

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

**Volume II**

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

**United States  
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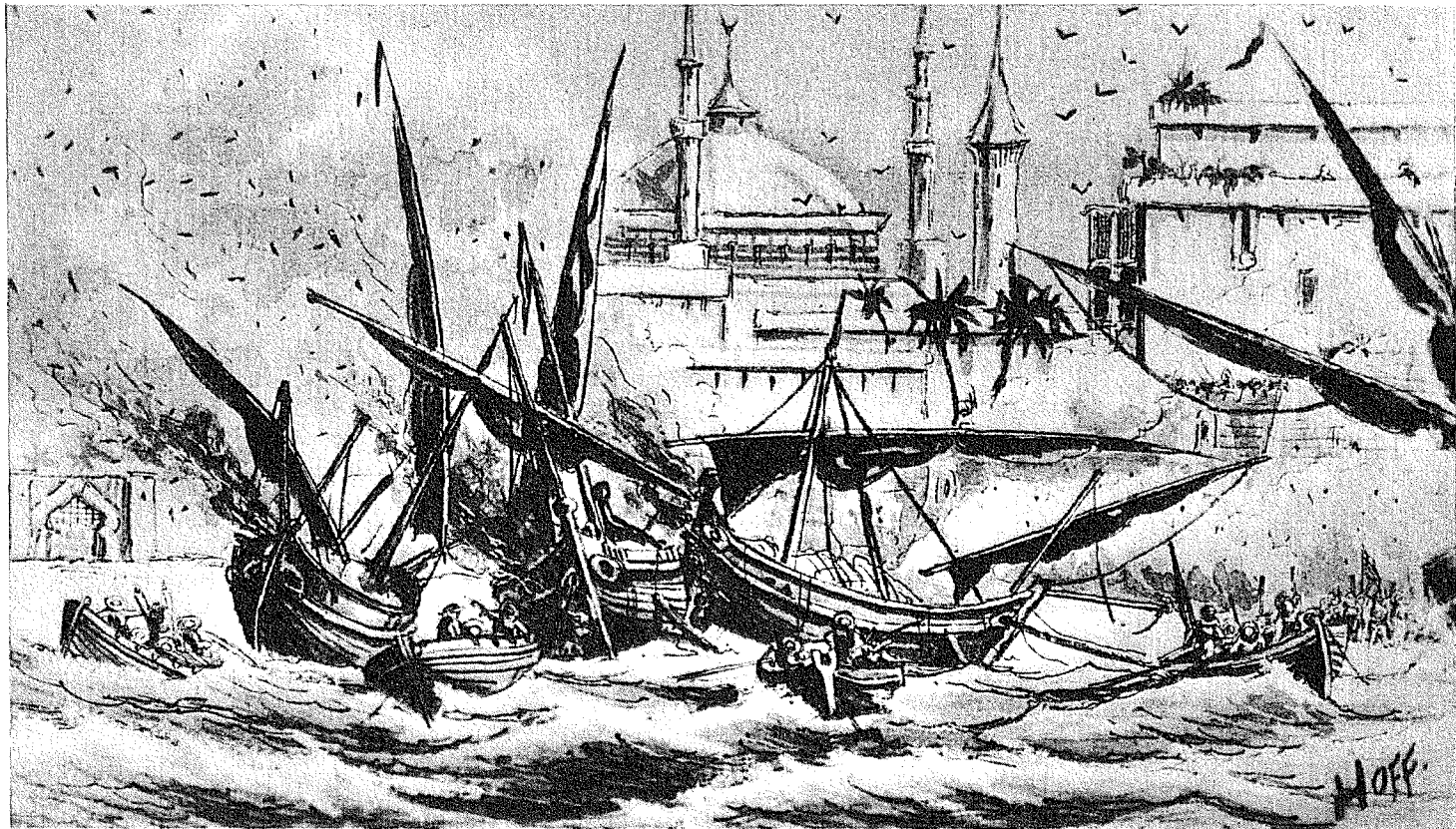
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# NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM JANUARY 1802 THROUGH AUGUST 1803

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS



LIEUTENANT PORTER ATTACKING TRIPOLITAN VESSELS ON THE BEACH.

# NAVAL DOCUMENTS

RELATED TO THE  
UNITED STATES WARS  
WITH THE BARBARY POWERS

VOLUME II

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC BACKGROUND  
FROM JANUARY 1802 THROUGH  
AUGUST 1808

PUBLISHED UNDER DIRECTION OF  
*The Honorable* CHARLES EDISON  
*Secretary of the Navy*

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

*By Authority of Act of Congress*  
*Approved March 15, 1934*



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON: 1940



## PREFACE

This volume is the second of a projected series of documentary source material dealing with our wars with the Barbary States of Northern Africa (1785-1816). It covers naval operations from January 1802 to August 1803, inclusive, and contains much hitherto unpublished matter concerning naval activity, together with related diplomatic, political and commercial affairs.

In this volume war continued with Tripoli and the blockade against her was kept up irregularly by our vessels. In the spring of 1802 the squadron under Commodore Richard Dale was relieved by that under Commodore Richard V. Morris. Later the Emperor of Morocco declared war against the United States, to add a second enemy while peace with Algiers was preserved only through the payment of tribute, and relations with Tunis remained very precarious from her truculence. The latter seemed only to be awaiting a favorable opportunity or excuse for breaking the peace.

Among other events captures were made by the *Enterprize*, *John Adams* and *Philadelphia*; there were several engagements with Tripolitan Gunboats in or near Tripoli; the largest of the Tripolitan cruisers (22 guns) was driven ashore and destroyed by the *Enterprize* and *John Adams*; a boat expedition under Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, landed in the face of heavy fire to burn eleven Tripolitan coasting vessels driven ashore by our vessels. The suspension of Commodore Morris and the succession to command by Captain John Rodgers, in the fall of 1803, was closely followed by the arrival of the relieving squadron under Commodore Edward Preble. In addition are included the Navy Regulations of 25 January 1802.

The first volume of the Barbary War series already published, dealt with such important events as: The voyage of the U. S. S. *George Washington* from Algiers to Constantinople under compulsion by the Dey of Algiers; the declaration of war by Tripoli against the United States; the sending of a squadron to the Mediterranean under the command of Commodore Richard Dale; the blockading, in the Bay of Gibraltar, of two Tripolitan cruisers under the command of Murad Reis; the engagement with and capture of the Tripolitan cruiser *Tripoli* by the U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*; and the blockade of Tripoli. Included in the first volume also were a sufficient number of diplomatic documents to present an adequate diplomatic background to the hostilities and a proper diplomatic relationship to the naval operations. This diplomatic connection has also been carried out in the second volume, as well as political, economic and other broad factors related to naval affairs.

The same chronological arrangement is followed as in the previous volume of this series, and in the Quasi-War with France series.

Throughout the work it has been the endeavor to make the text of the printed document identical with the original source. Spelling, punctuation, abbreviations, etc., are reproduced as found in the originals or in the copies on file. It should be noted that the spelling of proper names is sometimes inconsistent and that capitalization and punctuation as found in the copies on file may not always be identical with the originals.

In addition to the individuals, private organizations and government activities mentioned in previous volumes sincere thanks for valuable assistance are due to Mr. Henry W. L. Dana, Mr. James Sewall, Vice Admiral W. L. Rodgers, U. S. Navy (ret.), Mrs. F. E. Vensel, Commander Sherwood Picking, U. S. Navy, Mr. Frank Littleton, Lieutenant D. P. Tucker, U. S. Navy, the Essex Institute, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania and the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

This volume has been prepared under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant Commander Frank E. Vensel, Jr., U. S. Navy, and his successor, Lieutenant Joe W. Boulware, U. S. Navy. The detailed preparation of the volume is largely the work of Miss Loretta I. MacCrimble. Others who have given valuable assistance are Mr. Henry F. Lunenburg, Miss Catherine M. MacDonnell, Mrs. Clara R. Collins, Miss Georgia T. Munroe, Miss Mary D. Hall and Miss Mary C. Leeman.

The publication of these documents was made possible by the Acts of Congress approved March 15, 1934, and May 25, 1939, quoted below:

*“Provided, That in addition to the appropriation herein made for the Office of Naval Records and Library, there is hereby appropriated \$10,000 to begin printing historical and naval documents, including composition, clerical copying in the Navy Department, and other preparatory work, except that the ‘usual number’ for congressional distribution, depository libraries, and international exchanges shall not be printed, and no copies shall be available for free issue: Provided further, That the Superintendent of Documents is hereby authorized to sell copies at the prorated cost, including composition, clerical work of copying in the Navy Department and other work preparatory to printing without reference to the provisions of section 307 of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 44, sec. 72a).”*

*“For continuing the printing of historical and naval documents, including composition, clerical copying in the Navy Department, and other preparatory work, in accordance with the provisions of the appropriation made for the commencement of this work as contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935, \$12,000, together with the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1939: Provided, That nothing in such Act shall preclude the Public Printer from furnishing one hundred and fifty copies of each volume published to the Library of Congress.”*

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



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## ABBREVIATIONS INDEX TO SOURCES

A.....	Area.
Acct.....	Accountant.
Aff.....	Affairs.
Am.....	American.
Appts.....	Appointments.
Bk.....	Book.
Boston PL.....	Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
CL.....	Consular Letters, State Department Records.
Col.....	Collection.
Cong.....	Congress.
Dale LB.....	Letter Book of Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from collection of Mr. E. C. Dale.
Dana, H. W. L., Col.....	Collection made available by Mr. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana.
Decatur Col.....	Collection of Mr. Stephen Decatur, 3rd.
Dip. Cor.....	Diplomatic Correspondence, State Department Records.
Disp. to Con.....	Dispatches to Consuls, State Department Records.
Dom. L.....	Domestic Letters, State Department Records.
EPP.....	Edward Preble Papers, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.
For.....	Foreign.
GAO.....	General Accounting Office.
Gen. Soc. of Penna.....	Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.
GLB.....	General Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
Hepburn, Earle, Col.....	Collection of Mr. Earle Hepburn, Philadelphia, Pa.
HS of Pa.....	Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
H. E. Huntington L&AG.....	Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California.
Journal 1803.....	Journal of U. S. Frigate <i>John Adams</i> , written in French and translated by the Office of Naval Intelligence, July, 1939.
L&AG.....	Library and Art Gallery.
LB.....	Letter Book.
LC.....	Library of Congress.
LR.....	Letters Received, U. S. Marine Corps.
LS.....	Letters Sent, U. S. Marine Corps.
Maine HS.....	Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
MCA.....	U. S. Marine Corps Archives.
Misc. LB.....	Miscellaneous Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
NA.....	U. S. Naval Academy, or 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.....	"United States Naval Chronicle", by Charles Washington Goldsborough, 1824.
ND.....	Navy Department.
NDA.....	United States Navy Department Archives.
Nom.....	Nominations.
NR&L.....	Office of Naval Records & Library, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
NYHS.....	New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
Officers LB.....	Officers' Letter Book, Navy Department Archives.
OSW.....	Letters to Officers of Ships of War, Navy Department Archives.
Pap.....	Papers.
Roosevelt, F. D. Col.....	Private Collection of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
SDA.....	State Department Archives.
Sec.....	Secretary.
Statute.....	United States Statutes at Large.
USNA.....	U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.



# NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM JANUARY 1802 THROUGH AUGUST 1803

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS



# NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM JANUARY 1802 THROUGH AUGUST 1803

## WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS

[1802]

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

### QUARTER BILL

or the distribution of the Captain, Officers, Seamen, Ordinaries, Boys and Marines forming the Crew Consisting of 262 in number of the United States Frigate *Essex* of 32 Guns, when prepared for an engagement at Sea —

---

---

#### QUARTER DECK

William Bainbridge, Commander in Chief

Richard Butler, Master, to assist in working Ship

James Renshaw }  
John Rowe } Midshipmen to act as aids to the Captain —

#### *Marines*

Philip Alexander

James P. Mix

Levi Pritchett

Aaron C. Bromley

David Bosdict

Winthrop Chandler

Joseph O'Brien

Alex<sup>r</sup> Hodges

Benjamin Colman

Charles Riley

George Lattimer

James Wilson

Oliver Hancock

Freeman Upson

Smith Woodruff

John Letts

Elijah Chiney

Peregrine White

William Prine

Bodwell Coffin

Henry Edwards

Perez Egglestone

Samuel Blanchard

John Brown

John Horwell

John Stibbins

---

---

*To attend fore & fore top sail braces  
&c*

Thomas Swartwout

George Merrill

Barnard Larnard

Moses Harriman

John Thompson 1<sup>st</sup>

John Burns

Richard Renew

David Lamb

George English

John Weyant

---

---

*To attend Cross Jack braces &c*

Simon Smith

Daniel Inyard

Andrew Hennell

Richard Grace

Martin Sibble

John Suggs

*To attend Main & Main topsail  
braces*

Alex<sup>t</sup> C. Harrison  
 William Scallon  
 Barnard Henry  
 William Thomas  
 John Charles  
 James Curren  
 Samuel C. Allen  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Thompson 3<sup>d</sup>  
 Thomas Hitchings  
 John Hill  
 Andrew Christo  
 Edward Jacksley

*To attend the wheel*

John Leidster  
 James Kittere

*To command Q<sup>r</sup> Deck Guns*

Lieut<sup>t</sup> Joseph Tarbell

*Q<sup>r</sup> Gunner to attend quarter Deck  
Guns*

William Robinson

*N<sup>o</sup> 28 & opposite*

John Hannah, Captain  
 William Philips  
 Elisha Billings  
 John Murray  
 James Wright

*N<sup>o</sup> 29 & opposite*

Nicholas Harris, Capt.  
 Samuel Warner  
 John M<sup>o</sup>Mullen  
 William Summers  
 William Marrington

*N<sup>o</sup> 30 & opposite*

Dennis Holsten, Capt.  
 John Decker  
 Olager Hagburg  
 Michael Cantwell  
 John Granquest

*Fore castle, Waist &c*

Joseph Martin, Boats<sup>n</sup>  
 Eli Dill  
 Nathaniel Parsons  
 Thomas Enwright  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Brown, Boats<sup>n</sup> M.

*Fore Castle Guns*

William Shattuck  
 Samuel S. Green  
 Henry White  
 Nathaniel White  
 William Blue  
 Benjamin Vaughen

*Waist*

Thomas W. Hooper  
 Joseph Nasworthy  
 Charles Millar  
 John Hutchins  
 Jeremiah Getchill  
 Peter M<sup>o</sup>Neill  
 Peter Duffey  
 John Robertson  
 William Stiller  
 Nathaniel Wheeler  
 Peter Doyle  
 Philip Tillibrough  
 Andrew Congdon  
 John W. Snow  
 Samuel Shaw  
 Nehemiah Richards  
 Solomon Hewit  
 Nath<sup>t</sup> H. Jewet

*Waist**Marines, Continued*

Sylvanus Burrell  
 John Crawford  
 Obadiah Glashier  
 William Brown  
 Nath<sup>t</sup> F Mix  
 Jeremiah Russell

*Tops**Fore Tops*

Benjamin Smith  
 Ebenezer Varney  
 James Lace  
 Zenias Leach



*Main Top*

Daniel Murray  
Joseph Bradley  
Oliver Cromwell  
James Williams

*Mizzen Top*

John P. D. H. Craig  
Elias Bogerson  
John Davis

GUN DECK

Guns thereon divided into three divisions, the first & third to consist of four each & the second of five —

Stephen Decatur, to command first Division

Daniel M<sup>c</sup>Neill, to assist

John H. Dent, to command second Division

George S. Hackley, to assist

George W. Tew, to command third Division

Charles Miles, to assist

*Attend passing of ammunition*

Benjamin West  
William Thomas, Cooper  
Harman Fisher

*Assistant*

John C. Shindle

*Attend Boatswains store room*

John Turner

*Q<sup>r</sup> Gunners*

Jn<sup>o</sup> Smiley 1<sup>st</sup> Divis<sup>o</sup>

Jos<sup>o</sup> Mead 2<sup>d</sup> “

John Brown 3<sup>d</sup> “

*N<sup>o</sup> 1 & opposite*

Samuel Hutson, Capt.

John Hopkins

John Dumanch

Louis Picquerie

Seth Andrews

Gideon Gardner

Samuel Cobb

William Hodgkins

*N<sup>o</sup> 2 & opposite*

Allen Alexander

James Tobens

Thomas Majury

Thomas Edwards

Lewis Muniere

Lemuel Roberts

William Parks

Benjamin Bowen

*N<sup>o</sup> 3 & opposite*

Robert Cochran, Captain

John Markale

Lawrence Abrahams

Joseph Jackson

David Ackerman

Jacob Hopper

David Mills

William Dale

*N<sup>o</sup> 4 & opposite*

James Jones, Capt.

John Kennedy

James Fletcher

John Davis J<sup>r</sup>

John Rowe

Peter Hutton

Tho<sup>o</sup> Vanwyck

John Chatham

*N<sup>o</sup> 5 & opposite*

James Angel, Capt.

Bartlett Cornelius

William Robertson

Martin Hart

Hector M<sup>c</sup>Lean

John Crossman

Paul Sabern

John Briggs

*N<sup>o</sup> 6 & opposite*

Isaih Bacon, Captain

Henry Reynolds

James Brinley

Josiah Bumpers

Cornelius Havens

James Foster  
Isaac Lewis  
William Howell

*Nº 7 & opposite*

John Daniels, Capt.  
Peter Furney  
Robert Dinan  
Richard Shey  
John Clayton  
Asa Whitaker  
Joseph Haggerty  
Augustus Reniewe

*Nº 8 & opposite*

Thomas Jones, Captain  
Hugh M<sup>o</sup>Faden  
Peter Brown  
Andrew Hyer  
John Brown  
Robert Carr  
William Boyle  
John Watts

*Nº 9 & opposite*

Charles Porter, Capt.  
Washington Ashford  
John Glover  
William P. Roath  
Patrick Hogan  
Job Grime  
Patrick Lerry  
Dennis M<sup>o</sup>Gerry

*Nº 10 & opposite*

Ja<sup>s</sup> Harrington, Capt.  
Marsfield Williston  
Joseph Sutcliff  
Charles Simpson  
Joseph Butman  
Peter Blanchard  
John Barkwell  
William Kippen

*Nº 11 & opposite*

Jn<sup>o</sup> Nelson, Captain  
Thomas Montgomery  
Michael Burns  
John Anderson  
Christopher Mingos  
Jacob Vanderbos  
Fra<sup>s</sup> Burr  
John Campbell

*Nº 12 & opposite*

William Whalen, Capt.  
Charles Whitwood  
Hiram Colver  
James Cadwell  
John Grier  
John Schofield  
John Thompson  
Elijah Flint

*Nº 13 & opposite*

Rob<sup>t</sup> Lowther, Cap<sup>t</sup>  
John Winchell  
Will<sup>m</sup> Reid  
Gordon Miner  
John Wood  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Guidron  
John Rinquet  
W<sup>m</sup> James

*To attend pumps, shot holes &c*

Oliver Rumsey  
Abner Richards  
Robert Burney

*To attend Magazine filling room &c*

Samuel Majury  
Ambrose D. Trott  
William Wallace

*To attend light room*

Benj. C. Bartlett

*To attend Galley & act as fire men*  
 Montgomery Orr  
 Jonathan Kendal

Timothy Winn Purser  
 Alexander Wood

*Cock Pit*

James Wells, Surg.  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Tisdall, Mate  
 Tho<sup>t</sup> Marshall “

*Shot lockers below*

James Chandler  
 Joseph Antonio  
 Augustus Warden

BOARDERS

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Decatur  
 Lieu<sup>t</sup> Tarbell  
 Alex<sup>t</sup> C. Harrison  
 Daniel M<sup>e</sup>Neill  
 George Hackley  
 Thomas Swartwout  
 William Marchant  
 John Thompson  
 Richard Reniewe  
 John Charles  
 Thomas Hitchings  
 William Philips  
 Samuel Warner  
 John Decker  
 Eli Dill  
 William Brown  
 Samuel S. Green  
 Henry White  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> White  
 William Blue  
 John Hopkins  
 Louis Picquerie  
 James Tobens  
 Thomas Majury  
 John Markal  
 Laurence Abrahams  
 John Kennedy  
 James Fletcher  
 William Robertson  
 Hector McLean  
 James Brinley  
 Cornelius Havens  
 Robert Dinan  
 John Clayton  
 Peter Brown

John Brown  
 John Glover  
 Patrick Hogan  
 Charles Simpson  
 John Barkwell  
 Thomas Montgomery  
 Michael Byrne  
 Charles Whitwood  
 Hiram Colver  
 John Winchell  
 William Reid  
 Lieut Hooper Marines  
 Jos. Nasworthy  
 Charles Millar  
 John Hutchins  
 Jeremiah Gitchell  
 Peter M<sup>e</sup>Neill  
 Peter Duffey  
 John Robertson  
 William Stiller  
 Nathaniel Wheeler  
 Peter Doyle  
 Philip Tilliborough  
 Andrew Congdon  
 John W. Snow  
 Samuel Shaw  
 Nehemiah Richards  
 Solomon Hewit  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> H. Jewit  
 Sylvanus Burrell  
 John Crawford  
 Obadiah Glaisher  
 William Brown  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> F Mix  
 Jeremiah Russell

<i>Sail Trimmers</i>	<i>Sail Trimmers</i>	<i>Fire Men</i>
Thomas Swartwout	John Suggs	Timothy Winn
George Merrill	Alex <sup>r</sup> C Harrison	John Shattuck
Barnard Larnard	William Scallon	Montgomery Orr
Moses Harriman	Barnard Henry	Jonathanan Kendall
John Thompson 1 <sup>st</sup>	William Thomas	Gideon Gardner
John Burns	John Charles	Lewis Muniere
Richard Reneuiv	James Curren	David Ackerman
David Lambs	Samuel C. Allen	John Davis
George English	John Thompson 3 <sup>d</sup>	John Briggs
John Weyant	Thomas Hitchings	James Foster
Simon Smith	John Hill	Joseph Haggerty
Daniel Inyard	Andrew Christo	William Boyle
Andrew Hennell	Edward Jacksley	Patrick Lerry
Richard Grace		William Kippen
Martin Sibble		Christopher Mingos
		John Wood
		John Grier

## CONTRACTIONS

SB	Ships Books	A G	After Guard
Q	Quality	Q G	Quarter Gunner
M	Mess	Q M	Quarter Master
H B	Hammock & bag	B M	Boatswains Mate
W, watch, L larboard, S Starboard		C	Carpenter
F C	fore castle	M <sup>r</sup>	Marine
F T	fore top	L <sup>r</sup> M	Lieu <sup>r</sup> Marines
M T	Main top	Arm.	Armourer
S,	Seaman	M. A.	Master at Arms
O S	ordinary Seaman	G M	Gunners Mate
S M	Surgeons Mate	C. M.	Carpenters Mate
S M	Sailmaker	C <sup>r</sup>	Cooper
Mid.	Midshipman	L <sup>a</sup>	Landsman
C C	Captains Clerk	W,	Waist
M <sup>r</sup> T	Mizzen top		

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. Essex, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

STATION BILL FOR TACKING & WEARING SHIP BY WATCHES

When all hands are working Ship, the watches are to be united in their Stations —

W<sup>m</sup> BAINBRIDGE

L W	STATION	S W
Lawrence Abrahams To let go	Fore & Fore Top Bowline	John Hopkins to let go
James Fletcher To let go	Jib Sheets	Tho <sup>s</sup> Majury To let go
Henry White To let go	Stay Sail Sheets	Allen Alexander to let go
W <sup>m</sup> Wallace, to let go Rob <sup>t</sup> Carr, to haul out Lemuel Roberts Jacob Hopper Henry Reynolds Peter Hutton Peter Blanchard John Chatham Corn <sup>s</sup> Havens Jn <sup>o</sup> Crossman Asa Whitaker David Mills	Fore Sheets	Abner D. Trott, to let go Jn <sup>o</sup> Brown, to haul aft Jn <sup>o</sup> Clayton Josiah Bumpers Andrew Hennell Rich <sup>d</sup> Grace Joseph Butman Jn <sup>o</sup> Briggs Jn <sup>o</sup> Grier Gideon Gardner W <sup>m</sup> Boyle Jn <sup>o</sup> Barkwell
Nath <sup>l</sup> Parsons to raise	Fore Tacks	Peter Furney to raise
Tho <sup>s</sup> Enwright Isiah Bacon W <sup>m</sup> Whalen W <sup>m</sup> Blue Rob <sup>t</sup> Montgomery	Fore Castle	Rob <sup>t</sup> Cochran Edw <sup>d</sup> Jacksley Ja <sup>s</sup> Angel Nath <sup>l</sup> White Bartlet Cornelius
Joseph Mead to let go Rob <sup>t</sup> Bruney, haul out Rob <sup>t</sup> Carr Lemuel Roberts Jacob Hopper H <sup>v</sup> Reynolds Peter Hutton Peter Blanchard Jn <sup>o</sup> Chatham Corn <sup>s</sup> Havens Jn <sup>o</sup> Crossman Asa Whitaker David Mills	Main Tack	Abner Richards, let go Jn <sup>o</sup> Smiley, haul out Jn <sup>o</sup> Brown Jn <sup>o</sup> Clayton Josiah Bumpers Andrew Hennell Rich <sup>d</sup> Grace Joseph Butman Jn <sup>o</sup> Briggs Jn <sup>o</sup> Grier Gideon Gardner William Boyle Jn <sup>o</sup> Barkwell

L W	STATION	S W
<p>W<sup>m</sup> Philips            Ja<sup>s</sup> Kittiere            Sam<sup>l</sup> Cobb            Patk. Lerry</p>	<p>To attend stay sail            sheets in the Waist</p>	<p>Paul Sabern            John Scofield            Jacob Vanderbos            Jn<sup>o</sup> Suggs</p>
<p>Ja<sup>s</sup> Brown, to let go            Rob<sup>t</sup> Lowther, haul aft            Montgomery Orr            Jonathan Kendall            Jn<sup>o</sup> Winchell            Benj. C. Bartlett            Rob<sup>t</sup> Guidron            Job Grime            Fra<sup>s</sup> Burr            Ja<sup>s</sup> Foster            Ja<sup>s</sup> Wright            John Thompson            Elijah Flint</p>	<p>Main Sheets</p>	<p>Ja<sup>s</sup> Chandler, let go            W<sup>m</sup> James, haul aft            Sam<sup>l</sup> S. Green            William Thomas            Jn<sup>o</sup> C. Shindle            Jn<sup>o</sup> Turner            Jean Rinquet            Isaac Lewis            W<sup>m</sup> Parks            Jn<sup>o</sup> Decker            Alex<sup>r</sup> Wood            Augustus Reniewe            Augustus Warden            Dennis M<sup>o</sup> Gerry</p>
<p>Tho<sup>s</sup> Enwright, to let go            Isaiah Bacon, haul out            William Whalen            Will<sup>m</sup> Blue            Tho<sup>s</sup> Montgomery</p>	<p>Main Bowline</p>	<p>Rob<sup>t</sup> Cochran, to let go            Edw<sup>d</sup> Jacksley, haul            Ja<sup>s</sup> Angel            Nath<sup>l</sup> White            Bartlet Cornelius</p>
<p>Jn<sup>o</sup> Davis, to let go            Martin Hart, haul            Jn<sup>o</sup> Harrington            Martin Sibble            Rich<sup>d</sup> Shey            Jn<sup>o</sup> Whood            Ja<sup>s</sup> Cadwell</p>	<p>Main Top Bowline</p>	<p>Jn<sup>o</sup> Thompson, to let go            Ja<sup>s</sup> Toben, let go            Jn<sup>o</sup> Barkwell            Jn<sup>o</sup> Burns            Tho<sup>s</sup> Edwards            Rob<sup>t</sup> Dinan            Ja<sup>s</sup> Jones            Zenias Leach</p>
<p>Hiram Colver            W<sup>m</sup> Read            Jn<sup>o</sup> Kennedy            W<sup>m</sup> Thomas            Ja<sup>s</sup> Curren</p>	<p>Main Clue Garnets</p>	<p>Jn<sup>o</sup> Nelson            Wash<sup>r</sup> Ashford            Jn<sup>o</sup> Campbell            Peter Brown            Ja<sup>s</sup> Brinley</p>
<p>Will<sup>m</sup> Summers            Benj. Bowen            Will<sup>m</sup> Dale            Pat Hogan            W<sup>m</sup> Marrington            Tho<sup>s</sup> Hitchings            Seth Andrews            Brown</p>	<p>Cross Jack &amp; Miz            topsail Braces</p>	<p>W<sup>m</sup> Hodgkins            Elias Bogerson            Sam<sup>l</sup> Warner            Jn<sup>o</sup> Suggs            Harman Fisher            W<sup>m</sup> P. Roath            Cha<sup>s</sup> Simpson            Perez Egglestone</p>

L W	STATION	S W
Daniel Inyard John Rowe Jo <sup>e</sup> Nasworthy Cha <sup>r</sup> Millar Jn <sup>e</sup> Hitchings David Bosdict	Mizzen Staysail brails from thence to Main Brace	Michael Cantwell Jn <sup>e</sup> Weyant Ja <sup>s</sup> P Mix Levi Pritchett Aaron Bromley Jeremiah Getchill
Richard Reniewe Lewis Muniere David Ackerman Jn <sup>e</sup> Thompson David Lamb Jn <sup>e</sup> Murray Daniel Inyard Jn <sup>e</sup> Rowe Joseph Nasworthy Cha <sup>r</sup> Millar Jn <sup>e</sup> Hutchins David Bosdict Jeremiah Russell Peter M <sup>e</sup> Niell Nath <sup>l</sup> Wheeler Alex <sup>r</sup> Hodges Benj. Coleman Cha <sup>r</sup> Reilly Joseph OBrien Peter Doyle Obediah Glashier	Main Braces	Jn <sup>e</sup> Hannah Jn <sup>e</sup> Anderson W <sup>m</sup> Kippen Gordon Minor Michael Cantwell Jn <sup>e</sup> Weyant Ja <sup>s</sup> P Mix Levi Pritchett Aaron C Bromley Jeremiah Getchill Winthrop Chandler Peter Duffey Jn <sup>e</sup> Robertson Ja <sup>s</sup> Kittiere Geo. Lattimer Ja <sup>s</sup> Wilson Oliver Hancock Freeman Upson Jn <sup>e</sup> Stebbins Smith Woodruff
Hector M <sup>e</sup> Lane Jos. Haggerty Elisha Billings Andrew Christo Philip Tilliboro' And <sup>r</sup> Congdon Jn <sup>e</sup> W Snow Samuel Shaw Nehemiah Richards Solomon Hewit Nath <sup>l</sup> H. Jewit	Main topsail Braces	Hugh M <sup>e</sup> Faden Jn <sup>e</sup> Watts Tho <sup>s</sup> Vanwyck Christopher Mingos Benj. West Jn <sup>e</sup> Granquest Benj. Vaughen Jn <sup>e</sup> Hill Eligh Chiney Nath <sup>l</sup> White Will <sup>m</sup> Prine
George English Jn <sup>e</sup> Campbell Sylvanus Burrell Jn <sup>e</sup> Crawford	Main Top gallant Braces	Solomon Hewit Ja <sup>s</sup> Foster Bodwell Coffin Henry Edwards

L W	STATION	S W
Rich <sup>d</sup> Reniewe Lewis Muniere David Ackerman Jn <sup>o</sup> Thompson David Lamb Jn <sup>o</sup> Murray Daniel Inyard Jn <sup>o</sup> Rowe Jos. Nasworthy Cha <sup>s</sup> Millar Jn <sup>o</sup> Hutchins David Bosdict Peter M <sup>c</sup> Neill Nath <sup>l</sup> Wheeler Alex <sup>r</sup> Hodges Bart. Cornelius Cha <sup>s</sup> Reilly Jo <sup>s</sup> O'Brien Pet. Doyle Obad. Glashier	Fore Braces	Jn <sup>o</sup> Hannah Jn <sup>o</sup> Anderson W <sup>m</sup> Kippen Gordon Miner Michael Cantwell Jn <sup>o</sup> Weyant Ja <sup>s</sup> P Mix Levi Pritchett Aaron C. Bromley Jerem. Getchill Winthrop Chandler Peter Duffey Jn <sup>o</sup> Robertson Ja <sup>s</sup> Kittiere Geo. Lattimer Ja <sup>s</sup> Wilson Oliver Hancock Freeman Upson Jn <sup>o</sup> Stebbins Smith Woodruff
Hector McLane Joseph Haggerty Elisha Billings Andrew Christo Philip Tilliboro' Andrew Congdon Jn <sup>o</sup> W Snow Sam <sup>l</sup> Shaw Nehemiah Richards Solomon Hewit Nath <sup>l</sup> H. Jewit	Fore Top Sail Braces	Hugh M <sup>c</sup> Faden Jn <sup>o</sup> Watts Tho <sup>s</sup> Vanwyck Christ <sup>l</sup> Mingos Benj. West Jn <sup>o</sup> Granquest Benj. Vaughen Jn <sup>o</sup> Hill Elijah Chiney Nath <sup>l</sup> Wheeler W <sup>m</sup> Prine
George English Jn <sup>o</sup> Campbell Sylvanus Burrell Jn <sup>o</sup> Crawford	Fore Top gall <sup>t</sup> Braces	Solomon Hewit Ja <sup>s</sup> Foster Bodwell Coffin Henry Edwards
Jn <sup>o</sup> Davis Martin Hart Jn <sup>o</sup> Harrington Martin Sibble Rich <sup>d</sup> Shey Jn <sup>o</sup> Whood Ja <sup>s</sup> Cadwell	Set up fore top Mast breast Back Stays	Jn <sup>o</sup> Thompson Ja <sup>s</sup> Tobens Jn <sup>o</sup> Markal Jn <sup>o</sup> Burns Tho <sup>s</sup> Edwards Rob <sup>t</sup> Dinan Ja <sup>s</sup> Jones Zenias Leach
Hiram Colver W <sup>m</sup> Reid Jn <sup>o</sup> Kennedy W <sup>m</sup> Thomas Ja <sup>s</sup> Curren Lewis Piquerie Oliver Cromwell Samuel Allen Jn <sup>o</sup> Hill	Set up Main top Mast breast Back Stays	Jn <sup>o</sup> Nelson Washington Ashford Jn <sup>o</sup> Charles Peter Brown Ja <sup>s</sup> Brinley Jn <sup>o</sup> Glover Joseph Sutcliff Joseph Antonio James Williams
Lewis Muniere	Miz. Staysail Sheet	Jn <sup>o</sup> Anderson



Officers of the United States Marine Corps, William Ward Burrows, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 1802

*Captains.*

Franklin Wharton,  
Daniel Carmick,  
James McKnight,  
John Hall,

Nath'l R. Sheridine,  
Edward Hall,  
Michael Reynolds,  
John Howard,  
Sam'l Llewellyn,  
Thomas Barclay,  
John R. Fenwick,  
Samuel Baldwin,  
John Johnson,  
Wm. S. Osborne,

*1st Lieutenants.*

James Weaver,  
Barth'w Clinch,  
Anthony Gale,  
Robert Rankin,  
Henry Caldwell,  
Josiah Riddick, jr.  
William Amory,  
James Thompson,  
Jas. R. Middleton,  
Newton Keene,

*2d Lieutenants.*

Philip Alexander,  
Thos. W. Hooper,  
Presley N. O'Bannon,  
Enoch S. Lane,  
Robert Greenleaf,  
Jacob Giles Smith.

