have done —

[Signed] BEN SMITH 1st Lieut
WILLIAM CRANE Lt
W^m H. ALLEN 3^d Leut
JN^o ORDE CREIGHTON Lt
SIDNEY SMITH 5th Lieut^{nt}
SAM^l BROOKE Master

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

To Josiah Fox, Naval Constructor, from William Hall

NORFOLK 23^d June 1807.

DEAR SIR As dispatches is forwarded to Government there is no doubt you heard of the Engagement that took place between the *Chesapeake* and the British Ship *Leopard* of 50 Guns off Cape Henry, as all the Public Papers will be exasperated against the British I shall give you the best information I could Collect, Some deserters from the British Ships of War at this place had entered on board the *Chesapeake* one in particular who was Gunner on board the *Chichester* who had Embassled his Stores had left the ship while lying at Gosport last winter Entered at Norfolk to go on board the *Chesapeake* he had by the Consul been formally Demanded and refused an Officer was sent to Commodore J^s Barron in Hampton Roads to Demand him and some others, which was also refused the officer inform^d him they would take them at sea by force, Yesterday morning at 9 A M the *Chesapeake* got under way; Signals were seen passing from the *Belona* to the *Triumph* and from the *Triumph* to the *Leopard* who immediatly got under way and stood out to sea and hove to about 20 miles from Cape Henry waited the Coming up of the *Chesapeake*; when a Officer was sent on board her Demanding the men, which was refused, the officer and Boats crew returned on Board, when the *Leopard* fired a gun to Leeward as did the *Chesapeake*, which was returned by a full Broadside, which Continued Some time how long I am uncertain however the *Chesapeake* Struck and was boarded by the *Leopard* and their men taken out. — the *Chesapeake* is returned to Hampton Roads the Wounded men has Just arived here 3 OClock there is 4 Killed & 15 Wounded in the *Chesapeake* it has caused a bustle at this place, Please let me know how the Government is pleased with it it is expected there will be war with G Britain, Please to inform me if you hear of any Contracts to give out in the War or Navy Departments I can undertake any thing in the War Department but my getting Sick before has injured me I Expect however my health is recovered perfectly I wrote by M^r Hall a few Days ago respecting the Timber M^r Teakle is contracting for, Jn^o Cornall has contracted for \$6500 worth of the Mast Pieces agreeing to deliver them at Washington Ch^s Smith has Contracted for some Beams I much doubt they will not deliver them at Washington

P S Commodore Barron is wounded in both legs

[Peabody Museum of Salem, No. 735.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 23 June 1807

[Alicante] Commences fresh breezes from the E N E. and pleasant weather At Sunset struck Royal yards — middle part Calm — At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 A M obtained Prattique — At 8 sent Royal yards up. Received fresh provisions and vegetables for the Crew. 10 men sick — Ends light breezes with hot sultry weather

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., to command of U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, from the Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 26 June 1807. —

You will immediately take the command of the Frigate *Chesapeak* and prepare her for sea. Make your requisitions upon Dan^l Bedinger esquire the Navy Agent at Norfolk for every thing necessary.

Cap^t Barron will deliver to you all the Letters he has received from me, which you will consider as directed to yourself and govern yourself accordingly, but you are not to sail until you shall be so directed by me.

You will state to me the condition of the Ship, and from time to time communicate the progress you may be making in her refitment. —

P. S. This is intended to place you in the same situation as Cap^t Barron lately was, with Mr Gordon as Captain of the *Chesapeake* under you.— R S. —

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 26th June 1807. —

I have ordered Cap^t Decatur to take the command of the Frigate *Chesapeake* — You will deliver to him all the Letters you have received from this Department, since you had the command of the *Chesapeake*, and remain at Hampton, until you shall again hear from me. —

[NA. NDA LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Officers of U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake* from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 26th June 1807.

To

Lieu^t BENJ. SMITH
Lieu^t WILL^m CRANE,
Lieu^t W^m H. ALLEN,
Lieu^t J. O. CREIGHTON
Lieu^t SIDNEY SMITH
S^t Master SAM^l BROOKE.

} of the Frigate *Chesapeake*.

Hampton V^s

Your communication of the 23rd instant which I received yesterday does you honor. It will be properly attended to. —

I have ordered Cap^t Stephen Decatur, jr to take the command of the Frigate *Chesapeake*.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Officers of U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake* from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t — June 27, 1807. —

Lieu^t BENJ. SMITH
Lieu^t WILLIAM CRANE,
Lieu^t W^m H. ALLEN,
Lieu^t J. O. CREIGHTON,
Lieu^t SIDNEY SMITH,
S^t Master SAM^l BROOKE,

} Of the Frigate *Chesapeake*. —

Hampton — V^s

I enclose to you herewith a copy of my letter to you of yesterday's date. —

I have ordered Com. Preble, Cap^t Hull, & Cap^t Chauncey to repair to Hampton. When they shall arrive at Hampton, they will be constituted a Court of Enquiry with orders to declare their opinions upon the late circumstances between the *Chesapeake* and the *Leopard*. The Court will be held on board of the *Chesapeake*. —

(by M. C. Gordon.)

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 27th June 1807. —

I have ordered Com. Preble, Cap^t Hull and Cap^t Chauncey to repair to Hampton. When they shall arrive at Hampton, they will be constituted a Court of Enquiry, with orders to declare their opinions upon the late circumstances between the *Chesapeake* and the *Leopard*. The Court will be held on board of the *Chesapeake*.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur Jr., U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 27th June 1807. —

Cap^t Gordon will leave this tomorrow to join the *Chesapeake*. He can give the necessary attendance and directions with respect to her repairs so that you can

comply with your engagements with Mr Hay the District Attorney. At all events I wish you to comply with those engagements.

It is scarcely necessary to express to you the solicitude I feel that all the wounded from the *Chesapeake* should have every comfort they require. You will take care that they want for nothing that may be necessary. —

Com. Preble, Cap^t Hull, and Cap^t Chauncey have been ordered to Hampton. When they shall arrive there they will be constituted a Court of Enquiry, with orders to declare their opinions upon the late circumstances between the *Chesapeake* & the *Leopard*. The Court will be held on board of the *Chesapeake*.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

NORFOLK June 29th 1807

Sir, The enclosed papers N^o 1 & 2, you will perceive are from the committee of the people of Norfolk, calling on me for aid with the gun boats under my command, to prevent an Invasion which has been threaten'd by the commanding officer of the British squadron, lying in the vicinity of this place; You will see Sir by N^o 3 my reply — The British Commander has also threatened, that he will again take possession of the *Chesapeake* — I have it also from the most unquestionable authority, that they have asserted positively, that, in case the President should issue a similar order to that issued respecting the *Leander*, that they will consider it as an act of Hostility, & will commence hostile operations immediately — under an impression that they will do as they say, I hope, I feel satisfied my preparing to act on the defensive will meet the approbation of the President, & your self; If however it should be thought I have been precipitate, I beg it may be attributed to my extreme desire not to omit any service I might render my country — The four old gun boats are all that can be immediately equip'd for service, those we commenced fitting this morning, they are now entirely ready for the reception of the men, who I trust will come forward in sufficient numbers to authorize our proceeding to Hampton tomorrow — Sir, as I have no doubt, from the threats the British have made, we shall have to fight, I shall not leave this until the boats are manned to my satisfaction, to do which it will take one hundred & fifty men— The British if they attempt anything against us, it will be in the night with row boats, or other boats that they may press, the row boats belonging to their squadron are capable of carrying 500 men with ease, this number if we are full manned, I feel confident of being able to oppose, I beg you Sir, however, to bear in mind that our crews will be composed of volunteers, who notwithstanding their great zeal, will not possess all the skill we could wish — I should however be mortified, if it were under stood I wished to convey an Idea, that as much should not be expected from us, as ought to be expected from any four gun boats, more, I hope will not be expected —

The new boats at this place can be in readiness in a short time should you chuse to order it — Altho Sir I shall always be ready to serve my country in any way I can be useful, I hope Sir if the Frigates are to be fitted out, I shall not be continued in Gun Boats — The Gentlemen who have volunteered their services have agree'd to stay with us only until such time as we shall hear from Washington, what steps will be taken — which will be on Thursday —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

Extracts from log book of U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., commanding

Tuesday, 30 June 1807

Commences with pleasant W^r At 1 P. M. got under Way and stood up to Craney Island. — At ½ past 1. — Came too & Moored off the Island. — ships Company Variouslly Employed. —

Wednesday, 1 July 1807

Moderate and pleasant, Employed getting Guns in order & C^o At 12. A. M. Cap^t Stephen Decatur Jr Came on board and took Command of the Ship, at the same time hoisted the Ensign and Broad Pendant. — At 4 P.M. Commodore Barron left the Ship and proceeded to Hampton. — At Sundown. — All hands to Quarters. —

[LC. USN, Ac. 540, 1807-1809.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Chesapeake*

July 4th 1807

SIR, On the receipt of your order of the 26th Ult^o I repair'd on board the *Chesapeake* and reliev'd Comm^o Barron in his Command. I have receipted to him for all papers delivered me copies of which I shall transmit to you by the next post — On an examination of the damage sustain'd by the Ship, I find it to be as follows, the Hull has received fourteen Shot, which can be repaired in four days by six Carpenters. The Main Mast three and the Mizzen Mast one Shot, which has irreparably injured them. the Fore Mast one shot it can be repaired. the bowsprit Cap one shot, the sails many of them injured but all capable of repair, seven of the fore and main Shrouds, together with the Main & Spring Stays out, capable of repair — the Mizzen Rigging very old, much cut and incapable of repair —

Those Sir are the only damages of any consequence that the Ship has sustain'd, all of which I feel confident we shall be able to repair in three weeks —

When I was honored with your orders I was on board the Gun Boats, four of them are only wanting Men to place them in a complete state of readiness for immediate service — The *Chesapeake* when I took command of her had been brought up into the bite of Crany Island, in consequence of the threats of the British, their movements Sir are extremely suspicious, since the affair of the *Leopard* and *Chesapeake*, they have been at Anchor inside the Capes, and have brought too by firing, at every vessel that has pass'd in, or out the Capes, they have sent many insolent and menacing Messages to Norfolk, such as, if the people did not supply them with articles they might want, they would come up and retake the *Chesapeake* and cut out the French Frigate *Sybell*. This Sir from their Movements it is my opinion they intend to attempt. Yesterday afternoon the four British Ships came in and Anchord in Hampton Roads, this Morning they sent their Tenders, and sounded quite through the Narrows, the present position of the *Chesapeake* & *Sybell* are such, in consequence of the narrowness of the Channel, that if an attempt was made on either of them by the Ships they coul'd not render to each other that support which would be necessary; in consequence of this I have determined to move up nearer the Town where we shall be able to take such position as will enable us with the assistance of the Fort to make such a Defence as may render abortive any attempt that may be made on us —

Accept Sir my gratitude for the high trust you have reposed in me, and I beg you Sir to rely most Confidently on my doing my duty to the last extremity — Conceiving it necessary Sir that you should have the earliest information of this movement of the British I have dispatched this by the S^t Marys Pilot whom I have discharged —

The *Chesapeake* is now lying with her masts out and I am sorry to add our powder is bad —

P. S. Sir I have just learnt that the depth of Water from Hampton Roads to Norfolk will admit of three of the British Squadron coming up —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

[4 July 1807]

[Alicante] Commences pleasant breezes from S. E. — At 5. P M. loosed & refurled Sails — At 8 John Merritt Marine died of a fever — Middle part Calm — At 8. A M being 4th July dress'd the Brig with Signals and national flags and at Meridian fired a Salute of 17 Guns — Rec^d fresh provisions for the crew Ends pleasant breezes from E S. E — 8 men sick

[8 July 1807]

[Alicante] Commences moderate breezes from the E^d — At 1/2 past 10 in boats. — At 11 got underweigh with a light air from the South^d —

At Meridian Cape S^t Martin's bore N E distant 3 leagues — Ends pleasant weather wind E N E. —

Lat^{ds} Obs^d 38°25'.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Wasp*
Falmouth 9th July 1807

HONOURED SIR, The Vessel which affords this Conveyance is the regular British Packett from this to New York, her departure is arranged for the ensuing Wednesday — After taking our departure from Cape Henry on the 10th Ute we were benefitted by a twelve days succession of favourable winds which enabled us to effect three fourths of the passage; subsequent to the 22^d a tedious Continuance of Calms and adverse winds have much deranged our prospect of making a short passage —

Through the variety of weather and Winds we experienced the *Wasp* afforded us every evidence of her many good properties, such as staunchness, stiffness, and fleetness, our beating up the Channel with some English Men of War has established the latter in a most gratifying degree —

My inducements for anchoring here (which I effected yesterday) were the blowing of the winds strong from the East and anxiety to have immediate Communication by mail with London and an opportunity to refresh the Crew —

Falmouth's being so immediately in the Channel Way, and having an excellent harbour makes it much resorted to by Vessels under the above Consideration —

I shall leave this tomorrow for Portsmouth owing to quarantine We are denied the privilege of going on shore untill a return of post from London; the dread of our autumnal fevers and the information of our having lost six men on the passage have induced them to the measure, the difficul[t]y will be removed on our arrival at Portsmouth

The Crew are and have been in perfect health with an exception of the six deaths, three of which of Consumption, one of apoplexy, one of rheumatism, and one of intermitting fever

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 9 July 1807

Commences fresh breezes and squally — At 1 P M tack'd to the N^d At 1/2 past 2 tack'd to the S^d and took in Top gallant Sails — At 3 tack'd to the N^d At 1/2 past 5 came to an anchor in Altea Bay in 14 f^m water and veered out 60 f^m Cable the East point of the Bay bore E. B N. the west point S. W. and the Castle of the Town N W. distant 1 1/2 miles — At 4 A M commenced watering with 11 boats hired from the shore — it is a very fine place to water provided the shore boats are engaged — Ships boats being entirely too weak. — I think it the best water in the Mediterranean, by noon 4,000 Gallons was rec^d on board. —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

PORTLAND July 10 1807

SIR, Being absent when your letter of the 3^d Ins^t arrived, I could not reply to it sooner —

* * * * *

I have just returned from a four days cruise in the Bay, and find my health somewhat improved by it, but am still very low, altho I have blood enough left in my veins to boil with indignation at the recent Insult and degradation which our flag has suffered — Should the late events lead to War, I pray you to order me early into actual service at sea, and I will cheerfully obey, even if my health should be such that I must be carried on shipboard in my cot — The Cause, and the occasion would soon restore me to health. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

[10 July 1807]

At 1/2 past 5 sent Royal yards up and hove short — At 7 got underweigh with a light air off the land. — At Midnight the westernmost head land of Altea

bore N W distant 3 leagues — At Meridian Alicant bore N W B W. distant 6 or 7 miles

Lat^d Obs^d 38°21'.

[11 July 1807]

Commences fresh breezes from the E^d — At 1/2 past 1 [PM] came too in Alicant & moored Ship with 80 f^m on each Bower. —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain Hull of American Schooner *Bald Eagle* of New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART^t 14 July 1807.

You will immediately proceed to Sea and after you shall have discharged your Pilot, not before you will open the enclosed letter addressed to you, and act as you will find you are therein instructed.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

[Enclosure]

To Captain Hull of American Schooner *Bald Eagle*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPART. 14 July 1807.

You will proceed direct to the Mediterranean and deliver this enclosed letter, directed to Capt: Hugh G: Campbell or the Commanding Officer of the American Publick Vessels of war in the Mediterranean, to the Commander of the first American Vessel of War you may fall in with. — If you should not fall in with either of the Publick Vessels of War befor your Arrival at Gibraltar, & should not have gained certain undoubted official information of the Port, where Cap^t Campbell may be, you will call at Gibraltar & enquire of John Gavino Esq^t the Navy Agent at that place, who will inform you — and you will then proceed for the Port or place, where you will be informed, Cap^t Campbell may be, and deliver to him the letter directed to him — Or if on your way to such port or place, you would fall in with any of the other Publick Vessels of war, than the *Constitution*, you will deliver the dispatches to the Commander of such Publick Vessel of war. With the dispatches you will deliver the accompanying letter directed to the Commanding Officer of any of the Publick Vessels of war in the Mediterranean. —

After you shall have delivered the dispatches agreeably to your instructions, the object for which you are at this time engaged, will be effected, and your further Services may not be wanted — But if they should Cap^t Campell will inform you.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

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

Confidential,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 14 July 1807

SIR, Hostile intentions on the part of Great Britain have been manifested towards us, and in consequence, the President of the United States has determined to call home immediately all our Publick Vessels of War, and I dispatch a fast sailing Schooner from New York for the express purpose of conveying to you these orders.

Prior to your leaving the Mediterranean you will draw out of the hands of our Agents at Leghorn all the funds in their possession belonging to this Department — this you will do either by going to Leghorn yourself with the *Constitution*, or by dispatching one of the small Vessels under your Command with the requisite order upon the Agents who are in the enclosed Letter directed to pay such funds to you or to your order, and if possible I wish that these funds may be received in specie. —

All the Provisions and Stores in the hands of William Higgins at Malta, that may be perfectly sound and of good quality, are to be brought home. The Publick Vessels can I presume, bring them, without being overburthened. I prefer that they should be brought in the publick Vessels, but if they cannot bring them without being overloaded, you will bring in them such portion as can conveniently be brought, selecting those of most value, and employ a merchant Vessel to bring the residue in case you should think it more proper to bring them

than to sell them. All other provisions and stores in the hands of the Agent at Malta, that is, all such stores in his hands as may not be perfectly sound and of good quality, are to be sold, and I must, though unwillingly, trust to the Agent to sell them, if you cannot without inconvenience and without delay sell them while you may be at Malta. — The Agent will not it is to be presumed, make any difficulty in delivering up these stores to you. To provide as far as is in my power against any such objection on the part of the Agent, I have written to him the enclosed letter N^o 1, which however you will not deliver to him unless such objection should be made by him. The letter N^o 2 addressed to him is not to be delivered until after you shall have received from him all the provisions and stores that may be sound and of good quality. The Agents at Leghorn, at Syracuse, and at Gibraltar, are ordered to sell on the best terms in their power, all the provisions and Naval Stores of whatever kind that may remain in their possession, and to employ the best means that may be in their power to forward to me the proceeds thereof. The enclosed letters addressed to them respectively contain instructions to that effect. You will cause them to be forwarded.