[NR&L. "Naval Chronicle", Wan: G-622.]

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

PHIL.<sup>s</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1802

SIR As it never could have been the intentions of Congress to reduce the Sailors ration in the U S. service, to that degree so as to create great dissatisfaction (& which I find has been the case since may last) for want of Correct information I must intrude upon you with such observations as I have been enabled to make during my term of service

I am averse to every kind of waste & I have [not] found any retrenchement necessary except in the article of bread 14 oz being quite sufficient

Under the former regulations 17<sup>lb</sup> beef was allow'd which in a general way was seldom very good & when boil'd with the usual weight of bone was barely sufficient for three meals which had to make out of it the reduction of ¼<sup>lb</sup> was unnecessary; the beef put up for the British Navy goes much farther than ours being better in quality & does not waste so much in boiling the Pork is sufficient, Fish is justly excluded unless put up for a short period being a perishable article but Potatoes & Onions as well as every other kind of Vegetable ought to be allowed whenever they can be procured upon reasonable terms for as long a time as they will keep as very contributory to the health of the Crew for we always observe that, soon after the assemblage of a ship's company who invariably lead irregular lives while on shore that many of them are soon down upon the Doctor's list & for want of a vegetable Diet remain long unfit for Duty I would also recommend good Kiln dry'd Indian Meal by way of an occasional breakfast with Molasses & from the cheapness of every article of Provision I presume 20 Cents will nearly be sufficient for all extra allowances or they might be substituted in lieu of suet, which we

seldom get & never put up to keed [keep] good for more than a few weeks

I have no doubt but those few changes would save the feelings of all the Commanders in the service who must otherwise be subjected to the murmurs of the Crew from a scanty allowance — The soldier may have his resources, but the sailor hath no subterfuge when pinched

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

To James Mackenzie & A. Glennie, London, England, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

Toulon 1<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1802.

GENTLEMEN, I have drawn this day on you four Setts of Bills, in favour of Stephen Cathalan Jun<sup>r</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> dated 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1802, for two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling each, amounting to One thousand pounds, which you will please to pay and charge the Same to Account of the Navy Department of the United States,

Mess<sup>rs</sup> J Mackensie & A GLENNIE

*Merch<sup>ts</sup> London*

N.B My reason for drawing the Bills in small Sums, was their being mor easily negotiated, and to a greater advantage, than if drawn for the whole, in one Sett — I put into this port to heave down the ship and examine her Botton, the pilot having run her on a rock coming out of Port Mahon —

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. Essex, Captain William Brainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 2 January 1802

Commences strong cold NW gales. At Meridian went on shore. At 1 PM returned, took in all boats At 2 PM weighed anchor & sailed from Malaga bay,  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 blowing hard, double reefed topsails At 5 furled Main sail, blowing violently hard, took in topsails, reefed fore sail, put staysails on the ship, taking the topsails to close reef them, splitt the sails in the leaches, owing to the canvass being worn out. Bent 2 new topsails.

Throughout the night hard gales, severe lightning Under Storm staysails. At Meridian Marbeilla bore N  $\frac{1}{2}$  E, Gibraltar WbN & apes hill W  $\frac{1}{2}$  S

[NA. ND original.]

To Amaziah Jocelin (Captain of Galley), Wilmington, N. C., from Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

NAVY DEPT. 3 January 1802.

The arrangements of Congress relatively to the Navy, contemplating an extensive diminution of the Navy establishment, have imposed upon me a very unpleasant task, that of dismissing a number of meritorious officers. The Galley of which you have the command being ordered for sale, there will not after her sale be any occasion for your services as Captain of Galley. I must therefore inform you, that your Commission will be considered as terminating on the 20

instant, up to which period you will be pleased to make out your account, including 4 month's extra pay and transmit it to Thomas Turner Esq. for settlement.

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

To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON *Jan<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1802*

SIR, Your Note of the 1<sup>st</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> came duly to hand, I note its contents. —

\* \* \* \* \*

We have this Morning got the Ship Keel out, and I am sorry to say, that we find her as much Injured as I expected. —

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

To Rufus King, U. S. Minister to London, England, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON *Jan<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR, Since I had the Honor of writing to you, on the 30<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> — It is painful to me to state to you the caus of my being at this place, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> in Malaga Roads, M<sup>r</sup> Kirkpartick handed me a letter [contents of which are referred to on page 615, "Naval Documents, Barbary Wars", volume 1], a copy of which you have herewith; the 9<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> I sailed for Algiers & arrived there on the 14<sup>th</sup> completed my Business on the 15<sup>th</sup> and sailed for Mahon, to know if there was any truth in the said letter, I arrived there on the 19<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> and was put in Quarantine for 15 days, I wrote the Governor [19 November 1801], respecting the Information, that I had received, he sent his Secretary alongside, to Inform me, that he had received my letter, and to assure me, that he knew of no such transactions, as I complained of, but would make strict enquiry into the Business and should he find there was any such transactions going on, that I might rest assured that he would put a stop to it he also, informed me, from the enquiry that had been made, since he received my letter, that there was a large Xebeck mounting 34 Guns 12 & 9 pounders said to be purchased for the Bey of Tunis; that the Governor was determined not to suffer her to leave the Port, untill good security was given that she was not for the Bey of Tripoli; nor intended for that place. — from every Information that I could git I have no reason to beleave there has been any such Transaction at Mahon as the letter describes. —

On the 30<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> the wind being favourable to go out to Sea, I gave orders accordingly, Coming out the Pilot run the ship on a rock; I put into this place on the 6<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> to examine her Botton, Yesterday I had a look at it, I am sorry to say, it is much worse than I expected the lower part of the stem & fore part of the Keel is intirely gone, the Carpenters say it will take several days to put it to rights again. —

I do not expect I shall be able to get from this place before the first of next month,

The Navy Department Lodged in the Hands of Mess<sup>rs</sup> J. Mackinzie & A. Glennie of London £9,000 Sterling for the use of the Squadron under my command, it was not expected at that time that we should remain so long in those Seas; from Accident and other causes, that

may take place, it may be possible that we shall be under the necessity to over draw, in that case, I hope due attention will be paid to the Bills drawn for the use of the Squadron, I am happy in saying that none of our Countrymen has fell into the Hands of the Tripolitans. —

I will thank you to forward the Inclosed Letter

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

To Surgeon Thomas Triplett, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 7 January 1802

In order that we may be prepared to have a chest of Medicine provided for the *Chesapeake* in due time, I have to request that you will be pleased to make out an estimate of what you consider will be sufficient to furnish a complete chest including instruments if they have not been already provided, calculating the *Chesapeake's* complement of Men at 400, and that her cruize may continue for 12 months. Be pleased also to make an estimate of Hospital stores necessary and transmit with the estimates to this dep<sup>t</sup> as soon as conveniently may be. Let me know likewise whether a Chest as well as Medicine will be wanted.

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

To John S. M. Matthiew, U. S. Consul, Naples, from Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

N<sup>o</sup> 2 —

On b<sup>d</sup> U S FRIGATE *Geo: Washington*  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1802—

SIR — I request you will in your own Person lay the Official Paper herewith Enclosed before the Minister Gen<sup>l</sup> Acton and receive his Answer to the same, but it is requisite that previously to delivery you cause a Copy of it to be registered in the Consular Office of the U States; for which purpose I send it you open, you will be pleased to seal it after Copying.

A Copy

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To General Acton, Prime Minister of State, the Two Sicillies, from Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

On Board the U. S. FRIGATE *Geo: Washington*  
NAPLES 7 January 1802

SIR I have the honor to state to your Ex<sup>y</sup>, that it is this morning represented to me by Thomas Hill, a Citizen of the United States of America, Super Cargo of the American Brig *Traveller*, that said Brig cleared out very lately at Gallipoli with a Cargo of Oil Bound to Hamburg; that she put into this Port to wait the Convoy of this Frigate down the Mediterranean; but that she is here arrested & detained by order of the Government of this Place; And that it is signified to him her Cargo will be taken out of her by the same authority. — As I have instructions to take under my Convoy all American Vessels in this Port, & as I have communicated my orders to all such to be ready to sail by the first fair wind, I beg to be informed whether said Brig be arrested & detained as above represented, & if so, whether it be for any & what violation of the laws of this

Kingdom; or for what other reason said detention is made? In order that I may be enabled to lay a Statement of the facts before the Government of the United States, otherwise that orders may be given that no impediment be opposed to said Brig with her Cargo, taking the benefit of this Convoy —

His Ex<sup>y</sup> Gen; ACTON

*H. Sicilian]. Majesty's Prime Minister of State*

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy commanding, Friday, 8 January 1802

Commences stormy weather, heavy gales from the S<sup>d</sup> & W<sup>d</sup>. At Meridian furled foresail.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pM clewed up the topsails & handed them, ran along shore under miz. & fore topmast staysails. At 1 PM anchored in 22 fathoms, Algeziras bearing WbS. S<sup>t</sup> Roque NE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. At 3 PM sent the pinnace on shore & got prattick. At 8 PM moored ship. Latter variable weather & westerly wind. At 9 AM dispatched a boat to Gibraltar for news.

[NA. ND original.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Copy —

*Philadelphia MALTA Jan<sup>y</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1802*

MY DEAR SIR I am this moment inform'd that a vessel is a going to Leghorn & sails immediately, I embrace the opportunity to write to you — The evening I left Leghorn the wind haul'd to the southward I could not sail through the passage of Elba consequently steered to the westward & at half the length of Corsica experienced a tremendous gale from W S W — & with difficulty weather'd the N W part of the Island carrying her under water, the wind getting northerly but continueing to blow violently I arrived here on Christmass day worn out with fatigue & anxiety of mind for several officers & fifty men were ill with pleurisies & Scurvy, 20 men are now in the Hospital I only wait for their recovery to proceed to the Southward which I hope will take place in two days, The Ship is now in better order than she ever has been —

I pass'd Tunis in a gale of wind consequently could not call in but am inform'd here that M<sup>r</sup> Eaton is not there & that Doc<sup>r</sup> Turner is left encharged with our affairs —

M<sup>r</sup> Pulis our Consul here informs me that 25 days ago the Tripolines were all in port & had made no Captures as he has a correspondent in Tripoli he is enabled to draw from thence correct information, a vessel was leaving this Port for Tripoli as I enter'd so that they are possess'd of the knowledge of our being here —

The weather in this sea has been dreadfull a gale the same I encounterd on the 21<sup>st</sup> of December had nearly destroy'd several ships in this harbor, several of their ships of War having knock'd off] their rudders & receiv'd other damage — The *Kent* a 74 is totally dismasted & has not yet got in, two frigates are gone in quest of her A ship from England & a transport from Egypt are supposed to be lost, in fact such a winter has never been known before and I suppose has kept in our Tripoline friends —

I have heard nothing of our squadron coming out or of the Comodore since leaving you, very possible you will be first possess'd of information respecting them for here I seem to be cut off from the rest of the world — I expect you will drop me a line should any thing occur worth communicating, but I assure you that Independent of every other consideration it will give me extreme pleasure to hear of the health of M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart & your charming children, I never can forget the very handsome & friendly treatment I receiv'd in your family —

Lord Kieths Squadron are all here the Harbor is filld with Ships of War, from his Lordship & his Captains I have receiv'd the most distinguish'd marks of polite attention & friendly hospitality, this prevents time hanging on me so heavily as a different reception might have occasioned —

I am totally without news when you write direct to our Consul who spells his name PULIS

Sign'd SAM<sup>l</sup> BARRON

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Brainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 9 January 1802

Commences strong westerly gales. All hands employed in scraping decks and cleaning ship. Rec<sup>d</sup> from the Hospital at Gibraltar four Men belonging to the *President*. The Tripolitan cruizers are yet lying dismantled. The Captain of the Brig gone to Fez to see the Emperor

[NA. ND original.]

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

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, Since I had the Honor of writing to you on the 13<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> a copy of which, and Sundry other papers, you have inclosed herewith on the 15<sup>th</sup> I was permitted to Pratique I waited on the Chiefs, of the different departments, who received me very politely and promised me every assistance in their power the next day we got the ship into the inner Harbour, Bad weather and the slow operations of the French carpenters, prevented us from heaving the ship Keel out untill the 5<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> She has been laying in that situation Both night and Day ever since the Carpenters say she will have to remain so four or five days more, before they will be able to complete their work — the lower part of the stem and 5 or 6 feet of the fore part of the Keel was intirely gone — you may rest assured I shall make every possible exertion to get from this place, but do not expect it will be until sometime in Feb<sup>y</sup>, I shall proceed for the United States should nothing turn up to prevent me, I expect I shall see some of the ships of the next Squadron before I get clear of the Straits — I have heard nothing of the *Boston* as yet — the disbursments of the ship here, will be considerable, as we shall want provisions of every description to take us home, I am fearful, our Bank in London will not hold out as the other two ships will stand in need of many articles before they go home — I have received accounts Via, Leghorn of the [*George*] *Washingtons* arrival at Naples — it is pleasing to me to say that the Tri-

politans has not taken any of our country men as yet, I hope the Govern<sup>t</sup> will send out a sufficien Force, with orders to act in such a way as to put it out of their power of ever attempting the like again I am out of the world here as to News, I know nothing of the movements in France. — I send this letter by M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Cushing of the House of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Samadet & Cushing those Gentlemen was very attentive on my arrival here, it is the first house in Marseilles — M<sup>r</sup> Cushing informs me that M<sup>r</sup> Cathalan will not be permitted to act as an American Consul, as the French Government, dos not permitt any Frenchman to act in that Capacity (but he acts at present) I expect M<sup>r</sup> Cushing goes to America to get the appointment as Consul at Marseilles, should that be the case — I hope he will not be disappointed, he is spokng of with much respect at Marseilles; I will thank you to mention him to the President, — Just as I was going to close this letter, the *Boston* cast anchor in the roads of this place, all well, I have receiv'd your Dispatches and shall pay due attention to them Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell informs me in his letter that he saw at Malaga Rear Admiral Sodestrom commanding a Squadron, of four Frigates, he intends to proceed to this place to consult with me the best plan of operation against Tripoli

[NDA photostat, Dale LB, 1801-1802.]

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

PHI<sup>a</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR! The enclosed list of Names, I recommend to you for Warrants in their respective stations they woud have been sent on sooner but we find great difficulties in finding proper Persons to fill those stations, & hope those will Answer — We shall in a few Days begin to take in our light stores & shall make every preparation to be in readiness to receive your final instructions so as to have nothing of importance to detain us long below, when the Season will permit to cast off from the Wharf — By the News papers I find our Ships have been soon out of provisions in the Mediterranean, it has generally been the rule with most of our Commanders to take three & four Months Water, which being a Bulkely article, takes up the room that ought to be filld up with provisions & few of our Ships take in Six Months Stores, for that reason —

With your approbation I shall only take in Water for ten Weeks as we have always friendly Ports to supply us at no expence & the Crew oftener refreshd with Vegitable & fresh Provisions when to be had cheap —

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

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *George Washington*

NAPLES Jan<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1802 —

I have the honour to Inform you of my Arrival in Tunis on 2<sup>nd</sup> of December in C<sup>o</sup> with the *Peace & Plenty* I was detained some few Days in the Bay with head winds and Calms — I arrived off this Port on 17<sup>th</sup> but the Weather being so bad and Unacquainted with this Harbour I was not able to venture in the gale continued with

great Violence 'till the 20<sup>th</sup> During which time I suffered a Considerable Damage, I had a set of Top-sails torn to Pieces, and my Main-Shrouds all mostly carried away or stranded I anchored here on 21<sup>st</sup> and made every exertion to get the Ship ready, but the Continued violence of the Sea and Wind has made It Impracticable, I have had 4 Anchors Ahead and Notwithstanding I was near driving ASHore Being from Barbary I would not be Admitted to Pratick or enter their Mole but finding my Situation very bad having parted two of my Cables I wrote to the Health office on the 5<sup>th</sup> Instant informing them the Danger of my Ship and if they would not permit me to enter their Harbour that I would run in by force (my letter had the Desired effect I entered the Weather here was never known to be so bad it is a continual Gale attended with rain — An American Brig from N York was drove Ashore and went to pieces in a very short time, likewise a Greek Polacre Ship it is expected the latter will be got off, I am sorry to Inform you that the U States is badly represented here our Consul is a person of no Character or Influence in consequence our Commerce suffers were it not for M<sup>r</sup> Degan a Partner of M<sup>r</sup> Perviance of Leghorn I would not have known how to answer my Bills, M<sup>r</sup> Eaton Accompanied us from Tunis, we have waited on H E General Acton and made some proposals to him concerning Prisoners and I intimated to him that we beleived it was the wish of the U States to Negotiate a Treaty of commerce with the Nation, G<sup>l</sup> Acton seemingly liked the proposition and made not the least Doubt if a proper person was sent forward by the United States that a Negotiation would be entered into much to our Advantage and Interest, I am Sorry to hear of your being run on a rock — by your Pilot but I hope your Damage was of little consequence and be assur'd that every exertion shall be made on my part to get the Ship and to proceed to sea the first wind which Will answer — I am of an Opinion nothing is to be apprehended from Algiers, & Tunis relative to Hostilities untill we comply to pay Tripoli her Demands —

A Copy

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Cyrus Talbot, formerly Master Commandant, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 11 January 1802.

CYRUS TALBOT Esq.

I am honored with your letter containing your ultimate decision on the subject of taking the command of the Schooner *Enterprize*, and forwarding your account including four month's extra-pay for settlement.

I very much regret that the public are to be deprived of the services of a Gentleman, who stands so high in the estimation of Government, and that it is not in my power to make a provision for you consistently with the existing arrangements of Congress, that would be acceptable to your feelings.

I have directed the Accountant to settle your account up to the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant. —

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



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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 12 January 1802.

Commodore TRUXTUN.

The *Chesapeake* now lying at Norfolk requires a Commander and the President has selected you for that appointment.

I have therefore the honor to direct that you repair immediately to Norfolk & assume the command accordingly.

On your arrival there, when you shall have taken a survey of the ship, you will be pleased to report to me whatever may be wanting, in the respective departments to complete her preparations for sea.

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

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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 12 January 1802

The *Adams* requires a Commander and the President has selected you for that appointment.

I have therefore the honor to direct that you repair immediately to New York & assume the command of that ship.

On your arrival there, when you shall have taken a survey of the ship, you will be pleased to report to me, whatever may be wanting in the respective departments, to complete her preparation for sea.

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

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 12 January 1802.

It is the intention of Government that the *Constellation*, be prepared for sea immediately. You will therefore be pleased to indent for every thing necessary, & make your requisitions upon Geo: Harrison Esq.

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

To Captain Richard Valentine Morris, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 12 January 1802.

The frigate *Constitution* now undergoing some repairs at Boston, requires the Superintendance of a Commander: I have therefore to direct that you repair to Boston immediately on the arrival of Captain Preble at New York, and assume the command of that ship, and report to me from time to time the progress you make in her equipment and preparation for a cruise.

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

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 13 January 1802.

You will immediately take orders for supplying the following detachments of marines.

For the frigate *Chesapeake* now lying at Norfolk, one Captain, one 1<sup>st</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup>, a due proportion of non-commissioned officers, music and fifty privates, which you will send from this place.

A similar detachment for the frigate *Constellation* at Philadelphia; twenty of which you will send from this place, and order the residue from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

For the *Adams* at New York, one 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, 1 [2]<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, non-commissioned & 30 & thirty two privates.

For the *Enterprize* at Balt<sup>o</sup>, one 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, non-commissioned officers & 20 privates.

[See letter of 1 February 1802.]

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

To DeButts and Purviance, Leghorn, Italy, and James L. Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1802.

GENTLEMEN, Your favours of the 25<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> & the first Ins<sup>t</sup> came duely to hand, I note their contents. —

The *President* has been Keel out seven days and the carpenters say she must remain in that situation three or four days Longer, before they will be able to complete her Bottom, the lower part of the stem & five or six feet of the fore part of the Keel was intirely gone, I do not expect I shall be able to get from this place untill some time in Feb<sup>y</sup> I expect I shall proceed for America when I leave this. —

the *Boston*, Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>o</sup>Niell arrived in this port on the 11<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> he will proceed in a day or two to Join Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron, he will touch at Tunis, I am very Sorry that M<sup>r</sup> Eaton has been under the Necessity to leave that place, I expect Rear Admiral Soderstrom here every day, he comes to consult with me the Best plan of protecting our commerce, he has four Frigates under his command.

You will please deliver the Inclosed letters to M<sup>r</sup> Eaton, — I Have received no particular news from Government, but have heard that Cap<sup>t</sup> Truxtun is coming into the Mediterranean with a Squadron of Frigates, and was to sail about the 1<sup>st</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 14 Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1802.

presuming that it will be more agreeable to you, to retain the Command of the *Enterprize*, than to go upon furlough, you will consider yourself hereby reappointed to that station. —

You will instruct the officers of the different departments, to make out indents immediately, for every thing necessary for another cruize, which indents you will examine, and if you approve them, you will make your requisitions upon the Navy Agent accordingly, and you will put the schooner as early as possible in a state of complete preparation to receive her crew and weigh anchor immediately upon receiving your sailing orders.

The following officers have been ordered to join.

John Rush	} Lieutenants,
John Foote	
Geo. Davis,	Surgeon.
M <sup>r</sup> Williams,	Mate, will be ordered from hence in due time.
Silas Butler,	Purser.
George Mitchel.	} Midshipmen
Robert Innes.	
Daniel Simms.	
Ben: Turner	
Dan <sup>l</sup> Wurts.	
Walter Boyd.	

M<sup>r</sup> Carter the Sailing Master, I presume is now on board. If you have not a Gunner (2), a Boatswain (1), a Sailmaker or a Carpenter, you will appoint suitable persons for all these stations, or such of them as may be vacant; letting me know their names.

You will report to me from time [to time] the progress you may be making — what officers have joined you, &<sup>r</sup>

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

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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 14 Jany 1802.—

I have this day written to Lieutenant Sterrett to continue in the Command of the schooner *Enterprize*, and it is my intention that she should be immediately put in a state of complete preparation to receive her Crew and sail immediately upon orders being given.

Lieutenant Sterrett will make his requisitions upon you for every thing necessary, and I have to request that you will give him all the aid in your power to enable him to effectuate the reequiptment & preparation of the Schooner.

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

[14 January 1802]

Receipt for delivery of cargo of the American ship *Peace and Plenty*

I certify that the ship *Peace & Plenty* Captain Richard Wood, has delivered her cargo of Naval & Military Stores to the Bey of this Regency according to Bill Lading being eight days longer than the time stipulated in Charter party for discharging her —



Given under my hand & Seal of the U S of America this fourteenth day of January 1802 —

(Signed) W TURNER

charged with the affairs of the U S of America Tunis —

I certify that the above is a true Copy of the original filed in my Office — Philad<sup>a</sup> June 16<sup>th</sup> 1802

ISRAEL WHELEN  
Purveyor of P. S.

[Schuykill Arsenal.]

To General Acton, Prime Minister of State, the Two Sicilies, from Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

D

On Board the U. S. FRIGATE *Geo: Washington*

MOLE OF NAPLES Jan<sup>y</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR At the audience to which I had the honor of being admitted with your Ex<sup>y</sup> on the ninth instant, when the article of my Letter of 7<sup>th</sup> instant, respecting the Cargo of the American Brig *Traveller* was under consideration, it was understood by your Excellency's declaration, that if said Cargo should be taken for the use of this City, the Owners should be satisfactorily indemnified therefor it appears that nothing hitherto has been definitively done on the subject, though seven days have elapsed, & altho' daily applications have been made by the Super Cargo to the proper authority for such a decision: it is impossible for me, conformably with my instructions, to leave this Brig in Port, except by constraint of the Government — This is the last Convoy which can be this Winter given to the American Merchantmen in the Mediterranean by the Squadron here — It has been thought my duty to communicate this Circumstance to the concern in this Brig & Cargo, in consequence of which the Super Cargo has come to a resolution to abandon both Brig & Cargo to the authority which has placed the sequester upon her, except he receive a settlement for her Cargo in season, to put the Vessel under my Convoy: in which case the question of damages must necessarily become a claim of the Government of the United States I have given orders to all Americans here to get under way with the first fair wind, the Brig in question will at least make an effort to respect the order, & if impeded, will be abandoned, as I have above stated to be her resolution —

I have thought it incumbent on me to make to your Excellency this statement with a desire & full confidence, that measures may be ordered to prevent a step being taken which may throw an inauspicious commencement on a negotiation which seems about to open between the Government of the United States, & His Sicilian Majesty, and which under existing circumstances, promises incalculable advantages both to the Commerce, & individual Security of both Nations —

His Ex<sup>y</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> ACTON

*H. S. Majesty's Prime Minister of State —*

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

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

Commences with light winds, but very heavy swell the Frigate rolling her guns in the water. This day rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from Commodore Dale, dated Toulon 15 Dec<sup>r</sup> informing of the disaster that happened to him coming out of Port Mahon, & was obliged to bear away for Toulon to repair the keel & stem of the ship.

Launch employed in getting sand ballast

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, from General Acton, Prime Minister of State, the Two Sicilies

[Translation]

E

NAPLES 16<sup>th</sup> January 1802

The Chevalier Acton has received the esteemed favor of Captain Shaw of the American Frigate the *Geo: Washington*, & has duly noticed what he has been pleased to say relative to the Sequester of the Cargo of Oil of the American Brig *Traveller* —

In reply the Chevalier has the honor to say that he has made it his business to give precise orders that this affair be immediately terminated, & in such a manner, so far as the imperious Circumstances which lead to the sequester will allow, as may convince Capt<sup>s</sup> Shaw of the absolute determination of the Government to contribute by every means in its power, to whatever may tend to favor the direct relations of Commerce which are on the eve of being happily established between this Country, & the United States of America —

The Writer avails himself of this opportunity to assure Capt<sup>s</sup> Shaw of his perfect Consideration —

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

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 16 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1802.

Colonel Burrows will send a detachment of 24 marines for the *Enterprize*, so as to arrive in Baltimore on Wednesday next.

On their arrival, you will be pleased to have them marched immediately on board the Schooner.

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, I had the Honor of writing to you on the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> since when, I have but little to inform you of, Yesterday the Carpenters completed the ships Bottom, I am happy in saying it is well done, every Possible exertion will be made to get from this place, I shall proceed for the United States, if nothing new turns up to prevent me (which I hope will not) as I long to get home, I did not make arrangements to be so long a way. — Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Niell is still here, he left his Purser two Lieu<sup>ts</sup> and his Lieu<sup>t</sup> of Marines on shore at Malaga I have been expecting every day the arrival of the Swedish Admiral, I expect the officers will come here with Him I shall wait a few days longer if they Dont come in that time, I shall order Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Niell to Join the *Philadelphia*, off Tripoli, the season at present dos not make it very pressing to send him there or I should not wait for his Officers —

You have here with, account's of the Provisions and Slops received by the Different ships under my command, from the *American Packet*, Charles Barnard Master, at Algeziras. —

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

JAN<sup>y</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the rec<sup>t</sup> of your Letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> & assure you that every exertion in my power shall be made to get the Ship in readiness for Sea — If the Weather continues mild I have no doubt but we shall be ready to sail from this in ten or fifteen days from hence but we shall be detain'd a few days at Marcus hook to fill our Water Casks & to take in our heavy stores & Guns — I am much in want of a Surgeon to see to the putting up his Medicine & Stores & am unfortunate with regard to my Lieu<sup>ts</sup>, I have only M<sup>r</sup> Jones to do duty M<sup>r</sup> Burns having resign'd & M<sup>r</sup> Caldwell has been confined to his house ever since he received his appointment both of these Gentlemen are Young Officers but active for the experience they have had, M<sup>r</sup> Harrison has anticipated all the Material wants for the Cruize which are in due forwardness, the Bread will be the only delay as that will take at least a fortnight to Bake & dry for packing away, the Beef he tells me you have ordered from New England

Will you be so good as to say upon what terms we are to engage the Crew, as Wages are upon the fall, the Merchant Vessels now give only \$15 p<sup>r</sup> Month —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Philadelphta*, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1802

DEAR SIR, This will be handed you by Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Niell he will inform you the cause of my being here, he has also my orders for his Government, you of course will be under his command for a few days. —

As I expect Leghorn will be the best place, for you to get Provisions to carry you home, you will proceed in such a manner as to be there, say from the first to the tenth of March, you will lose no time after you arrive there in getting what you may want to carry you home, after you are ready you will Inform the American and Swedish Commanders, that you will give protection to all of them that are Bound Down the Mediterranean & are ready to sail. —

You will proceed with what Vessels that may be at Leghorn, bound down the Mediterranean calling at the different ports (as you did when coming up) for the Vessels that may be ready there bound down, after you have seen them clear of danger, you will proceed for Philadelphia without loss of time — I expect I shall be ready to leave this place about the Tenth of next month, I shall proceed for Gibraltar from there I expect, Home

I received your favours from Leghorn — Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Niell will inform you, all the news that I can tell you, I suppose your Brother will write you,

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 18 Jan. 1802.

I request that you will proceed to Alexandria and engage for the use of the frigate *Chesapeake* 65,000 pounds of bread fit for navy purposes. you will take measures to have it conveyed to Norfolk addressed to W<sup>m</sup> Pennock Esq. —

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

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Ship *Boston*, Toulon,  
from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, The United States ship *Boston*, under your command, being ready for sea, on the receipt of this you will please to proceed, for Tunis, I have received information, that M<sup>r</sup> Eaton, our Consul at that place has gone to Italy, I suppose he has left some person to act for him in his absence, you will collect every information you can there, respecting Tripoli, Should there be any American Vessels at Tunis ready to sail, or can be ready in two or three Days, wishing to have your protection you will grant it to them so far as to see them out of sight of that place, after which you will proceed off Tripoli, where it is possible, you may find the *Philadelphia* — Should that not be the Case after cruising off there six or eight days (if the Weather will permitt you to remain so long) you will proceed to Malta, should the *Philadelphia* not be there I expect you will find letters that will direct you where to find her, if not you will proceed to Saragosa, where I am confident (if no accident has happened to her) you will find her, or letters to inform you where she is gone, After you find the *Philadelphia* (should you not meet with her off Tripoli) Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron will I expect be able to give you such information as to know if it will be necessary, to return Immediately off Tripoli. — As I have Declaired that place in state of Blockade, it is my wish to keep it so, as much as possible, to prevent Vessels of every Description from going in allso to prevent the Corsairs from coming out, as it is impossible for me at present, to give you Orders to meet every Situation, that you may be plaised in under such circumstances, you will consult with Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron, (should he be in Company, the best mode of giving every protection, to our commerce in those Seas. —

When you meet with Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron, if you have any reason to suppose that any of the corsairs belonging to Tripoli, has gone out, Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron will in that case, proceed with all possible dispatch to Leghorn, to give such Information, also to give protection to the American & Swedish Vessels in the Different ports, bound down the Mediterranean — I shall give Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron Orders to be at Leghorn between the first and Tenth of March to convoy all the American and Swedish Vessels that may be ready in the different ports bound down the Mediterranean after which he will proceed home —

Should you take any Tripoline corsairs you will act agreeable to the Instructions that you have received from the Secretary of the Navy — You are to consider off Tripoli to be your station untill you receive orders to the contrary either from me or the next Officer Commanding; you will act in concert with any Swedish Ships of War in Blockading Tripoli and giving protection to the commerce of both Nations,

against the Bashaw of the said place — Respecting the time that your ships company has entered for, you will leave those seas to proceed home, agreeable to the Instructions you have received from the Secretary of the Navy Should you not receive orders to the contrary from the Officer that comes to relieve me, as I cannot say what Orders he may have from our Government —

Should you want provisions, or any thing els, you have herewith a copy of a letter from M<sup>r</sup> King our Minister which Authorises you to ask from his Majestys stores any thing that you may stand in need of, allso, the House that you have a credit on; your good sence will dictate to you the necessity of strict economy —

When I leave this place I shall proceed for Gibraltar and I expect from thence Home — You will leave a letter at the different ports, for the Commander of any Ship of War of the U. S. that may arrive informing where you may be found —

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Lieutenant John Smith, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 19 Jan. 1802.

I have received your letter of the 8 instant.

The *Chesapeak* must be immediately put in a state of complete preparation to receive her crew. I shall send recruiting orders as soon as I can obtain information respecting the rates of Seamen's wages in the different ports.

I enclose your Commission.

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

To the Commanding Officer on board the U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 20 Jan. 1802.

The officers of the *Chesapeak* will consist of, —

Commodore Truxtun.		
Stewart — Smith.	} Lieutenants	
Banning — Cowper		
Triplett —		Surgeon.
New, Smith —		Surgeon's Mate.
Ballard —		Sailing Master.
Cocke —		Purser. —
P. E. Bentley.	Geo. Calder.	} Mids <sup>n</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Crane.	Jn <sup>o</sup> Godwin.	
G. G. Grubb.	M. Glenn.	
Jn <sup>o</sup> Hartley.	P. S. Oglevie.	
G <sup>o</sup> Parker.	H <sup>r</sup> Page.	
Jn <sup>o</sup> Parker.	W <sup>m</sup> Thom.	
Jos Israel.		

A Boatswain, Gunner, Sailmaker & Carpenter, or such of them as are now wanting, must be procured at Norfolk.

I have ordered M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Intosh to this place. You will be pleased to state to me the particular circumstances under which he was arrested.

I presume all the officers have joined the ship. You will give me information on this subject.

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



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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 20 Jan. 1802

The following Gentlemen have been ordered to join the frigate *Constellation*. — Cox, Porter, Lawson, Caldwell, and Jones, — Lieutenants. — Brandt — Sailing Master. — Cutbush, Surgeon. — Smith, Surgeon's mate. — Spence, Purser.

Ja <sup>s</sup> Biddle.	E. R. Blaine.	} Mids <sup>r</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> Cutbush.	Jas Gibbon.	
D. C. Heath.	W <sup>m</sup> Miller,	
Tho <sup>s</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Donough.	D. T. Patterson.	
R. T. Spence	S. G. Blodgett.	
John Hall — Boatswain. —		
W <sup>m</sup> Johnson — Gunner.		
You must appoint a Sailmaker.		
W <sup>m</sup> Godby — Carpenter.		

You will inform me which of these gentlemen have joined you.

I will answer your query on the subject of Seamen's wages, in a day or two.

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

To the Commanding Officer on board the U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 22 Jan. 1802

I am under the impression that we have heretofore been in the habit of taking in too much water, for the cruizes on which our ships are generally sent.

It will be sufficient for the present cruize that you take in a ten week's supply, which will admit of your stowing a greater quantity of provisions. You will govern yourself accordingly.

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

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

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR I have but little to advise you of respecting my movements since I had the Honor of writing you on the 16<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>, I do not expect to get from this place untill the tenth of Next Month, and not then, without we have better weather than we have had for some time past — Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell sailed from this place on the 19<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> for Tunis and off Tripoli, he has my orders to remain off and about the two places untill he receives further orders, either from me, or the Commanding Officer in the Mediterranean —

It is painful to me, to report to you (notwithstanding I conceive it my duty so to do) the conduct of an officer so high in rank, and at the time of life, of Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell. —

The first, In leaving behind his third and Fourth Lieut<sup>s</sup>, Lieu<sup>t</sup> of Marines, Purser, Pursers Steward Wardroom Steward, and two Boys, on shore at Malaga — Secondly, In reporting to the health Office of this place (to avoid being put under Quarantine) that he had not been in any port since he left L'orient, notwithstanding he had been at Gibraltar and Malaga, nothing should tempt a man to deviate from the truth in his report to a Health Office, Particularly the Commander

of a publick Ship of War the Honorable situation that he is in precludes his being required to make oath to his report a deviation from the truth, in a man of the above description tends in some measure to tarnish not only his owne Honor, but that of his Country and his Brother Officers, I have requested him not to do the like again — Third, in taking three french Officers belonging to this place and M<sup>r</sup> Thompson the Parson belonging to the *President*, of[f] to sea with him I am told they went on Board to dine. —

I Hope Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell will be able to clear up these points, of his conduct, to your satisfaction; in my opinion they require some investigation —

I have sent Orders by Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell to Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Barron, to be at Leghorn between the first and tenth of March, and to call at the different ports as he go's down the Mediterranean to give protection to our Merchant Vessels bound down, after seeing them clear of Danger, to proceed for Philadelphia, agreeable to his instructions from the Navy department — I have heard nothing of the [*George*] *Washington* since her arrival at Naples I hope no accident has happened to her. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul, Leghorn, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 25, 1802

SIR Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell in the U. S. Ship *Boston* sailed from this place on the 19<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> for Tunis and off Tripoli, he will cruise off the latter place, untill he receives further Orders — I have sent orders to Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Barron, in the *Philadelphia*, to be at Leghorn between the first and tenth of March, to take under his convoy all American, and Sweedish Merchant Vessels, bound down the Mediterranean, You will please to write to Naples requesting the Americans and Swedes (should there be any there, wishing to take the benefit of the convoy) to proceed to Leghorn by that time. — Rear Admiral Codestrem Commander in Chief of the Sweedish Squadron, arrived in this port yesterday, he informs me that he has ordered one Frigate of[f] Tripoli and will Sail in eight days for that place himself where he intends to remain (the Port of Tripoli will be kept close Blockaded) he has left two Frigates at Malaga to give convoy up the Mediterranean, I have no information from our Government, what force is intended to be sent out, but I hope a strong one, and Orders to attack Tripoli, I expect to sail from this place about the tenth of next month for Gibraltar where I hope to meet our expected Squadron

You will please to inform those concerned, of the fore going contents, for their Government —

I cannot conceive what is become of the [*George*] *Washington*, I have heard that Cap<sup>t</sup> Shaw took Coffee in her from Tunis to Naples, I hope it is not true —

R DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

U. S. Navy Regulations issued by command of President Thomas Jefferson,  
25 January 1802

## NAVAL REGULATIONS

OF THE DUTIES OF A COMMANDER IN CHIEF, OR COMMANDER OF A SQUADRON.

1. He is to inform the secretary of the navy of all his proceedings which relate to the service.
2. He is to correspond with the public offices, about such matters as relate to them, and send to them an account of all directions given by him, which concern the said offices.
3. He shall inform himself of the properties of the vessels in his squadron, that he may make use of them to advantage as occasion may require.
4. In order to facilitate the operations for which the squadron is destined, its commandant shall take care to distribute his orders to all the commanders under him, regulated by his instructions from the secretary of the navy.
5. Immediately on his receiving orders to sail, he shall execute it as soon as the weather will permit; and previous to his departure, he shall give an account to the secretary of the navy of the condition of his squadron, without omitting any essential circumstance.
6. He shall suit his sails according to the knowledge he ought to have of the qualities of the ships, and circumstances of the weather, without obliging the heaviest sailors to an extraordinary exertion, from whence damage may result.
7. When the fleet shall be divided into squadrons or divisions, all the ships shall regulate their motions by those of their respective chiefs.
8. The commandant shall always maintain his squadron in a readiness to sail expeditiously; he shall from time to time visit the ships, as well to examine if they are in this due disposition, as to take care that they observe a good discipline.
9. He may suspend from their employ, the captains of vessels, or any other officers under his command, who, by their bad conduct, or other motives, he shall think deserving of such a punishment; but must immediately transmit an account thereof to the secretary of the navy, specifying his reasons for so doing, and furnish the captain or officer suspended, with a copy thereof.
10. The commandant of the squadron ought not to alter the appointments assigned to the officers, at the time of fitting out, without the weightiest and well founded reasons.
11. He is to preserve his instructions and particular orders, that he shall have received during the campaign, and other papers relative to his government, in the most intelligible disposition.
12. At the end of the cruise he shall transmit to the secretary of the navy a fair copy of all his official correspondence. He is to deliver to the secretary of the navy the journal of his navigation, which he is to make during the cruise with the greatest exactness.
13. He is never to give orders to any captain to bear supernumeraries, unless there be good cause for it, which is to be expressed in the body of the order; and he is to inform the secretary of the navy when he gives such orders, and of his reasons for so doing.
14. When he is at sea, he is frequently to exercise the ships under his command, and draw them into lines of battle, when the weather is fair, and the same can be done consistently with his cruising orders and without interruption to the voyage.
15. He is to visit the ships of his squadron or division, and view the men on board, and see them mustered, as often as he shall think necessary.
16. When he is in foreign parts, where naval or other officers are established, he is to conform himself as much as possible to the standing rules of the navy, in such directions as he shall have occasion to give them; and never to put them under any extraordinary expenses, unless the service should absolutely require the same.
17. He is never to interest himself in the purchase of any stores or provisions in foreign parts, where there are proper officers appointed for that service; except there shall be an absolute necessity to make use of his credit or authority, to procure such provisions or stores as are wanted; but in that case, he shall not be so concerned as to have any private interest in the same.

## OF THE DUTIES OF A CAPTAIN OR COMMANDER.

1. WHEN a captain or commander is appointed to command one of the United States ships, he is immediately to repair on board, and visit her throughout.

2. To give his constant attendance on board and quicken the dispatch of the work; and to send to the navy department weekly accounts, or oftener, if necessary, of the condition and circumstances she is in, and the progress made in fitting her out.

3. To take inventories of all the stores committed to the charge of his officers respectively, and to require from his boatswain, gunner, sailmaker, carpenter and purser, counterparts of their respective indents.

4. To cause his clerk to be present, and to take an account of all the stores and provisions that come on board, and when; which account he is to compare with the indents, in order to prevent any fraud or neglect.

5. To keep counter books of the expense of the ships stores and provisions, whereby to know the state and condition of the same; and to audit the accounts of the officers, entrusted therewith, once a week, in order to be a check upon them.

6. When ordered to recruit, he is to use his best endeavors to get the ship manned, and not to enter any but men of able bodies, and fit for service; he is to keep the established number of men complete, and not to exceed his complement.

7. When the ships company is completed, they shall be divided into messes and guards; and he shall order without delay, the partition of the people for an engagement, to the end that, before they sail, every one may know his post.

8. He may grant to private ships of the nation the succours he lawfully may, taking from their captains or patrons a correspondent security, that the owners may satisfy the amount or value of the things supplied.

9. At all times, whether sailing alone or in a squadron, he shall have his ship ready for an immediate engagement: to which purpose, he shall not permit any thing to be on deck, that may embarrass the management of the guns, and not be readily cleared away.

10. As, from the beginning of the campaign, the plan of the combat ought to be formed, he shall have his directions given, and his people so placed, as not to be unprovided against any accident which may happen.

11. If it is determined to board the enemy, the captain is not under any pretext to quit his ship, whose preservation must be the chief object of his care; but he may appoint his second in command, or any other officer he thinks proper for the function, without attending to his antiquity.

12. He shall observe, during his cruise, the capacity, application, and behaviour of his officers; and for experience, he shall employ them in works and commissions that may manifest their intelligence.

13. He is to cause all new raised men and others, not skilled in seamanship, daily to lash up their hammocks, and carry them to the proper places for barricading the ship, whenever the weather will permit; and also to have them practised in going frequently every day, up and down the shrouds, and employed on all kinds of work, to be created purposely, to keep them in action, and to teach them the duty of seamen.

14. To keep a regular muster-book, setting down therein the names of all persons entered to serve on board, with all circumstances relating to them.

15. Himself to muster the ship's company at least once a week, in port, or at sea, and to be very exact in this duty; and if any person shall absent himself from his duty, without leave, for three successive musters, he is to be marked as a run-away, on the ships books.

16. To send every month, one muster-book complete to the navy office, signed by himself and purser.

17. To make a list of seamen run away, inserting the same at the end of the muster-books, and to distinguish the time, manner, and by what opportunity they made their escape: if the desertion happens in any port of the United States, he is to send to the navy department their names, place of abode, and all the circumstances of their escape.

18. The captain of the ship shall be responsible for his crew, whose desertion shall be laid to his charge, whenever it proceeds from a want of necessary care; but if it proceeds from the neglect of an officer who shall have the charge of a watering party, or any other duty on shore, and from his negligence any part of the crew entrusted to him shall desert, that officer shall be responsible for the same.

19. He is to make out tickets for all such seamen as shall be discharged from his books, signed by himself and purser, and to deliver them to none but the party; and if he be dead or absent he is to send the ticket forthwith to the navy-office.

20. He is not to suffer the ship's stores to be misapplied or wasted, and if such loss happens by the negligence or wilfulness of any of the ships company, he is to charge the value thereof against the wages of the offender on the muster and pay books.

21. He shall make no alteration in any part of the ship.

22. He is to keep sentinels posted at the scuttle, leading into all the store-rooms, and no person is to pass down but by leave from the captain or commanding officer of the watch, which leave must be signified to the sentinel from the quarter deck.

23. He is to observe seasonable times in setting up his shrouds and other rigging, especially when they are new and apt to stretch; and also to favor his masts as much as possible.

24. He is to cause such stores as require it to be frequently surveyed and aired, and their defects repaired; and the store rooms to be kept airy and in good condition, and secured against rats.

25. He is not to make use of ships sails for covering boats, or for awnings.

26. The decks or gratings are not to be scraped oftener than is necessary, but are to be washed and swabbed once a day, and air let into the hold as often as may be.

27. He is to permit every officer to possess his proper cabin, and not to make any variation therein.

28. No person is to lie upon the orlop but by leave from the captain, nor to go among the cables with candles, but when service requires it.

29. Such as smoke tobacco are to take it in the fore-castle, and in no other place without the captain's permission, which is never to be given to smoke below the upper gun-deck.

30. Care is to be taken every night, on setting the watch, that all fire and candles be extinguished, in the cock-room, hold, steward-room, cock-pit, and every where between decks; nor are candles to be used in any other part of the ship but in lanterns, and that not without the captain's leave; and the lanterns must always be whole and unbroken.

31. He is not to suffer any person to suttle or sell any sorts of liquors to the ship's company, nor any debts for the same to be inserted in the slop-book, on any pretence whatsoever.

32. Before the ship proceeds to sea, he is, without any partiality or favor, to examine and rate the ships company, according to their abilities, and to take care that every person in the ship, without distinction, do actually perform the duty for which he is rated.

33. Before the ship sails, he is to make a regulation for quartering the officers and men, and distributing them to the great guns, small arms, rigging, &c. and a list of such order and distribution is to be fixed up in the most public place of the ship. He is also frequently to exercise the ship's company in the use of the great guns and small arms; and to set down in his journal the times he exercises them.

34. The following number of men at least, (exclusive of marines) are to be exercised and trained up to the use of small arms, under the particular care of a lieutenant or master at arms.

44 gun ship	75 men.
36 do.	60 do.
32 do.	45 do.
24 and under 32 gun ships,	40 do.
18 and under 24 do.	30 do.
All smaller vessels,	20 do.

35. If any officers are absent from their duty when the ship is under sailing orders, he is to send their names to the navy office with the cause of their absence.

35. He is take care of his boats, and secure them before blowing weather; and the colors are not to be kept abroad in windy weather, but due care taken of them.

36. He is not to carry any woman to sea, without orders from the navy office, or the commander of the squadron.

37. When he is to sail from port to port in time of war, or appearance thereof, he is to give notice to merchantmen bound his way, and take them under his care, if they are ready; but not to make unnecessary stay, or deviate from his orders on that account.

38. He is to keep a regular journal, and at the end of every three months, he is to send a copy thereof to the navy office; and at the expiration of the voyage, to give in a general copy.

39. He is by all opportunities, to send an account of his proceedings to the navy office, with the condition of the ship, men, &c. he is likewise to keep a punctual correspondence with every of the public offices, in whatsoever respectively concerns them.

40. He is not to go into any port, but such as are directed by his orders, unless necessitously obliged, and then not to make any unnecessary stay: if employed in cruising, he is to keep the sea the time required by his orders, or give reasons for acting to the contrary.

41. Upon all occasions of anchoring, he is to take great care in the choice of a good birth, and examine the quality of the ground for anchoring, where he is a stranger, sounding at least three cables lengths round the ship.

42. In foreign ports he is to use the utmost good husbandry in careening the ship, and not to do it but under an absolute necessity; none are to be employed in careening and refitting the ship but the ship's company, where it can be avoided; and for the encouragement of his own men, they are entitled to an extraordinary allowance per day; and to prevent any abuse herein, each ship has the number of operative men limited, as follows:

	In the United States.	In all foreign parts.
To master carpenters, carpenters' mates, shipwrights and caulkers, for working on board the ship they belong to, in caulking and fitting her for careen, and graving or tallowing her, per day,	50 cents.	75 cents.
For working on board any other of the United States' ships,	75 cents.	1 dollar.

And there shall be allowed no more for caulking a ship, fitting her for careen, graving or tallowing her, or other necessary works, for each careening or cleaning, than what amounts to the labor of the following number of men for one day, viz.

For a 44-180 men for one day.	
For a 36-160 do.	do.
For a 32-140 do.	do.
For a 24- 90 do.	do.
For an 18-70 do.	do.
All under-30 do.	do.

43. If he is obliged to take up money abroad for the use of the ship, he is to negotiate it at the best exchange.

44. He is to advise the proper officer of what bills he draws, with the reasons thereof, and with the said bills send duplicates of his accounts, and vouchers for his disbursements, signed by himself and purser.

45. He is to take care that all stores brought on board be delivered to the proper officers; and to take their receipts for the same.

46. Upon the death of any officer he is to take care that an inventory be taken of all his goods and papers, and that the same be sealed up, and reserved for the use of such as have a legal right to demand them.

47. When any officer who has the custody of stores or provisions, shall die, be removed or suspended, he is to cause an exact survey and inventory to be taken forthwith of the remains of such stores, which is to be signed by the successor, who is to keep a duplicate thereof, and also by the surveying officers.

48. Upon his own removal into another ship, he is to shew the originals of all such orders as have been sent to him and remain unexecuted, to his successor, and leave with him attested copies of the same.

49. He is to leave with his successor a complete muster-book, and send up all other books and accounts under his charge, to the officers they respectively relate to.

50. In case of shipwreck or other disaster, whereby the ship may perish, the officers and men are to stay with the remains as long as possible, and save all they can.

51. When any men borne for wages are discharged from one ship to another, the captain of the ship, from which they are so discharged, is to send immediately pay lists for such men to the navy office, and the purser of the ship from which they are so discharged, is also to supply the purser of the ship to which they are transferred, a pay list, stating the balances respectively due them.

52. To promote cleanliness and health, the following rules are to be attended to. 1. All men on board are to keep themselves in every respect as clean as possible. 2. That the ship be aired between decks as much as may be, and that she be always kept thoroughly clean. 3. That all necessary precautions be used by placing sentinels or otherwise, to prevent people easing themselves in the hold, or throwing any thing there that may occasion nastiness. 4. That no fruit or strong liquors be sold on board the ship; *except in the judgment of the commander of the squadron, a limited quantity of fruit be necessary for the health of the crew, in which case he will issue an order.*

53. He is responsible for the whole conduct and good government of the ship, and for the due execution of all regulations which concern the several duties of the officers and company of the ship, who are to obey him in all things, which he shall direct them for the service of the United States.

54. He is answerable for the faults of his clerk; nor can he receive his wages without the proper certificates, and must make good all damages sustained by his neglect or irregularity.

55. The quarter deck must never be left without one commissioned officer, at least, *and the other necessary officers which the captain may deem proper*, to attend to the duty of the ship.

56. Commanding officers are to discourage seamen from selling their wages; and not to attest letters of attorney, if the same appear granted in consideration of money given for the purchase of wages.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF A LIEUTENANT.

1. He shall promptly, faithfully, and diligently, execute all such orders as he shall receive from his commander, for the public service, nor absent himself from the ship without leave, on any pretence.

2. He is to keep a list of the officers and men in his watch, muster them, and report the names of the absentees. He is to see that good order be kept in his watch, that no fire or candle be burning, and that no tobacco be smoked between decks.

3. He is not to change the course of the ship at sea without the captain's directions, unless to prevent an immediate danger.

4. No boats are to come on board or go off without the lieutenant of the watch being acquainted with it.

5. He is to inform the captain of all irregularities, and to be upon deck in his watch, and prevent noise or confusion.

6. He is to see that the men be in their proper quarters in time of action; and that they do perform all their duty.

7. He is to keep a journal, and, at the end of the voyage, to deliver a copy thereof into the navy-office.

8. The youngest lieutenant is frequently to exercise the seamen in the use of small arms; and in the time of action he is to be chiefly with them.

9. He is [to] take great care of the small arms, and see that they be kept clean and in good condition for service, and that they be not lost or embezzled.

10. The first lieutenant is to make out a general alphabetical book of the ship's company, and proper watch, quarter and station bills, in case of fire, manning of ship, loosing and furling of sails, reefing of topsails at sea, working of ship, mooring and unmooring, &c. leaving room for unavoidable alterations. This is to be hung in some public part of the ship, for the inspection of every person concerned.

11. No lieutenant or other officer belonging to a ship of the United States to go on shore, or on board another vessel, without first obtaining permission from the captain or commanding officer, on his peril; and in the absence of the captain, the commanding officer to grant no permission of this sort, without authority from the captain, previous to the captain's leaving the ship.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF A SAILING-MASTER.

1. He is to inspect the provisions and stores sent on board, and of what appears not good, he is to acquaint the captain.

2. He is to take care of the ballast, and see that it be clean and wholesome, and sign the quantity delivered; and, in returning ballast, to see that vessels carry away their full lading.

3. He is to give his directions in stowing the hold for the mast-room, trimming the ship, and for preservation of the provisions; and the oldest provisions to be stowed so as to be first expended.

4. He is to take special care that the rigging and stores be duly preserved; and to sign the carpenter's and boatswain's expense-book, taking care not to sign undue allowances.

5. He is to navigate the ship, under the direction of his superior officer, and see that the log and the log-book be duly kept, and to keep a good look out.

6. He is duly to observe the appearances of coasts; and if he discovers any new shoals, or rocks under water, to note them down in his journal, with their bearing and depth of water.

7. He is to keep the hawser clear when the ship is at anchor, and see that she is not girt with her cables.

8. He is to provide himself with proper instruments, and books of navigation, and keep a regular journal, noting therein the going out and coming in of all stores and provisions; and at the end of every cruise, deliver a copy thereof into the navy-office, with his log-book.

9. He is to very careful not to sign any accounts, books, lists, or tickets, before he has thoroughly informed himself of the truth of every particular contained in the same.

10. He is to keep the ship in constant trim, and frequently to note her draught of water in the log-book. He is to observe the alterations made by taking in stores, water or ballast, and when the ship is in chase, or trying her sailing with another, he is to make memorandums of the draughts of water, the rake of the masts, state of the rigging, and to note every possible observation that may lead to the knowledge of the ship's best point of sailing.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF A SURGEON.

1. To inspect and take care of the necessaries sent on board for the use of the sick men; if not good, he must acquaint the captain; and he must see that they are duly served out for the relief of the sick.

2. To visit the men under his care twice a day, or oftener, if circumstances require it; he must see that his mates do their duty, so that none want due attendance and relief.

3. In cases that are difficult he is to advise with the surgeons of the squadron.

4. To inform the captain daily of the state of his patients.

5. When the sick are ordered to the hospitals, he is to send with them to the surgeon, an account of the time and manner of their being taken ill, and how they have been treated.

6. But none are to be sent to sick quarters, unless their distempers, or the number of the sick on board, are such, that they cannot be taken due care of; and this the surgeon is to certify under his hand, before removal. If the surgeon of the hospital finds they might have been cured in a little time on board, the surgeon of the ship is to have charged against his wages for every man so sent, ten dollars.

7. To be ready with his mates and assistants in an engagement, having all things at hand necessary for stopping of blood and dressing of wounds.

8. To keep a day-book of his practice, containing the names of his patients, their hurts, distempers, when taken ill, when recovered, removal, death, prescriptions, and method of treatment, while under cure.

9. From the last book he is to form two journals, one containing his physical, and the other his chirurgical practice; which are to be sent to the navy-office, at the end of every voyage.

10. Stores for the medical department are to be furnished upon his requisition, and he will be held responsible for the expenditure thereof.

11. He will keep a regular account of his receipts and expenditures of such stores, and transmit an account thereof to the accountant of the navy, at the end of every cruise.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF A CHAPLAIN.

1. He is to read prayers at stated periods; perform all funeral ceremonies over such persons as may die in the service, in the vessel to which he belongs; or, if directed by the commanding officer, over any person that may die in any other public vessel.

2. He shall perform the duty of a school-master; and to that end he shall instruct the midshipmen and volunteers, in writing, arithmetic and navigation, and in whatsoever may contribute to render them proficient. He is likewise to teach the other youths of the ship, according to such orders as he shall receive from the captain. He is to be diligent in his office, and such as are idle must be represented to the captain, who shall take due notice thereof.



## OF THE DUTIES OF A BOATSWAIN AND MASTER-SAIL-MAKER.

1. The boatswain is to receive into his charge, the rigging, cables, cordage, anchors, sails, boats, &c.

2. He is not to cut up any cordage or canvass without an order in writing from the captain, and under the inspection of the master; and always to have by him a good quantity of small plats for security of the cables.

3. He and his mates are to assist and relieve the watch, see that the men attend upon deck, and that the working of the ship be performed with as little confusion as may be.

4. His accounts are to be audited and vouched by the captain and master, and transmitted to the navy-office.

5. If he has cause of complaint against any of the officers of the ship, with relation to the disposition of the stores under his charge, he is to represent the same to the navy-office, before the pay of the ship. He is not to receive his own wages until his accounts are passed.

6. He is not to sign any accounts, books, lists or tickets, before he has thoroughly informed himself of the truth of every particular therein contained.

7. *Master-Sail-maker.* He is, with his mate and crew, to examine all sails that are brought on board, and to attend all surveys and conversions of sails.

8. He is always and in due time to repair and keep the sails in order, fit for service.

9. He is to see that they are dry when put into the store-room, or very soon to have them taken up and aired, and see that they are secured from drips, damp and vermin, as much as possible.

10. When any sails are to be returned into store, he is to attend the delivery of them for their greater safety.

## OF THE DUTIES OF A GUNNER, ARMORER, AND GUNSMITH.

1. The gunner is to receive by indenture, the ordnance, ammunition, small arms, and other stores allowed for the voyage; and if any part thereof be not good, he is to represent the same to the captain, in order to its being surveyed and returned.

2. He is to see that the powder-room be well secured, and in right order, before the powder is brought into the ship.

3. Powder in the copper-hooped barrels to be lodged in the ground-tier; to see that the doors of the powder-room be fast locked, the skuttle well shut and covered, and to deliver the keys to the captain.

4. He is timely to advise the captain when any powder comes on board, nor is he to remove it, prepare furzes, &c. without the captain's directions, so that the fire and candles may be extinguished, sentinels posted, and all care used to prevent accidents.

5. He is not to go or send any one into the powder-rooms, but by leave of the captain, and to take care that they have nothing about them that will strike fire in falling.

6. No more than three rounds of parchment cartridges are to be filled at a time.

7. Perishing stores are to be surveyed and condemned; but if near any port in the United States, and they can conveniently be returned into store, they must be, otherwise may be thrown over board.

8. Empty powder barrels are not [to] be staved, but preserved, to shift such as may be decayed.

9. *The Armorer and Gun-smith,* Are to assist the gunner in the survey and receipt of small arms, and to keep them clean and in good order; but not to take them too often to pieces, which is detrimental to locks, &c.

10. Their station is in the gun-room, or such other place as the commanding officer may direct, where they are to observe the gunner's orders.

11. *The Gunner* is to receive the armorer's tools, and to account for them at the end of the voyage, in the same manner, as for the other stores under his charge.

12. In foreign parts, if the small arms want such repairs as cannot be done on board, the captain must cause a survey, and the defectives may be sent ashore to be repaired; but the armorer or gun-smith must attend to see the reparations well executed. They must return the small arms into store clean and in good order.

13. The quantities of powder for exercise, and on occasions of service and scaling, must be regulated by the captain or commanding officer. In time of action the allowance of powder must be reduced by degrees, until the same be lessened to one fourth of the weight of the shot. He is not to swab a gun when it grows hot, for fear of splitting.

14. He is to take care that the guns be placed upon their proper carriages; for, by this means, they will fit, and stand a proper height for the sill of the ports.

15. He is not to scale the guns oftener than the ship is refitted, unless upon extraordinary occasions, and with the captain's orders; and when they are loaded for service, he is to see them well tamponed and the vents filled with oakum.

16. He is to use great caution in order to prevent damage to such guns as are struck in the hold, by paying them all over with a coat of warm tar and tallow mixt, &c.

17. He is to take care of the stores committed to him; for no waste, that is not perishable, will be allowed him, only reasonable wear; and if any accident, it must be vouched by the captain.

18. He is to keep the boxes of grape-shot and hand grenades in a dry place.

19. He is not to load the guns with unfext mixtures, which greatly endanger their splitting.

20. If he has cause of complaint against any of the officers of the ship, with relation to the disposition of the stores under his charge, he is to represent the same to the navy-office, before the pay of the ship.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF A CARPENTER.

1. To take upon him the care and preservation of the ship's hull, masts, &c. and also the stores committed to him by indenture.

2. To visit and inspect all parts of the ship daily, to see that all things are well secured and caulked, order the pumps and make reports to the captain.

3. In an engagement he is to be watchful, and have all materials ready to repair damages; and frequently to pass up and down the hold with his crew, to be ready to plug up shot-holes.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF A MASTER-AT-ARMS AND CORPORAL.

1. DAILY, by turns (as the captain shall appoint) to exercise the ship's company.

2. He is to place and relieve sentinels, to mount with the guard, and to see that the arms be kept in order.

3. He is to see that the fire and candles be put out in season, and according to the captain's order.

4. He is to visit all vessels coming to the ship, and prevent the seamen going from the ship, without leave.

5. He is to acquaint the officer of the watch with all irregularities in the ship which shall come to his knowledge.

6. *The corporals*, Are to act in subordination to the master-at-arms, and to perform the same duty under him, and to perform the duty themselves where a master-at-arms is not allowed.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF MIDSHIPMEN.

1. No particular duties can be assigned to this class of officers.

2. They are promptly and faithfully to execute all the orders for the public service, of their commanding officers.

3. The commanding officers, will consider the midshipmen, as a class of officers, meriting in an especial degree, the fostering care of their government. They will see therefore, that the schoolmasters perform their duty towards them, by diligently and faithfully instructing them in those sciences appertaining to their department; that they use their utmost care, to render them proficient therein.

4. Midshipmen are to keep regular journals, and deliver them to the commanding officer at the stated periods, in due form.

5. They are to consider it as the duty they owe to their country, to employ a due portion of their time in the study of naval tactics, and in acquiring a thorough and extensive knowledge of all the various duties to be performed on board of a ship of war.

#### OF THE DUTIES OF A COOK.

1. He is to have charge of the steep-tub, and is answerable for the meat put therein.

2. He is to see the meat duly watered, and the provisions carefully and cleanly boiled, and delivered to the men according to the practice of the Navy.

3. In stormy weather he is to secure the steep-tub, that it may not be washed overboard; but if it should be inevitably lost, the captain must certify it, and he is to make oath to the number of pieces so lost, that it may be allowed in the purser's account.

There shall be a distinct apartment appropriated on board of each vessel, for the surgeon, purser, boatswain, gunner, sail-maker, and carpenter, that they may keep the public goods committed respectively to their care.

## REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED RESPECTING PROVISIONS.

1. Provisions and slops are to be furnished upon the requisitions of the commanding officer, founded upon the purser's indents.
2. The purser being held responsible for the expenditure, shall, as far as may be practicable, examine and inspect all provisions offered to the vessel, and none shall be received that are objected to by him, unless they are examined and approved of by at least two commissioned officers of the vessel.
3. In all cases where it may appear to the purser, that provisions are damaged or spoiling, it will be his duty to apply to the commanding officer, who will direct a survey, by three officers, one of whom, at least, to be commissioned.
4. If upon a settlement of the purser's provision account, there shall appear a loss or deficiency of more than seven and a half per cent. upon the amount of provisions received, he will be charged with and held responsible for such loss or deficiency exceeding the seven and a half per cent. unless he shews by regular surveys that the loss has been unavoidably sustained by damage or otherwise.
5. Captains may shorten the daily allowance of provisions, when necessity shall require it, taking due care that each man has credit for his deficiency, that he may be paid for the same.
6. No officer is to have whole allowance while the company is at short.
7. Beef for the use of the navy is to be cut into 10 pound pieces, pork into 8 pound; and every cask to have the contents thereof marked on the head, and the person's name by whom the same was furnished.
8. If there be a want of pork, the captain may order beef in the proportion established, to be given out in lieu thereof, and vice versa.
9. One half gallon of water at least shall be allowed every man in foreign voyages, and such further quantity as shall be thought necessary on the home station, but on particular occasions the captain may shorten this allowance.
10. To prevent the buying of casks abroad, no casks are to be shipped which will want to be replaced by new ones before the vessel's return to the United States.
11. If any provisions slip out of the slings, or are damaged through carelessness, the captain is to charge the value against the wages of the offender.
12. Every ship to be provided with a seine, and the crew supplied with fresh provisions as it can conveniently be done.

## REGULATIONS RESPECTING SLOPS.

1. Slop clothing is to be charged to the purser at the cost and charges, and he is to be held accountable for the expenditure.
2. And in no case will the purser be credited even for any alledged loss by damage in slops, unless he shews by regular surveys signed by three officers, one of whom at least to be commissioned, that the loss has been unavoidably sustained by *damage*, and not by any neglect or inattention on his part.
3. And as a compensation for the risque and responsibility, the purser shall be authorized to dispose of the slops to the crew at a profit of 10 per cent.; but he must at the end of every cruise render a regular and particular slop account, shewing by appropriate columns, the quantities of each several kinds of articles received or purchased, and the prices and amount, and from whom, when and where, and he shall shew the quantities disposed of, and to whom, and at what prices; so that his slop account will shew the articles, prices and amount received and disposed of.
4. On the death or removal of a purser, the commanding officer will cause a regular survey to be made on the slops remaining on hand, and an inventory thereof to be made out and signed by at least two commissioned officers.
5. Seamen destitute of necessaries may be supplied with slops by an order from the captain, after the vessel has commenced her voyage.
6. None are to receive a second supply until they have served full two months, and then not exceeding half their pay, and in the same proportion for every two months if they shall be in want.
7. Slops are to be issued out publicly and in the presence of an officer, who is to be appointed by the captain, to see the articles delivered to the seamen and others, and the receipts given for the same, which he is also to certify.
8. The captain is to oblige those who are ragged or want bedding, to receive such necessaries as they stand in need of.
9. The captain is to sign the slop-book before the ship is paid off, or on his removal from the ship at any time, the purser is to send the same to the proper accounting officer duly signed.
10. On the discharge of a man by ticket, the value of the clothes he has been supplied with must be noted on the same in words at length.

11. If necessity requires the buying of clothes in foreign parts, the captain must cause them to be procured of the kinds prescribed for the navy, and as moderate as possible: he must also, by the first opportunity, cause an invoice of the same to be forwarded to the navy department.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE FORM AND MODE OF KEEPING THE LOG-BOOK AND JOURNALS ON BOARD OF SHIPS OR OTHER VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the purpose of establishing uniformity, the President orders as follows, viz.  
 1. The quarter bill, log-tables or book, and journals of the officers, must be kept conformably to the annexed models.

2. The captains or commanders will cause to be laid before them the first and fifteenth of every month, the journals of the sea lieutenants, masters, midshipmen, and volunteers under their orders, will examine and compare them with their own, and will send them at the end of every cruise or expedition to the navy department.

3. If any of the said journals contain observations or remarks which may contribute to the improvement of geography, by ascertaining the latitude and longitude, fixing, or rectifying the position of places, the heights and views of land, charts, plans or descriptions of any port, anchorage ground, coasts, islands or danger little known; remarks relative to the direction and effects of currents, tides or winds; the officers or persons appointed to examine them, will make extracts of whatever appears to merit to be preserved, and after these extracts have been communicated to the officer or author of the journal from which they have been drawn, and that he has certified in writing to the fidelity of his journal, as well as of the charts, plans and views, which he has joined to it, the same shall be signed by the officers and examiners, and transmitted with their opinion thereon to the secretary of the navy, to be preserved in the depot of charts, plans and journals.

Model of a Journal, kept on board the United States ----- of ----- guns  
 ----- Commander, by -----

H	K	F	Courses	Winds.	Occurrences, remarks and historical events, &c made on board the United States ----- of ----- guns Commander, on ----- the ----- day of ----- year	Result of Day's work.
1						Course made good.
2						Distance.
3						Diff. latt'de.
4						Departure.
5						Mer'd. distance.
6						DD long'de.
7						Long'de ob'd.
8						Latt'de ob'd.
9						Var'n pr. amp'de
10						Var'n pr. azim'th.
11						Current.
12						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
					Distance per Log—	

Model of a Log-Book, kept on board the United States ----- of ----- guns,  
 ----- Commander, by ----- Sailing Master.

H	K	F	Courses	Winds.	Occurrences and remarks, on board the United States Frigate ----- of ----- guns, ----- Commander, on ----- the ----- day of ----- year.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					Latt'de Obs'd
8					Long'de. Obs'd
9					Vari. Even'g. Amp'de
10					Vari. Morn'g. Amp'de
11					
12					
					Distance per Log

REGULATIONS RESPECTING COURTS MARTIAL.