These orders you will execute without one moment's delay. Disclose these orders to no one, not even to your most confidential officer, and you will manage so to execute them that no one shall suspect your object. I send a duplicate of my letter to you of the 16th July 1806, for the sole purpose of affording you a mean to allay any suspicion that may be excited on the part of those immediately near your person from the circumstance of your receiving these Dispatches. You will naturally be asked by your Officers for the news and you can tell them that you received my letter of the 16th July 1806. And it will be well if it can be done without occasioning delay, to call all the Publick Vessels to one point and to be prepared to sail immediately for America without touching at any Port before your arrival previous to your issuing the orders to return to America. And indeed it may be well for all the Publick Vessels to return in Squadron; but this will depend upon circumstances, on which you are required to exercise your soundest judgment and you will act agreeably to it's dictates. —

The *Wasp*, Cap^t Smith, will probably have arrived in the Mediterranean before you leave that Sea; but if she should not, you will leave with the Agent at Gibraltar, & with the Agents at Leghorn, sealed orders, directed to Cap^t Smith, or to the Commanding Officer of the *Wasp*, to return immediately to America. —

All the Publick Vessels under your command are to return to the Port of Boston. Immediately on your arrival there, you will report your arrival to me, and inform me of the exact state and condition of the Frigate *Constitution* — what repairs or equipments, if any, she will require to put her in readiness for actual service & & & And you will order each of the other Commanders to make to me a similar communication and report as to the Vessels respectively commanded by them. I mention the Port of Boston from the impression that there will be less risk in going to that than to any other Port in the United States. If however on your arrival off the Coast, you should find that you can *safely* make either this Port or New York, you may, if in your opinion it should be advisable, make either of those ports, or if, contrary to our expectation you should find it unsafe to enter the Port of Boston, you may make any other safe and convenient Port you can. —

I enclose for your information copy of my Letter to James Barron esq^t (who was intended to have been sent to the Mediterranean as Commanding Officer) dated 29 May 1807, relatively to certain Bills drawn by William Higgins — &c

[NA. NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR^t 14 July 1807

I have ordered Cap^t H. G. Campbell or the Commanding Officer of the American Vessels of war in the Mediterranean to transport from Malta all the provisions and other Naval Stores of every description in your possession. That may be in good order & of good quality. You will deliver such provisions & Stores agreeably to the requisitions that may be made upon you.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805–1807.]

To S. & W. Y. Purviance & Co., Leghorn, John Gavino, Gibraltar, and George Dyson, Syracuse, U. S. Navy Agents, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR^t 14 July 1807

You will sell on the best terms in your power all the property of whatever description, belonging to the Navy Department in your possession, the nett

proceeds of which you will forward to me in the best way and by the earliest opportunity that may offer. You will sell for cash & upon the shortest notice either at private or public sale, as in your judgment may be the best.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 8, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of State from Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS July 16th 1807.

SIR, I had the honor to address you on the 21st ult^o p^r the Schooner *Mohawk* Captain Quarles, via Leghorn, duplicate of which I forwarded to Marseilles. —

I was in hopes to have had it in my power to write by the U: S: Brig *Hornet* Captain Dent, who, I was informed, intended to call in this Bay on this return to the U: States; but as he has not yet made his appearance, and a considerable time having elapsed since I rec^d this information, I presume he has already taken his departure without the intention of putting into this port. —

Yesterday H: E. the Bey, sent his messenger to all the Consular houses, announcing a signal victory gain'd by his Troops (under the command of the Sapatapa or first Minister) over the Algerines & Constantines, who have lost 300. Killed, 300. taken prisoners & six pieces of cannon, with a large proportion of their camp equipage — The Tunisians are advancing rapidly in order to invest Constantine, which will no doubt fall into their hands, unless the Algerines receive very promptly a considerable reinforcement: This in the present situation of their affairs, is hardly probable. —

[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806-1809.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 19 July 1807

[Alicante] This day commences light breezes from the East^d and pleasant weather At 9 P: M. came to an Anchor in the Bay the U: S: Frigate *Constitution* — Captain Campbell At 10 sent the 2^d cutter on board of her —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

PORTLAND July 20th 1807

SIR, The 17th Inst I wrote, or rather dictated a letter to you from a sick bed — I am to day somewhat better and have visited the Gun boats, the Gun-Carriages, Water-Casks & progress so rapidly that in a fortnight, I presume the whole of the Boats will be ready for service, in all respects excepting Military stores, which I suppose are to come from Washington, as I believe they cannot be procured here.

There will be required, in addition to what I have already rec^d the sum of 3957 Dollars to compleat the whole of the Nine Gun boats for sea in all respects, excepting Military stores, & which sum I will thank you to forward as soon as may be convenient — Indeed I shall be in want of it by the time it can reach here as all my engagements are made for every article. —

With regard to my health; every Physician, and the best have been consulted both in Boston & here, advise me to take a Voyage of six or eight weeks, and to go as far as Madeira, stop a few days to refresh, and return — My friends here, are all desirous that I should charter a convenient Packet for the purpose, and try the experiment — they all appear to be confident that with proper Medicine, it may be the means of fully restoreing me to health, and that nothing else will have that effect — I now wait only for your approbation to make the trial of a voyage to Madeira, as a passenger on board of a vessel which I shall charter for the purpose at my own expence. —

I should not in the present state of our foreign relations, ask permission to go abroad, were I not in hopes, that in a few weeks, it may enable me to attend to any duty which may be required of me —

The service here, will not suffer by my absence, as by the time I can receive your answer, the whole of the Gun boats will be ready for sea — Lieut Edw^d N Cox, appears to be an intelligent officer, and I have no doubt will take good care of the Boats, until you may think proper to appoint an officer of higher grade to command them. — As the season is passing off rapidly I will thank you to favor me with an early answer, and also for the requisition of money contained in this letter, as it will enable to compleat the equipment of the boats, & to leave home without embarrassments.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 July 1807

[Alicante] Lieut Trippe came on board from the *Constitution* and resumed his situation as 1st Lieut. also Jn^o Brown Ward room Steward.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Hornet*, 18 Guns, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U.S. SHIP CONSTITUTION
Alicant July 28th 1807

SIR, The U.S. Sp *Hornet* under your command being ready for Sea, I have to desire and request that you proceed to sea in company with the *Constitution* to *Malaga* and Gibraltar, where further instructions will be given you, should any unavoidable circumstance cause a separation of the two vessels you will in that case make the best of your way to *Malaga* and wait the arrival of this Ship the *Hornets* Station will be in the Rear and occasionally take the Larboard or Starboard line of bearing, keeping at the same time within Distinct Signal Distance

[NHf. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 July 1807

[Alicante] Commences fresh breezes from the S^d and pleasant W^r At 1 P. M a signal was made from the Commodore to prepare to get underweigh — At 3 P M got underweigh in company with the Commodore

Midnight light breezes tack'd Ship occasionally in company with the *Constitution*
Captain Dent went on board the Commodore
Meridian light breezes the Commodore a head

Lat^d Obs^d 37° 53'

[Master Commandant Dent returned on board 25 July.]

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Portland, Me., from Secretary of the Navy
NAVY DEPM^t 25th July 1807. —

I this morning received your letter of the 17th ins. — Deeply indeed do I regret the delicate state of your health. I cannot expect you in such a situation to attend to any publick Business. Lieut Lawrence if not already arrived will soon be with you. Decline attending to the Gun Boats until L^t Lawrence shall arrive and then transfer them entirely to him. And let me recommend to you to pursue the course which your Physicians may prescribe for the recovery of your health. The sea-air cannot but be of service to you, and I think a trip to the Southward might greatly contribute to restore you. We shall be happy to see you at Washington. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Portland, Me., from Secretary of the Navy
NAVY DEPM^t 28th July 1807.

I this morning received your letter of the 20th ins. The sum you require viz^t \$3957 was sent to you on the 20th ins. —

With great pleasure I grant you the permission you ask. Go to Madeira or any other place for the benefit of your health, and although we want you, yet I can't expect you to return till you have recovered your health. I mention this that you may not be in too great a hurry to return. —

When you return which sincerely hope you will do, in good health, I shall be happy to see you in Washington. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy
U. S. SHIP *Wasp*
Cowes Roads 29th July 1807

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you that we were admitted to Pratique on the 15th when after observing the accustomed respect to the Admiral Commanding at

Spithead I anchored the ship at this place, from whence we shall proceed to sea tomorrow —

We have found the facility much greater in visiting their Dock Yards than I could have imagined, in satisfying us they have been very attentive —

The Circumstance of the *Chesapeake & Leopard* as in circulation here is a source of much curious speculation, and the general sentiment appears to be regret; We lost four of our men yesterday by desertion from One of our Boats, they have been apprehended by an Officer in the impress service at ryde their delivery I have required of the Admiral his reply will be received this day; the result I shall do myself the honour to advise you of in my next —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

PORTLAND July 29th [1807]

SIR I have this day received orders from Commodore Preble to take the command of all the Gun boats at present in this port, with directions to use all dispatch in getting them to New York, was it not for the want of men I should be able to leave this in six days, as they are very scarce, it is impossible for me to say when I shall be able to leave Portland, unless I send Lt Cox to Boston, which is my only chance, the deficiency of Officers I will make up, by employing Captains of coasters who I think capable of navigating the boats to New York, and will use every precaution to prevent separation during the run, on my arrival here I found the Commodore [Preble] confined to his bed since then he is somewhat better, yet too much indisposed to attend to any kind of business he has written to the secretary for permission to make a voyage to Madiera, and is only waiting for an answer, he will in all probability sail in ten day or two weeks if he does not I am fearful it will be too late, I will inform you by post, the time I shall leave this

N. B. the officers at present in Portland are, Lieut^s Lawrence, Cox, & Row, Midshipmen, Nicholson, Donaldson, Adams, & Pierpoint —

[LC. U.S.N., 1805-1811.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 July 1807

At 12. [Midnight] a light breeze sprung up from S. E^d the *Constitution* on the larboard Bow. — At 2 sent a boat a head to tow— At 2 hoisted in the Boat. —

At 10 a light breeze sprung up from the Westw^d

At 12 the *Constitution* astern.

Lat^d 36°36'.

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

PORTLAND August 1st 1807.

SIR, I am honored with your Letters of the 24th & 25th Ult^s, the first of which has been communicated to Lieut^s Lawrence for his Government, — I shall follow the advice of the latter and take the sea air, — I have however altered my plan of going to Madeira until I know what effect the late affair of the *Chesapeake* has on our relation with England

I have therefore chartered a Packet of One hundred Tons, and shall sail tomorrow on a cruise on the Atlantic, — my intentions is to return to this Port once a fortnight for the first month to hear the News, — If I recover my health nothing will afford me more pleasure than a Voyage to Washington in the Autumn, — Lieutenant Lawrence yesterday sent off a Gun Boat for Boston to procure Men, — I have furnished him with money for the recruiting Service & advances &c

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 3 August 1807

At ¼ before 8 came too in Malaga Roads with the larboard bower Anchor in 13½ fathoms

At 8. the *Constitution* made the signal N^o 334

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Secretary of State from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

(N^o 7)

TRIPOLI 7. August 1807.

SIR. I am waiting with much impatience, the arrival of some vessel of war for the purpose of transporting the family of Hamet Caramanli. In my letter of the 2. of June I mentioned the doubts which the Minister had expressed as to the extent of my orders; the detention of the family, and more particularly the return of the Brig *Hornet* without permission to take them has renewed this suspicion; and those with whom the Bashaw communicates most freely, assure me, that he believes the measure to be disapproved of by the Commodore.

The Bashaw's character is not unknown at the seat of government. There are certain moments in which timidity marks every action, and others in which he is alike deaf to reason and blind to his own interest. When under the influence of the latter he is cruel and sanguinary, and, at such a moment, no exertion of mine could save the unfortunate children of the Ex-Bashaw.

The frequent revolts in the distant provinces by the avowed friends of Hamet, a dis-affection to his person even in the city, and the remembrance of past events, keep his suspicions awake respecting the exile; for I can assure you, Sir, with the strongest truth, that the representations which have been made of the insignificance of his friends in this Kingdom are very far from being correct.

It is these circumstances which may probably keep the Bashaw in a state of peace with all the Christian powers. Poverty would drive him to war of a sense of his weakness, and adverse circumstances at home did not check him.

The vicinity of Malta to this port, with which alone it has any commerce, and the strong maritime force of Great Britain in these seas, give her the precedence with this Regency.

France, at this moment, is not so much indebted to her own power as to the Minister Dghies, for the consequence she enjoys here. He has passed some years to advantage in that country and is unfeignedly attached to it's interests. His oracle is the French Consul.

Denmark is the only power to which the Bashaw can now turn his attention; it is very uncertain whether his demands will be accorded to the extent mentioned in my last, but I have no doubt of the affair being amicably arranged.

This Kingdom has been on the decline for many years, and the American war has given it a more severe blow than was believed. On this, the strongest of foundations, we may build our consequence, and our security for peace.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy, York, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 13th Aug^t 1807.

SIR It is my intention to give you the command of the New Orleans station — You will repair to Washington for detailed information and instructions — On your way hither call on me at Baltimore.

In consideration of your long absence from your country and your meritorious services, you will consider yourself at liberty to remain two or three Weeks with your Friends, before obeying this order.

[LC. D.Porter P, Let. & Ord., 1805-1808.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 13 August 1807

[Malaga] Rec^d from the *Constitution* 4 32 pounders Carronades with carriages &c^t complete

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

MALAGA ROADS 15th Aug^t 1807

SIR, I left Syracuse the 12th of June and anchored here the 2nd Inst^t the *Hornet* in company, where I intended to fill up our Water, and proceed immediately for Gibraltar in the expectation of meeting the *Chesapeake* which Vessel I have frequently been informed was fitting out for this station, but to my great

disappointment and surprize I find on perusal of a Boston Paper, that she has been attacked by a British 50 Gun ship, and obliged to return into Port. In consequence of which I have determined to wait here for farther information by post, and shall take the liberty of sending home the *Enterprize* with every particular respecting the Squadron; I am prompted to this measure in consequence of the time of her crew having expired, likewise that of this ships Company, which has occasioned some discontent among them, M^r Dyson is the Bearer of this who has resigned his agency at Syracuse; M^r William Walter Barker is left in charge of our Affairs at that place untill your pleasure is known, the Trabacalos or small Vessels procured in the Adriatic are so much impaired and a prospect of their defects increasing, likewise the probability of their never being more useful to us, has induced me to order them to be sold with all the perishable articles belonging to the Hospital which I hope will meet your approbation, I expect to hear from Algeziras this evening or tomorrow, where I am informed the *Enterprize* was a few days past, M^r Dyson and his lady were passengers on board the *Constitution* intending for the United States, but the present Appearance of our Political Horizon, induced me to persuade him to take passage in a Merchant Ship which offered this morning, and gave him but one hours notice, which prevents my being more explicit —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 16 August 1807

[Malaga] First part light airs from the S^d & W^d Sailed in an American Merchantman M^r George Dyson & lady for America —

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Hornet*, 18 Guns, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution* MALAGA ROADS

Augs^t 19th 1807

SIR, You are hereby order'd and directed to proceed with all possible dispatch in the US. Sp. *Hornet* under your command to Malta where you will have all the principal articles among our public Stores immediately sold including the Barcaloes and Gun Boats, with all their Sails rigging & c^e & c^e the remaining Stores of good quality you will ship on board any vessel you can charter or freight an American vessel will be more proper for that businiss, as you may charter him by the ton as a Government Transport, you can with great propriety insure him employment for two months, and ample compensation made him for a longer time — Should M^r Higgins refuse to give up the public stores you will in that case apply to the Govonor for redress which will be your last resource, but should you succeed in getting possession, they must be sent to the US. addressed to such Navy Agent as should reside there — Should you find it impracticable to send them to the US. you must order them to Leghorn addressed to our Navy Agents with orders to sel them to the best advantage — if the vessel you charter has much more room than required for the Stores at *Malta* it would not be improper to order her to Syracuse and take on board as many of our public Stores as will complete her lading, in doing which provisions & powder must be the articles of your consideration, that having accomplish'd I have to desire that you proceed to Syracuse and direct the agent to ship on board as much provisions and powder as will complete the lading of the Store Ship — from thence you will proceed to Leghorn and draw from our Navy agent all the public funds in their possission, which must be in Spanish Dollars, which you are to take on board the *Hornet* and proceed to the most convenient port in the US. without delay — on your return down the Mediterranean it might be advisable to call at Malaga, where you may receive further information from the US — which will enable you to judge the propriety of calling at Gibraltar —

Immediately on your arrival in the US. you must report yourself to the Navy Department, and state the particulars of your vessel, mentioning her defects and the outfits that you may think necessary to put her in a servicable state — Draw from M^r Higgins as much cash as he may be disposed to advance and give him Bills on the Navy Department.

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

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

N^o 45

GIBRALTAR 19th August 1807.