1. All courts martial are to be held, offences tried, sentences pronounced, and execution of such sentences done, agreeably to the articles and orders contained in an act of Congress, made on the 23d of April, in the year 1800, entitled "an act for the better government of the navy of the United States."
2. Courts martial may be convened as often as the President of the United States, the secretary of the navy, or commander in chief of a fleet, or commander of a squadron, while acting out of the United States, shall deem it necessary.
3. All complaints are to be made in writing, in which are to be set forth the facts, time, place, and the manner how they were committed.
4. The judge advocate is to examine witnesses upon oath, and by order of the commander in chief, or in his absence, of the president of the court, to send an attested copy of the charge to the party accused, in time to admit his preparing his defence.
5. In all cases, the youngest member must vote first, and so proceed up to the president.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING CONVOYS

1. A commander of a squadron or commander of a ship appointed to convoy the trade of the United States, must give necessary and proper instructions in writing, and signed by himself, to all the masters of merchant ships and vessels under his protection.
2. He is to take an exact list in proper form, containing the names of all the ships and vessels under his convoy and send a copy thereof to the navy department, before he sails.
3. He is not in time of actual war to chase out of sight of his convoy, but be watchful to defend them from attack or surprise; and if distressed, to afford them all necessary assistance.—He is to extend the same protection to his convoy, when the United States are not engaged in war.

4. If the master of a ship shall misbehave, by delaying the convoy, abandoning, or disobeying the established instructions, the commander is to report him with a narrative of the facts to the secretary of the navy, by the first opportunity.

5. The commander is to carry a top-light in the night, to prevent separation, unless on particular occasions, he may deem it improper.

6. He may order his signals to be repeated by as many ships of war under his command, as he may think fit.

7. When different convoys set sail at the same time, or join at sea, they are to keep together, so long as their courses lie together: when it thus happens, the eldest commander of a convoy, shall command in the first post; the next eldest in the second, and so on according to seniority.

8. Commanders of different convoys are to wear the lights of their respective posts, and repeat the signals, in order, as is usual to flag officers.

9. Convoys are to sail like divisions, and proper signals to be made at separation.

*The President of the United States of America, ordains and directs the commanders of squadrons, and all captains and other officers in the navy of the United States, to execute, and cause to be executed, the aforesaid regulations.*

By command,  
[Signed by] R<sup>t</sup> SMITH  
Secretary of the Navy.

[NR&L. Nm: U:N 327.]

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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 26 Jan. 1802. —

Your letter of the 22 instant is rec<sup>d</sup> — information has this morning been rec<sup>d</sup> from consul O'Brien of the safe arrival of the *George Washington* at Algiers on the 5<sup>th</sup> of October, that she was there the 8 November unloading & would sail thence for Tunis in 15 or 20 days with the store ship *Peace & Plenty* under convoy. Capt. Shaw is ordered to return to Philadelphia except the ice prevents, & in that case to New York, he may be soon expected.

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

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

BOSTON Jan<sup>y</sup> 27. 1802

SIR I beg leave to inform you that I left Portland the 22<sup>d</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> on my way to Washington but was arrested here by a fever which confined me to my chamber for more than a fortnight I am now convalescent and daily gain strength. I have this day been honored with your Letter of 12<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> in consequence of which I shall return to Portland in a packet which sails tomorrow, where I shall remain only two days to pack my baggage & arrange some domestic concerns, and shall then proceed with all possible dispatch to New York, on my arrival there I shall assume the command of the *Adams*, and report to you the state & condition of that ship and what may be wanting in the respective Departments, to compleat her for sea.

I regret that I was not at Portland when your letter arrived there as I should have rec<sup>d</sup> it several days sooner, but I hope by exertion in the equipment of the ship to retrieve the loss of time occasioned by that circumstance —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 4, 1801-1802.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Boston*  
TUNIS ROAD 28 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1802.

DEAR SIR I brought dispatches for you from the Government of the U S. and some I forwarded to you from Gibraltar and others dld [delivered] Comodore Dale at Toulon, which he forwarded by Via of Leghorn

I will thank you to acquaint me if there is any American Vessells here that can Sail in Two days & wishes to have Convoy — if you can give me any information where I may find Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron in the *Philadelphia*, & if you can give me any information regarding the State of affairs at Tripoli, and if any of their Cruizers are out, & of their Force and discription, that I may know them if I should fall in with them, there is a Sweedish Squadron in the Meditarenian Seas of Four Frigates Commanded by Rear Vice Admiral Soderstrom, to Cruize off[f] Tripoli, who I parted with 16 days Since, we are to Cruize togeath[er] in Concert & Blockcade Tripoli

If any of our Squadron should arrive here, you will please acquaint them they will find me off[f] Tripoli for Ten days after that to Malta and to Saragosa & from thence back off[f] Tripoli.

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

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

TOULON Jan<sup>y</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1802

DEAR SIR, After taking my leave of you on the 15<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>t</sup> I proceeded for Mahon, and arrived there on the 19<sup>th</sup> I am happy to inform you from every infermation that I could get; the infermation that I received respecting corsairs being fitted out there for the Bey of Tripoli was without foundation. —

I Sailed again on the 30<sup>th</sup> in going out the Pilot run the Ship on a rock which was the occasion of my coming here — On heaving the Ship down found the lower part of the Stem and the fore part of the Keel entirely gone. —

I expect to sail from this place about the 10<sup>th</sup> of Next Month, I shall proceed for Gibraltar from there, I expect home, Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Neill in the U S. Ship *Boston* Sailed from this place on the 19<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> for Tunis and Tripoli, he is to Cruize off[f] the latter place, I have sent Orders by him to Cap<sup>t</sup> S Barron, to be at Leghorn by the 10<sup>th</sup> of March to give protection to our Merchant Vessels down the Meditarranean the [*George*] *Washington* arrived at Naples the 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>t</sup> I have no accounts of her sailing from there M<sup>r</sup> Eaton, went in her; I have been Informed that she took Coffee from Tunis to Naples I hope it is not true. —

On the 25<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> Rear Admiral Coderstrum Commander in Chief of the Sweedish Squadron in the Mediterranean, arrived in the Road of this place, he informs me that he has ordered One Frigate off Tripoli, and intends going there himself he will Sail in two or three days — his intentions is, to keep the place close Blockaded — I have received no infermation as yet, from our Government what it intends to do, respecting Tripoli. —

I Hope the Commander of the Next Squadron will have Orders to make an attack on it I think in conjunction with the Sweed's there would be little risque in making an attempt to take it, I have

no News to give you, the people are much in the dark here respecting the Movements of Bonaparte, I dont think (from what I see) they have got much liberty by the contest. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 28 Jan. 1802.

I enclose herewith for your information an extract of a letter from Commodore Dale [26 October 1801] in relation to the shipment of provisions by the American packet — from which you will be informed of the unjustifiable conduct of some person or persons in New York — in putting a private adventure on board a vessel taken up and chartered entirely on public account — whereby she was not only manifestly impeded in her sailing to the great injury of the public service — as the U: S: squadron on the Mediterranean station was then in want of provisions and on account of the non-arrival of this supply in due course of time — resort was obliged to be had to purchasing from his Britannick Majesty's stores — but the whole cargo was brought into jeopardy and the integrity of the commander of the squadron, & indeed of the government of the U: S: itself might have been called in question.

the author or authors of this transaction ought to be punished. I pray you therefore to state the case to M<sup>r</sup> Livingston Dist<sup>t</sup> Attorney — & if he is of opinion that damages can be recovered — place the business at once into his hands with directions to bring suit.

I enclose also a bill of lading of the cargo the ship carried out on public account with Commodore Dale's certificate on the back stating that several articles were short delivered — some damaged &<sup>t</sup> — to which you will be pleased to attend.

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. Essex, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 28 January 1802

Commences clear Weather and easterly wind all hands preparing the ship for sea. setting up lower & Top mast rigging. At 2 PM sent the boat with L<sup>t</sup> Decatur to sweep for the anchor we parted; as the buoy since the gale has not watched — ½ past 4 boats returned without being able to find the anchor — At 6 AM intended to have gone to sea but it came on to blow hard, and as I should not be able to keep my station, & only worn the sails & rigging considerably I thought it better to remain at anchor —

Ends stormy disagreeable Weather —

[NA. ND original.]

To The Speaker of the House of Representatives from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 29 Jan. 1802.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28 ins<sup>t</sup>, I herewith transmit to you to be laid before them, a statement of the vessels now belonging to the Navy of the U:S:, with their present state of equipment, and the service in which they are respectively employed.

R. S. —



Statement of the vessels now belonging to the Navy of the U:S: — with their present state of equipment — and the service in which they are respectively employed. —

Frigates — <i>United States</i> .....	}	----- of 44 Guns. —
<i>Constitution</i> .....		
<i>President</i> .....		
<i>Chesapeak</i> .....		
<i>Philadelphia</i> .....	}	----- of 36 Guns. —
<i>Constellation</i> .....		
<i>Congress</i> .....		
<i>New York</i> .....	}	----- of 32 Guns
<i>Boston</i> .....		
<i>Essex</i> .....		
<i>Adams</i> .....	}	----- of 32 d°, smaller [than the <i>Boston</i> and <i>Essex</i> .]
<i>John Adams</i> .....		
<i>Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene</i> .....		

Schooner — *Enterprise*. — of 12 Guns retained as a Tender. —

The frigates *President*, *Philadelphia*, *Essex* & *Boston* are cruising in the Mediterranean for the protection of our commerce against the Tripolitan Corsairs. Two of these vessels are expected home, in virtue of orders given the 15 of december last. The terms of service for which the Crews of these vessels entered, will expire on or about the 1 of June next. —

The *Chesapeak*, the *Constellation* and the Schooner *Enterprise*, destined for the Mediterranean, are nearly in a state of complete preparation for sea. every necessary order for officering, manning, provisioning, and otherwise equipping them, has been given — and it is presumed they will be ready to sail on or before the 20<sup>th</sup>, of the ensuing month. —

The *George Washington* sailed from philadelphia in August last — with tributary stores for Algiers. on her return to the U:S:, it is intended to sell her. —

The *Constitution* at Boston, & the *Adams*, at New York are undergoing necessary repairs. The repairs of the *Constitution* will be completed in the course of 3 months. those of the *Adams* will be effected in one month.

The frigates — *United States*, *Congress*, *New York*, *Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene*, & *John Adams*, are dismantled and laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch. They are officered and manned agreeably to the quota prescribed by the act entitled “An Act providing for a naval peace establishment.” —

These vessels are in such a state — that they might all be prepared for service — on or before the 1 of March next.

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1.]

To the Commanding Officer on board the U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, Norfolk, Va.,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 29 Jan. 1802.

100 able seamen & 152 ordinary seamen & boys — will be a sufficient number for the *Chesapeake*.— you will therefore enter no more than the above number.

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

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 1 Feb. 1802.—

Upon reconsidering the subject of the quota of Marines for the frigates *Chesapeake* & *Constellation* — I am decidedly of opinion that 40 privates — 2 serjeants — 2 corporals — a Drummer & Fifer with the commissioned officers — will be abundantly sufficient. —

You will be pleased to take order immediately for sending to New York for the frigate *Adams* — all the Marines ordered for the above frigates — beyond the number above prescribed.

[See letter of 13 January 1802.]

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

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

PHI<sup>a</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1802

SIR I find M<sup>r</sup> Harrison hath advised you of the demur among the Sailors about their Wages, which as soon as I observed I shut up the Rendezvous to give them time for reflection

There are vast numbers of them in the City and they must come down in a few Days, for certainly what is now offered them is a most generous offer.

A short delay will not I hope be attended with any great inconvenience, in the interim, I hold out the Idea of sending Officers to New York to recruit,

If I could get as many Men as would enable me to run down to N Castle I should be satisfied, to get my Guns & heavy stores on board but they hold out threats against those that might be inclined to Ship —

I shall make use of every exertion & prudent means in my power to get the Ship down, but should my expectations fail me, I must beg your advice on that subject —

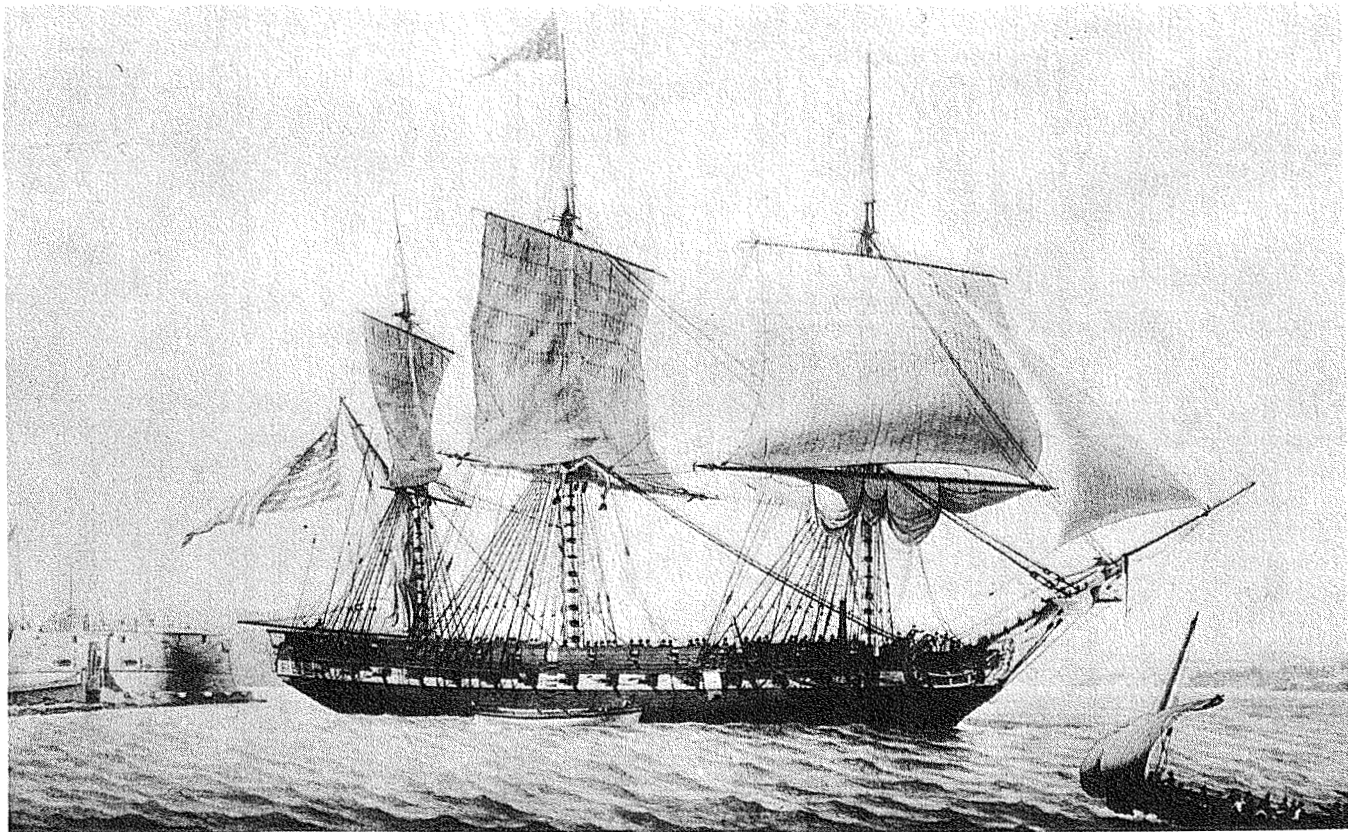
Neither Lieu<sup>t</sup>s Cox, Porter, or Lawson have yet made their appearance, tho I advertised for their attendance —

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

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Ship *Boston*, from  
Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Feb<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1802

SIR, It is painfull to me to observe to you that, I think your conduct very strange and unaccountable to me, at present, your carrying off[f] from this place three french Officers (and M<sup>r</sup> Thompson belonging to the *President*) it has Occasioned much displeasure here, not only with myself but with the Commanding Officers of this place, I hope you will be able to give a satisfactory explanation respecting this Business — Your Officers and Men that you left at Malaga arrived here two days ago, I have got the Purser a passage with Swedish Admiral, he can not take the rest, I shall take them with me to Gibraltar, they will get a passage from there to Malta, in some of the Ships of the next Squadron you had nearly left two of your Officers here, I hope you will be more particular in your enquiries on Board, when you are about to sail from any place. — you can have but little Idea what trouble and displeasure it gives, and the consequence of



U. S. FRIGATE PRESIDENT STANDING OUT OF TOULON.



leaving Officers behind, and taking, Officers of other Nations away contrary to their expectations. —

Permit me to impress on your mind the necessity there is in keeping up a good understanding with the Commanders of the Ships that you have to act in conjunction with you will always keep in view (I hope) the Honor of your Country and your Brother Officers, I shall sail from this place on the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> for Gibraltar wind and weather permitting. —

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Rear Admiral Soderstrom, Commander-in-chief of His Swedish Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Feb<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1802

SIR, Permitt me to state to you (for your Government the disposition of the Squadron under my Command also my Opinion respecting Blockadeing, and the mode of an attack against Tripoli — likewise the protection of our commerce up and down the Mediterranean —

The United States Ship *Essex* Mounting 36 Guns 12 & 6 pounders and 260 Men, William Bainbridge Esq<sup>t</sup> Commander, — his station, is, in and about Gibraltar (and he will remain there untill releaved) to prevent the two Tripolitan corsairs (which has been Blocked up there since the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July) from making their escape, also to give protection and information to our Merchant Vessels. —

The United States Ship *Boston*, Mounting 32 Guns 12 & 9 pounders 250 Men, Dan<sup>l</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Niell Esq<sup>t</sup> Commander, his station is off [f] Tripoli (and will remain there untill releaved) he has my orders to act in conjunction, with any of his Swedish Majestys Ships that he may meet with on his Station, in Blockadeing the said place to prevent ships of other Nations from going in or coming out, also in taking and destroying all Vessels belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or his subjects. —

The United States Ship *Philadelphia*, Mounting 48 Guns 18<sup>lb</sup> & 24<sup>lb</sup> carronades, 390 Men, Sam<sup>l</sup> Barron Esq<sup>t</sup> Commander, will leave his station off [f] Tripoli (I suppose) about the middle of Feb<sup>y</sup> and proceed for Leghorn, I have sent him orders to be there by the first of March, to take under his Convoy all the Merchant Vessels of our Nations Bound down the Mediterranean, he is to call at the different ports as he go's down for the same purpose. — The U. S. Ship [*George*] *Washington* Mounting 24 Guns 9 & 6 pounders 120 Men, John Shaw Esq<sup>t</sup> Commander, was at Naples on the 6<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup>, and was expected every day at Leghorn on the 10<sup>th</sup> of said month, he has my Orders to give convoy to our Merchant Vessels in the different ports, that are bound down the Mediterranean — those two ships after seeing their convoys clear of the Straits will proceed to the United States. —

The U. S. Ship *President* Mounting 48 Guns, 30 twenty four pounders 14-twelves and 4 thirty two pounders 420 Men, at present in this port, James Barron Esq<sup>t</sup> Commander. I expect to sail from this place in her on the 10<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> for Gibraltar from there (I expect) for the U S, much will depend on the infirmation that I may receive there, I am in hopes of meeting the Squadron that is coming out to releive me, should that not be the case, I shall leave infirmation for the Commander of the Squadron, where you are to be found, and your intentions (as far as I know) respecting your wish to act in

conjunction with him against the Bey of Tripoli, I expect the Squadron will consist of four or five Frigates and two Sloops of War. —

To Blockade Tripoli completely, so as to prevent all kind of communication by Sea, It will be absolutely Necessary to have three or four Gun boats, constructed and fitted in such a manner as to carry an 18 or 24 pounder, in the bow and a 9 or 12 do in the stern that thirty men may live on Board & to row 20 or 24 Oars and to Sail well, those Boats would prevent all the small craft from going in and coming out, by keeping close in shore also prevent the enemys Gun boats from coming out in a calm, to anoy your Ships when close in shore, which they will do if you have no Boats of that kind, and may Very possibly do your Ships considerable damage without having it in your power to do them any harm. —

To make an Attack on Tripoli, it will be necessary to have one or two Bom Vessels well fitted, with them, the Gun boats, and the Boats belonging to the Ships, I think the place may be attacked with little doubt of Success at least the Shipping, in the Harbour may be Burnt, without much danger. —

My advice is, never to make an attack, on the town, or an attempt to burn the Shipping in the Harbour without you are almost certain of succeeding in the attempt, the consiquences attending a failure in either case would be sireous, it would not only give them confidence but experience, I would not even fire at their Gun boats without there was a great probality hitting them. — From every infirmation that I have been able to obtain since I have been in these seas it is not prudent to attempt any opperation, against Tripoli, or to close Blockade it, untill the first of April, but the sooner you Show your self off] there the better, it will prevent any corsairs from going out, in that case our Merchant Ships will have nothing to fear; I think it will be prudent to station one ship, off and about Tunis to prevent any under hand work going on there

Sir the foregoing, I submit to your consideration, wishing you a Successful Cruise, health and Happiness —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

P. S. The regulations respecting giving convoy to our Merchant Vessels, the place of rendezvous and time of Sailing, must be settled between you and the Commodore of the Squadron, that I expect to meet at Gibraltar, which comes to releave me. —

The Naval force of Tripoli,

In Port, Oct<sup>r</sup> last, and I suppose are there still

two Ships Mounting 18 Guns on the Upper Deck	
One d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> —	16 d <sup>o</sup>
One Polacca d <sup>o</sup> —	14 d <sup>o</sup>
Two Gallies d <sup>o</sup> —	4 d <sup>o</sup> 18 & 24 pounders }
	rowes 40 Oars }

Three Gun boats one 24 pounder, each

At Gibraltar. —

One Ship Mounting 28 Guns & one Brig 16 Guns

At Smyner

One Ship Mounting 20 Guns. —

The Bey, seeing that he can not get his Corsairs out with Safety, I make no doubt, but he will fitt a Number of Gun boats to protect his Harbour against our Boats, and to anoy Our Ships in a Calm. —

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 2 February 1802

Commences pleasant Weather with breezes from SE.

At 3 PM the wind came Northerly.

At 5 sent up top gall<sup>ies</sup> yards. At 6 weighed anchor and sailed. from 9 to 12 speaking vessels in the gut.

At Meridian Gibraltar bore NNW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W distant 3 Miles —

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from First Lieutenant John R. Fenwick, U. S. Marine Corps

MALTA February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1802

SIR, You probably accuse me of Remisness in not having more frequently forwarded my Returns, agreeable to your Orders & the Regulations of the Service — the cause, permit me to assure you, has proceeded neither from inattention, or forgetfulness of your Wishes — continually on a Cruize & out of the Tract of American Vessels, we neither know what passes, nor can we fix upon a Plan, by which we can assure ourselves of a safe, much less an expeditious Conveyance of our Letters — precarious however as it is, I avail myself of this Opportunity to transmit to you the Clothing & Inspection Returns for the last three Months — You will perceive by the Clothing return that much more Clothes &c has been issued than what I received in America, this is some that was purchased by me in consequence of their clothing being nearly worn out, & their not being a prospect of receiving that sent in the [*George*] *Washington*, or having our Wants supplied by arrivals from home, as strong a reason as the comfort of our Men induced me to venture on this Plan, the credit of our Service, which I was desirous to support & render as respectable as possible in the opinion of the number of Foreigners, who croud on board of the American Frigates, whenever they go into Port. — the cold & boisterous weather we have experienced for some time past has affected the health of our Men, & rendered the warmest clothing absolutely necessary. — \* \* \* We are leading a lazy life & I assure you Sir a tiresome one, no Enemy to afford a Laurel or present a song! but a Gratification exists, that of having preserved our Countrymen from the most wretched of all species of Slavery. A Barbarians Vassal — none of our Vessels as yet have been taken, & whilst the Dread of the Americans exists, the pusillanimity of these people will prevent them leaving their Ports — the boisterous Season is said to be nearly expired, we shall then resume our Station off their Harbours —

\* \* \* \* \*  
[MCA. LR, 1802.]

To Constant Taber, Navy Agent, Newport, R. I., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 3 feb<sup>y</sup> 1802.

Reposing special trust and confidence in your integrity and zeal for the public interest — I have appointed you Navy Agent to act for and in behalf of, this department. As a compensation for your services — you will be allowed a commission of 2 p<sup>t</sup> cent on all sums of money paid & expended by you on all contracts made by you on public account, one p<sup>t</sup> c<sup>t</sup> on all sums received by you for public property sold, and ½ p<sup>t</sup> c<sup>t</sup> on all sums paid to Officers of the Navy for the purposes of recruiting, paying off a crew and the like services. —

Instructions on the subject of accounts and the forms to be observed in keeping them — will be sent you by the Accountant of the Navy — and you will from time to time receive particular instructions from this department as circumstances may arise to render them necessary.

We require for the use of the Navy for the present year — considerable quantities of beef & pork for which I have directed contracts to be made in several of the States — with a view to distribute among them the advantages resulting from a supply of these articles. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to engage immediately 250 barrels of pork — if it be not too late in the season. The following process must be observed in putting it up. All the legs — heads — and hands must be excluded & the rest of the hog cut into pieces of 8 lb each, so that 25 pieces will make a barrel; to have a sufficient quantity of salt & salt petre, & the barrels must be made of seasoned heart of white oak, and be well bound. The Hogs not to weigh less than 120<sup>lb</sup> nor over 200<sup>lb</sup> each. If the pork season should be too far advanced to obtain a contract in this way, you will please to engage of the best merchantable pork the quantity mentioned, and let me know as early as may be in which way you succeed, and at what price, that I may take order for making you the necessary remittance.

Messieurs Gibbs and Channing — your predecessors in office are instructed, if they have any public stores remaining on hand, to deliver the same to you, you will therefore be pleased to call on those Gentlemen for that purpose, and report to this department, whether any, and if any, what stores shall be received from them.

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

To Samuel L. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 4 feb. 1802. —

SIR: Congress by three acts passed the 25 february 1799 — made the following appropriations.

For the building of 6-74 gun ships & for procuring, arming & 7 six sloop <sup>s</sup> of war.....	1, 000, 000\$
for erecting two docks for the convenience of repairing the public ships and vessels.....	50, 000
To be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber was growing, suitable for the navy, and to cause the proper measures to be taken to have the same preserved for the future uses of the navy.....	200, 000\$

Letter A — shews the principles by which the Secretary of the Navy was governed in purchasing, under the authority of these acts, Grounds at different places for Navy yards. —



The Secretary of the Navy in a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, dated 12<sup>th</sup> January 1801, observes "Under these acts — Contracts have been made for 8 frames — for 74 gun ships: — two of them under the appropriation of 200,000\$ — the execution of them as far as 6 frames — will it is believed, be completed this winter. a considerable part of the timber necessary for six ships has been procured. Ground has been purchased at Portsmouth, N. H. Charlesto[w]n near Boston, phil<sup>a</sup>, Washington, & Norfolk, and measures have been taken to procure ground at New York for capacious building & dock yards, and progress is making in preparing docks for receiving the timber."

In his estimates for the year 1801, the Secretary of the Navy estimated for the expences attending six 74 Gun ships and for completing navy yards, Docks and wharves — the sum of 500000 dollars; and Congress by an act of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 1801, appropriated that sum for those objects. out of this appropriation, there has been expended from 1 Jan. to 31 december 1801, inclusive, 304,605 76/100, leaving on the 1 of Jan. 1802, a balance in the Treasury of 195,394-24/100 dollars. —

The aggregate appropriations for this dept for the year 1801	
amount to.....	\$3, 042, 352. 95
deduct amount of warrants drawn on the Treasurer from 1 Jany to 31 dec. 1801, inclusive. }	..... 2, 071, 907. 24½
leaving unexpended on 1 Jan. 1802.....	\$970, 445. 70½

I take this occasion to suggest the expediency of selling two of the frigates retained in service by the "act providing for a naval peace establishment & for other purposes." The frigates *Adams* and *General Greene* are not constructed upon approved models for ships of war. They would both make excellent Merchantmen, & would no doubt command a good price, and the proceeds of these sales might be applied to the purchase of smaller vessels, which may be employed to more advantage, if we should be obliged to maintain a naval force in the Mediterranean for any length of time. — If Congress should determine that the *Adams* & *Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene* shall be sold, it would be well to authorise the president to apply the proceeds, either to the purchase of smaller vessels or of Cannon & other naval stores, as in the discretion of the Executive, may be thought the most advisable. —

Before I conclude I will take the liberty further to suggest that the Navy ration, under the present establishment, has been found inadequate & has created much murmur & discontent among the seamen. — The allowance of meat has been too small, that of vegetables also — by cutting off superfluities, the allowance of these articles may be encreased to the proper quantity, & the ration be supplied at the present price. I would recommend the following allowance,

For Sunday. 1½ lb beef — ½ lb flour or indian meal, 14 oz. bread, 1 half pint spirits, & 1 ha. p<sup>t</sup> of Melasses. —

For Monday. 1 lb pork — 14 oz. bread, 1 ha. pint spirits & 1 ha. pint pease. —

For Tuesday. 1½ lb Beef — 1 lb potatoes, 14 oz. bread, 2 oz. of butter & 1 ha. pint spirits. —

For Wednesday. 1 lb pork, 14 oz. bread — 2 oz. cheese, 1 h<sup>a</sup> p<sup>t</sup> spirits, & h<sup>a</sup> pint rice.

For Thursday. 1½ lb beef, 1 lb potatoes, ¼ lb flour or indian meal, 14 oz. bread, 1 h<sup>a</sup> pint spirits.

For Friday. ½ lb flour or indian meal, 14 oz. bread, 2 oz. butter, 1 h<sup>a</sup> pint spirits, 1 h<sup>a</sup> pint melasses, & 2 h<sup>a</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of rice.

For Saturday. 1 lb pork, 14 oz. bread, 1 half pint Spirits, 1 half pint pease & 1 half pint vinegar.

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1.]

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT 4 feb. 1802. —

You will be pleased to deliver to the order of Commodore Truxtun, the dye from which the medal for him was struck.

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

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

Commences with clear weather & smart breezes from N<sup>d</sup> & W<sup>d</sup> At 1 PM brought to in Malaga bay in 15 fath. Water, the Cathedral bearing NNW Malaga Point ENE Cape Molinero WSW

At 6 AM commenced Watering —

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 5 feb. 1802. —

I am honored with your letter of the 1 instant. —

With respect to the combination entered into by the sailors, it would be extremely improper to deviate in the smallest degree from the allowance of wages prescribed in the instructions to Capt. Murray. That allowance was fixed with a view to the whole Navy, and cannot be increased on board of any one vessel, to the exclusion of the rest. At Baltimore, L<sup>t</sup> Sterrett procured a full crew in one day, and I have no doubt but that the *Chesapeake* will be able to procure a crew with equal facility. —

The box containing the Medal for Commodore Truxtun, has been received at this department, and presented to the commodore.

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

To Thomas Appleton, U. S. Consul, Leghorn, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON, Feb<sup>y</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, My last to you was under date of y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>, since when I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Favour of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> I note its contents, I then Informed you that I had ordered the U. S. Ship *Philadelphia* S Barron Esq<sup>t</sup> Commander to be at Leghorn by the 10<sup>th</sup> of March to take under her convoy all American & Swedish Vessels, that was there wanting protection down the Mediterranean you will please to give the Commanders of all Vessels, of the above description, Notice of the said Ship being expected there, that they may if they

think proper wait for her protection, as I find by a letter I have this day received from our Consul at Algiers, that the Bey of Tripoli has at this time three Corsairs at Sea, an extract of which letter you have herewith, the contents of which you will please make known to the Swedish Admiral, and all others concerned,

R DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

[6 February 1802]

**Act pertaining to the Navy**

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. I

*An Act for the protection of the Commerce and Seamen of the United States, against the Tripolitan Cruisers.*

WHEREAS the regency of Tripoli, on the coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man, and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects, belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against, and distributed according to law; and also to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war will justify, and may, in his opinion, require.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the United States may grant to them special commissions, in the form which he shall direct, under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking, and bringing into port, any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, as the before-mentioned public armed vessels may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure. *Provided,* that before any commission shall be granted, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be requested, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars; or, if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which may be given, as aforesaid; and also, for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done, contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned

vessel; and for delivering up the commission, when revoked by the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, which shall be so captured and brought into port by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned, as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the seamen may be engaged to serve in the navy of the United States for a period not exceeding two years; but the President may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment, their services may be dispensed with.

APPROVED, *February 6, 1802.*

[Statute II, pp. 129-130.]