SIR, I had the honour of addressing you the 19th June last p^r N^o 44 when accompanied Copy of a letter from Consul Gibbs of Palermo regarding his Sicilian Majestys Blocad of the Ports of Naples in Possession of his Enemies —

I now beg leave to hand you at foot a note of the American Vessels which have been detaind since my last by British Cruisers, & their fate —

Collonel Lear of Algeir has lately requested to know of me in case of his being able to accomplish some arrangements with the Regency for Cash in leiu of some of the stipulations, whither I would allow him to draw on me for \$20,000 to 25,000 for which he would send Bills on Government, I immediately acceded thereto, and hope will meet your approbation. —

It seems that the Algeren army has lately been Beat by the Tunisians, and in consequence the Algereens intend to attack Tunis by Water, they have signified to the Portuguese that they will now treat with them for a Peace, this I conjecture is a finess to prevent the Portuguese squadron molesting them. —

I now beg leave to transmit you the list of the last Six Months arrivals at this Port —

On the 10th Instant I received a letter from Comodor Campbell advising his arrival at Malaga together with the *Hornet*, that they Expected to have Completed their water by the 12th & would imediately proceed for this Port to take some Provisions but the wind continued West untill the 16th — late on the Evening of the 15th arrived from New York the schooner *Bald Agle*, when I was honourd with the Packet you were pleased to direct me with sundrys for the Consuls on the Coast which were next day Conveyd to S^t Roque and put in the Post Office; it also accompanyd the Proclamation of the Honourable President on the late event which took place with the *Chesapeake* frigate; as the Comander of the Schooner told me he had dispatches for Comodor Campbell, I Early next morning (as the wind was fresh East) directed his proceeding to the Eastward in quest of the *Constitution* & *Hornet* and if did not fall in with them to go to Malaga, and if did not find them there to return here; but as none of them appeard with the Easterly Wind I Conclude he met Comodor Campbell at Malaga. I also found means to Dispatch an Express from S^t Roque to Consul Kirkpatrick with the letter adressd to him from the State Department requesting at same time his informing Comodor Campbell of the directions given the Master of the schooner *Bald Agle*; I expect in the morning the return of the Express —

M^r Dyson of Syracuse came Passenger in the *Constitution* on his way to the U. S. and is now in quarant^e in this Bay, he says left the *Constitution* and *Hornet* yesterday in Malaga but saw nothing of the Schooner —

I beg leave to trouble you with the inclosed for the Treasury Department.

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805–1829.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 August 1807

At 1 A M got under weigh and stood to the S^t & E^d left the *Constitution* at Anchor in the Bay of Malaga

Lat^d Obs^d 36°26'

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Wasp* Aug^t 24th 1807

Rock of Lisbon bearing E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

distance 6 Leagues —

HONOURED SIR, The difficulty of obtaining Conveyance for letters to America from any of the blockaded ports of France, as also my objections to sending them by Post to any of the other Ports, induced me to advise you of what concerns us by the first homeward bound American Vessel we should speake within our route to the Mediterranean —

We effected anchorage at the Port of L'Orient on the 9th when we arranged for a Quarantine of ten days, a circumstance that surpris'd me much as the Crew of the Ship were then in perfect health. The Maritime Prefets who has the controul of Affairs of this Nature here stated his regret to me in a letter that the decision of the board of health required my observance of quarantine, however

I conjecture that our direct coming from England must have been the sole cause, it was my intention to have got under way some days earlier had the Wind proved favourable —

On the 16th we were favor'd with a Change of wind which permitted us to proceed to Sea — Both on the days of entering & that of departure from L'Orient we were boarded by some of his H. B. Majesty's Ships, Composing the Blockade of that Port; their conduct was polite —

The first Vessel that we have discovered (since our leaving L'Orient) standing to the Westward we are now in the act of bringing too; She proves to be the Schooner *Virginia* of Norfolk bound to [space]

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Charles Prentice from William Eaton, former U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

RICHMOND Aug 25th 1807

MY DEAR SIR, I desire you will have the goodness to signify to me what sufficient inducements I can offer you to pass a few months with me at my seat in Brimfield, and to assist me in preparing for publication *A History of the Tripolitan War*. I have also in contemplation the establishment of a *News Paper* in that village — which — if the encouragement should meet your views I could wish you would edit

Write me, I pray you, at this place and duplicate at Brimfield — And, as you love me, keep these propositions secret —

[LC. E 172-A35 2d Set.]

[25 August 1807]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Nathaniel Lyde, U. S. Navy

SIR, A task falls on me of the most painful nature that ever occurred during my life, in announcing to you, the death of our beloved & respected Commodore — Edward Preble — who died at half past 5 O'clock this afternoon, — The gloom which this Melancholy event causes in this Town, is truly distressing, —

PORTLAND August 25 1807

[NOTE.—The stationery on which the above was written was bordered in black. The cause of Commo. Preble's death was consumption or tuberculosis.]

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 3, Aug.-Dec. 1807.]

[27 August 1807]

Honors shown to Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

The citizens of his native town determined to pay to his remains every possible respect; and his funeral was an imposing pageant, uniting with the solemnities of religion masonic and military pomp and show. Business and labor were entirely suspended, and the population of Portland and the neighborhood, moved by a common impulse, and forming a large assemblage, devoted Thursday the 27th to the sad duty of his burial. It was known at Boston, that the funeral services would occur on that day, and the usual mourning honors were accordingly paid by the shipping in that port. Intelligence of his death reached Washington on the 1st of September, a few minutes past noon, and, says the *National Intelligencer* of the 2^d of that month, "Immediately the flags of the frigates in ordinary, and at the marine garrison, were struck half-mast; at half past noon, one gun was fired at the navy yard, which was repeated every five minutes, till seventeen minutes before sunset, at which time commenced a discharge of seventeen minute guns; when, with the departing sun, the colors were struck amidst the sincere regrets of his brother officers." The event was suitably noticed in other places, while the newspaper press, and the private letters of distinguished citizens, bewailed "the loss of so much professional talent, ardent patriotism, and civic worth, at so critical a juncture." The master spirit of our navy of that period had indeed fallen; but the young men whom he had trained, and to some of whom there is proof before me he had fulfilled the duties of a father, or of an elder brother, lived to do him honor, and to win for themselves imperishable names.

[NR&L. #20734, Bn^t P 922S.2.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding Naval Force at New York, N. Y.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT^t Aug^t 27, 1807.—

I have received your letter of the 24th inst^t —

The law for the government of the Navy provides no punishment for duelling; but there is a punishment provided for those offences which most frequently lead to duels. The 3^d Art. of the act for the better government of the Navy declares that "any officer or other person in the navy who shall be guilty of oppression, cruelty, fraud, profane swearing, drunkenness, or any other scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, shall, if an Officer, be cashiered, or suffer such other punishment as a Court Martial shall adjudge". The 15th Art. declares that "no person in the Navy shall quarrel with any other person in the Navy, nor use provoking or reproachful words, gestures, or menaces on pain of such punishment as a Court Martial shall adjudge." —

As I am not particularly acquainted with the circumstances which led to the duel between Barrymore and Redick I cannot give any instructions at this time in the case; but if after an investigation of the circumstances you should be of the opinion that either or both parties have committed either of the offences provided for in the above recited articles of the act for the government of the Navy, you will call a Court Martial, otherwise reprimand them. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

[28 August 1807]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Nathaniel Lyde, U. S. Navy

SIR, I wrote on the 25th instant informing you of the death of our beloved and lamented — *Commodore Edward Preble*. — His remains were yesterday interred with all the respect due to such departed worth, — and it is with satisfaction when I inform you the *Funeral* was conducted with all the honors of War, which possibly could be paid to the *Memory of Man*. — *Order of procession* you will find enclosed, — The *Escort, Military*, consisted of Three Companys of light Infantry and One Artillery, which was conducted with great decorum, and good judgement, the Committee of arrangement, chosen by the inhabitants of this Town are particularly intitled to much credit for their exertions on the solemn occasion, — The bells commenced tolling at 8 OClock continueing one hour, shipping in the harbor hoisted their colours half Mast, — at 1 — OClock all business ceased, Stores & Shops were Shut, — On moving the *Corps* minute Guns were fired, and every person's countenance was impressed with the Melancholly seen, — in fact it is not in my power to described to you the respect which was paid to the *Memory* of the deceased, a person was Appointed to pronounce an *Elegy* but the time would not allow it. —

I take the liberty of Stating to you these proceedings of the Burial of our late *Commodore*, knowing the high estimation in which he stood, presumed they would be gratifying, The Nation will feel the loss of a most valuable Officer & protector, and be assured Sir that I have met with a loss that I shall never get over, —

Portland August 28th 1807

[NOTE.—The stationery on which the above was written was bordered in black.]

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 3, Aug.—Dec. 1807.]

The procession will move at three OClock through the principal Streets in Town to the burial ground in the following order Viz^t

FUNERAL ESCORT

Military Officers with side arms
Seamen of the port with flags in mourning
Justices of the peace
Judge & Register of Probate
Sheriff of Cumberland & Marshall of Maine
Masonic Bretheren of two lodges

CORPSE

Mourners
Clergy
Slectmen
Physicians
Citizens four deep

The above is only a rough copy taken from recollection

[NDA. Officers LB, Vol. 3, Aug.—Dec. 1807.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Sloop *Wasp*,
from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Algezeres. Aug^t 29th 1807

SIR, I am commanded by the Hon^{le} the Secretary of the Navy to acquaint you that on your arrival at Gibraltar, you will take on board a supply of provisions and proceed with out delay to America. and if possible make the Port of Boston. but should you on your arrival off the coast find that you can safely make the Potomack. or New York. you may in that case make either of these ports as your Judgement may advise you. or if contrary to your expectations you should find it unsafe to enter any of the ports above mentioned. you may make any other safe and convenient Port you can — On your arrival in the U. S. you will report yourself to the Navy Department. giving a correct statement of the *Wasp* what repairs or equipment she may want or require To put her in readiness for actual service.

(Copy)

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

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

Duplicate

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Algeziris Road. Sep^t 3^d 1807

SIR — I beg leave to represent that in Consequence of the time of this Ships company Having expired with a few exceptions And in the full Expectation of meeting The *Chesapeake*, at Gibraltar, I left Syracuse the 12th of June allowing time to Call at Messena, Pilemo and Leghorn, Prior to which I dispatched Captain Dent to Tripoli for such communication As Mr Davis might have for Government With orders to Join me at Alicant, Which Was effected on the 18th of July —

On the 1st of August I arrived at Malaga the *Hornet* in company, where I received the account of Commodore Barrons misfortune and return of the *Chesapeake* into port, likewise the Proclamation of the president of the U. S. Respecting that unfortunate affair, which Determind me to wait for farther Information and put the two Vessels In as proper state for defence as the Means in our power would permit, by Mounting the 8. 32^{lb} Carronades that Were on board the *Constitution*, two Of them I have on the forecassle and Other two in place of the after Guns on The Quarter Deck, the remaining four I spared the *Hornet* and are mounted Upon that Vessel, Likewise purchased Four Hundred round shot for them. They being as I thought reasonable, Was the cause of my purchasing so many 5. Cents Pr^{ts}, which with other preparations Has rendered this Ship as fit for service as She can be without some alterations that Should be made to Enable her to perform Such service as would be expected of her In case of an active war — While in this Situation the return of post brought a farther account of the *Chesapeakes* disaster and of Captain Porter having saild For America, Who untill that moment I had reason to beleive was at Algezeres, A proceedure so repugnant to my orders That I hope he will be able to account For in a Satisfactory manner —

I now Sir come to the most painfull Part of my duty that has ever ocured since I have been honored with receiving Your commands, which is in not Personally execututing the whole of your Orders of July the 14th which are the first I have received from the Navy Department since September the 6th 1806, Yet rest in the hope when my reasons Are explaind and maturely considered They will in a great measure paliate The crime — Your orders reached me The 18th of August their contents I mark with With attention and took a view of our Situation in these sease, likewise the Nature of your orders respecting Malta And Leghorn, to effect which nothing More appeared requisite than a little Address and Mercantile Knowledge Which with the following reasons induced Me to send Captain Dent on in the Execution of them — In your instructions I observe a great desire to get home all The publick Vessels with the greatest Secrecy and dispatch, and having at The time I received them decended the Mediterranean three Hundred leagues Below Malta, at a season when calms Are so prevalent as to render Navigation Uncommonly tedious, that might have detaind me in going up and returning clear of the Straits untill the month of November, In a season that would not only render More difficult the ships getting home But expose us much sooner and longer To the British (in case of their commencing Hostilitys) then I presume would meet Your approbation, Espe-

cially should They take a premature step as they have Done by the Deans in detaining them all, With regard to the stores that might have Been stowed in the Publick Vessels the proportion would be small, when compared With the Accompanying list, which would Render necessary the Chartering of a vessel For the remainder and probably cost as Much as if the whole were freighted, I therefore concluded that the least risk Attending the business by leaving one Vessel in place of two, in the Mediterranean would be most agreeable to you, And after a serious conversation with Captain Dent on the Subject stating the Measures I would pursue on the occasion and impressed on his mind the Necessity of Secreacy and despatch, all of which he appeared perfect master of I gave him his orders to proceed, Copy of which [August 19, 1807] accompany this for your Information, I likewise wrote to M^r Higgins observing that Government had Fixed on a more Central Deposite for Our publick stores in the Mediterran[ean] And flattered myself that no exertion on His part would be wanting to effect the Object of Captain Dents Mission —

The Stores I considered the primary object and should he be prevented From receiving the funds I presume They will always be safe in the hands Of those Gentlemen and may be drawn For through different Channels —

I have other reasons of a publick nature that I wish to Explain In person and request that indulgence — Herewith I enclose for your Farther information, a list of seven Men, whose conduct has been of so atrocious a nature that I thought proper to Keep them in close confinement, untill a court Martial could be held on them suitable to Their merits —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

To Purser Nathaniel Lyde, U. S. Navy, Portland, Maine, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR^t 9th Sept^r 1807.

In my private as well as in my publick Character I have occasion deeply to lament the death of Commodore Edward Preble announced to me in your letter of the 25 ult^r. This mournful event will be felt by the Citizens of the United States as a national misfortune, and his numerous intimate friends well knowing his personal worth will feelingly participate in the sufferings of his affected family.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 9, 1807-1809.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 12th Sept^r 1807. —

By the enclosed copy of a Precept you will find that a Court of Enquiry is called, to investigate your conduct, in the late affair between the *Chesapeak* and the *Leopard*, and to state an opinion thereof. You will also perceive that your attendance at Norfolk is required on the 5th Oct^r next.

[Enclosure]

PRECEPT

To ALEXANDER MURRAY Esquire, Captain in the Navy of the United States. —

WHEREAS the President of the United States did give the Command of the Frigate the *Chesapeak* to James Barron Esquire a Captain in the Navy of the United States and did order him to proceed with her to the Mediterranean Sea — and WHEREAS the Frigate aforesaid was on her voyage to the Sea aforesaid attacked by a British Vessel of War, to which Vessel of War she was surrendered without that defence having been made which might have been expected from the known valour of Americans: all which by the accompanying papers, to wit,

- Paper A. being a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to James Barron Esquire dated 15th May 1807.
 B. being a copy of a letter from James Barron Esquire to the Secretary of the Navy dated 23rd June 1807 with copies of the papers therewith transmitted by James Barron Esquire to the Secretary of the Navy. —
 C. being the copy of another letter from Ja^s Barron Esquire to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 23rd June 1807. —
 D. being a copy of a letter from the Lieutenants & from the Sailing Master of the Frigate *Chesapeak* to the Secretary of the Navy dated 23rd June 1807. —
 E. being a copy of a letter from James Barron Esq^r to the Secretary of the Navy dated 29th June 1807 with a copy of the paper therewith transmitted by James Barron Esquire to the Secretary of the Navy, will more fully appear. Concerning the cause of which surrender we think it necessary that

Enquiry should be made in order that we may have a faithful report made to us of the causes thereof for our better information. —

The President of the United States has therefore charged me to call a Court of Enquiry for the purposes aforesaid, and you are hereby accordingly ordered to proceed to Norfolk in Virginia to act as a Member of the said Court and being the Senior Officer called, you will be the President thereof. Notifications are also transmitted to Captains Isaac Hull & Isaac Chauncey with orders to appear at Norfolk on the 5th day of October next as members of the said Court. And the Court is hereby directed and empowered to summon such Persons as may be necessary to give information touching the said matters, and is moreover authorized empowered and required strictly to examine into the matters before mentioned and to report a state thereof as it shall appear to them together with their opinion thereon. All which you are to transmit to me to be laid before the President of the United States, for his consideration. And for so doing this shall be to you and to our other said Officers and all others concerned a sufficient Warrant. —

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Navy Department of the (Seal) United States this 12th day of September Anno Domini 1807.

R^t SMITH.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Secretary of State from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

(N^o 8)

TRIPOLI 15. September 1807.

SIR. Under other circumstances than those in which I actually find myself, the unaccountable delay in the return of the *Hornet* (as promised by Cap^t Campbell) would prove to me a source of much uneasiness.

The Bashaw has been pleased to honor me with a considerable portion of his confidence, and I feel no doubt of being able to maintain the respectable and friendly footing on which I am placed. Without this, my embarrassment would be great, between the solicitations of the family of Ahmet Caramanij at Tripoli, the uneasiness and importunity of the father at Syracuse, the suspicions which are still kept alive as to the uncertainty of their departure, and, the exertions of jealous Consuls to ward off their own difficulties by involving others.

I received a few days since, three letters from the Ex-Bashaw, who, at the same time, addressed the English Consul, soliciting his interference for the recovery of his family. Copies of his Excellency's letters and my answer are enclosed.

I wrote to Consul Gen^l Lear, on the 17, May and 29. of June, stating the impossibility of negotiating a bill on Algiers, and requesting him to forward me, by the way of Malta, the sum of four thousand dollars. I am still without any advices from that quarter, and have been destitute of public funds since the 1. of June.

The sum requested from the Consul Gen^l was for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Consulate as well as to meet the engagements I had entered into with [code], mentioned in my letter of the 2. of June, and which should be fulfilled on the departure of the family. * * *

Extracts from the Journal are herewith enclosed.