To Robert R. Livingston, U. S. Minister to Paris, France, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Feb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, I have the Honor to acknowledge the rec[ie]pt of your favour of the 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> it came to Hand on the 20<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, It is with pleasure that I inform you the *Presidents* Bottom is completely repaired and I beleave fully as strong as before the accident happened she is nearly ready for sea I shall sail on the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> for Gibraltar, wind and weather permitting, where I hope to meet the Squadron that I expect out to relieve me — It gives me pleasure to observe to you Sir that I have received every assistance that I could expect from the Chiefs in the Marine Department, in repairing and fitting the Ship, for which I am Very thankful

The U S Ship *Boston* arrived at this place on the 10<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> on the 19<sup>th</sup> she sailed for her Station off Tripoli, Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>e</sup>Niell left at Malaga, his Purser, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Jincks, Wyer and Amory, and four men, he gave no reason for it (only that they ought not to have been out of the Ship) on his Arrival here he reported to the Health Office that he was direct from Le'Orient, had not touched at any place, in consequence of which he was permitted to Prattique[e] — The Quarantine Laws here are Very Sever had the Board of Health known the deception I cannot say what would have been the consequence, I have requested him not to do the like again — when he sailed from this place he took off[f] with him, three French Officers and the Parson belonging to the *President*, they went on Board to Dine, I am much at a loss, to account for such conduct (I am not acquainted with Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>e</sup>Niell) The present Chief of the Marine department, is much displeas'd, I have tried to persuad him that the Violence of the Wind prevented him putting them on Shore, It is true the Wind was very fresh, but he ought to have put them on Shore before he got underway the fact is (I suppose) the[y] must have drank to much wine — The Swedish Admiral arrived here in a Frigate on the 24<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> he Sailed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> for Leghorn, from there he proceeds for Tripoli (he has three Frigates in those Seas under his command) his Intention is to attack Tripoli, and wished to know if I would, act in conjunction with him,

I told him I would act with him in Blockadeing the place and giving protection to our commerce, I have received no orders to attack Tripoli, our Government, received my dispatches on the 18<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> I gave my opinion respecting attacking Tripoli and the force that would be necessary, also the force necessary to close Blockade it — I suppose the commander that comes out to releive me will have the necessary orders and force to bring the Bey of Tripoli to Submission the Swedish Admiral is no way prepared either to attack or close Blockade Tripoli It is absolutely necessary to have three or four Gun Boats, and one good Bum Vessel — The Bey has three or four Gun Boats and several Gallies, should the Ships be close in shore in a calm, they will come out and do them much damage, without having it in their power to do them any harm — M<sup>r</sup> Cathalan is very anxious to be continued consul for the U. S. he informs me that he has wrote you on that subject, he has been very attentive since my arrival here

I will thank you to make my respects to M<sup>r</sup> Peter Livingston. —

R DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Samadet & Cushing, Merchants, Marseilles, France, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Feb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1802

GENTLEMEN, Your favours of the 23<sup>rd</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> came duly to hand I note their contents. — Permitt me to renew to you my thanks for your friendly attention to me, I hope M<sup>r</sup> Cushing will have a pleasant passage, I expect to have the pleasure of seeing him in Philadelphia. — I shall pay the am<sup>t</sup> of your Bill to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Luce & Crassons Cadet to day — I expect to sail on the 10<sup>th</sup> for Gibraltar — you will please to send an Invoice with the Goods —

I send you an extract of a letter, which I have just received from our Consul at Algiers, the contents of which you will please make known to the Commanders of the American and Swedish Vessels in your port, for their Government. — the US Ship [*George*] *Washington* was at Naples on the 20<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> and would sail the first fair wind so that you may expect her every [day] at your place those that wish to take advantage of this convoy will hold them selves in readiness, the US. Ship *Philadelphia* will be also at your place in all the Month of March for the purpose of giving convoy down the Mediterranean

R DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

TOULON Feb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, The U. S. Ship [*George*] *Washington*, was at Naples on the 20<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> and would sail the first fair wind for Leghorn to take under her Convoy the American & Swedish Vessels that might be there bound down the Mediterranean She will touch at your place for the Same purpose, I have given Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron orders to be at Leghorn by the 10<sup>th</sup> of March with the US Ship *Philadelphia*, to give convoy down the Mediterranean to all our Merchant Vessels that may be ready

and to touch at the different ports on his way down for the same purpose —

You have herewith an extract of a letter which I have just received from our Consul at Algiers, the contents of which you will please make known to the Commanders of American & Sweedish Vessels in your port for their Information from which they may determine weather they will wait for the above mention convoys or not —

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Rufus King, U. S. Minister to London, England, from Captain Richard Dale,  
U. S. Navy

TOULON Feb<sup>y</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, I have the Honor to inform you that the *Presidents* Bottom is completely repaired and she is nearly in order for Sea — I shall sail on the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> for Gibraltar, wind & weather permitting, where I hope to meet the Squadron that I expect out to relieve me —

The US Ship *Boston* arrived here on the 11<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, and sailed on the 19<sup>th</sup> for her station off Tripoli —

Rear Admiral Coderstrom Arrived here, on the 24<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> in a Frigate, and sailed on the 3 Ins<sup>t</sup> for Leghorn from there he go's to Tripoli to attack or Blockade it, he came here to consult with me the best plan for that purpose, and to know if I would act in conjunction with him, I told him I would in Blockadeing Tripoli and protecting our commerce, — I have no orders to make any attack on shore — I most sincerely hope the commander that is coming out to relieve me will have orders, and a sufficient force to bring the Bey of Tripoli to submission I have given our Government, my opinion fully on that point, the Swedish Admiral is not prepared either to attack or to close Blockade it, he has three Frigates under his command in these Seas, — I wrote you on the 5<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>, Informing you, it was uncertain what the expences, of the Squadron under my command in those Seas, would amount to before it would depart for the United States, the Navy Department Lodged Nine Thousand Pounds Sterling in the hands of Mess<sup>rs</sup> J. MacKinzie & A Glennie for the use of the Said Squadron, it was expected at that time, the Squadron would have been out of these Seas by the 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> at farthest I cannot Say, nor do I know, if there has been any more money remitted to London for the use of the Squadron — the US Ship *Geo Washington*, John Shaw Esq<sup>r</sup> Commander was on the 11<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> at Naples, in want of sails two cables & lower rigging, which place I had given her orders to go on the 14<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> (when I was off Algiers) to give convoy to our Merchant Ships, down the Mediterranean I am confident the expences of the Squadron will exceed the Nine Thousand Pounds — therefore, I hope Sir you will see that due honor be paid to the Bills that is drawn by the Commanders, for the Use of their Ships — The Inclosed is a letter from our Consul at Algiers, no accounts as yet of any of our Vessels being Captured by the Enemy —

R<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 8 feb. 1802. —

SIR, Herewith you will receive circular instructions of the 19 August and 3<sup>d</sup> September 1801, to which you will conform. You will also receive 20 copies of Naval regulations, issued by command of the President [25 January 1802], which you will distribute among the Officers of the *Enterprize*, enjoining on them the strictest attention thereto. You will also receive dispatches from the State department, for John Gavino Esq<sup>re</sup>, which you will deliver.

Presuming that you are now in a state of complete preparation for Sea, it is the Command of the President that you proceed with all possible dispatch to the Mediterranean, and place yourself under the command of the commanding officer on that station, to whom you will deliver the enclosed dispatches. —

A statute of Congress passed the 6 ins<sup>t</sup>, authorizes our armed vessels to subdue, seize & make prize of, all vessels, foods & effects belonging to the bey of Tripoli or to his subjects. You will consider yourself hereby authorized and directed to proceed against them accordingly. —

All prizes are to be sent into some port in the U: S. for trial. they should always be accompanied by all the papers, & one or more of the Commissioned Officers found on board and every thing else necessary for their condemnation. —

You will receive particular instructions from the commanding officer on the station relatively to the disposal of prisoners.

I have nothing further to add, but to express a hope, that in the execution of your present commission, you may acquire additional laurels,

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

To the Officer Commanding on the Mediterranean Station, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — 8 feb. 1802. —

Sir: Lieutenant Sterrett of the Schooner *Enterprize* who will deliver you this letter, is instructed to place himself under your command. —

Since my last dispatches, Congress have changed the posture of our affairs with Tripoli, & by a Law passed the 6 instant, the President is authorized to instruct the Commanders of public vessels to subdue, seize, and make prize of, all vessels, goods, & effects, belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against and distributed according to law: also, to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war will justify, & may in his opinion, require. —

You will therefore consider yourself hereby authorized and directed to subdue, seize and make prize of, all vessels, goods, and effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or to his subjects — and you will immediately issue orders to all the officers under your command, investing them with similar authority, and give them such instructions as may appear to you the best calculated to effectuate the great object of maintaining a squadron in those seas — namely, the protection of our commerce. —

All prizes are to be sent into some port in the U. S. for trial. They should always be accompanied by all the papers, and one or more of the commissioned officers, found on board, & every thing else for their condemnation. —

With respect to prisoners, some few of the most prominent characters may be detained and sent to the U: S., in the captured vessels, or otherwise. All the rest may be landed on the Barbary shore, or at any other convenient place, so as not to subject the U. S. to the expence of maintaining them. You will give orders accordingly. —

The *Chesapeake* & *Constellation* are preparing for sea and will probably sail in all this month. You will remain on the station with your whole force, until these vessels arrive — and until otherwise directed. —

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, from  
Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

Toulon Feb<sup>y</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, Wind and Weather permitting I shall sail on tomorrow for Gibraltar, from there I expect Home, the Expences here for the repairs of the ship, Materials and other disbursments amounts to a greater Sum than I expected, for your government, I have drawn for four Thousand One Hundred pounds Sterling I am informed that your expences a[t] Leghorn amounted to fourteen Hundred pounds — the [George] Washingtons Expences at Naples will be heavy, Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge, I suppose has also drawn for some money; I dont know the amount that you drew for at Malaga — but I suppose the Nine Thousand Pound, must be nearly exhausted. — I have wrote to London on the Business, and requested, that Bills drawn by the Commanders (in the Squadron under my Command) for the use of their ships, that due Honor might be paid to them — you will keep Economy in View you will make every exertion (at the same time give every protection to your Convoy) in getting down the States-Commodore Truxtun comes out in the next Squadron. —

[NDA. A-4.]

To James MacKenzie & A. Glennie, Merchants, London, England, from Captain  
Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

Toulon Feb<sup>y</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1802

GENTLEMEN, At the time the Navy Department lodged Nine Thousand pounds, Sterling in your hands, for the use of the Squadron under my command, It was not contemplated that I should remain longer in these seas, than the first of Dec<sup>r</sup> last, at farthist, Had the Squadron returned to the United States, as they expected, the sum would have been sufficient, but as that is not the case, I am confident it will not — the expences of the *President* in this place is very considerable (as will see) which was not taken into calculation, also the Expences of the U. S. Ship *Geo: Washington* at Naples; I expect you will pay due Honor to the Bills that is drawn on you by me or by the Commanders in the Squadron while in these Seas for the use of their Ships — I have wrote M<sup>r</sup> King on the subject — I shall sail to morrow for Gibraltar (wind and weather permitting) where I hope to meet the Squadron that comes out to releive me. —

[NDA. A-4.]



To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U S. SHIP *Geo: Washington*  
Feb<sup>y</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, I take the liberty to inform you of our Merchant Vessels paying no respect to convoy, for on my Arrival at Leghorn, I found they Had mostly all sailed although they Had every assurance of the *Geo. Washingtons* proceeding there for the express purpose of giving them protection, I sailed from Leghorn on the 6<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> in Company with the ship *Piegoen* Cap<sup>t</sup> Jaffe, of Charles Town and two American schooners, they were so indifferent of protection that they Instantly left me and shaped their own course, — they are led to believe there is no danger to be apprehended from Tripoli, as we are informed, that there is none of their Corsairs out, — I am Induced to mention to you, with what Indifference they respect Convoy, in hopes you will order me to Malaga to Water and proceed Homewards There was one American ready for sea when I left Leghorn (who could not sail in consequence of a Ball he was to be at on that night. —

I must mention to you the sequestration, of the cargo of the Brig *Traviler* of Boston, in Naples, by that Govern<sup>t</sup> (the City being in want of Oil and said Brig arriving from Galipoly, it was immediately seized) and in consequence, M<sup>t</sup> Hill, Supercargo wrote to me on the Subject requesting my Interference; I transfer to you copys of my letters to his E<sup>x</sup><sup>y</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Acton, with his answer, I got the matter settled much to the satisfaction of M<sup>t</sup> Hill. — It is the wish of His Napolitan Majesty to negotiate a Treaty of Commerce with the United States and I am of an opinion it would be much to our Interest. — His Ex<sup>cy</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Acton, mentioned of receiving any Tripoline prisoners, which might from time to time fall into our Hands, and that it would give him infinite pleasure in giving our fleet, every Assistance in his power, he Has Given a General, order that our Ships of War Should be furnished with any or every article in his Magazines, and you may be assured of every attention, paid to our flag in Naples. —

I transfer a copy of mine dated off Naples, Jan<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1802 My Crew is Ogmented very much by American Sailors who left their Vessels in Naples and Leghorn, and in some Measure in want, they were ordered on Board by our Consuls; they are destitute of clothing which I had to furnish them, to prevent them from Sickness. —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 9 February 1802

Commences pleasant Weather & Variable winds

At ½ past 4 PM weighed anchor & sailed, Wind NNW. to NW. Throughout the night steady breezes, standing to the Westward.

At 7 AM Ceuta point bore SbE, Europa point ENE. The wind came to the Westw<sup>d</sup> beat round the rock —

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from Captain Daniel Carmick, U. S. Marine Corps

NORFOLK 10<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1802

SIR I last night received yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup>, yours of the 1<sup>st</sup> Inst I had received, & compleated your orders yesterday, the Detachment will sail for Newyork tomorrow, you will perceive that the Tickler you gave me had great effect on my *promptness*, Truxton arrived here this day, I waited on [him] & am lead to beleive from the reception I had from him, that we shall agree very well, I had a very long conversation with him on the duty of a Marine Officer, & if he adheres to what he informed Me, he intended to exact from the Marines, I think they will be better treated than on board any of our Ships, he says that one Marine Officer is quite sufficient for a frigate, but that it is proper for the Commodore of the squadron to have two, in case of an accident in the squadron, in which case, he can spare one, from which I presume (if they do not build the 74<sup>e</sup>) they will disband the Captains, & which I hope will be the case, as there is niether credit or money to be got in the corps at present, You'll please to send me on the prices of the Marine Cloathing, & likewise of Dunlaps — Capt Truxton informs me that he intends taking the command of the *Constitution* as soon as she arrives at Gibraltar, but did not say if he intended to take me along with him, I rather expect that depends on my good conduct towards him, in case of a change I hope he will also change the Marines, that we may have no difficulty with our Accounts —

I have with your leave annexed a list of the mens names sent on to New York — There are two Men, (Shaw[?] & M<sup>c</sup>Claskey) that I do not include in my detachment as the Doct<sup>r</sup> informs they will not recover in time for the Ship, Pray, have you rece<sup>d</sup> my letter respecting Rhodes,

I hope Capt Hall has perfectly recovered, ask him if he is so serimonious as to wait for me to write him first, if so, I will do it, Inform M<sup>r</sup> Thompson I shall write by next post to him, My respects to M<sup>r</sup><sup>e</sup> & Miss Burrows, I left Miss Harriott with a very ugly sore on her her face & am anxious to know if she will be any ways disfigured by it —

Serj<sup>t</sup> Walter Linn  
Corp<sup>l</sup> Peregrin Prouse  
D<sup>o</sup> James Crosby  
Priv<sup>ts</sup> Thomas Butt  
“ James Barnett  
“ Antho<sup>r</sup> Fulton

Priv<sup>ts</sup> John A. Myers  
“ John Read  
“ Chris D. Wondis  
“ W<sup>m</sup> Young  
“ Fred<sup>t</sup> Swartsmouth  
“ Charles ONeal  
W<sup>m</sup> Turner

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

[10 February 1802]

[NOTE.—There is contained in the State Department records in the National Archives, Consular Letters, Tripoli, volume 2, a financial statement of James Leander Cathcart's administration as Consul of the United States at Tripoli in Barbary, from its commencement on 10 July 1797 to his appointment as United States Consul General for Algiers on 10 February 1802. In this volume are also accounts of Mr. Cathcart in 1803. In all there are about ten pages.]

[10 February 1802]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

SIR Deliver M<sup>r</sup> Timothy Winn Purser of the United States Frigate *Essex* under my command out of the provisions that you have received from the Navy Department of the United States in the Ship *James Ebenezer* Chandler Master for the use of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean

Forty Barrels of Beef  
 Thirty five barrels of Pork  
 Fifteen Barrels of Flour  
 One hundred and Seventy Barrels of bread  
 Twenty five Bags of Peas  
 One Tierce of Rice

The whole being wanted for the use of the above Frigate

GIBRALTER 10<sup>th</sup> Feby 1802

Received the above Articles, the Bread weighing thirteen thousand one hundred & eighty five pounds Nett, for which I have sign'd Triplicate Receipts.

TIMOTHY WINN.

[NDA. A-4.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Wednesday, 10 February 1802*

Commences clear Weather and smart breezes from the N<sup>d</sup> & W<sup>d</sup>  
 At 1 PM came to Anchor in the bay of Gibraltar with the following marks in 21 fath. Water —

Europa point, South  
 North point of the rock E ½ S.  
 Town of Algeziras WNW  
 S<sup>t</sup> Roque - - - - NbE

Moored ship, got all boats out, to get on board provisions just arrived in a store ship from Baltimore

*Sunday, 14 February 1802*

Commences cloudy with hail at times, wind variable. At 7 AM the wind NNW. Weighed anchor & sailed; intended to have beat thro' the gut — At 11 had gained considerably, but it then came on to blow very strong & seeing several American Vessels from the eastward standing in for the rock, bore up & spoke them, they were from Leghorn —

*Monday, 15 February 1802*

Commences clear Weather & very strong Westerly gale

At Meridian bore away for Tetuan. 1 PM doubled Ceuta Point within ¼ of a Mile. At 3 doubled Cape Tetuan as nigh as Ceuta & took the circle of the bay in 11 fath. Water, lay to & shewed our colors untill 5 PM, my motive in standing in for Tetuan was to shew to Tripolitan Captain we had not forgot him. He is at Tetuan collecting a crew —

[NA. ND original.]

[18 February 1802]

## Instructions to U. S. Ships of War

Instructions to the commanders of Armed Vessels belonging to the United States, given at the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, this 18<sup>th</sup> day of February in the year of our Lord 1802, & in the 26 year of our Independence.

Whereas it is declared by the Act entitled "An Act for the protection of the commerce & Seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan Cruizers," that it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man, & employ such of the armed vessels of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and Seamen thereof, on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining Seas: And also that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to instruct the commanders of the respective public Vessels, to subdue, seize, and make prize of all Vessels, goods, & effects, belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or to his Subjects.

Therefore & in pursuance of the said Statut[e] You are hereby authorized and directed, to subdue Sieze & make prize of all Vessels, goods, & effects, belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his Subjects, & to bring, or Send the Same into Port, to be proceeded against & distributed according to Law.

By command

(Signed) R<sup>t</sup> SMITH.*Secretary of the Navy.*

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON

*President of the United States.*To the commander of the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*

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

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, or Commanding Officer on the Mediterranean Station, from Secretary of the Navy

(Circular)

N. DEPT. 18 February 1802. —

Herewith you will receive your authority to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels goods & effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or to his subjects, and also the statute upon which that authority is founded. —

In executing the duties arising out of this commission, you will attend to the following regulations & instructions. —

1 — Your Commission extending solely and exclusively to the vessels goods & effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, you will bear in mind that the rights of all other nations are to be duly respected: That we are at peace and wish to continue at peace with them, and that an American Commander ought to be as much distinguished for his attention & adherence to all the rights of humanity & hospitality, as by his firmness in support of the honor of his country.

2 — You are to refrain from exercising the powers of capturing or recapturing in waters within the Jurisdictional limits and under the protection of any other nation, in order that their peace & sovereignty may remain unviolated, and we shall scrupulously and without indulgence examine that conduct which shall bring us into collision with any other power. —

3. — All Tripolitan Vessels — Goods — and Effects captured in virtue of your commission, are if practicable to be sent into some Port in the United States, to be proceeded against and distributed according to Law. —

4 — All prizes sent into port must be accompanied by all Passes, Charter-Parties, Commissions, Bills of Lading, Invoices, Letters and other documents and writings found on board, which are to be directed to the Judge of the District, to which such prize is ordered to proceed. —

5 — — With respect to prisoners — if a Cartel can be established with Tripoli to effect an exchange, it must be done; if found impracticable, you may then dispose of the prisoners to any of the powers at war with Tripoli, with a reservation that they shall be restored to the U. S. — in the event of their demanding them, on an adjustment of their difference with Tripoli. If neither of these plans can be effected, you will dispose of the prisoners at your discretion, so as not to be at any expence to the U. S. — reserving however some few of the most prominent characters. —

6. — You are as far as may be in your power, to aid, succour, relieve & free any American public or private vessel attacked by the Enemy. —

The most effectual plan for accomplishing the great object of maintaining a Squadron in the Mediterranean, which is the protection of our commerce, will be to keep the enemy in Port by blockading the places out of which they issue. Convoy must be given to our vessels as far as it can be done consistently with this object. — Whenever it is convenient to convoy, it will be proper that as many vessels as possible be collected, & not by affording convoy to the smaller part of our Commerce, expose the greater part to capture: —

(— To the Inferior the following addition is made — to the last sentence above, end<sup>s</sup> “capture” however on these subjects and with respect to the disposition of the Prisoners, & all other subjects not herein expressly provided for, you are to take your directions from the commanding officer on the station.)

[NDA. LB, 15 May 1799–18 July 1807.]

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

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation* off FORT MIFLEN

Feb<sup>r</sup> 19th 1802

SIR I have for this several days been down here waiting for a high tide to get over the Bar, and counted upon the full of the moon to effect the purpose, but unfortunately the N W. winds set in, which hath so checked the tides that I now despair in getting over for some days, which is very unfortunate for us, having now nearly the whole of our Crew on board, & nothing to detain us after receiveing our Guns, & heavy stores on board, & no ship can be in finer condition

As you may not be acquainted with the nature of this obstruction to the Navigation of this River, I must observe that in common tides, there is only 19 feet in the best water on the Bar, which is hard sand Bottom, & the Channel not more than twenty yards wide, & thirty in extent, which frequently shifts its position, owing to a peir head having been sunk above it, & the place where the United States Frigate cross<sup>d</sup> when she went down, hath now only fourteen feet on it —

I cannot possibly bring my ship to a less draft of water than she now draws, which is 20 feet, having no weight in her but what is forward to bring her on an even Keel, so that we must wait with patience for a proper tide which I hope we shall have ere long —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

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

NEW YORK Feb<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR Since my last letter I have seen Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris, and I have taken a survey of the ship, I find that she has been hove out her Bottom caulked Keel new shod & that she has been new coppered, her spar Deck has been raised four Inches, which I think is an improvement, and is wholly new, her work fore & aft outside & inside is new from one plank below the wales to the gunwale, new chain-wales & knees — Bull works new, Fore step new, Capstern new partners of the capstern and coverings of two Hatchways new the principal part of the Beams for the gun deck will be new, as well as most of the plank, when she is finished. partners for the Fore & Mainmast new, Fore Mast, Main Mast & Caps New, Fore, Main & Cross Jack yards new — Jibb & flying Jibb Booms, F<sup>o</sup> Top Gall<sup>t</sup> Yard, Spritsail yard, Main Topmast Cap, Head rails, Cat Heads & Belfry new, and three new pumps ordered, the Cabbin, Ward room, & all the store rooms have been broken up with the decks and are yet to be finish, as well as a considerable part of the Gun deck. and work above the spar deck, as many hands are employed as can work to advantage but I cannot think they will be able to finish so that the painters can compleat their work in less than between three & four weeks from this. The whole of the shingle Ballast is new and on board and the ground tier of water casks stowed, The ship will be rigged compleat by the last of next week, two pair of lower shrouds & most of the running rigging are new as well as three cables & three hawsers that are already made, She has a new launch & wants a new Jolly Boat. It is not possible for me to send you an exact acc<sup>t</sup> of what is necessary in the different departments to equip the ship for a Cruise until a survey has been had on the Medicine & Surgeons Instruments now on hand, as well as on the Masters stores, Gunners & Boatswains carpenters, Armoers & coopers tools & stores to see what condition they are in, which cannot well be done at present as the Surgeon is absent & no Gunner, Carpenter, armorer Sailmaker or Cooper is yet appointed, as soon as the ship is ready to receive her stores on board, and the officers of the different departments are here, I will return you regular indents of every articles wanted for a Cruize, Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris has ordered every thing necessary to Equip the ship except, the Stores for a cruise in the mean time, the utmost oconomy shall be made use of in fitting the ship I am not able to give my personal attendance at present, as I am confined to my room sick, but hope in a day or two to be able to go out again, my journey from Portlant to this place was an undertaking — greater than my state of Health would justify, and I am now suffering in consequence but have no doubt my health will be restored if I can get to sea, which I am very desirous of. The *Adams* is not well constructed for a frigate, she is too narrow and sharp and draws too great a draught of water for a ship of her Rate, she is over masted, and requires so much Ballast to enable her to bear her canvass that she will not carry more than three months provisions & stores and even with that quantity is very much lumbered, but to counter-balance those inconveniencies she is said to be a remarkable fast sailer, and being a Light frigate will answer well for the Medeterranean service The sett of guns 12 pounders which now belong to her are much too heavy for her, I wish

to be permitted to change them for Light twelves or nines as there [is] a plenty of such guns in the navy yard which have mostly been discharged from the ships which have been sold, the *Adams* on her last cruise carried 38 Guns I wish to be permitted to leave six of them on shore, as I think 32 Guns as many as she is able to bear or as can be made use of to advantage in action I also think it will be best to take six pound cannon or 18 pound canonades in lieu of the nine pounders she had on her quarter Deck, there are a plenty of such guns as are wanted on hand here; The acc<sup>t</sup> of officers attach'd to the ship as mentioned in my last was rec<sup>d</sup> from the Navy Agent but was incorrect, the Officers here at present are M<sup>r</sup> Ludlow acting as Lieu<sup>t</sup>, M<sup>r</sup> Trent, Master M<sup>r</sup> Johnson, Purser, L<sup>t</sup> OBannan of the Marines. M<sup>r</sup> Henly Midshipman & M<sup>r</sup> Boyd Surgeons Mate. M<sup>r</sup> Marshall, Surgeon is absent for a few days on leave given by Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris M<sup>r</sup> George Bills the present Acting Boatswain is on board he was Boatswain of her when Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris commanded and is spoken very highly of, I am much pleased with him myself, and hope you will think proper to forward him a warrant, as a good Boatsw<sup>n</sup> is difficult to be procured, and he does not incline to go to sea without a warrant. It has become necessary to have a number of men attached to the ship, at least a Crew for each of her boats in order to move the ship into the stream in case of fire near her or to take care of her in a gale of wind They may also be employ'd to advantage on board as we shall soon be ready for our water & wet provisions. — if those men cannot be conveniently accomodated on board the ship, they can be boarded at a house at the head of the Wharf where the ship is and their Monthly Wages & board will not be so expensive to government as hiring men by the day will be I hope you will order the Lieu<sup>t</sup>s here as soon as convenient —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 4, 1801-1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 20 February 1802

Clear & pleasant Weather, with light Westerly wind. At ½ PM came to Anchor in Algeziras bay in 23 fath. water, with the following marks, Town of Algeziras W ½ S. South tower NW ½ N. Town of S<sup>t</sup> Roque NE ½ E South signal tower on Gibr<sup>t</sup> SEbE. At 3 dispatched a boat to Gibraltar for news, she returned, nothing particular. The Tripolitans remain in the same state —

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 22 feb. 1802. —

Presuming that you are now in all respects completely ready for sea, it is the command of the President that you proceed immediately to the Mediterranean & join our squadron on that station. —

I enclose Circular instructions of the 18 instant — also 50 copies of naval regulations — which you will distribute among the officers of your ship, enjoining on them the strictest attention thereto.

Wishing you an honorable and successful cruize —

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

Circular to Captain Thomas Tingey and to Navy Agents, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 22 february 1802.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Brown Esq<sup>r</sup> Boston.  
 Dan<sup>l</sup> Ludlow — New York —  
 Geo: Harrison — phil<sup>a</sup>

Woodbury Langdon —  
 Portsmouth [N. H.] —  
 William Pennock. Norfolk.  
 Thomas Tingey — Washington. —

I wish to obtain a correct and specific statement of the improvements made at the Navy Yard & Dock under your care. You will therefore have prepared and transmit to me a plat, on which must be described the quantity of ground respectively occupied for these purposes. The depth of the water — its qualities and effects upon the timber in dock — the flow of tide — all the improvements — a view of the adjacent waters and lands — and every other circumstance that may enable me to form a correct decision on the subject. And if the improvements are inadequate to the purposes for which they are intended — it is expected that you will suggest such other improvements as may be necessary — and state their probable cost.

It is presumed that all the public property committed to your care — but more especially the Timber — will be kept in a state of due preservation. this is an article of such immense consequence — and may suffer so much for want of care — that no pains or expence ought to be spared to season and preserve it in the most effectual manner. You will be pleased to state the situation of all the timber in your Custody.

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

[22 February 1802]

Statement of the Account of Israel Whelen with the United States

Israel Whelen, Agent for the Sale of the Brigantine <i>Sophia</i> , To the United States.....	Dr
To Amount received for the Net proceeds of said Brigantine and Stores after deducting Wages of the Crew and Sundry other charges Pr Account of Sales herewith.....	2390. 93
To Amount of Advances made by Timothy Pickering and John Marshall late Secretaries of State pr Reports N <sup>o</sup> 12583 and N <sup>o</sup> 12907, to the following Individuals, who are now respectively to receive Credit for the same, having accounted therefor in the Settlement of their wages Viz	
John Smith Commander of the Brigantine <i>Sophia</i> .....	100.
William Cox, Mate.....	100
Benjamin Rawle, Carpenter.....	75.
Liberty Montgomery, Cook.....	55
John Ward, Boatswain.....	75.
William Burns. Seaman.....	42.
	447.
Making in the whole the Sum of.....	Dollars. 2837. 93

Auditors Office }  
 February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1802 }  
 P. FERRAL

Compt<sup>r</sup>s Office  
 Mar. 9. 1802.  
 AND. ROSS



Extracts from journal of U. S. S. Essex, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Tuesday, 23 February 1802*

Variable weather, light airs from the S<sup>t</sup> & calm at intervals, unmoored ship & prepared for Sea. At 8 AM visited Gibraltar, where 11 American Merch<sup>t</sup> vessels were waiting for a wind to sail, but were alarmed at hearing there was a pirate cruising in the Gut. I immediately notified them that I would give them Convoy. At 11 AM weighed & sailed the shipping from Gibr<sup>t</sup> same time got under way —

*Wednesday, 24 February 1802*

Commences pleasant Weather, light airs from South. The American Vessels under convoy in company with a large English fleet from Gib<sup>t</sup>, beating out of the bay. At 10 PM a smart breeze from East at Midnight shortened sail. 8 AM the Convoy all thro' the gut, made sail for Tangier. At 11 came to Anchor off the town in 10 fath. water. Cape Malabata EbN  $\frac{1}{2}$  N Tangier W  $\frac{1}{2}$  N & Cape Spartel NWbN. sent the barge on shore for Consul Simpson & L<sup>t</sup> Dent in the pinnace to sound

*Thursday, 25 February 1802*

Commences strong easterly wind,  $\frac{1}{4}$  past Meridian L<sup>t</sup> Dent returned on board, reported that the soundings appeared to be regular & the bottom better deeper in the bay & nearer the town than where we lay, reported there was a reef of rocks distant a Mile from shore about SE from where we lay, fearing a change of wind hove up & came to nearer the town in 9 fath. water, hard sandy bottom, Cape Malabata NEbE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E, Cape Spartel NW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W, Tangier WbN  $\frac{1}{2}$  N, & to tower EbN, old Tangier SSE. This bay is safe in all winds except from NNE to NWbN or NW. When a tremendous sea heaves in, Consul Simpson came on board —

*Friday, 26 February 1802*

Commences with very strong SW winds. Went on Shore, waited on the Governor, who rec<sup>d</sup> me with civility & a degree of Moorish politeness 2 AM wind came round to NNW, brought in a very heavy sea. At 6 reefed our topsails, Hoisted them to the Mast head, stopped then, our courses made fast in the same way, hove to our anchor, let fall, sheeted home, weighed & sailed all tacks aboard, beat out of the bay in a very heavy sea, several times very near the shore, in great danger. At 11 doubled Cape Malabata, sent up top gall<sup>t</sup> yards —

[NA. ND original.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, from Captain Richard Dale,  
U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR Feby 26<sup>th</sup> 1802

DEAR SIR, I arrived at this Place, 4 P. M. this day it was my intention to have touched at Malaga but the Gods was determined to deprive me of the pleasure of paying you a Visit before I quited those Seas Yesterday Evening I was in Sight of Malaga and fully expected to have been to an Anchor before dark, but the Wind all of a sudden blew so Violent from the Westward that I was under the Necessity to stand off from the land, not able to carry much Sail, at 6. A M, the wind shifted to the N. E. and Blew very heavy, not being able to fetch into Malaga Roads, I bore up for this place — I sailed from Toulon on the 11<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> I have had a tedious time and

Very bad weather. — I expect in a few days to proceed for the U.S. — In a short time you may expect to see the U.S. Ship [*George*] *Washington*, I left her at Toulon she was to proceed to Marseilles the first fair wind she Touches at the different ports as she comes down, to give convoy to our Merchant Vessels, the *Philadelphia* I expect will sail from Leghorn about the 15<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> of March, she will touch at the different ports also on her way down, for the same purpose. — I sent Orders by Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell, to Capt. Barron (off Tripoli) to be at Leghorn between the first and tenth of March Should you have any letters, for me you will please to send them by the [*George*] *Washington* or *Philadelphia*. — If you conceive them to be letters of a Publick nature you will send them to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, to be delivered to the Commanding Officer of the Squadron that is expected to arrive in those seas. — You will please to make my best respects to your good Lady, I hope both of you, and your dear little Girls are well

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

[26 February to 30 April 1802]

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

TRIPOLI March 12<sup>th</sup> 1802

D<sup>r</sup> SIR. Since my last of 3<sup>d</sup> ulto nothing has transpired worthy your attention, I shall however give you an abstract of my Journal. —

The Bashaw expects the frigate formerly commanded by Murad Raize & blockaded by the Ships of the United States at Gibraltar from Tangiers with a Cargo of Grain, having sent an Ambassador to solicit that favor from the Emperor of Morocco. —

26<sup>th</sup> feb<sup>y</sup>. The Bashaw sent an order to all the Consuls to hoist their flags in consequence of the Grand Signior having taken Possession of Egypt again, a general discharge of Cannon took place from all the fortifications. —

The same day sailed a Guerlinguich of 12 Guns the only Tripoline Cruizer now at Sea. —

28<sup>th</sup> d<sup>o</sup> Was launched a Xebek of 18 Guns, which is to be fitted out for a Cruizer. —

8<sup>th</sup> March. Was hoisted for the first time the Batavian flag — without incurring any expence or even any promises being made to the Bashaw. The same day the french Citizens began to wear the three colour'd Cockade. —

The Swedish frigate continued to cruize off here when the Weather permitted untill the 25 March when the Consul hoisted a Signal to inform the Comm<sup>r</sup> that he wished to go on board, but the Bashaw refused him Permission, saying that the Consul brought him no Information from Col. Tornquist, when he was on board before and that he was not informed whether Sweden wished for Peace & that probably they preferred War, The Bashaw suspected that had he permitted him to go on board that he would not return, & the Consul then hoisted a Signal of Distress but to no Purpose as the Frigate Stood out to Sea & disappeared.

11<sup>th</sup> April. A frigate appeared which was generally supposed to be an American, for several days she turn'd away vessels bound here captured Sandals, or small coasting vessels & manned their long Boat in order to cut them off from the Shore, this convinced me she was not

an American tho' she hoisted no colours whatever, for the Americans have never acted offensively against the Sandals of Tunis & these were all of that Regency.

On board of one of these Sandals were some Passengers belonging to a Maltese vessel that had been lost on the Island of Zerbi — one of whom was the Aunt of Consul Luca's Wife who declared on her arrival here that the frigate which captured her was the Swedish Admiral's Ship

*April 21<sup>st</sup>* The frigate disappeared in consequence of the weather, but it is reported that when She returns, that the Admiral intends to Send his Boat on shore with an Officer to operate with the Consul in order to commence a Negotiation with the Bashaw. —

The Swedes certainly have behaved very extraordinarily in commencing Hostilities while their flag flies in Sign of existing Peace, nevertheless the Bashaw treats the Prisoners & the Consul in the usual way. —

Since the 31 March, I am informed that the Swedes have solicited the Gov<sup>t</sup> of France to interpose their Mediation in the Arrangem<sup>t</sup> of their affairs with the Barbary States, but I think the manner the Swedish Frigate has treated the Tunisenes, firing on them &c will be productive of a serious dispute between Sweden & that Regency. —

*April 22<sup>d</sup>* It is currently reported that the Bashaw intends to fit out five Cruizers, three quarter Gallies a Guerlinguich or Polacre that returned from a Cruize with a Prize a few days ago & a Xebeck. —

The Bashaw has open'd & caused to be read all Consul Burstroems Letters, whereby he was informed of Several things, which the Admiral wish'd to keep Secret. This day the Swedish frigate came close in the Swedish & french flags were displayed. The Bashaw hoisted a white flag in Signal of a Truce, which was answered by the frigate, who sent her boat & two Officers on Shore. The Frigate stood to Sea in consequence of the weather & returnd on 27<sup>th</sup> — The officers returned on board & came on Shore again on the 28<sup>th</sup> for a few hours. The Admiral has declined coming on shore. The Swedes insist that the terms of the treaty concluded by M<sup>r</sup> Tornquist shall be annulled The Bashaw on his part will not admit of any considerable Alteration.

The Swedish Negotiation is kept more secret at present than is generally the case at Tripoli, the whole is carried on between Consul Burstroem, the French Consulate & Sidi Mahomet Daguize.

There is a report that the Capt. Bashaw is expected here from Constantinople with five ships of war the Bashaw is arming all his Subjects, without distinction of Persons, he has prohibited the Inhabitants of the town to leave it. Most of the Caid's or Governors of Villages are changed & his Measures of defense are really calculated to make a vigorous defense by Land. This seems to indicate that he dreads some other force more formidable than the Americans & Swedes otherwise his chief attention would be pay'd to his fortifications in order to prevent an Attack by Sea from those visible Enemies.

*April 30.* I have to inform you that two Quarter Gallies of 28 Oars each & four carriage Guns & 4 Swivels man'd with from 50 to 60 Men each one commanded by Raiz Halifa & the other by Raiz Osman Candiotta, are ready to sail upon a Cruize

(Signed) N. NISSEN.

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*

PHILADELPHIA Feb<sup>y</sup> 26th 1802

SIR I had the honor to receive your instructions this day & should have been ready to have sailed the moment of their reception but never have had a tide to enable us to get over the Bar till this day, the Ship is now at Chester full man[n]ed, & I am procuring all the Crafts I can to aid with our Guns & Stores & shall work on Sunday as well as night & day to get every thing on board, I hope in a few days to be ready to avail ourselves of the first fair wind to proceed on our destination —

I have procured M<sup>r</sup> Jaques [Gershom R. Jacques] & M<sup>r</sup> [Michael] Graham as Surgeons Mates, the Latter hath no warrant, by a former Letter I mentioned to you M<sup>r</sup> Crippen S[a]jilmaker who is anxious about his warrant

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 February 1802

Commences cool cloudy weather, wind blowing fresh from East. Beating thro' the gut, carrying a hard press of canvass. At 5 PM discovered the frigate *President*, Commodore Dale, standing in for Gibraltar, At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 spoke her — At 8 came to in 18 fathom water, immediately went on board the *President* & delivered the Commodore an account of my cruize since parting. At 10 returned on board. At 10 AM accompanied Commodore Dale on a visit to Sir Ja<sup>s</sup> Saumarez

[NA. ND original.]

To the Commodore of the U. S. Squadron expected in the Mediterranean (Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy), from Commodore Richard Dale

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY Feb<sup>y</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1802. —

SIR, I make no doubt but you have been Informed by the Secretary of the Navy, that it was my intention, to qu[il]t these Seas by the first of Dec<sup>r</sup> (In the *President*) and proceed for the United States; on the 7<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> laying in Malaga Roads waiting for a fair wind to proceed to Algiers, on Business with that Regency, I received a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Humphreys our Minister at Madrid, Informing me that he had received Infermation of there Being three corsairs fitting out at Mahon, belonging to the Bey of Tripoli — purchased there by his agent, and that one of them had actually sailed after completing my Business at Algiers I Proceeded for Mahon and arrived there on the 19<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> I wrote the Governor respecting the Infermation, that I had received, he sent his Secretary alongside, to Inform me that he knew of no such transaction, and that I might rest assured, nothing of the kind should take place at Mahon. — I lay there Eleven days (all the time in Quarantine) from every Infermation I could get I have no reason to believe there was any foundation for the Infermation that I received.— On the 30<sup>th</sup> I sailed with an intention to proceed to the U. S. but the pilot in going out run the ship against a rock, going at the time 6 or 7 knots — It came on to Blow a Very Heavy Gale, from the Westward in a few Hours after I was out and continued for several days (the ship made but little water) the third day after I was out I Bore up for

Toulon, and arrived there on the 6<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> — I thought it most prudent to examine the ships Bottom before I proceeded for the U. S. — when the ship was Hove Keel out, I found that seven or eight feet of the lower part of the stem was intirely gone and as many, of the fore part of the Keel, Very much injured, so much so as to be under the Necessity, to take it out, the ship lay ten days and nights Keel out, it took the Carpenters that time to complete her Bottom. — Should any of the Ships under your command meet with any accident of consequence, I recommend Toulon as the Most proper place to repair it. — I wrote the Secretary of the Navy my opinion fully respecting the force necessary to make an attack on Tripoli, with little doubt of success also the force necessary to keep it in a constant state of close Blockade, also the treatment to Tripoline Prisoners, I make no doubt but you have seen, what I have said to the Secretary on that Subject, how far Government will act on it I cannot say. — You will Have orders, and I suppose will act accordingly — from my letters to the Secretary he cannot suppose that you will meet with me in the Mediterranean Should you have orders to make an attack on Tripoli or to close Blockade it, It will be absolutely Necessary that you have three or four Good Gun Boats to carry a 24 pounder each (those Boats may be got at Algeziras) also a good Bom Vessel —, those Boats will prevent the Enimys Boats from coming out in a calm (which they will do if any of your ships should be close in shore, and may do them much damage, without having it in their power to do them any harm) also prevent all Small Vessels from going in by keeping close in Shore, they may be sent into the Harbour with the Ships Boats, to Burn the shipping, which may be done without much danger by taking a proper night and time for the Business. — I recommend that you get a good Pilot for the Coast of Barbary, Should you meet with the *Philadelphia*, you may get a Very good one out of her. — M<sup>r</sup> Nissen, the Danish Consul at Tripoli, acts at present as a friend for the U S, he was permitted, once to come on Board the *President* he appears to be a friendly good man Should you wish to have any communication with the Bey, Hoist a red flag at the Fore Top Gall: Mast Head and fire a Gun, it is a signal for a Boat to come off. — You may go close in with the Town (Say Half Gun Shot) but you must not bring it to bear farther to the Westward than S. W or S. W. by W as there is a sand bank laying some distance from the Shore to the Eastward of it, there is 19 or 20 Fathoms water, close to the Bank, you may go close in with the Western shore I know of no danger (I am told it is not safe to Anchor before Tripoli untill the Middle of April, or the first of May the Notherly Winds blow strong, an a Very Heavy Sea on Shore (at times) before that time) which makes it Very dangerous to Anchor, — Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Niell in the US Ship *Boston* sailed from Toulon, for Tripoli on the 19<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> he has my Orders to Cruise off and about Tripoli until he receives further Orders from me, or the Commanding, Officer of the Squadron that I expect out to relieve me. — I sent orders by Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Niell to Cap<sup>t</sup> S. Barron, in the *Philadelphia* to be at Leghorn between the first and tenth of March, to Give convoy to ours and the Swedish Merchant Vessels, bound down the Mediterranean, touching at the different ports on his way down — Cap<sup>t</sup> Shaw in the *Geo Washington* Sailed from Leghorn on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> for the same purpose, when those two ships see their convoys clear of the Straits, the Commanders have my orders to proceed for the U S. without loss of time. —

Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge will remain on his Station (in & about Gibraltar, to keep the two Tripoline Corsairs in, and give Information to our Merchant Vessels) until he is relieved by one of the Ships of your Squadron, after which he will make the best of his way for the U S. — My advice is that you touch at Malaga to fill up your Water, and settle some plan of giving convoy to our Merchant Vessels, before you proceed for Tripoli, I think with two of our Frigates, and two of the Sweeds it will be ample protection, for the Merchant Vessels of the Two Nations, I have always given orders to the Commanders, under my Command, to give protection to the Swedish Merchant Vessels against the Tripolines, they have done the same towards our Merchant Vessels, —

The Inclosed is a letter from the Swedish Admiral and several, other papers, for your Information

It is with pleasure I inform you that I have been treated with every mark of attention by His Britanic Majestys, Officers, both by sea, and land in all the English ports, that I have been in. —

The Secretary of the Navy lodged a credit in London of Nine Thousand Pounds Sterling, for the use of the Squadron under my command, I expect that Sum, has been already expended — I wish you Health Happiness and Success, in all your undertakings

R. DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY, 28<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1802

SIR, It is with pleasure, that I Inform you of our Arrival here on the 26<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> after a passage of Sixteen days from Toulon, — I find at this place a ship with provisions for the use of the Squadron so that it will not be necessary for you to get provisions at Leghorn, — After you get clear of your convoy, you will please proceed with all possible dispatch for the U States. —

R DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

N. DEP<sup>t</sup> 1 March 1802.

I am honored with your letter of the 20 ultimo.

I perfectly concur with you in opinion that the *Adams* has heretofore had too many guns and of a Metal too heavy — Without confining you to any particular instructions, I leave it entirely to yourself to change such as you please and to carry only 32 Guns. — I have written to M<sup>r</sup> Ludlow desiring him to sell your present Jolly-Boat and to have another constructed immediately & under your directions. —

M<sup>r</sup> Ludlow will also supply you with Money to engage as many Seamen as may be necessary to take care of the Ship. —

I enclose you a warrant for George Bills. —

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

[1 March and 20 May 1802]

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

A Correct list of the Terrible marine of the Potent. Algerines.

Guns

Nº 1	A frigate Algerine built Coppered.	Commander Rice Hamido Algerine	46
2	A frigate American built Coppered	Rice Ali Lavantino	34 —
3	A Xebeck Algerine built	Rice Soliman Lavantino	34 —
*4	A Xebeck ditto	Rice Ali Lavantino	30 —
*5	A Xebeck ditto	Mustapha Rice ditto	24 —
*6	A Xebeck ditto	Ali Rice ditto — —	26 —
7	A polacre greek built	Rice Benjerman Algerine	22 —
*8	A polacre greek built	Rice Amet Lavantino	18 —
9	A Brig U S. built Coppered	Rice Hassien ditto	22 —
10	A Schooner U S. built	Rice Hassien ditto	20 —
*11	A Schooner U S. ditto	Mahomet Rice Algerine	18.
12	A Schooner ditto	Sali Rice Lavantino	16.
13	A Xebeck or Carlanguish Lattines & v	Jusef Rice Lavantino	10 —
14	A small Xebeck repairing		
15.	A Polacre Greek built a Coaster	Mahomet Rice Lavantino	6 —

\* those 5 marked thus sailed the 29<sup>th</sup> March.

N.B. Nº 12 was captured in October 1800 by the portugeese. and given up to Tripoli and by Tripoli to Algiers her papers that time was destroyed so sayes the Algerine —

Each corsairs papers is numbered agreeable to this list — and all Their documents. pass. and 2 prize certificates each is dated by me the 1<sup>st</sup> of march 1802. So that from these circumstances the frigates of the united States. will know that said corsairs captains & crews is of Algiers — The same documents will be only renewed by me if a change should only take place relative to the Captains of The Crusiers —

Algiers has about 50 Gunboats. half this number with difficulty. could be got in order in The run of A month. they have about 200 S<sup>l</sup> of Coasters with lattine Sails Each about 25. or 30 turk[?] crews. Each 14 or 16 men — Algiers has about. 7 thous<sup>d</sup> turks about 6 ths<sup>d</sup> 1/2 turks or sons of ditto. born in Barbary. & with difficulty could raise 50 thous<sup>d</sup> Militia or rabble — The same time this regency has in its treasury 50. or 60 Millions of dollars and has in chained captivity— 1500 Christians and is permitted to be a licenced Plunderer of all The Petty commerce of all Europe &<sup>r</sup> —

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of April sailed 7 s<sup>l</sup> of Algerine Corsairs

On an average the Algerine Corsairs Carries. 10 men to Each Gun So that a 44. has 440 Men. The 2/3<sup>ds</sup> of the crews has a muskett a sword and a pair of pistols. good Arms — They much depend on boarding but if repulsed on this tack a few broad sides will do them Effectually

N.B A Xebeck has a sort of a goose Stern and not a regular bowsprit. it is as one small spar her masts in general is all in one that is has no tops — A Polacre has a square stern regular Bowsprit & Gib boom & no tops —

To The Secretary of The Navy of the United States & requisite That the commanders of The United States frigates in this Sea the Meditteranian should have a copy of This information.

ALGIERS March 1802

Customary at Algiers on a ship of war coming in sight. anchoring & departure

1<sup>st</sup> That any ships of war of The united states coming in Sight of Algiers to hoist her Ensign and Pendant. and The Jack at The fore top G<sup>th</sup> masthead and fire a Gun. but for none of our frigates or ships of war to hoist. The red flag at any of their mast heads. this custom or signal was in use for The merch<sup>t</sup> Vessels of The U States. with Stores for Algiers & Said flag denoted that the Vessel that. hoists it has Stores on board for this regency but by our Ships of war hoisting Their american Jack at the fore will shew they are on business. of The united States. and wants to Speak or confer with the Consul —

2<sup>d</sup> — Should the wind be favourable The ship should Lie off and on until they perceive The algerine boat with the Consular flag coming off. The ship should not salute under sail it would not be returned by Algiers. The ship should not anchor if possible until they first speak The consul if The consul does not come off] he might be sick or in the Country or detained by the regency under this suspicious idea of no boat coming off]. The requisite precautions is to be used a sharp look out and ready on all tacks

3<sup>d</sup> — If you are by calms or light winds Obligated to anchor take care you do it in time before you come within reach of shot from the castles. as soon as you anchor the Marine Battiries salute you first. with 21 Guns you return the salute with the same number in case you should anchor and be not saluted it. indicates. your nation has some difficulties. with Algiers —

4<sup>th</sup> — Your best anchoring ground is to the S E of The lighthouse of The marine to anchor at the distance of 4 — or 5 miles from the Battiries in about. 22. or 27 fathoms water Between November and March there is often Strong and Severe Gales from the N E N<sup>d</sup> and Nw. a Vessel to an anchor in The Baye of Algiers should allways be ready to get under sail and to be in order for action. NB. every night there is a light in The Marine light house —

5<sup>th</sup> — The first Question for The Captain of The ship of war of The united States to ask The Consul on his coming adjacent is if at algiers we have health. or cleare of all contagious disorders if any sickness then for the Consul with the boat of Algiers to drop under The frigates stern and by a rope made fast from the frigate. to the Algerine boat. for the consul and Captain to confer if not for the Captain of the frigate to get into his boat. Veer astern or for both boats to lie on their Oars. and The Captain & Consul to confer on requisite business. it is customary on the Consul leaving The ship to Salute him with 5 Guns —

6<sup>th</sup> — On the consul going on board he will inform the Captain of The situation of The affairs of The united States. with this regency and all other particulars or requisite news. The Consul will inform The Captain when it will be proper for him to Land in order to see the Potent Dey. and Ministry. The Captain at his landing is Saluted with 5 Guns The ship of the U States. returns an Equal number should The regency send off] any presents. such as Cattle Sheep fowls & On receiveing said presents. The ship of The U States. and all other nations Salutes with 3 Guns

7<sup>th</sup> The rowers in the algerine boats is not to be permitted on board without first Speaking to The Consul. and They are never to Enter or Come out. at the ports further none of The crews of The United



States. Ship is to be permitted to have any conversation with any one of The Algerines — from this Circumstance often Occurs. Misrepresentations and difficulties. and should be avoided as much as possible —

8<sup>th</sup> On the Captain going off [f] to depart algiers on his Entering his boat. at the marine The algerines salutes him with 5 Guns. The Ship on this Occasion returns The salute

9<sup>th</sup> Should any slaves belonging to the regency make their Escape and get on board. the Captain of the United States. Ship is to. inform the Consul and The Slave or slaves are to be given up neither Christian Jew or Mahomitan that illegally gets on board is to be Kept. NB fridays is turks and Moors Sundays. The Marine gates is shut every evening 1 hour before Sundown

ALGIERS the 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1802

To THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. of *The United States*, and for the information of *The Commanders of the United States frigates in The Meditteranian* —

P. S. The algerine salute to a ship of war of The united States. costs 76 dollars this is customary allso with the swedes deans and dutch with the British french and Spaniards. the salute costs 60 dollars. The deys present of cattle poultry &<sup>9</sup> is not worth 10 dollars but the Consul is to pay 20. all indian Gifts — and Very humiliateng to the Christian nations. Each time The Consul goes off [f] in an Algerine boat — or sends a boat off. Each trip is paid by The Consul 8 dollars —

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1802

SIR, You will leave Every Infermation that you may think will in any degree be of service, in the prosecution of the objects of the Expected Squadron, at this place with M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, for the Commanding Officer of the said Squadron

You will make the best of your way, with the Ship under your command for Philadelphia, you are to take no more provisions or other stores from this place than will serve to take you home

I will thank you to take care of some Grape Vines and Pink roots that M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, will give you for me —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Ship *George Washington*, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1802

SIR, I have to inform you that M<sup>r</sup> Gavino our Consul here, has received Provisions, from the Navy Department for the Use of the Squadron under my command, therefore, you will not supply your self, with any articles at Malaga, for the use of the ship under your command (except Brandy, should you want any) On your arrival here you will loose no time in getting on Board, what you may stand in Need of take you to the U States, for which place you will proceed with all possible dispatch You must be frugal, in all your demands. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

U. S. SHIP *Geo. Washington* —

March. 2<sup>d</sup> 1802

SIR. I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at Gibraltar — in C<sup>o</sup> with the Ship *Peace and Plenty* — on 20<sup>th</sup> of last Sept<sup>r</sup> and after — seeing — M<sup>r</sup> Gavino — he handed me several — official letters from Rich<sup>d</sup> OBrien Esq<sup>r</sup> wherein he mentioned the necessity — of the [*George*] *Washington* arrival with stores — and stated of the Day being much dissatisfied with the U. S — in not Compling with there Contract — I stoped 1 — Day in Mallaga to water. and then proceed<sup>d</sup> off] the port — of Algiers — on 5<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> I have a Signal — for Cosul — oBrien — to Come on board which he Complied with. (he mentioned of my proceeding — to an Anchor. to prepare to discharge — but I showed him my Instruction — from the Secretary of State wherein he ordered me to Tunis with the *Peace & Plenty* and — then to Algiers — to deposit my Cargo — He declared our affairs — were in such Confusion — that I must — Anchor which I complied with — The weather for several day was very bad that nothing could be discharg<sup>d</sup> On 11<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> arived the General of Marine from Constantinople this Nebob — the U. S. Ship [*George*] *Washington* carried there in her former Voyage (there was nothing — to be done in there port and the time was appropriated in Rejoicing and Festivale — in paying him — honor. On 16<sup>th</sup> the port was in motion in fitting out a fleet of Six Sail. and the most of the Marine was employ<sup>d</sup> in that duty. I can assure you I had my doubts in there fitting out against the U. S — and — in consequence I maid — every exertion to get to sea — which was urged by our Consul in the Strongest terms — I consieved our Capture in port would be dasterly on there part and if — taken at sea. it — would be only fair play — but the[y] are a people of no confidence or honor and ever ready to deceive there Nearest Friend — On my arival — at Algiers. I declared to the Consul — if the [*George*] *Washington* was taken up — on any expedition for Algiers — (that policy would tell me to proceed to sea — (and then I would act at my own discession — either to make prisoners or dround them (which declaration I would certainly put in execution if any such circumstance had happened as forcing me out against — good order

I found Nothing could be done in regard to discharging till there Invincible Fleet Sailed — on 5<sup>th</sup> Nove<sup>b</sup> consisting of 6 Sail — of Square Rigged Vessles the smallest mounting 18 Guns the Largest 46 — of 12. & 6. pounders The[y] then began to show a disposition — of dispatch. and I began to discharg very fast and — got all my Cargo — out. on 12<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> and began to take in ballast. On 14<sup>th</sup> Commadore Dale have two off] the Port and landed — a Quantity of dollars I — repaired — on board him with my — Instructions — which after perusing — he ordered me to proceed after Convoy. I — (Inclose you a Copy — of his Instructions as soon as possible — on 21<sup>st</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> I sail<sup>d</sup> from Algiers for Tunis — and on 1<sup>st</sup> of Dece<sup>b</sup> I gave up the Ship *Peace and Plenty* — to Will<sup>m</sup> Eaton Esq<sup>r</sup> Strong winds from the N. to N. W. detained me a few days — and on 12<sup>th</sup> I tripped — for Naples — on 14<sup>th</sup> at Night we wore to Quarters — for a Ship which ordered us Very boldly to heave two: immediately. which I complied with, with the discharge of part of a broad side. the Night being very dark when I wore on him that I was near running — on board of a Tunitian Corsere of 18 — Brass, 9. pounder 160 men the[y] had let go all there

Halyards by the Run in the fright — and — the[y] ware singing out with a very laudable Voyce that the[y] ware Tunicians — (I mention this Circunstan[ce] mearly to show — that Americans has nothing to apprehend from them — On 17<sup>th</sup> It began to blow — from the N. W. to S. W. with much Violence — it continued till 21<sup>st</sup> during — which time. I suffered very much in my rigging and Sales. the latter a whole sute was — blown from my yards in Reefing — off[ ] a lee shore, I — Anchored in the bay — of Naples — on 21<sup>st</sup> and — made every necessary preperation for refitting: but the continuance of bad weather maid it impracticable. nothing but heavy blows — for the space — of — 30 days and frequently 4 Anchors ahead — We being — from Barbary—we ware under the Strictest Quarentine — in the Rodes but finding — I had parted — two of my Cables I wrote to there board of health letting them know -- the danger the Ship was in and hoped the[y] would admit me to enter the Mold. but in case the[y] wold not comply. that I certainly would go in by force let the consequence be what it — would (It is — thru my language was harsh — (But Necessity must speak my letter had. eve[r]ly affect — and I entered on the Next day — which was the seaving of the Ship — There never was Known of. such a Winter in Italy — we had nothing but heavy Rain & blows in fact the City began to be short of Oil and no Vessle could Venture — from the Coast of Galipoly — with it — The American Brig *Traveler* of Boston, Cap<sup>t</sup> Taylor — with Oil — and waiting my Convoy — his Cargo was sequestered and Vessle detained by Government — in Consequence M<sup>r</sup> Hill — who was supercargo of her wrote to me to interfare — I transfer to your — Inspection my transaction on this business — It is the wish of his E. M. General Acton — who in fact is the principal Minister in Italy. to enter intwo a Treaty — of Commerce with the U. S. — he has ordered that all our Ships of war should be treated in there ports as the most favoured Nations I conseive — our Commerc[e] with Italy will always be of great Importance to U S — we will mostly finde good marts & good returns. I sailed from Naples on 24<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> and arived — in the Rode of Leghorn on 31<sup>st</sup> prior to my getting up the most of the American fleet sailed as the[y] ware led to believe there was no wrisk — I had to wait — for — a New Cable which I wrote on for — from Naples — And on 6<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> I sail<sup>d</sup> — having under Convoy 3 Sail — of Americans — I anchored in Toulon — on 10<sup>th</sup> where lay the U S. Frigate *President* — he sailed on the 11<sup>th</sup> to the Westw<sup>d</sup> — I watered my Ship — and procee<sup>d</sup> to Marseilles — 12<sup>th</sup> where I had to get in supplies — of Proviton for the Ship. On the 15<sup>th</sup> I received — a petition — from — 11 — Masters of Vessles to wait for them 8 or 10 days which I complied with — I received all my provitions — on board the 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> I sailed with the Vessles that was ready — on the same night — we experienced a heavy gust of wind with a tremendeous sea which caused (a seperation of most of the fleet) The wind — and sea was so Varia[ble] and run so cross that it boarded us in all directions. In fact if the necessary precaution was omitted — we might have founded — in a very short time —

I saw a letter dated Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> from our Consul — at Algiers — he possotively say that 3 Tripolitan Corsere was out — (but I think the[y] will crewes off[ ] the mouth of the Adriatic and Coast of Galipoly — as the[y] know of our Trade on that Coast — (and I should not be the least surprised if — some capture — was maid — as our

American Merchant Vessles is running in all directions — with out the smallest protection. (In fact Generally speaking, the[y] pay but very little attention to Convoy I apprehend the[y] will repent — when its to late — I will water my Ship at Mallaga and I hope then to proceed to Phila<sup>d</sup> — and you will please to lodge instructions for my goverment with M<sup>r</sup> Geo. Harrison as we always find much difficulty — with our Crewes — when the[y] are to be Paid — off[f] — I have been obliged to augment my Crew in N<sup>o</sup> in Consequence of being ordered after Convoy. —

I am authorised to Inform you by Consul OBrien that the U. S. has paid Algiers up to the 5<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1801 —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

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

Copy [evidently by Captain Truxton written considerably after the event.]

NORFOLK 3rd March, 1802.

SIR I am honored with your letter of the 23rd ult. The copper is put on the bottom of the *Chesapeake* wrong as I reported and Fox as well as those concerned are sensible of it. The construction of the hawse-holes have had in this ship no tendency to hurt the cables. I examined them when I first discovered the cables to be in a ragged state and finding they were not the cause of the damage I was led to an examination of the bottom and observed the sheets to be lapped the wrong way. There are but very few men here and of course the progress made in recruiting is slow.

I have and shall continue to make all exertions possible to man the ship in the shortest time possible, but for 100 men we must depend on Baltimore or on Baltimore and Philadelphia for with less than that number she cannot go from hence in a long time and it is but right you should know this in order to take your measures accordingly. *I note what you say of Captain Campbell, if he cannot go, I trust you will send Rodgers\* or some other of capability.* The officers destined for this ship are all young and very inexperienced and though in due time may be clever they are deficient at present and the task for me on the intended service would be too severe without some aid and I have had heretofore much trouble in organizing a squadron and at the same time attending all the duty in detail on board my own Ship. Under these circumstances and *having a reputation to lose which I am very tenacious of, I should consider myself wanting in that duty which I owe to myself and to my family if I was to proceed without being placed in a situation similar to the Commander of the Squadron now in the Mediterranean and if this cannot be done I must beg leave to quit the service.*† The officer I wrote you was here and requested to know if you would re-instate as a Lieutenant has the command of a ship and now declines going. On the return of the *Chesapeake* I advise your having the copper taken off her bottom and mention this now lest it should be unattended to by others if I do not proceed on the expedition. I am very busy this morning and write you in great haste.

(Signed) Thomas Truxton.

\*Note by Truxton added to the copy: "Rodgers was not at this time in the Navy. \* \* \*"

† Meaning of course the Mediterranean service ordered on observe again above I called for some aid in the room of Campbell, not a post captain.

[HS of Pa. NDA Area 7.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Ship *Essex*, from  
Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY 4<sup>th</sup> March 1802

SIR, You will please to receive on Board the US Ship *Essex*, under your command, Lieu<sup>t</sup> Jincks, belonging to the U. S. Ship *Boston*, now off Tripoli, he is to remain on Board untill an opportunity officers [offers] to Join the said ship, It is my request to the Commanders in the expected Squadron, that may be Bound off Tripoli or where ever the *Boston*, may be; to receive Lieu<sup>t</sup> Jincks on Board for the purpose of Joining the said Ship, Lieut: Jincks is to do duty agreeable to his rank should it be necessary, on Board the Ship or Ships that he may go on Board of

M<sup>r</sup> Jincks will bring with him John Walker the Wardroom Steward belonging to the *Boston* and is to Join the Said Ship —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY, March 4<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, I met with the Swedish Frigate *Thetis* off Cape D<sup>e</sup>Gatt, and received your favour of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> I observe what you say respecting the Emperors request, of my giving the Tripoline corsair now Blockaded in the Bay of Gibraltar, by the US. Ship *Essex*, agreeable to my orders, a passport to go home. — You will please to Inform the Governor of Tangier, that the U. S. did not make war against the Bey of Tripoli; the Bey of Tripoli made war against the U. S. without any caus what ever on the part of the United States it is the wish of the President, to be at peace, and in friendship, with all nations, But as the Bey of Tripoli has made war without any cause, it is my duty, to take and detain his corsairs where ever I find them, nor do I think the good Since of His Highness the Emperor of Morocco, will permitt him to think that I have done wrong in so doing

It will always give me pleasure to comply with the wishes of his highness, but in this Instance it is not in my power, nor can it be done without the orders of the President, I am very confident if his Highness was fully acquainted with the Conduct of the Bey of Tripoli, towards the United States he would make no such request. — You must impress those things on his mind, with all the force in your Power. — I shall proceed for the United States in a few days, this you will keep to your self

I expect there will be another Squadron out shortly — the *Essex* will remain on her present Station, the *Boston* is off Tripoli, I expect the [George] *Washington* here every day on her way Home She is on the Convoy Business at present, The *Philadelphia* will be here about the first of April on her way Home, She comes down with a convoy also. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

N<sup>o</sup> 2

LEGHORN March 4<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR On the 31<sup>st</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> the United States Ship [*George*] *Washington* arrived here from Tunis and Naples & sail'd in a few days with all the merchant vessels under her convoy that were ready to depart, we have since heard of her safe arrival at Mersailles, The *President* has been thoroughly repair'd at Toulon & has sail'd for Gibraltar, I presume to await the arrival of the other squadron which we expect hourly, M<sup>r</sup> Eaton arrived in the *Washington* & remain'd here until the 28<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> he touches at Naples to determine a point of some importance full details of which is forwarded by him to the department of State by this conveyance, he proceeds from thence direct to Tunis, the day before his departure from Leghorn he rec<sup>d</sup> letters from M<sup>r</sup> Turner Surgeon of the *Philadelphia* whom he left encharged with our affairs at Tunis which inform'd him that no alteration had taken place since his departure from his Post.

Enclosed I send you copys of the latest intelligence from Tripoli; I shall offer no comment at present but beg leave to observe that we have been fortunate beyond precedent or our most sanguine expectations, the very elements seem to have declared in our favor, & if government thinks proper to decree the destruction of Tripoli for the iniquity of their Bashaw, never did, & probably never will so favorable an opportunity present itself —

The Swedish Rear Admiral Cederströem arrived here some days since, he had been at Toulon to consult with Comodore Dale, the result I am not inform'd, but from the circumstance of his taking on board here a large quantity of cash I presume he will act similar to the Danes —

In anxious expectation to receive instructions from the President, I beg leave to subscribe myself very respectfully

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

To Lieutenant Edward Wyer, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant William Amory, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY March 4<sup>th</sup> 1802 —

GENTLEMEN, I have received your note of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> and observe what you say respecting your going on shore at Gibraltar to remain there, untill you have an opportunity to Join the *Boston* off Tripoli —

I grant your request but you must observe your expences will not be paid by the Navy Department, It is my orders that you embrace the first opportunity that offers, to Join the said ship

It is also my request to all Commanders of the Ships of War belonging to the U. States bound off Tripoli or where ever the *Boston* may be, or that you may in any way be able to Join your Ship to receive you on Board, for that purpose, You are also to do duty agreeable to your rank should it be necessary, on Board any ship that you may go on Board of. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

To the Commodore of the U. S. Squadron expected in the Mediterranean, from  
Commodore Richard Dale

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY, *March 4<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR, You will see by the Inclosed letter that it was the wish of the President that the *Boston*, should have been ordered home instead of the *Philadelphia* the letter came to hand to late, as you will see by the arrangement of the ships under my command. —

I Have left orders here for Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron, to leave all the Information that he possess', respecting Tripoli with M<sup>r</sup> Gavino for your Information. —

M<sup>r</sup> Gavino our Consul here, and M<sup>r</sup> Kirkpatrick our Consul at Malaga you will find to be Very good men. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation* off NEW CASTLE

*March 7<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR By my last respects to you of the 26<sup>th</sup> Ult. you must have counted upon my being at Sea this Day which would certainly have been the case, but we have had such uncommon bad weather since we came over the Bar, that notwithstanding M<sup>r</sup> Harrison's great exertions, as well as my own to embark our Stores, we could not get them all down till within these two days, & the having [heavy] Gales of Wind now prevent the Shallops coming alongside to discharge, tho every article is now down —

We had yesterday a very heavy Gale in which we had the Misfortune to part our best Bower Cable, & with difficulty brought up with the Sheet Anchor, this is a serious loss to us, for I fear we shall not be able to recover our Anchor as the Buoy hath sunk, I doubt much if it can be replaced in Philadelphia being 45 Cw<sup>t</sup> but I have sent up to enquire about it & as soon as the weather moderates shall grapple for it —

If I do not succeed in either case I must proceed on to Gibraltar, & endeavour to replace it there but in the event of a disappointment I wish it were possible to send one after me by any of our Public Vessels that may be coming after us —

It appears there is no end to our embarresments for in consequence of the excessive bad weather since we began to receive our men on board, and unavoidably exposed to wet, & Cold, without a chance to dry their Cloathing, we have now near fifty men on the sick List, & two have died, tho I have no doubt if we get soon to Sea, but they will soon recover —

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

To the Governor of St. Roque from Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY *March 7<sup>th</sup> 1802* —

SIR, I Have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's favor of the 11<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> also the proceedings and result of a cour[t] of Inquiry held on the two Officers commanding the two Forts agreeable to your Orders, respecting the complaint

that I made to your Excellency, of the two American Vessels, being fired at on the 19<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> last. — It is your Excellencys wish that I would give my opinion on the proceedings & the result of the Court of enquiry. — that the Officers are still in confinement, it appears by that, as if, I was to be their Judge — the statement in the Court of enquiry, respecting the Brig is not True (if the translation from spanish to english is Just) the Two Frigates was Both under way and had their Colours flying, the Brig had hers flying also at the time the fort fired at her. — I can not be positive respecting the statement of the other Vessels, as I was not near enough, to see every transaction my self: — Notwithstanding as far as it respects my self I am very sorry that your favor did not come to hand sooner, that I might have given my consent for the acquital of the Officers before this time. — Your excellency may be assured it is my wish, that the transaction may be Buried in oblivion, Hoping that nothing of the kind will take place again. —

Permitt me to return my sincere thanks to your Excellency for the Very friendly expressions in your litter. — Your Excellency may rest assured it has always been, and is still my wish to be on the most friendly terms with your Nation also the Individuals of it. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

U S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY, *March 8<sup>th</sup> 1802*