[Enclosure]

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL

August 9. 1807. Arrived the English Sloop of War the *Bittern* with the Consul W. W. Langford, Esq^r

10. Accompanied the English Consul and the Commander of the Sloop at their audience with the Bashaw. He received them with much coolness, refused to communicate directly with the Consul and requested him to address me and receive my answers as from himself. The audience was too mortifying to be continued for any length of time.
14. A private audience with the Bashaw on British affairs, when all difficulties between his Excellency & the Consul, were settled. My visit to the Bashaw was at the request of Mr Langford.
17. The Bashaw's wife was delivered last evening of a princess. A regalo on such occasions being necessary I sent him a piece of brocade value 194 dollars as p^r account.
21. A private audience with the Bashaw.—Admiral Murat (Peter Lisle) arrived from Lisbon and brought a present to the Bashaw of velvet, silks and brocades to the value of about 4000 dollars. The Portuguese have issued an order prohibiting Barbary Cor-

sairs from cruizing on their coast. This measure is said to have been adopted in consequence of the bombastical menaces of the drunken Admiral.

24. A private audience with the Bashaw on P. and E. affairs. He gave the American Consul a female slave Maria Maroot, of Catania in Sicily.
- Aug^t 25. A private audience with the Bashaw.
27. The different negotiations with Sheik Calipha have been thwarted, as much by the rashness of the Bey, as the increasing demands of the Sheik. The Camp has, in consequence, been again put in motion.
- Sept^r 7. Received letters from the Ex-Bashaw &c^t &c^t
9. Wrote to the Ex-Bashaw &c^t &c^t

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 September 1807

At 12 saw Syracuse, bearing N N W distant 4 leagues — At ½ past 12 hauled up Mainsail — At 1 hauled aboard M^r Tack. — At 2 hove too off the harbor Syracuse — At 5 A M stood in for the Harbor. — At 7. Came too in Syracuse in 10 f^m water light house bearing N E B E. and the South point of the Harbor. S. E ½ E.

Rec^d on board 1 Topmast, 1 pair Gallowses — 2 boats Davits, 3 sweeps, 7 blocks, 4 handspikes, 1 Grapling, 2 barrels flour, the remainder of a barrel of Coffee, left by the *Constitution* and three Barrels containing Lime Juice

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To His Excellency D. Marcello de Gregorio, Governor of Syracuse, Royal Fortress, from W. W. Barker, acting U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

Translation of a paper handed His Excellency the Governor of Syracuse by W W BARKER acting Navy Agent, in Syracuse, Sept^r 26th 1807.

EXCELLENCY, A Transport belonging to the United States of America having arrived in this Port; accompanied by H. L. Keene Esq^r Naval Officer, for the purpose of taking away the Ammunition, and Provision belonging to the United States, deposited in this Fortress, and with positive orders, to take away the Powder, lodged in one of the Magazines of the Castle, in custody of your Excellency as representative of His Sicilian Majesty, from whom hitherto the United States of America, have had every demonstration of perfect friendship

On applying to your Excellency to send a person with the Keys, in order to embark the Powder, you informed me they had been consign'd by order of His Majesty together with the other Keys of this Fortress, to Colonel Clinton — To avoid delay, I wrote to Colonel Clinton requesting of him the Keys, and he hath replied "he could not permit the removal of any Powder from the Magazines of Syracuse without the orders of the Com^t of His Britannick Majesty's Forces in this Island.

This opposition, and delay are of importance to the speedy departure of the Transport and contravene the order received by H. L. Keene Esq^r from his Commander. — Besides this the United States of America, have not confided their Ammunition and Stores in Sicily, to a foreign authority, but solely to that of the Kingdom of Sicily, it therefore behoves your Excellency, to inform Colonel Clinton, that the Powder in question belongs to the Nation of America, and that under the Guarancy of the August Sovereign of the Kingdom of Sicily, it hath been confided to your charge; to be in all cases at the free and uninterrupted disposal of the Naval Agent of the U: S. of America — Your Excellency being responsible for the restitution of the Ammunition deposited in the Castle you will therefore do away every obstacle to the immediate embarkation of the Powder in question — with an offer of my services to your Excellency's Commands and the most distinct consideration

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco
N^o 131 TANGIER 27th September 1807.—

SIR I have the honour to acquaint you a Messenger has this morning arrived from His Majestys Camp at Alcaassar, with advice of Hashash having been de-

prived of all command, put in Chains and delivered to the care of the Black Troops. —

Sidy Muhammed Selawy succeeds him in the Governments of Tetuan and Tangier. — This change removes from all influence with the Emperor an Enemy of the United States and brings near us one who has uniformly manifested a disposition to be useful to me as well in Public as private concerns. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

[1 October 1807]

To Sidi Mohamet Dghies, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tripoli, from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

The undersigned Consul Genl of the United States of America and Chargé d'Affaires near His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli.

To SIDI DGHIES, *Minister for foreign affairs &c* &c**

The undersigned presents his salutations to the Minister and requests that he will favor him with the following information.

What number of females constitute the family of Ahmet Caramanli, and what number of males? What number of slaves is proposed to accompany them on their embarkation? The undersigned is induced to make these enquiries to guide him in the preparation of a vessel for their immediate accomodation.

TRIPOLI 1. October 1807.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

[3 October 1807]

To Sidi Mohamet Dghies, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tripoli, from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

The undersigned George Davis, Consul of the United States of America and Chargé d'Affaires near His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Minister's note of last evening.

The undersigned has fully considered the objection urged by His Excellency the Bashaw to the departure of his brother's family in a merchant vessel; and he deeply regrets it's necessity. But the inconveniences attending a short voyage in a vessel of inferior accomodations, are certainly overbalanced by the prospect of speedily uniting the family with a father and husband who anxiously awaits their arrival. Much more congenial to his feelings would it have been could their conveyance have been effected in an American vessel of war; a mode more suitable to the dignity of the personages, more respectful to His Excellency, and more conformable to the wishes of his government. However pleasing this mode would have been to all parties, it cannot at present, from imperious circumstances, be adopted.

The undersigned must now advert to an erroneous assertion contained in the Minister's reply, which calls on him for prompt correction. He utterly disclaims any agreement or engagement with the Bashaw that the family of Sidi Ahmet should be transported in a vessel of war. For the reasons above recited and which are sufficiently obvious he preferred that conveyance, and certainly he did not conceal his opinion from his Excellency.

The undersigned has the honor to represent to the Minister the good faith and celerity, with which every stipulation contained in the treaty of amity between the United States and this Regency, has been fulfilled on the part of his Government. He has also to add, that they have given his Excellency every manifestation of friendship and good will, of which he had the honor of presenting a very recent proof. Under these circumstances a similar conduct on the part of the Bashaw was expected. His Excellency has agreed that the family of Ahmet Caramanli shall be delivered up to the United States for the purpose of being restored to it's head. Let him do this and his government is responsible for their safety.

With such assurances should His Excellency still continue unyielding, the undersigned must attribute his refusal to motives of a very different nature from that of consulting either the comfort or security of those individuals who are by treaty for the time being under the immediate protection of the United States

When essential engagements between nations are unfulfilled, formalities may be waved. The undersigned must therefore renew his demand, and begs, in the name of his Government, that His Excellency will reflect, that the inexecution on

his part of this important stipulation contained in our treaty, must necessarily compel him to resort to such measures as the honor of his country requires. — He is disposed to believe that a personal interview with the Bashaw, would not only shorten discussion, but might probably give a more favorable turn to his Excellency's thoughts. With this view the undersigned renews, thro' the Minister, his application for an audience and hopes for as early an answer as his convenience will permit.

TRIPOLI 3. October 1807.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

(Copy) (duplicate)

TRIPOLI 3. October 1807

SIR, The vessel by which I forwarded my letter to you of the 29th of June returned to this port on the 29 ultimo and brought me no letters; consequently I am still without any of your favors.

Recent advices from Cap^t Dent inform me of the order given for all our vessels of war to leave the Mediterranean. This event will necessarily produce much embarrassment as it respects the family of Ahmet Caramanli but decisive measures must be adopted and steadily adhered to. In consequence of Mr Higgins' last communication which informs me that no funds have been placed at my disposal at Malta, I have drawn on you as pr letter of advice for the sum of five thousand dollars for the public service.

The United States will now incur the additional expence of the charter of a vessel &c for the accomodation of the family of Ahmet Caramanli provided the Bashaw will allow them to depart. They can remain here no longer without the sacrifice of a great proportion of the advantages we have gained, and should affairs assume a more serious aspect than I am disposed to believe the vessel which has been chartered for Syracuse will be dispatched to Algiers. —

SIR, The foregoing is a duplicate of my last respects. The enclosure for Government is a detail of the arrangements made here. I have left it unsealed for your perusal. The original is sent by the same conveyance to Alicante. I will thank you to chuse an early conveyance for the one addressed to your care. —

TRIPOLI 15th October 1807.

A true Copy

TOBIAS LEAR.— Dec^r 31st 1807

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806-Sept. 1807.]

[5 October to 4 November 1807]

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

To JOHN RODGERS esq: }
captain in the Navy of the United States }

WHEREAS the President of the United States did give the command of the Frigate the *Chesapeak*, to James Barron esquire a Captain in the Navy of the United States, and did order him to proceed with her to the Mediterranean sea: and WHEREAS the frigate aforesaid was on her voyage to the sea aforesaid attacked by a British Vessel of war called the *Leopard*, to which Vessel of war she was surrendered without that defence having been made which might have been expected from the known valor of Americans: and WHEREAS by Precept directed to Alexander Murray esq: a captain in the navy of the United States, issued on the 12th day of September in the year of our Lord 1807, a Court of Enquiry was convened for the purpose of enquiring and examining into the causes of such surrender, and was ordered to report a state of the matters that should be disclosed to them, with their opinion thereon: — and WHEREAS in virtue of the Precept aforesaid, the Court aforesaid did convene on the 5th day of October 1807 and did hold their sessions at Norfolk in the State of Virginia from the 5th day of October to the 4th day of November 1807, inclusively; — and WHEREAS the Court aforesaid did form and transmit to me through Littleton W. Tazewell esquire, the Judge Advocate to the Court, their opinion, (copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked A) touching the matters disclosed to them, and the causes of the surrender aforesaid: and WHEREAS by the said opinion of the said Court it appeareth,

that James Barron, a captain in the Navy of the United States and commanding officer of the aforesaid frigate the *Chespeak* at the time of the surrender aforesaid: did not visit the said frigate *Chesapeake* during the period she remained in Hampton Roads, as often as he was in duty bound to do, and that when he did visit her he did not, as he was in duty bound to do, examine particularly into her state and condition: and did, on the probability of an engagement neglect to clear his ship for action: and did fail to encourage in his own person, his inferior officers and men, to fight courageously: and did not do his utmost to take or destroy the aforesaid Vessel of War the *Leopard*, which vessel it was his duty to encounter. —

And WHEREAS by the opinion aforesaid of the Court aforesaid it doth also appear,

that the guns of the *Chesapeake* were never exercised before she proceeded to sea, that her crew were quartered but a few days previous to that time — and had never been called to quarters more than three times prior to her sailing for sea: — that some of the guns of the said frigate *Chesapeake* were not securely fitted in their carriages — that some of her sponges and wads were too large — that but few of her powder horns were filled — that her matches were not primed — and that some of her rammers were not in their proper places: that her Marines were not supplied with enough cartridges, and that none of those which they had were of the proper size:—

and WHEREAS the Court aforesaid, in the commendation they have passed upon the other officers of the Ship, have excepted those whose duty it was to have remedied the deficiencies above stated: and WHEREAS Charles Gordon esquire, a master commandant in the Navy of the United States, was, by letter dated 23rd February 1807 copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked B. attached to the said frigate *Chesapeake*, as Captain under the command of the said James Barron esquire: and WHEREAS William Hook was, by letter dated 4th March 1807, copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked C. attached to the said Frigate *Chesapeake* as Gunner: and WHEREAS John Hall esquire, a captain in the Marine Corps of the United States, was by letter dated 14th day of May 1807, copy of which is hereunto annexed and marked D, charged with the command of the Marines attached to the said frigate *Chesapeake*; and WHEREAS, the aforesaid Charles Gordon, William Hook, and John Hall, were on board the said frigate *Chesapeake* at the time of the surrender aforesaid:

NOW THEREFORE, it doth appear highly fit and proper that a General Court Martial should be assembled. [See *Proceedings of General Court Martial for the trial of James Barron, Charles Gordon, William Hook and John Hall* January 1808, published by Navy Dep't and printed by Jacob Gideon, Junior, 1822, containing 496 pages.]

John Rodgers	} Captains in the Navy.
William Bainbridge	
Hugh G. Campbell	
Stephen Decatur jr	
Charles Stewart	
John Shaw	
John Smith	} Masters in com- mand in the Navy.
John H. Dent	
David Porter	
Joseph Tarbell	} Lieuten- ants in the Navy.
Jacob Jones	
James Lawrence	
Charles Ludlow	

for the purpose of trying according to Law, the officers herein before mentioned, for the offences with which they do appear to be respectively chargeable — and accordingly a General Court Martial, to consist of the Members mentioned in the margin, or any five or more of them, are hereby ordered to assemble at Norfolk in the State of Virginia on the fourth day of January 1808, for the purpose of trying the officers whose names are hereafter mentioned, for the offences, with which they do severally stand charged, which are also hereafter mentioned.

that is to say:

The General Court Martial hereby ordered to assemble, is to try, according to Law,

JAMES BARRON esquire, a captain in the Navy of the United States.

1st For negligently performing the duty assigned him.

SPECIFICATION.

In that he did not visit the Frigate *Chesapeake* during the period she remained in Hampton Roads, and before she proceeded to sea, as often as he was in duty bound to do. In that when he did visit her, he did not, as it was his bounden duty to do, examine particularly into her state and condition.

2nd. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his Ship for action. —

SPECIFICATION.

In that certain threats on the part of a commander of a British Vessel of War, that he would take by force, if he could not otherwise obtain them, certain men from on board the frigate *Chesapeake* — and that such threats were known to or heard by the said James Barron — and still he neglected to clear his ship for action. In that there were various indications of a hostile disposition towards the frigate *Chesapeake*, exhibited by the British Ship of war the *Leopard* — to wit: her putting to sea after certain signals had been seen and noticed by the said James Barron, when there was no other vessel in sight or any other object to induce her to go to sea, but the *Chesapeake* — the Ports of the said ship *Leopard* were triced up and her tompions were out a considerable time before she commenced firing upon the *Chesapeake* — and still that notwithstanding these suspicious appearances, which were seen and observed by the said James Barron, he neglected to clear his ship for action. —

In that by various manouvres, which are set forth in the opinion of the Court of Enquiry hereunto annexed, the British Ship of war *Leopard* did manifest an intention to fire upon the said frigate *Chesapeake* — and still that the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action.

In that the said ship *Leopard* did approach the said frigate *Chesapeake*, under all the appearances of being prepared for action — and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action.

In that the said James Barron did receive from the commanding Officer of the *Leopard*, a communication clearly intimating that if certain men were not delivered up to him, he should proceed to use force — and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action.

In that the said James Barron did verily believe, from the communication he received from the Commanding Officer of the said ship *Leopard*, that the said ship would fire upon the said frigate *Chesapeake*, or take by force if they could not be obtained by other means, any British Deserters that could be found on board the *Chesapeake* — and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action. —

3^d For Failing to encourage in his own person, his Inferior Officers and Men to fight courageously —

SPECIFICATION.

In that he did not on the first moment of an indication or suspicious appearance of a hostile intention on the part of the said ship *Leopard*, order his men to quarters. In that he did not, after he was satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, use prompt and officerlike measures to prepare his ship for battle. —

In that when he did order his men to quarters he did not order them as became an officer of the American Navy. —

In that he ordered that the drum should desist from beating, and that the men should be got to quarters secretly without beat of drum.

In that from the manner in which he ordered his men to quarters, he did not evince a determination bravely to defend his ship.

In that he was not at his station during the attack aforesaid, but remained a considerable part of the time at the Gangway as if imploring forbearance. —

In that he drew his men, or some of them, from their guns to lowering down a boat or boats, to send on board of the attacking ship, during her attack upon him. —

In that he ordered his first lieutenant from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board of the *Leopard* at that time firing upon him.

In that during the attack, he used language in the presence of his men calculated to dispirit them.

In that during the attack he ordered his men to keep down that they would all be cut to pieces. —

4th For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the *Leopard*, which Vessel it was his duty to encounter. —

SPECIFICATION.

In that the said ship *Leopard* did fire upon the said frigate *Chesapeake*, and the said James Barron did fail suitably to repel said attack.

In that the said frigate *Chesapeake* was by order of the said James Barron surrendered to the said Ship *Leopard* at a time when the injuries sustained

either on the said frigate or her crew did not make such a surrender then necessary. —

In that the flag of the said frigate *Chesapeak* was by order of the said James Barron, struck to the said Ship *Leopard*, when the guns of the said frigate *Chesapeak* were loaded. —

In that the flag of the said frigate *Chesapeak* was by order of the said James Barron, struck to the said ship *Leopard* at a time when the main deck battery of the said frigate *Chesapeak* was in a situation which would have, enabled the return of a Broadside in a very short time. In that the flag of the said frigate *Chesapeak* was by order of the said James Barron, struck to the said Ship *Leopard*, without the said James Barron's having consulted any of his officers, as to whether the Flag ought to be struck or not. —

In that the flag of the said frigate *Chesapeak* was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship *Leopard* before a single gun of any kind was fired from the said frigate *Chesapeak*.

The General Court Martial hereby ordered to assemble is also to try according to Law,

CHARLES GORDON esquire, a master commandant in the Navy of the United States,

For negligently performing the duty assigned him.

SPECIFICATION.

In that he had the command of the said frigate *Chesapeak* from the 1st day of May 1807 to the 6th day of June 1807 & during all that time he had not the guns of the said Frigate exercised.