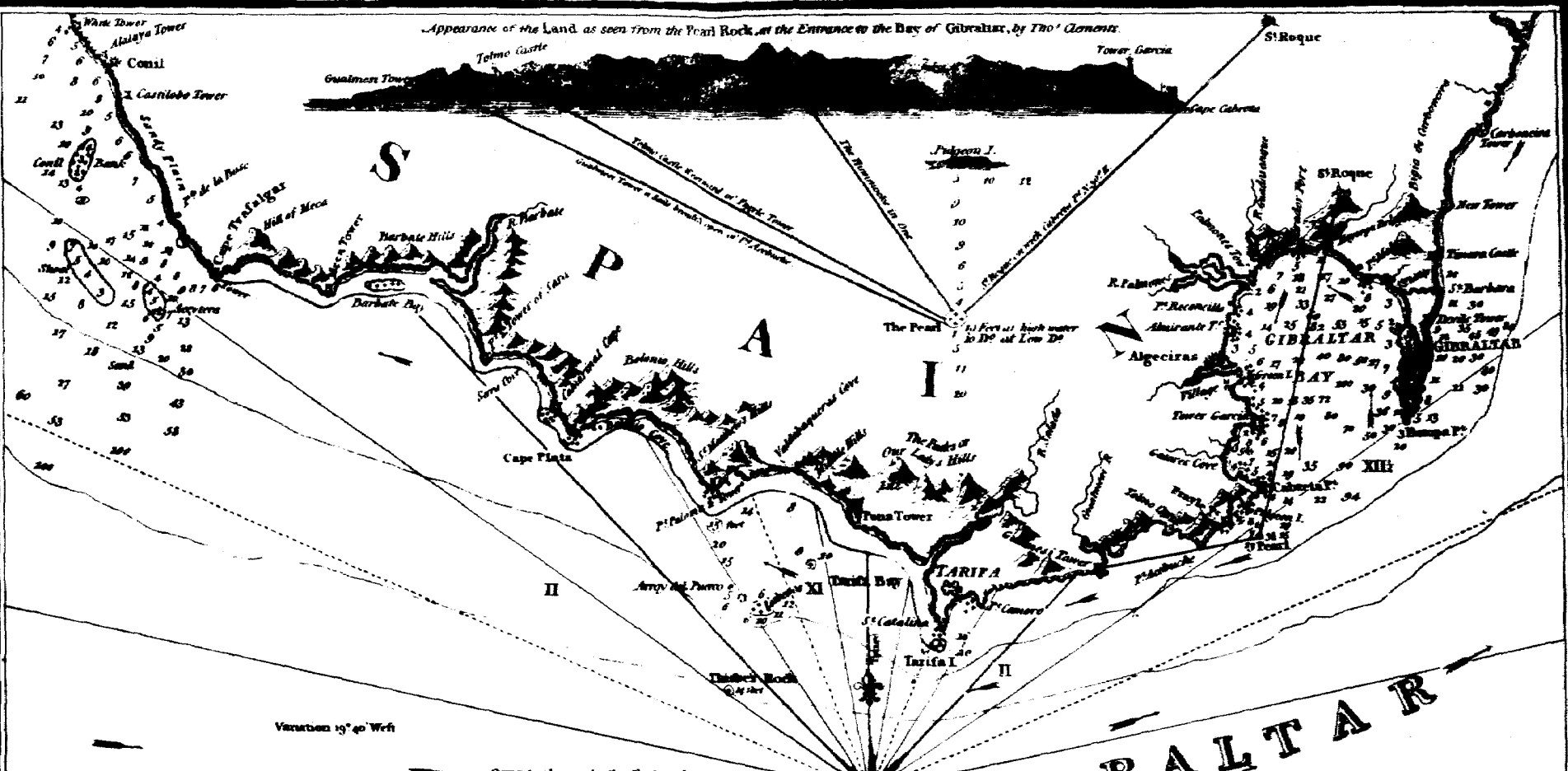
DEAR SIR, Your favour of the 4 Inst: with the Inclosed letter I have just received. — I wrote you on the 4 Ins<sup>t</sup> respecting the Demand or request of the Emperor of Morocco to you, to request, me to give a passport to the Tripolian corsair (a Ship) now laying in this Bay, to proceed to the Bay of Tangier, from there to Tripoli. —

You will please to Inform his Imperial Majesty that it will always give me pleasure to comply with his requests, when it is consistent, with my duty and Honor, becaus I know it is the wish of the President of the United States to keep up that good understanding and friendship, which has subsisted so long between him and his Imperial Majesty, I am well persuaded if His Majesty was fully acquainted, with the Proceedings of the Bey of Tripoli against the US. without any caus on the part of the United States that he would not wish me to give a Passport to a Ship of War belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, Sent to Sea, for the sole purpose of capturing Vessels belonging to my Nation. — You will please to Inform his Majesty that I am confident it is not the wish of the President to continue the War with the Bey of Tripoli when ever he may show a disposition, to cease in his unjust demands from the U S. also a disposition to treat for a lasting peace, I am confident he will always find the president ready to meet him on friendly terms. — When I was off Tripoli I wrote to the Bey, to know his reasons for going to war with the U S. and on what terms he expected to make peace He did not reply in point to either. —

You will please to Inform his Imperial Majesty, that I beg he will excuse me for not complying with his request, it is not in my power without I had orders from the President —



*Appearance of the Land as seen from the Pearl Rock, at the Entrance to the Bay of Gibraltar, by Thro' Clements.*

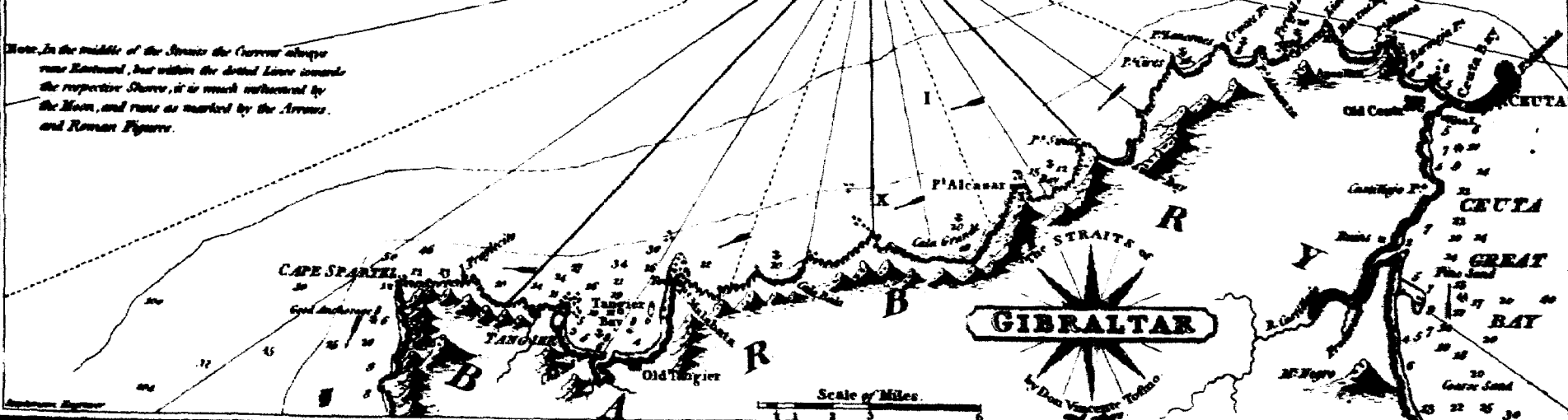


Variation  $19^{\circ}40'$  West

Current always to the Eastward.

# STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR

Note, In the middle of the Straits the Current always runs Eastward, but within the dotted Lines towards the respective Shores, it is much influenced by the Moon, and runs as marked by the Arrows, and Roman Figures.





You ask me for my advice how you are to act in this Business, for my part I think you ought to see the Emperor your self, without loss of time, to do away if possible those unjust Ideas that the Tripoline Ambassador has impressed on his mind, in favour of his Master, to the prejudice of the United States, from the contents of your letters it appears to me that the Emperor is desided in taking part with the Bey of Tripoli, how far he intends to go I cannot tell, it is very much, to be dreaded, his going to war with the United States, he can do us more Injury than all the other powers put together, therefore we must do every thing we can to keep peace with him. — I shall sail the first fair wind for the United States, I expect a Squadron will arrive here in all this Month from the US, I suppose the Commanding Officer will have full power to act in making a peace or otherwise. — I was told two days ago by a Captain, who left Baltimore on the first of Febuary — the US. Schooner *Enterprize* was to sail in a day or two with Dispatches, bound to Leghorn I have received no accounts from Government, I have been expected home, for several months past — I shall leave copsy of your letters with M<sup>r</sup> Gavino for the Commander of the next Squadron. — he may have orders, that such Infermation may be very usefull to him, you will lodge every Infermation that you may receive from time to time respecting the Movements of the Emperor, with M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, for the Infermation of the said Commander

If the wind is favourable and the weather good it is probable, I may call in the Bay of Tangier as I go through the Straits. —

RICH<sup>d</sup> DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

(19)

U. S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY

March 9<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, I Have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> it was handed me by M<sup>r</sup> Gavino on my arrival here on the 26<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> from Toulon you will see by my letters from that place, the arrangements I had made respecting the Vessels under my command, Had I known the President's wish in time, you may depend I should have ordered the *Boston Home*, — The [*George*] *Washington* I expect Here every Day, the *Philadelphia* will I expect sail in a few Days from Leghorn, the commanders of those Ships have my orders to proceed for the U S, with all possible dispatch after they see their respective convoys clear of the Straits I shall do the same in the *President*, the first fair wind, I Have been windbound eight Days, — by this time I expect the Swedish Admiral with two of His Frigates, also the U. S. Ship *Boston*, is cruising off and about Tripoli, the Tripoline Corsairs has not taken any of our Merchant Vessels as yet The Agent for the Bey of Tripoli at this place has sold the Brig, that has been Blockaded up here with his Ship, by the *Essex* all the Winter, all Her Warlike stores was put on Board the Ship you will see by the Inclosed copy of a letter I received from our Consul at Tangier, the request of the Emperor of Morocco, which I think, plainly shows, that he means to take a decided part with the Bey of Tripoli, I think a war with him is to be apprehended, should that be the case he has it in his power, to do us more injury than all the other powers put together — I did not conceive it consistant with the Honor of my Country to

comply with the Emperors request, the Schooner is getting under way that this letter goes by which prevents my saying more at present I am in hopes of seeing you before this gets to Hand. — As the *President* is getting underway also —

[NDA. A-4.]

To the Commodore of the U. S. Squadron expected in the Mediterranean, from  
Commodore Richard Dale

U S. SHIP *President* GIBRALTAR BAY March 9<sup>th</sup> 1802

DEAR SIR Not knowing what orders you may have from our Government, nor what lengths it Intends going in the war with Tripoli, I inclose you herewith two letters from our Consul at Tangier for your Information, I have not complied with the Emperors request, I have wrote M<sup>r</sup> Simpson on the subject and requested him to see the Emperor, and do away if possible, those unjust Ideas that the Tripoline Ambassador has impressed on his mind, in favour of his Master, to the prejudice of the US. — I think we ought to do every thing (consistant with our Honor) to keep peace with the Emperor he can do our commerce (bound into these Seas) more injurey than the other three powers put together. —

R DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

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

N. DEPARTMENT. 11 March 1802. —

(duplicate sent to N. York.)

Upon receipt of this — you will immediately repair to Norfolk & assume the command of the *Chesapeake*.

It is my determination that you shall have the Command of the Squadron in the Mediterranean. —

Upon your arrival at Norfolk it is expected the *Chesapeake* will be in all respects ready for sea. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy,  
commanding

*Thursday, 11 March 1802*

[From 1 to 10 March, lying in Gibraltar Bay.]

Commences with Easterly winds & cloudy. At 1 PM unmoored ship & moored two cables length farther to the Westward. At 2 PM the *President* sailed for the United States. Throughout the night rain with little wind. End rain & wind from SW

*Friday, 12 March 1802*

Commences raining & light SW winds. Throughout the night variable wind & weather. At 4 AM easterly wind, brought to on the cable at ½ past 4, weighed & Sailed for Algeziras At 7 AM came to in 22 fath. water with the following bearings p<sup>r</sup> Compass. Algeziras WbS.

North tower NWbW, South tower NW, S<sup>t</sup> Roque NEbE. signal tower on Gib<sup>t</sup> SE ½ E, Cabretta point SWbS ½ S. — Ends strong northerly winds

[NA. ND original.]

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To Captain Thomas Truxtun, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

N. DEP<sup>t</sup> 13 March 1802.

I have received with real concern your letter of the 3 instant notifying your determination to quit the service unless you can have an additional Captain to command your ship under you. The condition Sir, is impossible. It is well known that from the reduction of the officers in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the last Session, there is not at this time within the U: S: — a Captain of the Navy whom we could require to take a secondary station on board a Ship. As this must have been known to you — I cannot but consider your notification as absolute. It is to be regretted that it had not been made at an earlier period so as to have allowed me to ask from you a reconsideration of the subject: But at this moment when the ship is almost ready to depart — neither the object of her destination — nor the expences of the delay will allow time for negociation. — I would presume too that you had deliberately viewed the case under all its aspects and that no considerations which I could present — would be new to your mind. It remains then for me, however reluctantly — to acquiesce in your determination — and to lessen, as much as possible the expence and injury which such a notification at this point of time may occasion, by dispatching, as I have done — orders to Captain Morris at Boston to repair immediately to Norfolk and to assume the command of the *Chesapeake*. Until his arrival I have committed the charge of the Ship to Lieut<sup>t</sup> [William] Smith.

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

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To Lieutenant William Smith, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

N. DEP<sup>t</sup> 13 March 1802.

Commodore Truxtun having expressed a disposition to relinquish the command of the *Chesapeake* — I have directed Captain Morris now at Boston to repair immediately to Norfolk to take the command of that Ship. As the Commodore will leave her before Capt. Morris can arrive — you will assume the command in the mean time; prepare her in all respects so as to be ready for sailing at an hour's warning after the captain shall get on board — & pay every attention to the business — that the good of the service may require. —

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

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

We sailed from New Castle Saturday March 13<sup>th</sup> 1802. —

[NA. ND original].

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, about Saturday, 13 March 1802

Standing rules to be observed in preparation for Battle on Board the *Constellation* viz

As soon as the drum beats to quarters, the Gunner is to apply for the key of the Magazine. The 1<sup>st</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup> is to see that he has his light room in order, & water in the Cistern, also that he has the proper assistance there for filling and passing the powder & wet swabs at hand.

The Captain of each gun is to repair to the Cabbin to receive his salt Box, containing two Cartridges in each, with his powder horn & one pistol with one dozen Cartridges, the pistols to be used occasionally to fire the Cannon, or repel Boarders.

The officer of each division, is in the interim to have the guns east off, tompons out, to see that the rammers, sponges, & worms are in order, & to have the match tubs with water & a common Bucket in it, with water also, to extinguish fire on the Gun Deck, & the matches hung over them or stuck in the Tub.

The Carpenters are to see all the pumps rigg'd and in order, as well as the head & cistern pumps & the tub filled with water, they are to be in readiness with shot plugs, mauls & oakum, grating slung & arm ropes ready to hang by. —

The men appointed for the musketry must have their arms served out to them.

Pistols, Cutlasses, Boarding pikes, & axes, are to be kept at hand on the quarter deck for the Boarders — & the fire Buckets to hang round the Capstan until wanted, except two in each top to be filled with water, & hauling lines made fast to them. Muskets, Blunderbusses, & cartridges will be sent up to the Tops, under the care of the Midsh<sup>n</sup> of each top, Who are to pay particular attention, that they do not fire, to set the sails in flames, by the lighted cartridges papers from the arms, & to be ready to extinguish it, when it so happens.

The 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> discharges of Cannon to be with 2 round shot & one wad only, the shot to be put next the Cartridge when home, & when the Cannon are heated they are to Call for reduced Cratiages Grape & double headed shot to be fired occasionally —

The Master will be attentive in watching the sails, & Rigging, to put on stoppers & reave new Braces when cut away.

In night alarms the first object is to Call up the Boarders, unless time will admit to get up Hammocks, then to light the Battle Lanthorns, other preparations to go on as usual. By a strict attention to these regulations, we shall always be ready to receive an enemy, with honor and reputation to ourselves —

(Signed) A MURRAY

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 13 March 1802

Commences with dark weather, steady rain & variable wind. At 9 PM got under way & sailed from Algezirás. Midnight squally with variable winds. At 6 AM wore Ship to N<sup>d</sup> Ceuta bore SWbW. & apes hill WbS. Meridian Ceuta Point bore WSW. & Gibraltar NWbW.

[NA. ND original.]

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

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*  
OFF CAPE HENLOPEN March 14th 1802

SIR I am now dismissing my Pilot, with fair prospects before us, upon getting under way this morning from Ready Island we had the misfortune to of looseing another Bower Anchor owing to the Cables being dry rotten & had every appearance of being a very good one, we are now thank good clear of future dangers on that head & hope soon to supply the loss at Gibralter —

I am under great concern least any improper constructions should arise in consequence of the great detention I have had since leaving the City, but be assured I have exerted my utmost faculties to expedite our sailing, I have had such a scene of bad weather & other untoward events to encounter with, that I have almost lost all patience, I have been waiting for a fair wind these several days, which interval I employed in searching for my first Anchor a[l]tho I could not recover my own, yet I heave found one of about 17C weight, which by lashing it to one I have on board of nearly the same size, forms a tolerable substitute in case of need

I herewith send all the requisite Papers of the Office by which you will find I have laid in an unusual quantity of Stores for our long Cruize my pilot now waits & must conclude with every assurance of esteem

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

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

Commences with light easterly winds. 3 PM the rock bore W½ N. Apes hill SWbW Estapona NNW. At 10 heavy rains. 5 AM light airs from N<sup>d</sup> at Meridian came to Anchor in Malaga bay, 14 fath. Water, the Cathedral bearing NbW. signal tower ENE Cape Molinero SWbW. Found the *George Washington* here, she sailed a few hours after our anchoring.

[NA. ND original.]

## Presents to Tunis

LONDON MARCH 15<sup>th</sup> 1802.

HIS EXCELLENCY RUFUS KING

for presents from the United States of America to the  
Bay of Tunis.Bo<sup>v</sup> of H. W. Mortimer,  
Son & T. Mortimer.GUN MAKERS to his MAJESTY,  
and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> East India Company.  
— N<sup>o</sup> 89, Fleet Street. —

A most Superb Gun, Elegantly mounted in solid Gold barrel & lock richly & beautifully Embossed with gold ornaments, & with the furniture finished in a manner never before attempted in this Kingdom — Ornaments on the Stock, Barrel & Lock consisting of matchless designs. Warlike Trophies formed of Helmets, Caps, Coats of Mail, Battle-axes, Battering rams, Pikes, Swords, Scymeters, Drums & Fifes, Trumpets & Bugle horns, Halberds, Bows with Quivers of Arrows, Flags Cannons Shields &c &c &c. Fruits & Flowers of various kinds forming a most beautiful assemblage, in neat Mahogany Case lined with Crimson Velvet.....	£	s	d
	525.	0.	0
Exclusive of Diamonds & Emeralds furnished by Mess <sup>rs</sup> Rundell & Bridge for the above Gun.....	£345.		
P <sup>r</sup> of most magnificent Pistols, mounted in solid gold of the same matchless style of Workmanship as the above Gun, the barrels & Locks embossed with gold ornaments of warlike trophies, fruits & flowers &c &c &c. in neat Mahogany Case lined with Crimson Velvet.....	525.	0.	0
Exclusive of Diamonds & Emeralds furnished by Mess <sup>rs</sup> Rundell & Bridge for the above Pistols.....	£212.		
5 Elegant gold mounted Guns, barrels & locks beautifully embossed with gold ornaments of warlike trophies, fruits & flowers &c &c &c in a style of workmanship, superior to any ever finished in this Kingdom except the grand Gun & Pistols before mentioned — in neat Mahogany Cases lined with Crimson Velvet.....	£420	2100.	0. 0
		£3150.	0. 0
5 P <sup>r</sup> of gold mounted pistols, finished in the same grand manner as the above 5 Guns, with Mahog <sup>y</sup> Cases lined with Crimson Velvet.....	£420	2100.	0. 0
Strong Packing Box for the Whole; Cordage Car <sup>rs</sup> paid to Portsmouth &c.....		2.	18. 6
		£5252.	18. 6
Amount of Mortimer & Companys Acco <sup>t</sup> brought down..	£5252.	18.	6
Rundell & Bridge for Diamonds P <sup>r</sup> Separate Bill .....	1557.	[*]	
Total Cost of Arms —	£6809.	18.	6[*]

[\*See the following document, showing amounts as "557." and "5809.18.6."]

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



Mortimer & Son's a/c for Arms March 15, 1802

	£5252.	18.	6
Rundell & B —	557.	0.	0
	<hr/>		
	£5809.	18.	6
	<hr/>		
Equal dollars —	27340.	88.	
Saptaps piece —	236.	08.	
	<hr/>		
	\$27576.	96.	

Amount of the present from England in dollars as per scale of Tunis —

Arms	27576.	96
Jewels	11881.	58
Cloths	3841.	82
	<hr/>	
	\$43300.	36

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

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

MARSEILLES 16<sup>th</sup>[\*] March 1802 —

SIR,

\* \* \* \* \*

I have been of late so much busied while the *President* was repairing in toulon, that when She Sailed from that Road on the 11<sup>th</sup> February, I had only a moment while she was under Sails to write a Letter to the President of the United States

The [*George*] *Washington* Freegate under Command of Capt<sup>n</sup> John Shaw arrived there on the 10<sup>th</sup> ditto and in this road of Marseilles on the 14<sup>th</sup> ditto; — I Supplied her with Provisions & C<sup>s</sup> & She Sailed with 4 American Vessels under her Convoy for the coast of Spain and down the Straights on the 26<sup>th</sup> d<sup>y</sup> \* \* \*

The U. S. Freigate *Philadelphia* Cap<sup>n</sup> Barron which was ordered by Commodore Dale to be at Leghorn about the 10<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> and then proceed with any Vessels ready to sail under her Convoy to this Road, I am informed by an English Brig of War, now in quarantine here from Malta it is reported She was there about 3 weeks ago obliged to heave down for a leak to repair it; The *Boston* Cap<sup>n</sup> MacNiell was also there; but I don't know when any of these Fregates may appear this way, and the American Vessels here which could not be ready to Sail with the [*George*] *Washington* have Sailed Since and will now Sail without convoy;

I have also learned that two Tripolitan Cruisers were preparing to Sail out from the Bay of Tripoly, but in a violent storm one was last and the other reentered in the port of Tripoly in a poor State —

Toulon is the port and the Arsenal the best situated in the Center of the Mediterranean for Repairing our Freegates; there all kinds of Conveniences are to be found \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

[\*Another copy of this letter was dated 10 March 1802.]

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

To Secretary of the Navy from Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent,  
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 17<sup>th</sup> March 1802

SIR Agreeable to your directions of the 22<sup>d</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, I have the honor to transmit you a plan of the Navy Grounds on Long Island, on a large scale, & the better to enable you to form an Opinion of their position, I have annexed a very correct Plan of the City & Port of New York, you have likewise an estimate of the Expences that would attend the necessary Buildings &c, to put the yard in the order, to render it serviceable to Government, either for building or repairing Ships; The Map will exhibit the depth of Water & improvements made, the latter only consists of part of the Dock contemplated, & the foundation for the New Store, the materials, say Brick, Lime, Slate &c, are all layed in, I am ready to progress & compleat the building by the first of June; under the idea that it was your intention, & certainly it was the interest of Government, that the Store should be finished as soon as possible, I have moved over from the old Grounds to Long Island, *all* the Navy Timber, sold at Auction all the small buildings erected thereon by Government, given up the hire of all the Stores in the City, contemplating by the first of May to have sufficient room finished in the New Store to contain all Government property on hand & thereby make a saving of \$2682 p<sup>r</sup> Ann — : If it is not the intention of Government to progress in finishing the New Store, I have to request as speedy Notice as possible that I may in season provide a place of deposit for the different Articles belonging to the Department, this object, I beg leave to impress you with the necessity of an early decision on: The quality of the water at the yard is Salt, the Tide rising & falling about Eight feet, the Worms in the Months of July & August do injury to all Timber; this is an evil generally experienced in all our sea Ports. The Mill Pond will compleatly answer for Docking the Timber, which may most effectually be preserved against the Worm, by the water being let out daily with the Tide, the Timber thereby being exposed to the Sun & Air, the worm will take no hold or be killed, when they [word illegible] on this point no doubts exist; The Timber at present lays on the beach waiting permanent arrangements to be adopted for its preservation

Having contracted for the completion of the Dock contemplated at 22 50/100 p<sup>r</sup> foot excepting Ironwork, & earth filling, I am waiting your instructions to proceed. If the improvements I have detailed should be compleated it will be the first Naval Yard on the Continent; in my estimate I think I am rather above than under the cost; If a permanent Navy Yard with the proper arrangement is necessary at all, the expence Government will be put to will undoubtedly prove true Oconomy, on this subject I should suppose there can hardly exist a difference of opinion with the Gentlemen of the Committee when they take a view of the heavy past expence Government has been put to for the want of permanent Yards on a correct & proper scale.

Any further elucidation on this important point that is possible for me to bestow will be most cheerfully and candidly put forward on your suggesting to me the points of information necessary: the Map of the Harbour of New York, I have borrowed & being the only correct view existing, I have engaged to return it, you will therefore please to bear my request in mind.

[Enclosure]

Estimate of the expence of the necessary buildings to complet the Navy Yard at Long Island—

N <sup>o</sup>		
1	Dwelling House for Shipwright.....	\$2500 —
2	Barrack to contain 40 Men & Officers.....	2000 —
3	Mast House & Mold Loft.....	2000 —
4	Brick, Hemp Store & Dock for the same.....	18000 —
5	Rope Walk.....	5500 —
6	Navy Dock.....	16000 —
—	Filling in d <sup>o</sup> .....	1000 —
7	Blacksmiths Shop & Foundery.....	3000 —
8	Expence of preparing the Yard to put the Timber in Water or under Cover.....	2000 —
	Enclosing the whole with a <i>board</i> fence.....	2500 —
		\$54500 —

NB Was it not for the extra expence I would recommend the enclosure of the Yard to be a stone wall 10 feet high & Barracks along the Wall to Lodge and keep together the Ships Crew while repairing, to furnish quarters for the standing workmen of the Yard, agreeable to the plan of Navy Yards in Europe; the expence of which some time is necessary to ascertain; The increase of the Water front agreeable to my Letter of the 4 August I should recommend —

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

[17 March 1802]

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

SIR Agreeably to your order of the 22<sup>d</sup> Ulto I have forwarded by this mail a complete plat of the Ground occupied as a Navy Yard, describing the courses, distances, & quantity of ground purchased, & the situation of the buildings thereon, with the depth of water &<sup>o</sup> — It cannot be said that any improvements have been made in the Yard, The Old buildings on the Lot, when the purchase was made, consisted of a small one story Log House & stone Kitchen, on the old wharf, originally built for a Block House & Magazine, these were fitted up for a counting house for the Constructor — A small two story frame House, & a one story frame work shop, fitted up for Barracks for the guard; a small Brick building occupied by the Comm<sup>r</sup> Officer — A frame joiners shop, & store, removed from the former Yard — these are all the buildings —

Some dirt & ballast stones have been hauled on the low ground & some leveling done —

It is believed that Timber may be preserved any length of time under water, & will receive a seasoning accordingly. The water here being perfectly fresh, it is free from the marine worm, the Average rise of Tide is Six feet —

For the preservation of the Timber now on hand, and expected, it will be necessary to build a complete Dock, to keep the Water on the Timber, & to keep the water out, when it may be necessary to take Timber out, or clean the Dock; from an Estimate handed me, by an experienced wharf Builder, this will cost from 10 to 12 m\$ to which 1/3<sup>d</sup> may be added, Estimates are generally this proportion below

what finally appears the actual cost — this improvement is all that may be necessary at present, to preserve the Timber — All the Live Oak for the 74 Gun ship, to be built here, is nearly covered at high tide, but the water soon leaves some of this timber, & the situation is by no means as proper as could be wishd for, but it is the best that is to be had in the present situation of the yard & will be tolerably preserved untill a fitter place can be prepared to receive it; — several random pieces for occasional purposes are on dry land, they would be better in the water, but it would take up the only room that is left to receive the live oak now expected, without it is placed where the Dock is contemplated, from whence it will be to remove whenever this work is began — The keel pieces Keelson, Deadwood, wales &<sup>r</sup> lay in a very bad situation, & will soon spoil, part in & part out of the water at high tide, neither can this be remedied in the present situation of the Yard — to prevent it that part of the Dock should be log'd up — it can be imm<sup>r</sup> done — The Gun carriage stuff is now exposed to the weather — it should be cover'd with sheds, & kept from the Sun & air as much as possible — I have noticed all the Timber that calls for immediate attention, for the remainder, I beg leave to refer you to the return made by M<sup>r</sup> Humphrys, which I receipted —

If it should be thought expedient to commence the building of the 74, in two years from this, I am well informed, that it will be necessary to commence building the pier on which the ship should be raised, *immediately*, in order to give time for the ground to settle — in the Setting so large a Ship on the Stocks, it is absolutely necessary that she should have a certain degree of declivity, sufficient to make her Start for Launching & at the same time not to give her too much velocity, if the Ground is not settled, the point cannot be ascertained with any degree of precision, & may be attended with disagreeable consequences —

Should you not deem it proper to order a dock to be constructed in this Yard — Shed's might be erected for the preservation of the Timber, at an Expence of about 3000\$ & by keeping sun & air from the Timber & strewing Salt between y<sup>r</sup> timber as its piled away it will be very well preserved, tho' not as well as it is supposed, as by being kept under water —

For further information, on the subject of this Yard, I beg leave to refer you to the report, made by your request, by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Jones Penrose Fitzsimons Humphrys, Bowers, Decatur & Barry —

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> March, 17<sup>th</sup> 1802

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

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

Copy. A

TUNIS March 18<sup>th</sup> 1802.

SIR, In addition to what I write M<sup>r</sup> King Copy herewith, I have only to add here that on arriving at Tunis I find Sidi Mahamet Bashaw yielding to his brother's instances and on the point of departing for Derne a Province of Tripoli, the Government of which is promised him, for which purpose he begged my Passport. I not only refused it but told him very candidly that if he departed we must consider him in the light of an enemy, and that instead of my influence to assist

his passage to the Kingdom of Tripoli I should give it to have him and his retinue carried prisoners of war to the United States; but if he would adhere to his former arrangements I did not doubt but that before the expiration of four months he might be offered to his people by an American Squadron. I tell him the sole object of his brother is to cut his throat. He is sufficiently alarmed & too much distressed, this Bey having refused him any further supplies of provisions (I don't like this Symptom) He proposes going to Malta and waiting the issue there. I will only consent to his going to Leghorn or Sardinia — If he departs on other terms I shall send an armed Ship after him, & if possible carry him and retinue to some Italian Port.

Contrary winds prevented my touching at Naples from Leghorn — It is a misfortune; but affairs demanded me here — Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Neill touched here 29. Jann<sup>r</sup> since which we have no advise of him. —

P. S. March 26. —

The Bashaw of Tripoli has manifested an unequivocal disposition to come into my plans heretofore detailed; he is assured of a revolution in his favor if he can be offered to his people with Sufficient show of force: but he is surrounded by Turks and Arabs Subjects of his brother sent him as protectors, in so much that he cannot act — Hence my arrangements Copies herewith Submitted — If they succeed it will be productive of incalculable advantages if they fail I am conscious of having exposed myself to the imputation of at least too much Zeal —

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 38. — Duplicate. —

TANGIER 19<sup>th</sup> March 1802 —

SIR \* \* \* \* \* Commodore Dale wrote me from Gibraltar, that he could not grant any Passport for the Tripoline Ship laying there, without first obtaining permission from the President of the United States. — I am highly sensible of the very great impropriety of Muley Soliman making such a request, but with him it is not proper to speak all we think; for this reason, rather than impart Commodore Dales determination, in the terms he recommended, I have thought better to intimate to this Government, that as that Gentleman was on the point of quitting this Station, when he received my Letter on subject of His Majestys request, that he left the decision of the matter to his Successor and the Swedish Admiral, as he could not have any opportunity of communicating with Adm<sup>l</sup> Cederstrom on the subject.— This has satisfied them in the moment, & I hope either Peace with Tripoly, or some other circumstance may happen, to do away the necessity of any farther Negotiations on that topic. — At all events it certainly is best, should the request be ultimately found such as cannot be granted, that Sweden join in the refusal, as it can do no good that the United States come forward alone with such, before Admiral Cederstroms sentiments be known. — I confirm that Muley Soliman has agreed to allow Wheat, to be sent from his Country to Tripoly, but I should think it will be next to an impossibility for them to find Vessels to Charter for that Voyage, whilst that Port is so notoriously known to be blockaded; whatever may be done in this

particular at any of the Emperours Ports, I shall take care to advise the Commanders of the Frigates on this Station of. —

Commodore Dale thought I ought to see His Imperial Majesty without loss of time, in order to do away the favourable sentiments he seems to entertain towards the Tripolines. — I am satisfied you will be sensible, that is an undertakeing totally out of my power, without being authorised thereto by the President of the United States, and provision made for the unavoidable expence must attend such a visit. — At this moment in particular, such a measure is by no means necessary; for the Swedish Mission happening now, affords M<sup>r</sup> Wyk an opportunity of doing all I possibly could; — to that end the matter was fully deliberated on between us before his departure, and he assured me he would use his utmost endeavours to convince Muley Soliman, of the impropriety of his takeing the the part he had done in behalf of the Tripolines, in a War which they have so unjustly made against Sweden & the United States. — \* \* \*

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

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

20th MARCH 1802

“SIR,

[The first 8 paragraphs of this letter are the same as instructions to Commodore Dale, dated 18 February 1802.]

\* \* \* \* \*

“To effectuate the great object of maintaining a squadron in the Mediterranean, which is the protection of our commerce, we must use our best exertions to keep the enemy’s vessels in port, to blockade the places out of which they issue, and prevent as far as possible their coming out or going in. You will, on your arrival in the Mediterranean, make such a distribution of the force under your command, as may appear, upon a full view of existing circumstances, the best adapted to the accomplishment of the views of government. Convoy must be given to our vessels as far as it can be done consistently with the plan of blockading.

“You will write to me by every opportunity from the Mediterranean, and give me particular information of all your movements.”

[LC. “Defence of Commodore Morris” by Morris, E 335, M87.]

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

NEW YORK 20<sup>th</sup> March 1802

SIR I have been honored with your Letters of the 12 & 15<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>, the latter covering a Warrant for the Gunner which I have delivered to him, he will take & subscribe the Oath of Allegiance which I shall forward in my next letter.

I think it probable that the Carpenters & Joiners will finish by the last of next week, Our water is all filled and on board, I shall move the ship into the stream in a few days & I presume she can be ready to sail in three weeks, my present state of Health requires that the Lieu<sup>ts</sup> should be here to attend to the ship, & relieve me from some of the duties which I am obliged to attend to. —

In finishing the upper works of the ship several alterations from the former plan have been found necessary by which she is made lighter and much more convenient than before. I have selected a sett of guns for the main Battery of the same calibre of the old ones but they weigh between six & seven thousand pounds less, and I shall make the old carriages answer with some alteration. Benjamin Tallman has engaged as Carpenter of the *Adams*, he is well recommended, & is desirous to receive a Warrant, which I hope you will please to forward him

[LC. EPP, Vol. 4, 1801-1802.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Saturday, 20 March 1802*

[From 15 to 19 March in Malaga Bay.]