In that he had not the guns of the said Frigate exercised, as often as he was in duty bound to do. —

In that the crew of the said Frigate *Chesapeak* were not called to quarters more than three times prior to her sailing for sea. —

In that the crew of the said Frigate *Chesapeak* were not called to quarters as often as the said Charles Gordon was in duty bound to call them. —

In that from the 1st day of May to the 6th day of June 1807, the crew of the said frigate were not quartered. —

In that the crew of the said Frigate *Chesapeak* were quartered but a few days before she proceeded to sea.

In that the Crew of the said Frigate were not quartered as early as the said Charles Gordon was in duty bound to quarter them. —

In that he did not see that the guns of the said frigate were securely fitted in their carriages.

In that he did not take proper care to have the sponges and wads of the said Frigate of the proper size. —

In that he did not take care to have the powder horns of the said frigate filled.

In that he did not take care to have the matches of the said frigate primed.

In that he did not take care to have the matches of the said frigate in their proper places. —

In that he did not take care to have the marines on board the said Frigate supplied with enough cartridges.

In that he did not take care that the cartridges which the Marines on board the said frigate had, were of the proper size. —

In that he did not call upon the Gunner of the said frigate for a regular report of the state and condition of the guns and all other matters in his department.

In that he did not call upon the Commanding Officer of the Marines on board the said frigate for a regular report of the state and condition of the Marines and their arms and supplies of ammunition. —

In that notwithstanding some of the guns of the said Frigate were not securely fitted in their carriages — or that notwithstanding some of the sponges and wads of the said frigate were too large — or that notwithstanding but few of the powder horns of the said frigate were filled — or that notwithstanding the matches of the said frigate were not primed — or that notwithstanding some of the Matches of the said frigate were not in their proper places — or that notwithstanding the Marines of the said frigate were not supplied with cartridges enough — or that notwithstanding the cartridges which the Marines on board the said Frigate had, were not of

the proper size, He, the said Charles Gordon, did report to the said James Barron, that the said frigate *Chesapeak* was ready for sea. —

In that the said Charles Gordon did report to the said James Barron that the said frigate *Chesapeak* was ready for sea, when she was not ready for sea. —

In that he did not, upon the said James Barron's going on board the said frigate, report to him the exact and particular state and condition of the said frigate; but suffered the said James Barron to remain under the erroneous impression, excited by the report he had made to him, that the said frigate was ready for sea. —

In that notwithstanding certain indications of a hostile intention, exhibited towards the said frigate, by the said ship *Leopard*, the said Charles Gordon did not report to the said James Barron the exact state and condition of the said Frigate *Chesapeak*. —

In that the said Charles Gordon never did make to the said James Barron, a true and faithful report of the exact state and condition of the said frigate *Chesapeak*.

The General Court Martial hereby ordered to assemble is to try according to Law,
WILLIAM HOOK — Gunner of the said frigate *Chesapeak*,
 For negligently performing the duty assigned him.

SPECIFICATION.

In that he did not have all the guns of the said frigate securely fitted in their carriages. —

In that he did not take care to have all the sponges & wads of the said frigate of the proper size. —

In that he did not fill the powder horns of the said frigate.

In that he did not prime the matches of the said frigate.

In that he had not the matches of the said frigate in their proper places. —

In that notwithstanding certain indications of a hostile intention exhibited towards the said frigate by the said ship *Leopard*, he did not report to the said Charles Gordon the exact state and condition of the guns and other matters in his Department. —

In that he never did make to the said Charles Gordon a true and faithful report of the exact state and condition of the guns and other matters in his department. —

In that the said W^m Hook did not repair to his quarters when first ordered to do so.

In that the said W^m Hook did not repair to his quarters until after repeated orders to that effect were given to him. —

In that the said W^m Hook did not repair to his quarters until after the said Ship *Leopard* had commenced firing upon the said frigate *Chesapeak* notwithstanding repeated orders had been given to him to that effect. —

The General Court Martial hereby ordered to assemble is also to try according to Law,

JOHN HALL esq. a captain in the Marine Corps.

For negligently performing the duty assigned him. —

SPECIFICATION.

In that he did not take care to have the Marines on board the said frigate supplied with enough cartridges. —

In that he did not take care to have such cartridges as the Marines had of the proper size. —

In that notwithstanding certain indications of a hostile intention exhibited towards the said frigate *Chesapeak* by the said ship *Leopard*, he did not report to his commanding Officer the exact state and condition of the Marines, on board the said frigate *Chesapeak*, their arms and supplies of ammunition —

In that he never did make to his commanding officer on board the said frigate, a true and faithful report of the exact state and condition of the Marines on board the said frigate, their arms and supplies of ammunition. —

And now Littleton W. Tazewell esquire is hereby appointed Judge Advocate to the Court hereby ordered to assemble, and if he should decline acting, the said Court will appoint such other suitable gentleman, learned in the Law, to discharge

the duties of Judge Advocate to the said Court as they, or a majority of them, may, in their wisdom, deem fit and proper.

In Faith whereof I hereunto sign my name, and affix the seal of the Navy
(SEAL) Department of the United States this seventh day of December, in the
year of our Lord 1807. —

Rt SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy
of the United States of America.

A — MENTIONED IN THE PRECEPT

At a Court of Enquiry assembled on board the United States Ship *Chesapeake* in the harbor of Norfolk & State of Virginia, by order of the honorable Robert Smith Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and continued by adjournment from day to day from monday the 5th day of october 1807 until wednesday the 4th day of November 1807.

Present

Captain ALEXANDER MURRAY, *President*
and

Captain ISAAC HULL and }
Captain ISAAC CHAUNCEY } *members therof.*

The following opinion and report was unanimously given and directed by the Court to be transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

Pursuant to an order from the honorable Robert Smith Secretary of the Navy of the United States to Captain Alexander Murray directed dated the 12th day of September in the year of our Lord 1807, the Court proceeded to enquire into the causes of the surrender of the *Chesapeake*, a frigate of the United States, then under the command of James Barron esquire, a captain in the Navy of the navy of the United States, to a British vessel of war, which surrender was made (as it is in the said order stated) without that defence having been made, which might have been expected from the known valor of Americans, and having heard all the evidence adduced before them as well by the Judge Advocate as by the said captain James Barron, and having maturely and thoroughly considered the same (captain James Barron having declined to offer any defence) REPORT to the honorable the Secretary of the navy, as by his said warrant they are required to do, a state of the matters touching the said surrender, together with their opinion thereon, as followeth, —

1. — It appears to the court that the United States ship *Chesapeake* of 38 guns then under the command of James Barron esquire, a captain in the Navy of the United States, sailed from Hampton roads, on an intended cruise in the mediterranean sea, on the morning of the 22^d of June last past, having on board a crew consisting of more than 370 men, and completely equipped with every thing necessary for such a ship of war sailing on such a cruise. —

2. — It appears to the Court that captain James Barron was appointed commodore of the ships and vessels destined for the Mediterranean service on the 15th day of May last past, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Chesapeake* the first time he came on board of her, after her arrival in Hampton roads, to wit, on or about the 6th day of June last past.

3. — It appears to the court that commodore Barron visited the *Chesapeake* only twice during the period she remained in Hampton roads, and before he came on board to proceed to sea, on neither of which occasions did he examine particularly into her state and condition. —

4th — It appears to the court, that the guns of the *Chesapeake* were never exercised before she proceeded to sea; that her crew were quartered but a few days previous to that time, and had never been called to quarters, more than three times prior to her sailing for sea. —

5th — It appears to the Court, that the ship was reported to commodore Barron to be ready for sea on the 17th day of June, that he came on board on the 21st and that the ship sailed on the morning of the 22^d of June last past. —

6th — It appears to the Court that antecedent to the sailing of the *Chesapeake* there had been received on board of her some persons, who had been claimed by the British Government as deserters from their service, but had not been ordered to be delivered up by the American Officers — that there was also a report in circulation and generally known on board the *Chesapeake* that a threat had been used by the captain of the British ship of war *Melampus* to take these men from the *Chesapeake*. That commodore Barron had full knowledge of the facts that such men were on board his ship, that they had been demanded by the

British Government, and had not been delivered up, the court are perfectly satisfied; but no *positive* evidence has been adduced to prove that the report of the threat above mentioned, was communicated to him before his ship sailed. —

7th — It appears to the court that the *Chesapeake* in proceeding from Hampton Roads to sea passed a British squadron at anchor in Lynhaven Bay, who at the time of her passing them were making signals to each other; which was not only reported to Commodore Barron by one of his officers, but actually observed by himself. —

8th — It appears to the Court, that the British ship of war *Leopard* of 50 guns, one of the squadron then at anchor within the limits of the United States, weighed immediately after these signals were thrown out, and stood to sea. —

9th — It does not appear to the Court, that at this time there was any vessel in sight, or any other object to induce her to sea but the *Chesapeake*.

10th — It appears to the Court, that at the time the *Leopard* got under weigh the wind was at S.S.W, and therefore fair for her to proceed to sea, but that instead of availing herself of this to clear the land, she hauled by the wind, close round Cape Henry, and stood to the Southward, under easy sail, thereby shewing that it was not her intention to get off the land speedily.

11th. It appears to the Court that after this the wind became light and baffling and likely to shift and come out from the Eastward, and that when this happened, the *Leopard* shortened sail and stood to the Eastward. —

12th It appears to the Court that after this the wind did come out from about S. S. E, and that the *Leopard* having thus got the weather gage preserved it by tacking in shore when the *Chesapeake* did so, in order to get off her Pilot, and after the *Chesapeake* again stood off to the Eastward, that the *Leopard* wore and bore down for her. —

13th. It appears to the Court that when the *Leopard* tacked and stood in shore on the same tack with the *Chesapeake*, her lower deck ports were all triced up. —

14th. It appears to the Court that when the *Leopard* run down for the *Chesapeake* she rounded too on her starboard quarter and to windward of her and that at this time her tompions were out of her guns. —

15th. It appears to the Court that Commodore Barron was upon deck observing the *Leopard* during the time these manœuvres were practising and appearances exhibited.

16th. The Court is of opinion, that the circumstances above stated were in themselves so suspicious as to have furnished sufficient warning to a prudent, discreet, and attentive Officer of the probable designs of a ship of war conducted in that way and ought to have induced Commodore Barron to have prepared his ship for action; especially with the information he possessed of the situation of his crew generally, of those who had been demanded by the British Government particularly and of the general state of the ship at that time. —

17th It appears to the Court that Commodore Barron nevertheless did not order his ship to be cleared for action, and that he did not call his men to quarters.

18th It appears to the Court, that when the *Leopard* came alongside the *Chesapeake*, an officer was sent from her with a communication from Captain Humphries the captain of the *Leopard* to commodore Barron, which the latter could not and did not misunderstand, but very correctly concluded to be a demand with which he ought not and could not comply, and one which if refused, would be enforced if possible.

19th It appears to the Court that although such was the situation and impressions of Commodore Barron at this time yet that he did not still order his ship to be prepared for action, although ample time was allowed for that purpose, the British officer being detained on board the *Chesapeake* from 35 to 45 minutes. —

20th The Court is of opinion that the neglect of Commodore Barron to order his ship to be prepared for action under such circumstances, is a direct breach of the 4th Article of the rules and regulations for the government of the Navy of the United States adopted by an Act of the congress of the U: S. passed on the 23^d day of April 1800, and entitled "An Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States". — [See *Naval Documents, Quasi-War with France*, Vol. 7, page 462.]

21st — It appears to the court, that after the british officer left the *Chesapeake*, bearing a positive refusal from commodore Barron to the demand which had been made by captain Humphries, and after commodore Barron was himself satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, he did not take prompt, necessary, and efficient means to prepare his ship for battle. That his first order was merely to clear his gundeck and his second given after the lapse of some time was to get his men to quarters secretly, without beat of drum; although with such a crew as

he had on board, and in such a situation as the ship then was, it was not to be expected that such orders could be effectually accomplished.

22nd It appears to the Court that the conduct of commodore Barron during the attack of the *Leopard* manifested great indecision, and a disposition to negotiate rather than a determination bravely to defend his ship — that he repeatedly hailed the *Leopard* during her attack upon him — that he drew his men from their guns to lowering down boats to send on board of the attacking ship — and that he ordered his first lieutenant from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board of the *Leopard* at that time firing upon him. —

23^d It appears to the Court, that during the attack, Commodore Barron used language in the presence of his men calculated to dispirit his crew by ordering them to keep down that they would all be cut to pieces. —

24th — It appears to the court that commodore Barron ordered the colours of the *Chesapeake* to be struck, and that they were struck, before a single gun of any kind was fired from her, and that at the time they were so struck, her main deck battery was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broadside in a very short time. —

25th The court is therefore of opinion that the *Chesapeake* was prematurely surrendered, at a time when she was nearly prepared for battle and when the injuries sustained either in the ship or crew did not make such a surrender then necessary, and that for this commodore Barron falls under a part of the 6th article of the rules and regulations for the government of the Navy of the U. S. adopted by an Act of the congress of the U: S, passed on the 23^d day of April 1800, entitled "an Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States". —

26th The court is of opinion that although the conduct of commodore Barron before and during the attack of the *Leopard* evinced great inattention to his duty, and want of decision, yet that during that attack he exposed his person, and did not manifest either by his orders or actions, any personal fear, or want of courage.

27th It appears to the Court that although the *Chesapeake* might and ought to have been better defended than she was, yet that she was not in a situation at the time of the attack made upon her, to have enabled so gallant a defence being made as might be expected. Some of her guns were not securely fitted on their carriages, some of her sponges & wads were too large, but few of her Powder Horns were filled, her matches were not primed, some of her rammers were not in their proper places, her marines were not supplied with enough cartridges, and none of those which they had were of the proper size. These circumstances however could not have influenced commodore Barron in striking his colours, because they were not known to him at the time. —

28th The court is of opinion, that the conduct of all the other officers of the *Chesapeake* (except those whose duty it was to have remedied the deficiencies before stated) was proper, commendable and honorable. —

29th The court is lastly of opinion that the causes of the surrender of the *Chesapeake* were, her being attacked by a ship of superior force at a time, when such an attack having not been expected by her commander, no sufficient preparation for resistance had been made. That there were abundant causes however, to have induced the expectation of such an attack, and that there was ample time to have made such preparation, the court have already stated. That the ship was prematurely surrendered even [under] such circumstances the court have also stated, and the reasons of such want of preparation and improper surrender will be found fully exhibited in former parts of this report. —

The Court having now fully performed the duties assigned to it in the warrant of the honorable Secretary of the Navy adjourned without day. —

LITT^s W. TAZEWELL,
Judge Advocate.

signed, A. MURRAY
Capt N. U. S. —

PAPER B. MENTIONED IN THE PRECEPT

M. Commd: CHARLES GORDON,
Present.

SIR, You will immediately place yourself under command of Com. Jas Barron under whom you are to act as Captain of the frigate *Chesapeake* to which ship you are hereby attached. —
respectfully,

NAVY DEPT^t
Febr 23^d 1807. —

R^t SMITH.

PAPER C, MENTIONED IN THE PRECEPT. —

NAVY DEP^t
March 4, 1807. —Gunner WILLIAM HOOK,
Navy Yard.

Upon receipt hereof you will place yourself under command of the Commanding Officer of the *Chesapeake* to which ship you are hereby attached. —

R^t SMITH.

PAPER D, MENTIONED IN THE PRECEPT. —

WASHINGTON *May 14th 1807*Cap^t JOHN HALL,

SIR, You will receive as forming your command on board of the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, one subaltern, 3 Sergeants, 2 corporals, and 45 Privates, with which you will proceed on board immediately & report yourself with it to Captain Charles Gordon at present her commander. You will receive from the Staff the returns which are necessary, and the quarter master will deliver to you with other papers an invoice of clothing, Military stores &c &c packed for your delivery to the Detachment on board, or any other which may be under your charge, as senior officer in the squadron, when such articles are by you deemed necessary for the same. It will be useless here to mention the duties, which may or may not be expected from our men while serving at sea; I may presume as they are unacquainted with the service of seamen, that they will not be ordered aloft: The commanding officer on board I am sure will, if he is desirous that the Detachment should appear military, exact of you or your command, no duty unpleasant or severe, as being unmilitary for you to perform. Written orders in preference to the verbal, whenever the occasion will permit them I must recommend to you, as they admit not misconception, they certainly when attainable ought to be expected. The fatigue dress and the intention of it you are too well acquainted with, to make necessary any remarks here, it is a part of the publick property and must be equally as well preserved as the uniform: The former you know is to be used at particular times, and under particular circumstances as an Undress, the latter equally so as the Dress of the Corps; loss of either must be made up by the Soldier suffering it to take place, in the way most eligible in your opinion. As Senior Officer on the station I shall look to you for all communications which may relate to our men there. Our officers will apply to you as such, and the regular returns for the Staff must be delivered to you by them, and by you transmitted to Head Quarters — great care with great responsibility consequently will be required from, and attached to your situation. As you know how essential to the Adjutant a correct knowledge is as to dates in the payment of the men, and as you know loss cannot be his which may arise from the errors of others, I have to request that you will urge to our officers with you, the propriety of attention to them in their Pay rolls to the Paymaster, that they may avoid the loss, if any should happen from their neglect, by men discharged in the receipt of more pay than was actually due to them. For the purpose of sending home the Italians now of the Band, at their request so to go, I have added them to your command as music; you will on reaching that home, as they have been clothed to the 15th of August next, the supposed time necessary there to reach, pay as usual to that period, and give to them the discharges, which will by the adjutant be delivered to you from me. You will receive from Lt Amory now in the Mediterranean, the clothing, military stores &c &c which he may hold beyond the quantity necessary for his Detachment when relieved, or you will receive from him the necessary papers for the procurement of them if on shore, under receipts, that he may deliver to the Quarter Master, an account of the articles so transferred, that you may be charged with them. Supplies will be regularly furnished from this, to meet any exigence which it is presumed will happen in the Quarter Master Department. You will therefore, unless it is evident that such supplies have miscarried from unavoidable accidents on the passage, or that they are with-held from causes which you could not in time be advised of, make no purchases of clothing on account of that Department. No appropriation contemplated to meet such casualties, you must ultimately if engaged in them without necessity be involved in difficulties and losses, equally so any officer on that station, so acting without information from you. By every opportunity you will report to me the state of the Detachment

in the Squadron, and you will as often as may be in your power, furnish for the Staff such returns as are required. —

signed FRANKLIN WHARTON
L^t Col^e Com^d M. C.

[Commodore James Barron was sentenced by Court Martial "to be suspended from all command in the navy of the United States, and this without any pay or official emoluments of any kind, for the period and term of five years, from this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight."]

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

[7 October 1807]

To Hamet Caramanli, Rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, from George Davis, U. S. Consul,
Tripoli

GEORGE DAVIS

Consul of the United States of America for the Regency of Tripoli —

To His Excellency AHMET CARAMANLI.

The vessel by which you will receive this letter, conveys to you your wife, three sons and one daughter. Your other daughter, the wife of the Bey, preferring to remain with her husband, has been allowed her option.

The effects belonging to your family accompany them, together with the number of slaves fixed upon by your wife.

His Excellency Jussuph Bashaw has promised thro' my representations to make, from time to time, such remittances as he may deem necessary for your support. As he will be guided by the dictates of his own breast, both as to the time of sending you supplies and their value, it will be unnecessary, thro' any channel to solicit him upon either of those points.

Should the provisions allowed you by your brother be unequal to your expectations, or should it at any future period be totally discontinued, you are not thence to found any claim upon the American government. The United States did not feel themselves authorised to demand such a concession and they never will insist upon it's performance.

In the mean time your Excellency may rely upon my good offices and best exertions for your interest.

TRIPOLI 7. October 1807.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Secretary of the Navy from George Dyson, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 11th Oct^r 1807

SIR, I have the honor to forward you the enclosed Letter from Capt^a Campbell, who I left in Malaga on the 14th august with the *Constitution & Hornet*, a Schooner came into Gibraltar & landed dispatches there from Government which were forwarded by land to Malaga on the 16th I left Gibraltar on the 24th & Supposed we saw the *Constitution* stand into the Bay that Evening —

My health obliges me to remain here for a few days which prevents me from delivering the enclosed in person I hope to be able to present my accounts at the Navy office in a very short time —

[NDA. Misc. Letters, Vol. 4, 1807.]

Extract from letter to Stephen Pynchon, Postmaster, Brimfield, Massachusetts,
from William Eaton

RICHMOND 12th Oct [1807]

Yes, My Dear Sir, I heard, too soon heard of the death of my much loved much respected friend PREBLE! and if I have not mentioned him, it is because my heart regrets the poverty of that language which cannot express its feelings — The world has lost a *man* — America a *pillar* — and I a *friend!* I would not arraign the dispositions of God — but why he should let *ordinary death* kill such a genius, dismantle such a frame, chain such a patriot, and freeze such a heart, can only be explained in his own mysterious cabinet — But that Preble is gone makes to me the terrors of the mighty king less terrible, and a futurity more wished for — If there be a heaven of the just, he is there!

[LC. Personal P. Misc, Eaton Ac. No. 2948.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Wasp*
Boston October 14th 1807

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you that I have this moment anchored here with the U. S. Sloop *Wasp* under my Command in Company with the U. S. Frigate *Constitution* with which Ship we left Algeziras on the 8th of last month the *Wasp's* state will admit of proceeding to sea immediately if an opportunity could be afforded to over haul her standing rigging, the rope it consists of having been laid and fitted in the Winter Season establishes the Necessity — I have Cause to regret the quality of the Crew, they are decidedly the most insufficient I ever knew, the small number of Seamen in the U. States at the period of their enlistment together with the despatch required in collecting them Can only account for it, Should an arrangement to obtain good men in this place meet your approbation the thing Can be carried with speed into effect —

A Copy of an order from Hugh G. Campbell I enclose with these [See 29 August 1807] —

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Francis Johonnot, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON 14th October 1807.

SIR, I may probably not make a requisition for money for the ordinary supplies in the Naval Department, for this month, as I expect to be otherways furnished. The Frigate *Constitution* & the *Wasp* arrived this day,

[NDA. Misc. Letters, Vol. 4, 1807.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*, BOSTON HARBOUR
Oct 14th 1807 —

SIR, Herewith I enclose a Statement of defects, and repairs Necessary to put the *Constitution* in a Proper state for *real* service, all of which is humbly submitted for your consideration by —

[Enclosure]

Defects of the *Constitution* and Repairs necessary to put her in a State for *rea* Service.

Her copper must be examind in consequence of a defect about the fore foot That Catch the cables when winding at Anchor — A thorough Caulking of The upper works — New Mainmast, Mizemast doubtfull, 1 fore and Main topmast — 1 fore, main — and Mizem Top G^t Mast — 1 Fore and Main Topsail yard — 1 Cross Jack yard And set of Studdingsail Booms — 1 Jibboom — 1 compleat set of sails — 4 Cables of 21 Inchis — A set of water Casks, at least a large proportion of them

A set of boats — A new rudder At least a new rudder Head — H, G, C,

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS October 16th 1807.

DR SIR, I am this moment informed that Capt^r Hunter, instead of going from hence to Malta, departs in a few hours for Bona — He delivered me your esteemed favours of 15th ultimo, with the package contain^g Doctor Shaws' Travels, 3. vol: of the Laws of the U: S: & the Newspapers, for which I return you many thanks — The 3. Vol: unfortunately happen to be exactly the same with as those rem^d in the office. — I wrote you on the 29th ult^o by a Maltese Vessel chartered by the Bey to carry the Algerine Prisoners to Algiers — My time is so short, that I fear I shall not have time to give you a Duplicate: however I hope you have rec^d it. —

One of the Bey's Corsairs will sail from the Goletta tomorrow — for what object remains a profound secret — She is a Xebec of 16. guns & 130. men,

commanded by Rais Ramadan Arnaout. — We have had no arrivals from Europe since my last; and we are perfectly in the dark, with respect to what is going forward on the other side of the water. —

Since writing the above lines I have rec^d a letter from Mr Davis enclosing a package for the Secy of State, which I send to you, as I know of no other way to forward it — I give you an extract from Mr Davis' letter, viz^t —

TRIPOLI 30th Sept 1807.

I annex an extract from a letter I rec^d two days since from Capt: Dent, and also forward you the President's Proclamation. This circumstance may give me some embarrassment, as the family of the Ex-Bashaw is still here. —

Extract from a letter rec^d by Mr Davis from Captain Dent, dated Malta 13th Sept 1807 —

I arrived here yesterday from Malaga & sail to day for Leghorn, from thence direct to the U: States — we are at length brought to the eye of a war with England. — All Amerⁿ vessels are stopt and an embargo laid in the U: States. Govt has sent a New York pilot boat to Capt: Campbell with dispatches of the greatest importance. Capt: C: sailed the 19th ult^o for Boston, the *Enterprize* has likewise sailed for home, but it is doubtful whether they will reach it. —

I have succeeded in withdrawing all our property from this place, contrary to my expectations.

Captain Hunter is this moment about to depart, & have only time to say, that I remain always, D^r Sir, with great respect & Esteem,

[LC. Chas. D. Coxe LB, Ac. 2951, 1806–1809.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM^t 16 Oct 1807.

The death of Com. Preble has caused a vacancy in the Corps of Captains in the Navy of the United States. To fill up this vacancy, I enclose a commission for John Shaw esquire, the senior officer in the Corps of Masters Commandant — and to fill up the vacancy in this latter Corps which will be made by the promotion of Cap^t Shaw, I enclose a Commission of Master Commandant for Mr P. C. Wederstrandt the next officer on the list of Lieutenants entitled to promotion.

Should these nominations be approved of by you, the Commissions will require your signature.

[NDA. Nom. & Appts., 1798–1820.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy, commanding, 18 October 1807

At 8 P M 17 October weighed and sailed from Malaga.

These 24 hours commences with light breezes & cloudy weather — At 5 took in Fore top gallant and Royal Studsails

At 1/2 past 5 took in larboard Fore topmast and Main Royal Studsails — At sunset Gibraltar bore E B N 1/2 N, Cape Spartel West and Cape Trafalgar N B W 1/2 W. — At 8 P M Cape Spartel bore S. distant 6 miles from which I take my departure [for the United States]

[NOTE.—From 20 August to this entry, routine cruising and calls were performed, with nothing of an unusual nature recorded.]

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Boston harbour Oct 19th 1807.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you That while at Leghorn I took on Board the Monument intended To be erected at Washington, in Memory of those officers that fell before Tripole — the Waight I believe is about 15 Tons —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*,
Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 20th Oct^r 1807.

I this day received your letter of the 3^d Sept accompanied by sundry papers. The President approves the course you have taken in returning to America; and will, perhaps tomorrow, determine what order he will give relatively to the Frigate. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer, New York, N. Y.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 22 Oct^r 1807.

I have received your letter of the 18th

It is to be hoped that the punishment inflicted on Abraham Bristead and James Wilson will deter others from committing similar crimes. We shall not I hope be compelled to punish such offenders to the extent of the Law, which declares that if any person in the Navy shall sleep upon his watch or negligently perform the duty assigned him, or leave his station before regularly relieved — and that that if any person in the Navy shall desert, or entice others to desert: he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a Court Martial shall adjudge. —

[NDA OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*,
Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 23 Oct^r 1807. —

You will proceed with the Frigate *Constitution*, and direct Cap^t Smith to proceed with the *Wasp*, to New York, and you will on your arrival there report yourself to Comm^r Rodgers, under whose orders you will act, until further orders from me.

I intend that the *Constitution* shall be paid off, soon after her arrival at New York. To enable me to know how much money to remit to New York, for the purpose of paying off your Crew, you will forward to me an Estimate of the sum due to the crew. You will have the command of the *Constitution* until your crew shall be paid off. After the order for paying off shall have been received and executed, you will consider yourself at liberty, agreeably to your request, to come on to Washington, first giving up the command of the *Constitution* to Comm^r Rodgers. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer, New York, N. Y.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 23 Oct^r 1807. —

I have ordered the Frigate *Constitution* and the Ship *Wasp* to New York, and their Commanding Officers are directed to report themselves to you on their arrival there.

The *Constitution* will be paid off, and Cap^t Campbell will retain the command of her until she shall be paid off. He will then deliver her up to you, and agreeably to his request proceed on to Washington. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805-1807.]

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

NAVY YARD NEW YORK
Oct. 26. 1807

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23^d instant informing me that you had ordered the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, and Ship *Wasp* to this port. —

The respectability which two such vessels will add to my command, is pleasing to me in a degree equal to their importance; and I am equally gratified that you have honored me with an opportunity of again hoisting my Pendant on board of the *Constitution*. —

[LC. JRP, Let. & Ord., N. Y. Navy Yard, 1807-1808.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer, Norfolk, Va.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP: 26 Oct 1807.—

The death of Lieu^t Ben^r Smith, is a circumstance much to be regretted. From the information possessed by the Department, he was certainly a valuable Officer.—

Act, as to your own judgment shall appear proper, in the case of Broome & Crump. I am not in possession of information to enable me to form a satisfactory decision upon their case. Probably an appropriate reprimand from you might be useful.—

I hear with great pain of duels between Officers of the Navy and *Citizens*. It exposes the Officers, *especially those of the Chesapeake*, to very unpleasant criticisms. I urge you to discountenance, and prevent this practice by all the means in your power.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON Oct 26. 1807.

SIR In the month of January 1806. I received Orders from Commodore John Rogers to proceed to Naples with the U S Schooner *Enterprise* for the purpose of affording protection to the Americans there and their property.

On my arrival there finding the place in a state of Anarchy and that the important duty I had to execute with the small force I had under my command made it necessary to support appearances far above my rank as Lieu^t Comm^d I was compel'd (in order to attach respectability to my situation, the only means which could insure success and give me authority to carry my orders into execution) to support an establishment far above my means, I consequently incur'd expences to which I should not have been liable in the common routine of duty, and have in my accounts made a charge of three dollars p^r day not as a full compensation for the sacrifices I was necessarily compel'd to make for the good of the service, but to relieve me from the burthen of an expence which would fall heavy on my shoulders.

[LC. D. Porter P., U .S. N., Ac. 198, 1807–1808.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON Oct 26. 1807.

SIR, In the month of May 1806 I received orders from Commodore John Rodgers to proceed to Tripoli for the purpose of taking M^r Neisson his Danish M^r Consul there, to Europe and received permission to touch at Malta to procure supplies for his accommodation. Considering it a compliment paid by our Government to M^r Neisson or the Danish Government procured supplies sufficient to accommodate him in the manner I supposed intended but on my arrival was unhappily disappointed in my expectations of carrying him to Europe as his successor had not arrived and he unable to depart. The above mentioned stores being on hand, more than necessary for my consumption and having no other means of disposing of them, I caused many of them to be used for the Hospital department and some for my Cabin, but suppose that the quantity over and above what I should have procured or consumed for myself to have been about \$150. and have made a charge in my accounts for that Sum.

[LC. D. Porter P., U. S. N., Ac. 198, 1807–1808.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*,
Boston Harbour Novr 1st 1807

SIR, Your orders for the *Constitution* and *Wasp* to proceed to New York, Reached me the 30th Ul^t and have Taken the necessary measur[e]s to carry Them into Effect without delay, and Flatter myself with leaving this place On Tuesday the 3^d Ins^t wind permitting Being under the necessity of filling up Our water, procuring a new Messenger And taking on board the Necessary Supplies of provision, Wood & & will prevent us from being ready Prior to that period — Enclosed Is an estimate of money required To pay off the crew up to the 31st Ul^t —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

Extract from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent,
U. S. Navy, commanding, 2 November 1807

[En route to the United States from the Mediterranean.]

Lat^d Obs^d 23°19'.

Pass'd a great quantity of Sea Weed

Neptune made his appearance on board in crossing the Line when upwards of
60 of the Crew were Shaved agreeable to Custom.

[NA. NDA. original, 1805-1810.]

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives from William Eaton

WASHINGTON CITY, November 3, 1807.

SIR: I beg leave, through the medium of the chair, to lay the enclosed communication before the Representatives of the United States in Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM EATON.

To the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Since the adjournment of the first session of the ninth Congress, I have received, at different times, communications from Hamet Caramalli, ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, stating his distressed situation, and imploring relief from the beneficence of the United States; which communications have been transmitted to the proper department. I have the honor to offer, for the consideration of Congress, a translated copy of the last address from him, (the original in Italian is in the office of the Department of State,) which is evidently intended for the representatives of the people of the United States, and is as follows:

SYRACUSE, February 18, 1807.

To their most Serene Highnesses:

In the depth of my miseries, my only consolation has been the reliance I placed on the powerful support of a republic so distinguished throughout the world for that justice which protects and sustains whoever confides himself to her patronage. This credulity resigned me wholly to her discretion. But I could never have thought that this my confidence should work out my individual destruction. I have sacrificed all my means, and exposed my life in the service of the United States. It was impossible for me to expect, by way of recompense, an exilement in Syracuse far from my family, and deprived of every convenience of life. I hoped to be recompensed by an equivalent to my usefulness and to my sacrifices. The promises made to me admitted no suspicion that so much time should have elapsed and that hope not yet realized; or that I should not yet have found repose. Public ships of war have repeatedly returned hither which had been bearers of my communications. Seeing myself nevertheless unnoticed, I suspect my letters have been miscarried; for it is impossible to persuade me, my circumstances and wants being known to them, that the United States would abandon me.

My situation does not enable me to undertake a long voyage for the purpose of making a personal representation of my deplorable condition. I hope the exalted republic will not require this of me, in order to awaken their feelings to my just expressions of solicitude and concern for myself: it would be unjust to neglect my complaints, and severely felt by those who occasion them.

I have lost my family; I have lost my inheritance; my acquisitions and my fair prospects are lost also. I have, indeed, sacrificed my claim to the confidence of a faithful ally (Elfi Bey), whom I abandoned through my partiality to the Americans. I had no right to apprehend that my devotion and my complacency would overwhelm me in bottomless ruin.

To my own individual sufferings I ought to annex also those of my faithful people, whose attachment to me has involved in the same wretchedness; who suffer with me the same sequestration from their country, from their families, and from their property: all which they have left through violations of those whose duty it was to sustain them.

I will not, like the world, reproach the representatives of the American nation with ingratitude. I rather implore their commiseration towards me;

at least so far as to restore to me my family, and to grant me a competence.

It is yet possible that, absent from my own country, I may become serviceable to the United States. My former subjects are ever ready to devote their lives to my service: mine with theirs I will hold ever ready to devote to that of the exalted republic,

And am, forever, most Serene Highnesses,

HAMET BASHAW CARAMALLI, *Son of Ali Bashaw, &c.*

Some expectations have been lately entertained by our Government, from the representations of Consul Davis, that provisions would be made by the ruling Bashaw of Tripoli for the subsistence of his exiled brother. But upon information directly from Syracuse, by George Dyson, Esq. navy agent of the United States, now in this city, it is rendered *certain*, that no relief can be relied on from that quarter; and *probable*, that whatever encouragement of this nature had been held out by the usurper, it had no other object than to betray his brother to destruction.

Having had myself the chief influence, as an agent of the United States, in drawing the ex-Bashaw from his situation in Upper Egypt; and having, in conformity to treaty arrangements, been instrumental in reconciling him to the unparalleled reverse of abandoning his flattering prospects; of relinquishing forever his hopes of recovering the kingdom wrested from him by treason, and now apparently within his grasp; and of receding from victory, like a prisoner, to a land of strangers. Having effected this by the assurances which I was authorized to make to him, that his wife and family should be restored to him, and that a manly respect to his future well-being would be had by our country, it may not be deemed inconsistent with the dictates of commiseration towards the supplicant, nor with my duties of respect towards the honorable body to whom his supplications are addressed, if I indulge a remark on the occasion.

It is remarkable, for it is an incontestable truth that, whether the claims of the ex-Bashaw go to the *justice* or the *generosity* of the United States, the use which was made of his services contributed much if not wholly influenced the overtures of peace on the part of the ruling Bashaw; for it was negotiated at a time when no coercion of our squadron then in the Mediterranean had as yet been attempted to be tried upon him, and when the infirmities of Commodore Barron placed such an experiment at an incalculable distance. That no serious impressions had from any quarter been made on the apprehensions of the enemy after the transfer of the squadron from Commodore Preble to Commodore Barron, except what were impressed by the capture and subjugation of his eastern province, the internal revolution of his kingdom, and the annihilation of his army through the influence and co-operation of Hamet Bashaw. That the United States alone enjoy the advantages resulting from those events, while the ex-Bashaw, as he has truly represented, reaps no other benefit from his confidence and his exertions than privation and exile, but a little better than captivity.

It cannot be contested that Hamet Bashaw has two fair claims on this nation. *To be reinstated in a situation as eligible as that from which he has been drawn, and to have his family restored to him:* the former guaranteed by honorable promises, the latter by the solemnity of treaty stipulation. And it is firmly believed the people of the United States are liberally disposed to see those obligations cancelled.

From a country blessed beyond the common lot of nations, rich in her means, and proud in the righteousness of her dispositions, does not *honor, justice, and humanity*, give the world a right to expect that the hand of charity at least will be opened to a friend whom, without his fault or free agency, and from causes so notorious, accident has thrown into misery so profound as this unfortunate prince now suffers?

It ought not to be concealed from Congress also, that there are at Malta and elsewhere sundry foreigners, Frenchmen, Greeks, and Mahometans, whose wounds received in the service of the United States in the province of Derne render them incapable of acquiring a subsistence, and to whose cases no provisions made by law can be extended.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. III, 1807-1815.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Boston Harbour Nov^r 9th 1807

SIR, The pilots have had charge of this ship and the *Wasp* since the 4th Inst waiting the first Favourable moment to pass over the Shoal above the Narrows—

which They have been prevented from accomplishing, The *Wasp* will Sail this Evening the wind being Fair, and her draft of water Easy.

The *Constitution* will follow In the morning should the Wind admit of her Laying Through the Narrows —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from J. B. Ducoster for Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples

(Copy)

NAPLES 9th Nov^r 1807

SIR I have the honor to inform you, that from the report of Captain Ichabod Shiffield of the Schooner *Mary Ann*, of New York, arrived on the 4th inst in this Port, from America, it appears that an unexpected War has taken place between the Regency of Algiers, and the United States; he has declared in this Consulate upon Oath, that on the 26th ult^o he fell within the Streights with an Algerine Frigate of 44 Guns, by which he was made a Prize of, and which without hardly any examination, took three men out of his said Schooner, and ordered her into Algiers, under the charge of Nine Turks, including a Boy, he was in their possession 'till the 29th when being near the Barbary shore, he determined himself to endeavour to retake his Vessel in which he had the good fortune to succeed, having thrown four of the Turks overboard, secured four of the others by surprize, whom he embarked in a Boat, and Kept the Boy, who is now on board, he after that shaped his course for Italy, and came safe into our Mole on the 4th aforesaid

Captain S. has further declared, that the Brig *Violet* of Boston, loaded with Colonial Produce for Leghorn, was also taken within sight of him, by the said Frigate, and that he had also heard they had captured an American Ship & Schooner, a few days before —

I mention in haste these circumstances to you, in order that you may make them known to what Americans are, or may arrive, in your Port; and take such steps as you deem most-prudent for their safety

In the absence, & by the authorization of Fred^k Degen Esq^t Consul [Navy Agent] U. S. A.

(sign'd) J. B. DUCOSTER

A true Copy — MARSEILLES 22^d Nov^r 1807

(signed) STEPH^r CATHALAN

[INA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

[11 November 1807]

To Charles W. Goldsborough, Chief Clerk, Navy Department, from George Dyson, ex-U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

SIR, In answer to yours of this morning by which I Understand that Congress had appropriated \$2400 — for the Releif of Hamet Caramalli Ex Bashaw of Tripoli —

permit me to state, that I have regularly paid to the said Ex Bashaw, by order of Commodore Rodgers \$200 p^r Month from the twelvth of July 1805 to the twelvth of May 1807 inclusive & that the same allowance is still continued by the present acting Agent at Syracuse —

about the end of May or beginning of June last Capt Campbell requested me to pay the Ex Bashaw Two thousand four hundred Dollars & take a receipt for that sum in *his name* which I also did, consequently that transaction will not appear on the face of my accounts, the money being furnished by Him —

Navy Dep^t 11 Nov. 1807

[NDA. Misc. Letters, Vol. 4, 1807.]

To the United States Senate from President Thomas Jefferson

(Confidential.)

November 11, 1807.

To the Senate of the United States:

Some time had elapsed, after the receipt of the late treaty between the United States and Tripoli, before the circumstance drew particular attention, that, although by the third article the wife and children of the ex-Bashaw were to be restored to him, this did not appear either to have been done or demanded. Still it was constantly expected that explanations on the subject would be received.

None, however, having arrived when Mr. Davis went as consul to Tripoli, he was instructed to demand the execution of the article. He did so; but was answered by the exhibition of a declaration, signed by our negotiator the day after the signature of the treaty, allowing four years for the restoration of the family. This declaration, and the letter of Mr. Davis stating what had passed on the occasion, are now communicated to the Senate. On the receipt of this letter, I caused the correspondence of Mr. Lear to be diligently re-examined, in order to ascertain whether there might have been a communication of this paper made, and overlooked or forgotten. None such, however, is found. There appears only, in a journalized account of the transaction by Mr. Lear, under date of June 3, a passage intimating that he should be disposed to give time, rather than suffer the business to be broken off, and our countrymen left in slavery: and again, that on the return of the person who passed between himself and the Bashaw, and information that the Bashaw would require time for the delivery of the family, he consented, and went ashore to consummate the treaty. This was done by the next day; and being forwarded to us as ultimately signed, and found to contain no allowance of time, nor any intimation that there was any stipulation but what was in the public treaty, it was supposed that the Bashaw had, in fine, abandoned the proposition; and the instructions, before mentioned, were consequently given to Mr. Davis. An extract of so much of Mr. Lear's communication as relates to this circumstance is now transmitted to the Senate;* the whole of the papers having been laid before them on a former occasion. How it has happened that the declaration of June 5 has never before come to our knowledge, cannot with certainty be said; but, whether there has been a miscarriage of it, or a failure of the ordinary attention and correctness of that officer in making his communications, I have thought it due to the Senate, as well as to myself, to explain to them the circumstances which have withheld from their knowledge, as they did from my own, a modification, which, had it been placed in the public treaty, would have been relieved from objections which candor and good faith cannot but feel in its present form.

As the restoration of the family has probably been effected, a just regard to the character of the United States will require that I make to the Bashaw a candid statement of facts; and that the sacrifices of his right to the peace and friendship of the two countries, by yielding finally to the demand of Mr. Davis, be met by proper acknowledgments and reparation on our part.

TH: JEFFERSON.

* See the letter of July 5, 1805.

[Am. State Papers, For. Rel., Vol. II, 1797-1807.]

Establishment of a Court of Honor

NAVY YARD, N. YORK —

Nov: 11th 1807

SIR, We have the honor to enclose for your perusal our resolutions respecting a Court of Honor, and trust they will meet with your approbation.

To establish harmony, & preserve unsullied the Honor & reputation of officers, as objects, of the most sacred & desirable nature, we whose names are hereunto annexed have thought it advisable to constitute a Court of Honor, for the attainment of those objects, and do solemnly pledge ourselves to abide by the decision of that Court whatever it may be and to protect the said court in the priviledges which we have vested in them.

For the regulation of this court therefore we establish the following articles, from which there shall be no diviation until altered by the authority from which they derive their Source.

1.st In every contest between officers of whatever nature it may be, the party aggrieved shall be oblig'd to lay the circumstances before the Court for their investigation & decision, and if the party so aggrieved should fail to state his grievance to the Court, it will then be the duty of said court, on application from any officer to investigate the conduct of the officer who has received the injury and to pass such sentence as in their judgement may appear Correct.

2.^d Whoever a blow, or approbrious epithets, are unwarrantably used from one officer to another the whole circumstances relative to the affair shall be submitted to the court & the most *Humiliating apology* shall be imposed on the offender. —

3.^d In every situation where the character of an officer is impeachable, it shall be the duty of officers, who may be acquainted with circumstances, to ar-

raign the offender before the Court & in default of this duty, they shall be considered, themselves, as amenable to the jurisdiction of said court.

4.th On investigating the conduct of any officer, if it shall appear that an officer has behaved in an ungentlemanlike, or unofficerlike manner it shall be the duty of the Court to represent such an officer to the commander in chief as a character unworthy of holding a commission or warrant in the service of the United States.

5.th Power shall be vested in the Court, in case of the sickness, absence or arraignment of any member, or members of said court, to appoint any officer, or officers they may think proper to act in place of said member or members, for the time being.

6.th All circumstances not embraced in the above articles are to be left to the discretion of the Court; And we do hereby appoint the following officers as members of said court, with full power to act for us, until further arrangements may be made —

JAMES LAWRENCE
 OLIVER H. PERRY
 SAM: R. MARSHAL
 JOHN JOHNSON
 JOHN DECATUR
 SAM: G. BLODGET. Sec^y

Commodore JOHN RODGERS.

[LC. JRP, Series Two, Vol. 4, 1807-1809.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy, from Naval Constructor Josiah Fox

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON 12 Nov^r 1807

SIR, In answer to your letter of the 9th instant requesting a report of the State of our Frigates and other Vessels at this Yard, In compliance thereto, beg leave to communicate the following subjoined report of their several states. Viz^t

Frigates — *United States*, having undergone a thorough repair, is now preparing for Coppering, and as her Masts Yards and Spars are nearly ready she can be speedily got ready for service, provided the weather continues favorable —

John Adams — is now undergoing repairs which are considerably advanced, and it is presumed should occasion require her services, she might be completed in a short period —

Essex — is also, now undergoing a thorough repair; such parts as lye under the surface of the Water have been nearly completed and Coppered, therefore great progress, may be made also on this Ship in a Short time, provided the Winter is favorable.

President, Congress and *New York*, will all require considerable repairs, before they can be fitted for service —

Constellation and *Adams*, could be immediately fitted for Temporary service on the Coast, Ports or Bays —

Boston. I beg leave to refer to the report of 7th February 1806, on the state of this ship —

Brigs. *Syren* is in a good state, and might be immediately equipped for service —

Vixen, and Schooner *Nautilus*, requiring but trifling repairs, could be speedily equipped for service —

Schooner *Enterprise*, is in good order and might be immediately equipped service

Gun Boat *N^o 7* is ready for manning —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

To Hon. D. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee upon the Petition of Hamet Caramanli, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP^t 16 Nov^r 1807. —

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 13th ins. —

The sum of \$2400 appropriated by Act of Congress of 21 April 1806, for the relief of Hamet Caramalli Ex Bashaw of Tripoli, was remitted to the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, in June 1806; and although the Navy Department does not possess any official information as to the fact of this money having been paid over to Hamet Caramalli, yet there exists good reason to

presume that it was paid to him, that in May 1807, 1000\$ part of the 2400 was paid to him, and that in June 1807 the balance, viz: 1400, was paid to him. —

The Commanding Officer to whom the remittance was made, has lately arrived in the Country, and will shortly exhibit his accounts for settlement, when full information will be afforded upon the subject of these payments. —

[NA. NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, Dec. 1798–Feb. 1811.]

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

NAVY YARD NEW YORK Nov^r 18. 1807

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint you that a Pilot has this moment arrived, who reports that the *Wasp* is inside, and the *Constitution* off Sandy Hook —

[LC. JRP, Let. & Ord., N.Y. Navy Yard, 1807–1808.]

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

NAVY DEPART. 24 Nov^r 1807

You will suspend procuring the Articles for Algiers directed by my letter of the 10 Sept^r last until otherwise directed, except only for such Articles, as you may have already contracted for

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803–1808.]

To the United States Congress from Master Commandant David Porter, U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON Nov^r 24. 1807

GENTLEMEN Your Petitioner states that he has imported from Italy on account of the Officers of the United States Navy A Monument to be erected in Memory of their Brother Officers who fell during the different Attacks made on the City of Tripoli in the year 1804. That said Monument has lately arrived at Boston in the United States Frigate *Constitution*, will shortly be landed at New York and from thence will be sent to this City to be erected. Your Petitioner states also that said monument is contained in Fifty one Cases, Numbered from N^o 1 to 51 inclusive, weighs about fifteen Tons and cost about Two Thousand Dollars

Your Petitioner prays that he may be relieved from paying a duty on the same.

[LC. D. Porter P., U. S. N., Ac. 198, 1807–1808.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT 26 Nov^r 1807. —

You will order the Crew of the *Constitution* to be paid off and discharged. I send to Mr Harris your Purser, by this day's mail, the sum of D^m 52,000, for the purpose of paying off the crew — If you should find that more will be required for this purpose, Mr Beekman upon your requisition, will be furnish a small sum to enable the Purser to complete the paying off. But I hope that more will not be required.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 7, 1805–1807.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

[27 November 1807]

Lat^d Obs^d 32°40'.

The Pilots are very negligent off Charleston if we may judge from our situation we have been cruising all this morning from 7 to 3 f^m water — fired a Signal Gun and could not fall in with a Pilot Boat.

[28 November 1807]

At 7 made Sail — At 8. A M fired a Gun and made a Signal for a pilot — At ½ past 9 received a Pilot on board from Charleston from 9 until noon working to Windward off the Bar. — At noon Came too in 7 f^m the lighthouse. bearing W ½ N. about 10 mile distant, hoisted out the 2^d Cutter — Ship'd the Royal Mast. and sent the Royal yards aloft. — Ends moderate breezes and clear pleasant weather, but very cold.

[29 November 1807]

Commences moderate breezes and pleasant weather — At Sunset struck the Royal yards, and launch'd the Royal masts — At 6 A M got underweigh, At 9 cross'd the Bar. At 10. when in the Narrows the Slings of the Main yard gave way and the yard came down on deck, by the Run, let go the Anchor and furled the Sails At ½ past 11 the Main Yard being got up again got underweigh with the wind at East. — Fired a Salute of 17 Guns in passing Fort Johnson

[30 November 1807]

Commences light winds with pleasant weather — At ½ past 1. A M came too in 7 f^m water off Charleston — At Sunset struck Royal yards — Middle part light airs and thick foggy weather — At noon fresh breezes from the S. E. a pilot came on board to take the brig abreast of the Navy Yard.

[NA. NDA original, 1805–1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SLOOP [BRIG] *Hornet*
Charlestown 29th Nov^r 1807

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here in forty days from Malaga encountering nothing of moment on the passage, until getting on the Coast, where I experienced very heavy Gales from the W. S. W. to N. N. W for eleven days in which I am sorry to inform you the main mast of the *Hornet* was sprung and several of the shrouds parted — the mast appears to have been green when put in, it is in consequence much warped & very defective. —

The Hull of the Brig is in good order & requi[re]s no repairs — the hold must be broken up; — the Water Casks & examined & new hooped — it will be necessary to over haul the whole of the rigging & until this is done it will be impossible to say what may be wanting — An intire new suit of Courses & topsails are absolutely necessary, as well as three new Cables, which you will discover by the report of survey herewith sent you. — The Channels are intirely too low — in their present state they afford less protection to the masts, and are continual danger of being washed away by the Sea, to prevent which I have been obliged to secure them by additional knees — when by the wind they are continually under water and injure her sailing very much. I submit it to your judgment whether they would not be much better raised, and placed as those of the other Brigs, they will then afford much greater protection to the masts, and being placed above the water, could not injure her sailing. —

The Gun Carriages are rotten & defective — and the Guns too light & trifling for a vessel of the *Hornet's* tonnage & appearance, She would with ease mount sixteen forty two pound Carronades and two long brass eighteen pounders — An English vessel of half the tonnage mounts sixteen 32^a a much greater weight in proportion to their sizes. —

I shall immediately set about overhauling the rigging — brake up the hold, and get out the mast & repair it — I shall then be enabled to inform you of every thing necessary to put her in a state of complete readiness for sea

[NDA. MC LB, 1806–1807.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
New York Nov^r 30th 1807

SIR— I forwarded to you from Boston a statement of repairs necessary for this ship, a duplicate of which I now transmit to you by this Days post—Viz—

A thorough caulking above water and bottom Examind — A new Main Mast — A Mizinmast doubtfull and Must be taken out to be strictly Examind — one full set of new sails, One fore Top Mast, one Main D^r—One set of Top Gall^s Masts — One fore and Main Top sail yard—One Cross Jack Yard, and Set of studdingsail Booms—One Jibb boom, a Gang of Top Mast and Top G^l Rigging— Four Cables of 21 Inches, and a large proportion of new Water Casks — A set of Boats —

Some alteration should be made In the Magazine And Cockpit, the present Plan in my opinion being very inconvenient, and am of opinion that the Quarter deck and forecastle of this ship Should be furnished with heavy Carronades, in place of the long light Twelve pounders now on board—the Reason is obvious should we have a Formadable Enemy to contend with it would be Expected that

the *Constitution* would be superior to any frigate In the British Navy, when the fact Can be Easily proved to the contrary Instance the *Levena* of fifty Guns, Twenty Eight, Twenty four pounders on the Main deck, Twenty thirty two Pound Carronades, on her quarter deck and forecastle, and two long chases,

All frigates rated thirty six guns In the British Navy, carry the following Mettle, Twenty Eight Eighteen pounders On the Gun deck, and Twenty on the quarter deck and forecastle, Eighteen of which are thirty two pound carronades, and to two long Chases.

I likewise enclose a list [bound in below-mentioned source] of men Whose times are not Expired, having Ship them while at Lisbon which I shall not pay off untill your Pleasure is Known —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Nathaniel Ingraham & Son, Navy Agents,
Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON 1st December 1807

SIR, Since our last Respects the U, S — Brig *Hornet*, Cap^t Dent has arriv'd here, and we are sorry to add that she has sprung, her main mast, and carried away the most part of her main rigging and is otherwise damag'd. — Cap^t Dent informs us, he has written you, of his Situation. — The Supplies p^r Schooner *Wolf* are received, the receipt of which we have acknowledg'd to the Navy Agent at Baltimore, & are

[NDA. Misc. Letters, Vol. 5, 1807.]

Extracts from log of U. S. Brig *Hornet*, of 18 Guns, Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding

1 December 1807

Fresh breezes and hazey Weather — At 3 came too abreast of the Navy yard: and moored with the 2 Bowers — Struck top gallant yards and Masts — unbent the Sails and unrove all the running rigging — engaged a Tender and sent the Spars and Lumber on shore. — Dismiss'd 5 men who came Passengers from Leghorn

8 December 1807

[Charleston, S. C.] Commences with pleasant weather wind North, people employed overhauling the Rigging on shore. discharging the Shingle ballast to wash and clean it — the Carpenters employ'd fishing the Foremast. — At 10 A. M. took the Bowsprit out to hoop it, and woold it afresh. — Ends pleasant Weather, Wind East.

[End of remarks concerning Mediterranean crusie which commenced on October 1805.]

[NA. NDA original, 1805-1810.]

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

NEW YORK. Dec^r 12th 1807.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you That I resigned the command of the *Constitution* to Captain Chancey, on the 8th Ins^t prior to which I gave Furloughs to the following officers, Lieuten't and Midshipman Ludlow to Newburg state of New York for thirty days — Lieutenant Woolsey to Plattsborough State of New York, for Eight weeks — Lieutenant Burrows to Washington for one Month, with orders to report Himself — Doctor Heap to Washington With orders to report himself to the Navy Department — M^r Shields to Philadelphia — Midshipman Chancey to Fairfield, state of Connecticut For Twenty days — Midshipman Anderson to Richmond Virginia for two Months, with orders to report Himself to the department on his Way through Washington — Midshipman Marshall D^r — I intend to leave New York about 17th on my Way to Washington and will probably Pass a week in Philadelphia should It meet your approbation,

I wish much for some indulgence this winter for the benefeit of My health which is much impaired, and accompanied with Rheumatic Pains —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

To U. S. Consuls in the Mediterranean, Cadiz and Lisbon, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS December 16th 1807

Circular

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 U States in Naval and Military Stores, as stipulated by treaty; notwithstanding the amount thereof had been repeatedly offered in Cash. —

These Vessels are, the ship *Eagle* of New York, Nathaniel Shaler, Master, from Bristol to Palermo; Cargo, Glass bottles — Brig *Violet* of Boston, James Merret, Master, from Oporto to Leghorn; Cargo, Sugar, hides, Indigo &c and schooner *Mary Ann* of New York, Ichobold Sheffield, Master, from the straits of Belle Isle to Leghorn; Cargo, fish. — The two former have been in this port upwards of 40 days. —

The schooner has not arrived, and is supposed to have made some other Port. — The People on board these Vessels have been treated very well, and 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 amount of two years annuities due, in Cash, and the Vessels are liberated; and 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. —

P. S. December 17th 1807

We have this moment heard, by an arrival from Leghorn, that the schooner before mentioned had arrived in Naples, having been retaken by the Captain and part of the Crew left on board, who threw overboard four of the Captors, and put four others into the boat to shift for themselves. —

I have myself received no advice of this; and on application to the Dey, who first sent me the information, he assures me that it shall not alter the arrangement made yesterday, and that our Vessels may navigate without fear of molestation. — At present all their Cruizers are in Port. — TOBIAS LEAR

Please to forward a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State of the U States, by the first opportunity. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 7, Part II, Jan. 1806–Sept. 1807.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Chesapeake* Dec^r 17th 1807

SIR, Your letter of the 7th of Dec^r appointing me a member of a court martial, for the purpose of trying Commodore James Barron & others, I have received — I cannot in justice to Comm^o Barron, & my own feelings, set on this court, without stating to you my opinion of his case —

When the unfortunate affair of the 22nd of June occurred, I formed & expressed an opinion, that Comm^o Barron had not done his duty — during the Court of Enquiry, I was present when the evidence of the officers was given in — I have since seen the opinion of the Court, which opinion I think lenient. — It is probable that I am prejudiced against Comm^o Barron, & view his conduct in this case, with more severity than it deserves — previous to his sailing, my opinion of him as a Soldier, was not favourable — Altho Sir, I hope, & trust, I should most conscientiously decide, on Comm^o Barrons case, still Sir, there is no circumstance that would occasion me so much regret, as to be compelled to serve on the court martial that tries him — I have therefore to solicit that I may be excused from this duty—

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1807.]

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

U STATES NAVY YARD

N York 26th Dec^r 1807

SIR, Yesterday about 10 O'clock the Law of Congress laying a general embargo on all American Vessels within the Jurisdictional limits of the United States, was put into my hands — I immediately dispatch^d four Gun Boats to the Narrows & Hook, with Orders to stop all Vessels except coasters, Attempting to pass to Sea. I also sent three Others, above Corlears hook, with similer Orders, — I made this

Arrangement with the Gun Boats under the impression that the Law it-self Authorised me to take this Step without waiting for specific orders from the Department and under full expectation that I should receive those orders to day but as I have not received any orders on the subject I am fearful that I have been too anxious to do my duty, and have done that, which perhaps, I ought not to have done — If this should be the case I beg that you will Attribute it to too great a solicitude to meet the wishes of government and not from any intention to exceed my Authority —

As soon as I was made acquainted with the law, I waited upon Mr Gibson the collector of this port, and tendered to him, the Assistance of any part of the disposable force, under my command to assist him in carrying the law into full & complete execution he readily accepted of my offer and requested me to send such a number of Gun Boats to the Hook, as to completely prevent any Vessels from passing to sea, the Gun Boats has been of considerable service in stoping some vessels, determined to go to sea at all hazards, and which it would have been out of the power of the revenue Officers to have stopd

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol.3, 1807.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Charles D. Coxe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

TUNIS December 26th 1807.

DEAR SIR, By the return of the Maltese Vessel which brought the Tunisian prisoners from Algiers, I received your esteemed lines of 21st october, & have not had an opportunity of replying thereto till the present moment. — I enclose a duplicate of mine p^r Captain Hunter to Bona, the original of which I hope, however you have rec^d in due course. —

It is with the greatest pleasure I learn that you are satisfied with the arrangements I had made respecting the duties to be paid on merchandize imported in Vessels of the U: States, & it shall always be my constant endeavour to merit a continuance of Your approbation in all future occurrences which may fall within the Sphere of my Agency. —

In obedience to your request, I immediately seized every opportunity within my reach to communicate to our respective Consuls on the European Coast (as well as the Secy of State) the information contained in your letter concerning the threat of the Dey of Algiers — I annex an Extract of Mess^{rs} Degen, Guebhard & C^o's letter to me, from which there remains no doubt, that advantage has been taken of the recall of our Ships of war from this Station — of this latter circumstance you were advised by mine of 16th October. — We are all under the deepest regret & concern for the disagreeable situation in which yourself and M^{rs} Lear must now be placed, as well as our unfortunate Countrymen, who may have been captured. —

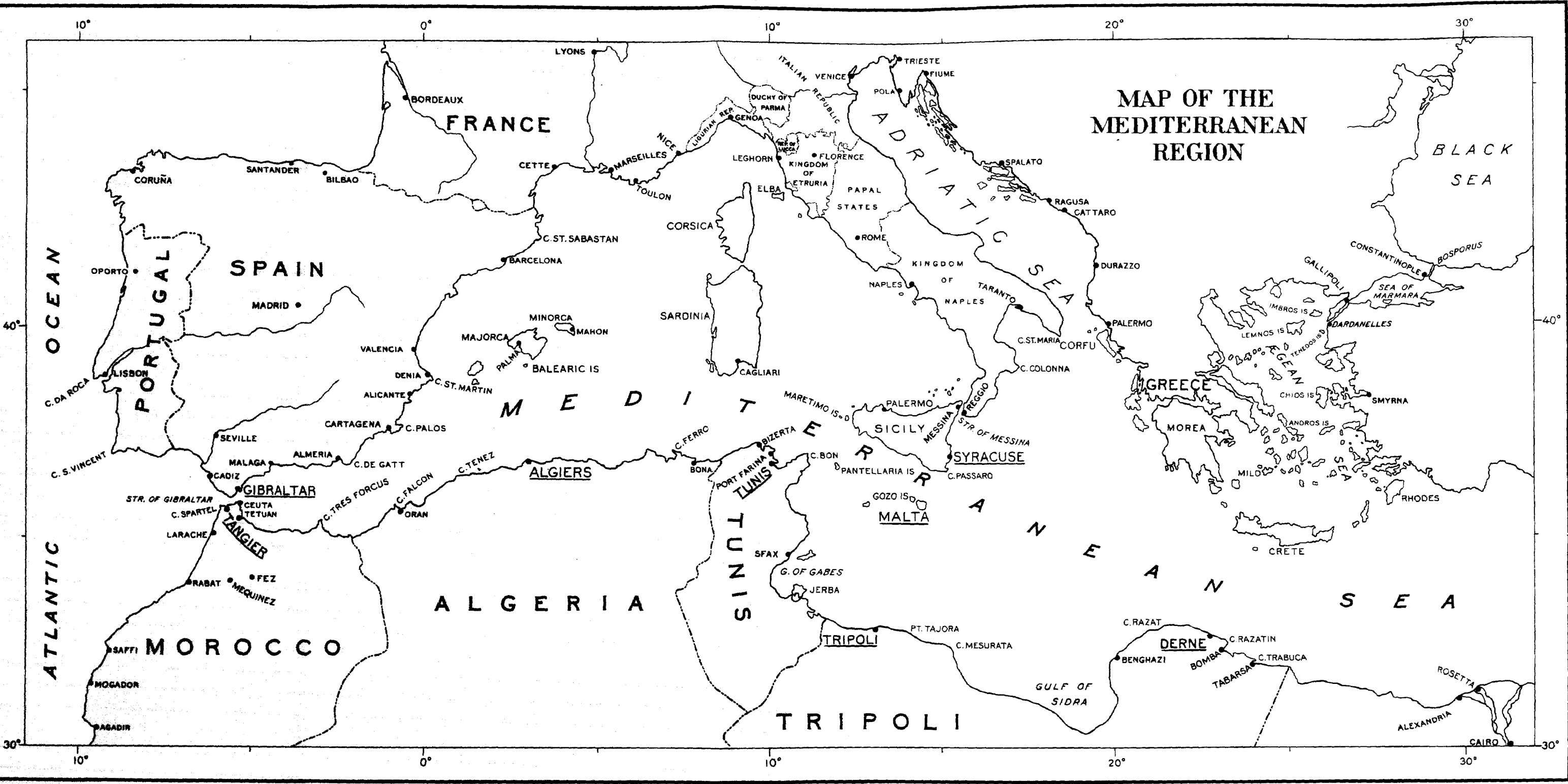
I have not rec^d a single line from America, nor any news more than the present contains of sufficient importance to communicate. The Vessel by which this goes will sail immediately and leaves me only time to say, that our affairs here are *as they should be*, and as you left them. —

Mr Ambrose joins me in sincere good wishes for the health and happiness of yourself and M^{rs} Lear, to whom you will be so good as to present our best regards. Accepting for yourself the assurance of the great esteem & respect with which I always remain,

P. S. Extract of a letter from Mess^{rs} Degen, Guebhard & C^o, dated Leghorn 21st November 1807. —

Our last advices from Naples brings us accounts, the contents of which is of the highest importance to the American trade, wherefore we embrace the first opportunity that offers, to communicate the circumstances, which have come to our knowledge — An American Schooner has lately arrived at Naples, bringing the unpleasant intelligence that she had been captured by an Algerine Frigate of 44. Guns, which had already taken another Schooner and a Brig — Nine Turks were put on board, four of which the Captain of the Schooner threw overboard by surprise, and the other four he secured, and then sett adrift in a boat, in sight of the Barbary Shore, and one he brought with him to Naples — It cannot therefore be doubted, but that the Regency of Algiers, has taken advantage of the absence of the United States forces in these seas to declare war, and there is no calculating the Evils that will follow, as if we are to believe public reports, a considerable Squadron consisting of eleven small and large Vessels, belonging to that piratical nation, were during the latter end of last month cruising off the coast of Spain.

MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION



Extract of a letter from Mr Davis, dated Tripoli the 12th November 1807. —

The family of His Exer Ahmet Caramanli, accompanied by a number of Slaves, embarked on the night of the 15th ultimo for Syracuse. They were handsomely provided with every necessary and some money by the Bashaw, who has engaged to support them decently so long as his brother remains quiet. Thus this disagreeable and protracted affair is at length honorably terminated.

[LC. Chas D.Coxe LB, Ac.2951, 1806-1809.]

To Secretary of State from George Davis, U. S. Consul, Tripoli

Nº 10 (Duplicate)

TRIPOLI 29. December 1807.

SIR, I have suffered a greater length of time to elapse since the date of my last respects, because little occurred worthy of communicating, and opportunities of forwarding my dispatches are very unfrequent.

On the 21. Ultimo the Bashaw again renewed his demand for the Gun-boats. He says that the Commissioner, at the signing of the peace, promised to write to Government and exert his influence to obtain them for him. His repeated instances on this subject makes me desirous of receiving your instructions respecting them.

It is considered an object of importance and of public utility to divert, as much as possible, the resources of the Barbary Regencies from piracy, by employ[ing] them in commercial or other harmless purposes. Actuated by this motive I have made a temporary arrangement with the Bashaw to open his Barilla works and to supply him with the means of transporting it to other countries. Altho' this may ultimately be attended with private advantage, yet it's continuance is made entirely dependant upon the approbation of Government.

The *Tartan* which conveyed the family of the Ex-Bashaw to Syracuse, returned on the evening of the 24. Instant. The cause of her detention will be explained by the enclosed extracts from Mr Barker's letter.

At an interview with His Excellency on the 25th I obtained the agreement for the support of his brother's family of which the enclosed is a copy. It is written in french because the Minister is most conversant in that language.

May I be permitted to suggest, that a pension of one thousand dollars p^r annum from our Government, in addition to the liberal allowance made by the Bashaw, will tend much more to the permanent comfort of the Exile, than the advance of the sum which was contemplated by Congress. From his known imprudence should his all be at once placed within his power, it would soon be squandered. If the Consul at Tangier was authorised to pay him, monthly or quarterly, the joint allowance, it would support him in opulance. I do not doubt the Bashaw's perpetual compliance with his engagement.

The enclosures Nº 1 & 2 are copies of the Ex-Bashaw's letter to me and my answer. Nº 3 is a copy of my letter to W. W. Barker, Esq: U. S. Naval Agent at Syracuse.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SLOOP [BRIG] *Hornet*
Charleston — 29 Decem^r 1807

SIR, I have the honor to inform you on the attempt to raise the Channels of the Brig, I find her so differently constructed from any other vessels I have before seen, that I find they cannot be raised & strengthened to afford that protection to the masts I at first expected — I have therefore defered it intirely & shall endeavor to secure them in their present situation. —

The time of the Crew having expired I find them extremely impatient for their discharge — Several have already deserted and left the place, supposing their discharges would not be granted. — A New Crew, I think might be Shipped here very easily, and without resorting to a practice which I think very injurious to the Navy, that of giving large advances and bounty — the whole of which they are robbed of by a rapacious gang of miscreants under pretence of being security for their safe reception on board, and often keeping them drunk for a day or two send them on board stripped of their clothes & money, and in a state of nakedness to be clothed by the purser at a time when they are three & four months in ad-

vance which practice keeps them in debt during the whole cruise after — were they advanced six months pay they could derive no other advantage than a day or two longer to be intoxicated — The Marines time of service has also expired — there are now on board but sixteen — and no Officer the Lt having been sent on shore at Tunis as Charge d'affaires in the place of Doct^r Dodge — and the Sergeant on board the *Constitution* in irons.

Mr Grandison the Master of the Brig is a character I by no means can approve of as an Officer calculated for our Navy — He is well known in the Mediterranean by the name of Smith & has passed for a relative of Sir, Sidney Smith's. — He has refused to give any reasons for this change and whether they proceed from *prudential* or interested motives I am unable to determine. — His general conduct however on shore has been so unlike an Officer & Gentleman that it is extremely disagreeable to associate with him — a dismissal would perhaps be advisable — but should you first wish farther information, I will do myself the honor to give you all that has come to my knowledge. —

Mr Fendall a midshipman on board the *Hornet* wishes very much to leave the service — and as there is little hopes of his ever coming forward in the navy as a Seaman & Officer, I have approved of his wishes to do so — but as I am not authorised to receive his resignation — I submit the acceptance of it to yourself.

Mr Keene I have ordered to join the Brig — but as he wishes a change very much I have thought it preferable to mention the circumstances, as it is very disagreeable to keep him on board in consequence of a perpetual disagreement with all the other Midshipman, — I have ever found it necessary to separate him from them to prevent quarrelling & his injuring a number of young Midshipmen to whom I am very partial —

Mr Gadsden having represented to me that he had no person on board his boat to whom he could intrust him in his absence, I have thought proper to send him Mr Peters an experienced young man & good seaman — I have supplied his place by Mr Lockwood a promising Boy from N^o 2 who had three midshipmen on board — the whole of which arrangements I hope will meet your approbation.

[NDA. MC LB, 1806-1807.]

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