Commences, light easterly wind, pleasant weather, the swell a good deal abated. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 PM got underway & sailed from Malaga bay. Made all sail by the wind. 8 PM the Cathedral in Malaga bore NE, Cape Molinero WbS  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Sprung up a fine breeze from East Set steering sails. Midnight squally with clouds  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 AM passed Gibraltar. The wind being so fine from the eastw<sup>d</sup> embraced the opportunity of running for Cadiz, with a view of shewing our ship there & giving a knowledge of the coast & bay of Cadiz to our Officers. At 7 AM doubled cape Trafalgar in 10 fath. water, distant 3 or 4 Miles This Cape is low with a square tower on it & makes like an island.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Miles to the East of Trafalgar there is a very high bluff cape with a small rock off it, on the extremity of the bluff is a round tower. The coast between Trafalgar & Cadiz is low & sandy, shoal water with sand banks & rocks a considerable distance off. No Vessel ought to approach it nearer with a fair wind than 12 fath. as I found it from 10 to 5 very suddenly

*Sunday, 21 March 1802*

Commences very light airs from N<sup>d</sup> & E<sup>d</sup> At 2 PM tacked ship & stood in for the light house of Cadiz with a Signal flying for a Pilot. At 3 got a Pilot on board; calm & ebb tide setting us, At 4 a very light breeze from the S., made Sail & came past the Porgues rocks within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Mile; they may be approached much nearer in case of necessity, they are above water & bold. The Diamond Shoal which you leave on the Larb<sup>d</sup> hand is very dangerous. At 6 PM the gov<sup>t</sup> boat came alongside & ordered us not to anchor, as ships of war of any nation were not allowed that privelege.

Notwithstanding we came to Anchor At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 PM in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fath. water. At 8 AM the Captain General sent me word if, the wind was such that I could not proceed to Sea I might remain a day or two, during which myself & two or three other officers might come on shore at a time —

At 9 M<sup>t</sup> Terry Charge des Affaires for the U. S. came on board & I accompanied him on shore Waited on the Captain General who informed me that he had only acted agreeable to his orders He invited me to dine with him. I gave orders that none but the principal officers should go on shore —

[NA. ND original.]

To Vice President Aaron Burr from Thomas Truxtun

NORFOLK 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1802.

DEAR SIR a variety of circumstances conjoined me at Washington that my appointment was by no means congenial to the wishes of the President, and a little time after I came here made the fact so evident, that I at length considered my reputation deeply at stake in the hands of the present administration and brought things to a point. It was with pain & reluctance I quit the Navy but it was unavoidable, as you will see by the enclosed copy of a letter to the Sec<sup>y</sup> of the Navy. Altho' I had come on to Washington in January in my way here (by appointment made by the Pres<sup>t</sup>) to command the Squadron destined for the mediterranean — in the course of conversation at dinner in the palace, the President asked me which way I was travelling — whether I was going to the northward or to the southward — This question was astonishing & the more so — when I assure you he never opened his lips to me on the subject of the Squadron or of our mediterranean Affairs. I think I can with truth say it was never intended that I should proceed on the command in question, if it could be decently avoided and at the same time the appearance kept up. —

I shall make a visit of a few days to Col — Parker and proceed home hope to see you in New York early in May. With great truth I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

[HS of Pa. Gratz Col.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Monday, 22 March 1802*

Commences with light airs from N<sup>e</sup> & W<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Terry our Charge des Affaires [Cadiz] represented to me that there were a number of American seamen in distress on shore, having been turned out of their Vessels by the Captains on account of high wages. I informed him I woud receive any american seaman on board & subsist him, but could not enter him on pay, our complement being complete

At 11 unmoored ship, strong Westerly wind

*Tuesday, 23 March 1802*

Commences clear weather & smart Westerly wind at 5 A M weighed & beat out of the bay. At 6 P M discharged the Pilot. Throughout the night pleasant weather. At 6 A M Cape Spartel bore SW distant 4 leagues. At 9 exercised great guns & small arms

[NA. ND original]

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

Duplicate copy D

TUNIS 24. March 1802

Instructions to Captain BOUNDS —

SIR, You will without delay Sail for Malta and deliver the letter herewith inclosed to Cap<sup>n</sup> Daniel M<sup>e</sup>Neill of the *Boston* frigate — At Malta you will augment the number of your Equipage to fifty men, engaging them for a term not exceeding Six months, and if you do not find Captain M<sup>e</sup>Neill at Malta you will proceed off Tripoli



and search for him until you find him, and receive from him your future destination — If you shall have occasion for Supplies of Cash or provisions you will receive them of any of the Captains or other Commanders of our Navy, or any of the Americans Agents in the Ports of the Mediterranean; And as I have put the Ship *Gloria* into the public Service of the United States, this letter of Instruction will be a Sufficient warrant to them for furnishing you such provisions on account of the United States. But you will be careful to keep exact accounts of all Supplies you may thus receive in order that I may credit the United States therefor. If after having augmented your equipage as above directed, and in case of not falling in with Captain McNeill, you should fall in with the Ship [space] bound to Derne, carrying the Bashaw of Tripoli's brother and his suit of about forty Tripoline Subjects, you will visit said Ship and take out of her said Bashaw and Suit and deliver them over to the first American Ship of war you may meet, or proceed with him and Suit to Leghorn & deliver him & them to James Leander Cathcart Esq<sup>r</sup> our Consul for Tripoli. You will on all occasions keep me informed of your Situation and Circumstances —

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

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Boston*, from  
William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Copy Duplicate E

TUNIS 24, March 1802 —

SIR, I dispatch the Ship *Gloria*, Captain Joseph Bounds to you with notice that a Polacre Ship under Russian Colors, called the [space] is now about to depart from this port to Derne on the Coast of Tripoli with a view of Landing at that place a brother of the present Bashaw of Tripoli with his suit Consisting of forty Tripoline Subjects — This Prince is the rightful Sovereign of Tripoli and was expelled his Throne about ten years ago by the present Reigning Bashaw — I have long since been in Consultation with him on projects to get him Safely on board our Squadron that we may use him as an instrument of pacification at Tripoli by offering him to his proper Subjects, who desire his restoration, before their own port with the appearance of Sufficient force to Compel the measure — If this object can be effected no doubt it would bring about a revolution in Tripoli and the assassination of the usurper, and save to the United States the loss of many lives and much expense — An object well worth extraordinary exertions. I refer you to M<sup>r</sup> Wadsworth of your Ship for particulars on this Subject — He knows all that has been hitherto transacted and is very capable of advising to future measures relative to this project.

The necessity of having about me a Vessel of force to enable me to Communicate with our Commander in this Sea, especially at this moment, and peculiarly as our frigates seldom touch here has compelled me to put this Ship, the *Gloria*, into Government's Service and to continue her so at least until the arrival of our Squadron — She is now therefore Subject to your orders — I desire you will give her your warrant, and needful Supplies —

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

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy commanding

*Wednesday, 24 March 1802*

Commences pleasant Weather with light airs. At 1 PM set staysails, wind from the eastw<sup>d</sup>,  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 spoke the British frigate *Leda* from Lisbon to Gibraltar. At 7 abreast of Cabretta points, took in sail & lay to throughout the night under our topsails. At 7 bore up for Gibraltar, passing the rock had a violent gust of wind from every point. At 9 came to anchor in 23 fath. water, Europa Point bearing SbE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E & the North Point of the rock EbN  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.

Admiral Saumarez sent an officer with an offer of any assistance we might want. At 10 waited on the Admiral —

*Thursday, 25 March 1802*

Commences strong breezes from the Eastw<sup>d</sup>, Went on shore & found the two Tripolitan Cruizers still lying in port. at 3 PM returned on board. At 5 the ship riding very uneasy with the counter winds under the rock & could not well change our birth there, hove up & ran over to Algeziras. At 6 PM came to anchor Algeziras bearing WbS  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. North tower NWbW, Gibraltar SEbE. At 8 Moored ship. 5 AM all hands employed unbending sails, blacking & painting ship

[NA. ND original.]

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

N. DEPT. — 27 March 1802. —

From a communication I have just received it appears that Lieutenant [David] Porter stabbed a Man at Fell's Point, & in consequence the Man instantly died. — The Judge of the criminal Court has requested my aid in securing Lieutenant Porter's person — & I have to direct, that if he is on board the *Chesapeake* — or has placed himself under your Command, you will, if called upon by the civil authority, deliver him up. —

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

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Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 March 1802

Commences clear Weather & strong Easterly winds.

At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 PM was returning from Algeziras, when I rec<sup>d</sup> a note from Lt Decatur informing that M<sup>r</sup> Higginbothom & M<sup>r</sup> Swartwout Midshipmen with several others had permission to go on shore & that the above named Gentlemen had fought without his knowledge & M<sup>r</sup> Swartwout was brought on board dead. Immediately on my getting aboard I arrested M<sup>r</sup> Higginbothom. At 5 AM sent a boat to Gibraltar to procure boards to make a Coffin & wrote to our Consul to obtain permission to bury him there, he sent for answer that it was not admissible.

[NA. ND original.]

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

Copy

On board HIS DANISH MAJESTY'S  
FRIGATE *Triton* off CAPE CARTHAGE  
28<sup>th</sup> March 1802 at 5 P. M

SIR I have found means to secure Siddi Mohammed by engaging the Sahibtappa in the measure & siezing on the fears of the Bashaw, If it succeeds Siddi Jusef Bashaw will pay the fidler, Sidi Jusef Sahibtappa and the United States will save a million, if it fails — their will be nothing gain'd nor saved on either side — If we are successful I have promised to give the Sahibtappa ten thousand dollars & my drogoman one, if otherwise none to either — I have been on fatigue since four this morning & have not time to break the seals of my communications by Doct<sup>r</sup> Turner or this would go forward by way of P<sup>r</sup> S<sup>t</sup> you will please to communicate it — I have only time to add that the Regalia given by the spaniards & Danes are both rejected and return'd in consequence of the superior quality of the American —  
Adieu & think me busy

Rec<sup>d</sup> by me at LEGHORN April 8<sup>th</sup> 1802 —

JA<sup>s</sup> LEA<sup>t</sup> CATHCART.

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 28 March 1802

All these 24 hours strong easterly winds. At 4 PM buried M<sup>t</sup> Swartwout Midshipman in fort S<sup>t</sup> Iago at Algeziras

[NA. ND original.]

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

Duplicate copy F

TUNIS 29<sup>th</sup> March 1802

SIR, His Excellency, Sidi Mohamet Bashaw, the rightful Sovereign of Tripoli will hand you this — I commend him and his suit to your friendly attentions — He is engaged to Co-operate with us in our operations against the Traitor who now usurps the Throne of Tripoli — You will therefore be pleased to give him every possible assistance and needful supplies until you hear from me again — He has engaged to go to Malta and there to wait the arrival of our fleet — and thence to go with us before his own port to demand the restitution of his Throne and rights. This measure if persevered in, will be of infinite Service to himself and to us — And I am sure, will meet your full Support — I shall be more explicit on this Subject, after I hear of his arrival at Malta and being under your Protection. —

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

To the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

N. DEP<sup>t</sup> 30 March 1802.

Since my letter to you of the 27 instant, relatively to Lieutenant Porter — many extenuating circumstances which afford me sincere pleasure have been communicated to me — Of consequence I have written to the Governor of the State requesting a *noli prosequi* in the

case — and I am in hopes there will be no further proceedings in it. —

Lieutenant Porter will shew you the copy of Colonel Stricker's letter on the subject to me. —

He will join you as one of your Lieutenants. —

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

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy  
N. DEP<sup>t</sup> 30 March 1802.

A few days since I was applied to by the Judge of the criminal court of Baltimore, to give my aid to the civil authority in procuring your arrest for trial with respect to the death of M<sup>r</sup>Glassin — upon which I gave immediate orders to the commanding officer of the *Chesapeake* to act conformably to the wishes of the civil authority if you should be demanded. —

Since these orders were taken — I have received a communication from Balt<sup>o</sup>, which affords me the sincerest satisfaction — because it goes to the extenuation if not justification of the unfortunate act — I have in consequence of Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker's letter — copy of which I enclose, written to the Governor of the State — requesting a *noli prosequi* in the case, & I have no doubt but that all further proceedings on the subject, will thereby [be] arrested. —

You will consider yourself attached to the frigate *Chesapeake*. —

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

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy  
Duplicate copy. H. UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Boston*

31<sup>st</sup> March 1802

SIR, I rec<sup>d</sup> your favor of 24, inst. this morning as I came out of Malta, with M<sup>r</sup> Wadsworth. I shall cruise off Derne and have no doubt of falling in with the Polacre you describe, and of giving a good account of her —

As your Ship the *Gloria*, being in want of provisions, water, stores and men, think it best for him to return to Tunis and refit, where she will be at hand — If any information regarding the state of Tripoli, or of their Cruisers that you may think worthy of attention you will forward the news by her as late as the first of May, at which time I shall proceed to Tunis — If no supplies arrives from America by that time shall proceed to Leghorn for a Supply, which cannot be procured here on any terms —

I shall give Cap<sup>n</sup> Joseph Bounds a warrant to act under your directions, as you request, until the arrival of the Squadron from America —

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

To Captain Joseph Bounds, commanding American armed Ship *Gloria*, from Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy

Duplicate copy I.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Boston*

At Sea March 31, 1802

SIR, You are hereby authorized to Capture any Cruisers belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli, agreeable to the laws of the United States; which William Eaton Esq<sup>r</sup> our Consul will furnish you with, and

written Instructions how you are to act, which you will follow & his orders until the arrival of our Squadron from America. You will return back to Tunis as soon as possible to refit and get the Ship *Gloria*, under your Command, in order with all possible dispatch — You will receive one barrel of beef, and one of pork from the Purser —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 31 March 1802

Commences clear cool Weather wind from N<sup>e</sup> & E<sup>4</sup>

The launch employed Watering. At 7 AM discovered an American schooner with a pennant at anchor over at Gibraltar, immediately dispatched the pinnace with an officer to see who she was. At Meridian she returned with an account of its being the U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* L<sup>t</sup> Sterrit supposing it to be him I had wrote a letter to the Commanding Officer requesting him to come over here

[NA. ND original.]

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

FRIGATE *Boston* off MALTA HARBOUR

April 1<sup>st</sup> 1802 —

DEAR SIR We arrived off this Harbour about 9 OClock this morning just in time to find the *Boston*, she had got under way in the morning for Tripoli, — Capt<sup>n</sup> M<sup>e</sup>Neill has come into yours measures respecting the Bashaw of Tripoli, and will bear away directly for Tripoli to acquaint the Sweedish Admiral of the business that he may station his Frigates along the Coast while we go off Derne. — as Capt<sup>n</sup> M<sup>e</sup>Neill has wrote you on the Subject I presume he has given you every information if not I refer to Capt<sup>n</sup> Bounds who was present at our Conversation — my reception has been very polite from Capt<sup>n</sup> M<sup>e</sup>Neill — we shall be at at Tunis in about a month for Provisions I have furnished Capt<sup>n</sup> Bounds with 1 Bbl. Beef & one Cw<sup>t</sup> Pork and have paid him One Hundred Dollars — duplicate Receipts of which I herewith send you — as Capt<sup>n</sup> Bounds is waiting only for my letter I shall close it by assuring you I feel myself under many obligations to you for your politeness to me since leaving the Sweedish Frigate and hope shortly to have it my power to convince you of my gratitude

CHARLES WADSWORTH

The *Phil<sup>a</sup>* left Siracuse for Leghorn the 14<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> — Turner will therefore be in time for her as she is to take in Provisions at Leghorn

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

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

N. DEP<sup>t</sup> — 1 April 1802. —

Presuming that the *Chesapeake* is now in a state of complete preparation for sea, it is the command of the President that you immediately weigh anchor, and proceed with all possible dispatch to join our squadron in the Mediterranean. —

There are now on that station the following vessels. — frigates *President*, *Dale*, *Philadelphia*, *Barron*, *Essex*, *Bainbridge*, and *Boston*, M<sup>e</sup>Neill, all of which are to return on your arrival, unless it shall be

determined by yourself on consultation with the commanding Officer on the station, that it will be advisable to retain one of them until the *Adams* joins you. — The frigate *Constellation* — Murray, and the Schooner *Enterprise* — Sterrett, you will also find on that station, & they are to remain under your command, & the frigate *Adams* — Preble will be sent out to join you as soon as she can be prepared. —

One of your first objects on your arrival in the Mediterranean will be to see the Commanding Officer — and confer with him on all points relating to his cruize. He will communicate to you information which may serve you essentially in your future operations. —

I shall not point out to you the ground you are to occupy in the execution of these instructions. Circumstances may arise to induce a frequent change in your position and we have a perfect confidence that you will provide judiciously against every movement of the enemy. It is presumed that you will be enabled with the force thus committed to your direction, to afford the most complete protection to our commerce. Our Merchants will look to your vigilance and ability, for the protection of their property and adventure it with the utmost confidence of security.

To enable you to provide for the necessities of the Squadron, I have recently made a deposit with Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie and Glennie of London of ten thousand dollars and there is in all probability a large balance remaining in their hands of former deposits — all of which will be subject to your drafts — or Debutts's and Purviance's of Leghorn, in case of your drawing on them as you are authorized to do. They will draw on M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie and Glennie to reimburse themselves. Captain Murray received — tho' contrary to my intentions six thousand dollars, for the disbursements of the *Constellation*, of this sum you will leave him twelve hundred dollars — the balance \$4,800 is to be subject to your order. —

Within two months after your departure, a provision ship shall follow you addressed to John Gavino Esquire Gibraltar. Her cargo will principally consist of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Pease, and Cordage. It is presumed that you can procure every thing else either at Gibraltar, Leghorn, Malta, Minorca, Saragossa in Sicily or wherever you may go. The latter has been mentioned by Commodore Dale, as a good watering place. —

I have directed M<sup>r</sup> Pennock to advance your purser twelve hundred dollars for defraying small expences at Gibraltar or elsewhere. — —

M<sup>r</sup> John Gavino is our agent at Gibraltar & Mess<sup>rs</sup> Debutts and Purviance at Leghorn. They will cheerfully afford you every aid in their power. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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

NAVY DEPT. 1 April 1802.

The frigate *Adams* being very much in want of Lieutenants — and having no other Officer of that grade of sufficient skill and experience in the country, who is not on duty, I have been obliged to direct L<sup>t</sup> Hull to proceed to Newyork and join her — The *Constitution* will on his leaving her require your attentions & I request that you take charge of her & superintend her repairs until a proper Officer can be sent to relieve you. —

You will report to me from time to time, the progress you may be making in this business. —

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

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT. 1 April 1802.

I have this day ordered Lieut<sup>t</sup> Hull to join you — also Mids<sup>s</sup> O. H. Perry. If I should not be able to provide you another Lieutenant, you will have to select one out of the Midshipmen that have been ordered to join you. On this subject however I shall write to you again.

You will proceed immediately and enter a Crew for the *Adams* to consist as heretofore of 60 able seamen and 103 ordinary seamen and boys; the former to be engaged at \$12 per month — the latter at from \$6 to \$8 according to merit. The usual advances and with the customary security, may be made — The Crew must be entered to serve one year from the Ships first weighing anchor on a cruize. —

I enclose you all the necessary forms. — M<sup>t</sup> Ludlow will supply monies upon your requisition. —

To an Officer of your vigilance and activity I can add nothing that will more effectually stimulate your utmost exertions, than to assure you that the ship you command is wanted for service as early as she can be prepared. —

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

To Lieutenant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

N. DEPT. 1 April 1802 —

The frigate *Adams* Captain Preble is very much in want of Lieutenants — and Captain Preble's state of health requires that he should have a first Lieutenant of the utmost professional skill. — I have therefore selected you for that station — & I have to request that immediately upon receipt hereof — you repair to New York and join that Vessel. —

From the rank you hold in the Navy, you must expect soon to have the command of a frigate — I wish you therefore to see as much active service as possible. — this is an additional consideration in inducing the present order. —

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

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

N. DEPT 1 April 1802. —

Your receiving six thousand dollars on your departure was contrary to the arrangements I had made for supplying the necessities of the Squadron. A credit has been deposited with M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie & Glennie of London and the commanding Officer of our Squadron has been authorized to draw on them and also on Debutts & Purviance — Leghorn —. This latter House upon being drawn upon by the commanding officer, or upon furnishing our Vessels with supplies — is authorized to draw on M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie & Glennie to reimburse themselves. —

You may retain 1,200 dollars of the above sum for small expences. The balance I have made subject to the order of Captain Morris. —

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

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

N. DEPT. 1 April 1802

I have ordered the present squadron in the Mediterranean, home, and the following Vessels will constitute the relief squa[d]ron. —

<i>Chesapeake</i> .....	Morris	—
<i>Constellation</i> .....	Murray.	—
<i>Adams</i> .....	Preble.	—
Sch <sup>r</sup> <i>Enterprise</i> .....	L <sup>t</sup> Sterrett.	—

I rely confidently on your giving every necessary aid to this squadron. In the course of two Months a provision ship will be sent to your address. —

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

Appointment of Charles Washington Goldsborough as Chief Clerk of the Navy Department

NAV: DEP. Ap. 1. 1802. —

Charles W. Goldsborough is hereby appointed the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department and as Chief Clerk he shall have under the superintending control of the Secretary, the custody and charge of all the Books, Papers & Documents of every description belonging to the Department. He shall be held responsible for every such Book, Paper & Document and also for the accuracy of all the Records. He must see that the Business of each day be brought up duringt hat day and that all the books & papers of the Office are arranged in the most regular order. —

To classify the several duties of each subordinate Clerk and to confine their attentions exclusively to such their respective duties, would produce much embarrassment. The public business would under such an arrangement, frequently be subject to considerable delay in consequence of the pressure of unequal & disproportionate duties. The apportioning of the duties of the subordinate Clerks is therefore left to the Chief Clerk. —

The Secretary will in future communicate with the Chief Clerk only; & it is therefore expected that he will be duly prepared at all times when called upon. —

The Chief Clerk will take charge of the money that may from time to time be rec<sup>d</sup> to defray the the Contingent Expense *in the office* of the Secretary of the Navy. —

R<sup>t</sup> SMITH.

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

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

Squally with rain. At 4 veer'd ship as per Log. Set the Jibb, and main top mast stay sail. At 6 took in the main top mast stay sail.

At midnight fresh breezes and cloudy.

This day departed this life Samuel Munroe (marine) Mathias Westman (O. Seam.) and Williams (marine) The two latter of the Small Pox, and the former of a Violent Cold. — At 10 let a reef out of the top sails —

At meridian moderate breezes with a heavy sea.

Latitude Observed 34° 17' N. Longitude 35° 56' W.

[NA. ND original.]



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

NAV: DEP<sup>t</sup> 2 April 1802. —

I have rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from your Lady requesting permission to accompany you to the Mediterranean — & immediately upon receiving it, I wrote to her complying with her request. My letter was dated yesterday and went off this morn<sup>g</sup> to New York. —

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

To Lieutenant David Porter, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

N. DEPT. 3 April 1802.

Your services are essentially required on board the Frigate *Chesapeake*. — From the representations that have been made to me with respect to the affair between you and M<sup>r</sup>Glassin — I presume that you will not be demanded by the civil authority — and that any prosecution which might have been intended against you, will be arrested by a *noli prosequi*. —

You will therefore repair immediately to Norfolk and join the *Chesapeake* — which Vessel is now under sailing orders. —

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

[3 April 1802]

Act pertaining to the Navy

United States Statutes at Large. Seventh Congress. Sess. I

AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR DEFRAYING THE EXPENSES WHICH MAY ARISE FROM CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION MADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the payment of such demands as may be justly due for French vessels and property captured, and which must be restored or paid for, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the French republic, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, to be paid, under the direction of the President of the United States, out of any public money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 3, 1802.

[Statute II, p. 148.]

To Secretary of the Navy from John Langdon, Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH April 4<sup>th</sup> 1802

S<sup>r</sup> It appears to me of importance to the Public that the Site of the Navy Yard at this place should be examined, by good Judges before you proceed further in the Business. It is well known here, that the present establishment was made under violent party prejudices. The Yard that has been heretofore made use of in which all the Public ships from a Seventy four to a Sloop of War, (except one by the old Congress) have been built; is on an Island directly opposite to the center of this Town containing ab<sup>t</sup> Eighteen or Twenty Acres,

distance across the main Channel of the River only one Cable's length from shore to shore. This Island belongs to me, of course it is a delicate subject to touch upon; I shall however state the facts with all the truth and candor I possess, which will be confirmed by every impartial man here, who is a Judge of the Business.

Born and brought up in this Town, the largest Ships heretofore built at this place and fitted out under my direction, and having command<sup>d</sup> Ships in and out of the Harbour, qualifies me to Judge of the most proper place for a Navy Yard, and I do not hesitate to say from my own experience, that this place, for depth of water, convenience for Building, Launching, Mooring<sup>g</sup> fitting out, and sailing from the very spot to sea, safety from fire, enemies and every other Necessary for a Navy Yard, is by far the best in this River and one of the best in the United States. On this Island are two, two story houses with Barns, two one story houses, one warehouse two stories one work house one Blacksmith's Shop a dock for timber handy to the Yard a Slip and ways laid for a Seventy four a wharf out of repair — the present establishment, which was a party business, on which (in my opinion twenty or thirty thousand dollars have been thrown away merely to gratify Federal Malice), has few or none of those Advantages attached to it, —

Permit me S<sup>r</sup> to propose the appointment of two or three master builders, or other persons best acquainted with the Harbour and the shipbuilding Business, to say where the proper place would be for a Yard and their opinion of the value of the place, in case it should be changed from the present establishment, which might be sold or reserved for Public use at any future time. I will dispose of my Island, which is a valuable water side, tho' I had rather rent it for any reasonable sum for any number of Years the President may think proper, at the end of which Term, the Public should have the Island, for the same price that should be *now* fixed, or give it up if found not to answer the purpose; in this way the Public could not be losers — I have great desire that the Navy Yard here, should be fixed in the most proper place whether on my Island or else where, you'll therefore pardon me for the liberty I have taken, and Believe me very Respectfully —

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

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

Advise to Gov.

TUNIS 4 April 1802 —

SIR, I beg leave to refer you to inclosures A. B. C. D. & E. for information of my measures here from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 24. March. The *Gloria* departed for Malta 26. ult. and arrived 31<sup>st</sup> happily fell in with Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Neill off that Port and recieved his approbation and concurrence, see his letter to me and Instructions to Captain Bounds, inclosures H. & I. Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Neill immediately shaped his Cruise to intercept the Bashaw — and the *Gloria* arrived here 3<sup>d</sup> inst. In the mean time by engaging the Sapatapa in the project (inclosure F.) I brought the Bashaw to a resolution to proceed to Malta and deliver himself to the protection of our Commodore or Agent there; And I gave him the letter of recommendation (G.) Thus it seems most certain, whether he continue in his last resolutions or attempt to make Derne he cannot escape us. I now dispatch the *Gloria* to Gibraltar

in hopes of her falling in with our Squadron, otherwise to wait its arrival there, and to pass through the Commodore's hands these dispatches in order that he might conform his arrangements to them if they correspond with his orders from the President. It seems to me of the utmost importance to gain this point. — And I am supported in this opinion by the concurrent opinions of all Americans to whom it has been confided — This Bey has refused provisions for our Ships of war under pretext of its being a Violation of the laws of the Prophet to provision an enemy of a Mahometan. The true reason is I have refused to grant Passports to his Merchantmen for Tripoli. —

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

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

Copy.

TUNIS 4, April 1802

SIR, You will immediately shape your Course for Gibraltar. If on your passage you fall in with the Squadron of the United States destined to act against Tripoli you will deliver to the Commodore the Dispatches with which you are charged to his address, otherwise you will await his arrival at Gibraltar and there deliver them to him — After which you will receive your destination from him — If you shall have occasion for Supplies of cash or provisions before your return to this Port you will receive them from any Commander of the U. States Ships of war or from any Agent of the American Government in this Sea — for which purpose I furnished you with Letters of credit. If you do not fall in with our Squadron on your passage to Gibraltar, or on your arrival there shall find that they shall have passed that port you will deliver your Dispatches to M<sup>r</sup> John Gavino, our Consul there to be forwarded by him to the Department of State, after received from him necessary supplies, and return without delay to this Port — You will in all cases defend yourself, as a Ship in the Service of the United States against all hostile attacks, always paying due Respect to the Ships of war of nations in Amity with the U. States — but you will act offensively and defensively against all Vessels of war or Commerce belonging to the Regency of Tripoli by Capturing, burning, Sinking or destroying by all means in your power all such Vessels wherever you may find them. You will always keep me informed of your Situation and Circumstances —

P. S. April 7, 1802 — Additional Instructions

SIR, As I have time to make duplicates of my Dispatches you will now hold those addressed to our Commodore until you fall in with him — and facilitate the expedition of those to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, if you do not have an opportunity to deliver them personally —

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

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

Commences pleasant Weather & strong breezes from the N<sup>e</sup> & W<sup>e</sup> At ½ past 1 PM L<sup>t</sup> Sterrit of the *Enterprise* came on board from Gibraltar At 11 AM mustered all hands & read the articles of war

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP: 5 April 1802. —

The Lazarettos in the Mediterranean, are, I believe, very justly considered as the graves of all foreigners who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to enter them. —

I deem it therefore necessary to lodge with you a discretionary power to establish a temporary hospital in some one of the most healthy ports of the Mediterranean, if you can obtain permission so to do, and it should appear to you an adviseable measure. — Syracuse would probably be an excellent place for such an institution as it lies in the vicinity of Tripoli, and is healthy. It is left to you however to select the place that you may under all circumstances, consider the best. In the event of your establishing such an institution, you must commit the direction of it to one of the Surgeons of the fleet, of professional skill & allow him a Mate. Doctor Davis would probably be pleased with the appointment and I should have no objection to it. —

It appears to me that the establishment of an Hospital, in the event of their being sick persons enough to justify it, is powerfully recommended by economy as well as humanity, & we are confidently assured that you will not lose sight of either of these considerations. —

You will have funds enough to provide every article of hospital stores, which the Superintending Surgeon of the institution may deem necessary. —

[ND LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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

[Gibraltar] All these 24 hours pleasant Weather & light Westerly winds. No particular occurrences. Got in launch & stowed the booms. 7 A M went to Gibraltar where I rec<sup>d</sup> letters from our Consuls at Algiers & Tangier, at the former place every thing remains quiet. M<sup>r</sup> Simpson the Consul at the latter gives it as his opinion, the Emperor will not permit grain to be loaded in his dominions for Tripoli —

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON 6 April 1802

SIR In conformity to your Instructions of 22 February Mr Osgood Carleton has been employed to take a plan of the ground purchased in Charlestown by the United States for a Navy Yard and other persons engaged to aid him in taking the Flats & Channel contiguous thereto.

I have now the pleasure of forwarding to you the Plan he has taken which embraces on one side Charles River Bridge and the direction of a part of that River above the Bridge; on another side the Town of Charlestown as far as Malden Bridge which passes over Mistick River to Malden; on another side that River Malden & Chelsea, and on the other side Noddles Island, the water connected with the

Channel that leads from the Harbour of Boston by the Light House to the ocean and a part of the Town.

The accuracy of the Plan I presume may be relied on so far as it relates to the Navy Ground Flats, Channel and depths of Water contiguous, and in other respects I presume it is nearly correct. It has been thus extended that you might be informed of the particular and relative situation of the Ground.

A special plan of it is now also forwarded to you shewing the improvements made thereon with references thereto, and likewise such improvements as appear necessary to be made if it is intended by the Government at this time to build up a Navy Yard, which may afford all the requisite conveniences for the purpose of building up & keeping a Navy.

The plat of the Land is in three divisions; the first is South of the Bason and contains nine Acres on which there is Six Buildings four of which were erected by the United States — In one of them the Live Oak Timber is deposited, one covers a large Saw pit and has been used for the Storing of Water Casks &c; another is used as a Barrack for the Guard Kept in the Yard — the other is used for a Carpenters Shop. The fifth was built on Rent before the ground was bought for the United States, which has since been purchased of the proprietor, and is used for a Blacksmiths shop — The sixth was bought with the Ground purchased of John Harris, and is occupied by Laborers employed in the Yard. In this division the Stuff that has been taken from the Bason for the use of the Frigate *Constitution* has been lodged and piled up, and also the Bricks & Stone purchased by the late Agents for building of Stores. Cannon, Shot, Iron Ballast &c are likewise there deposited. The Oxen purchased for the use of the Yard were supported the last season in part by the Grass it produced.

The second Division is the Bason which contains Nine Acres & three fourths & twenty six poles, and is covered in front by a Cob Wharf of one Thousand feet long, twenty broad & about eleven deep on an average, where the Timber, Plank &c are deposited and overflowed by Sea Water every tide, and are perfectly secured against any loss from tides or storms. It has a passage through it covered by a Bridge for the convenience of letting into the Bason such articles as may be directed to be lodged there or removed from thence; and a part of the Wharf is prepared to receive any articles it may be necessary to deliver into the Yard or that may be taken from thence in Boats Scows or Vessels. All the Timber that has been received there is docked in the Bason excepting such as has been taken from thence for the use of the Frigate *Constitution* and the Live oak which is covered from the weather.

The depth of Water in the Bason is from three to nine feet. Its quality I conceive cannot vary much from Sea Water as the Bason is only three leagues from the Ocean and the usual ebb of the Sea here is ten feet — the only fresh water of any consequence that falls into the harbour issues from Charles & Mistick Rivers, both of which are flat Rivers and afford but small streams. The water it is understood hardens the Timber and destroys the acid it contains which is destructive to it in confined and impure air.

The third Division is the land North of the Bason and contains twenty four acres and one fourth from which no advantage has been derived excepting the Grass it produced the last season which served also in part to support the oxen employed in the Yard.

The improvements proposed by the plan are extensive, but if the necessity of sinking the front of the pier in a depth of water sufficient to float Ships of the Line at Low Water is taken into view and a Building Yard of Six Hundred & forty feet in front and Three Dry Docks are presumed to be necessary for the Yard the plan will not perhaps admit of much diminution — The tenor of your Letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> of August last on this subject will I hope justify my submitting improvements so extensive.

The form of the plan is controuled by the course of the Channel and the various depths of water contiguous: and the front of the Building Yard, from an impression of the expediency of Building Ships as near the Water as possible, is carried down to ten feet of Water at Low water. The usual ebb of the Sea as has been before observed is ten feet and from twelve to fourteen at Spring tides. — The Sternpost of a Ship of the Line may therefore be erected within thirty feet of twenty four feet of water at full Tides. —

As the forming of the entrance into the Dry Docks in ten feet of water at low water must be very expensive, a Canal is proposed by the plan to lead into a Bason of Sufficient extent for the purpose of letting any Ship pass into the Docks by which the Expence of forming the entrance into two Docks will be avoided, if three [?] should not be thought too many.

Seven Stores are shown on the plan, one placed on the upland of One Hundred and thirty feet by forty agreeable to your Letter of the 20 August, and six of One Hundred feet by fifty — Three of which, that is, the store of one hundred & thirty feet and two of an hundred feet will probably be sufficient for all the purposes of the Yard for some time yet to come.

The Cob Wharf will be rendered useless if the Plan submitted should be adopted — The Bason by forming an uniform bottom, supporting its sides with a Stone Wall, and making such divisions in it for the purpose of separating the various sorts of Timber &c deposited therein, would probably be much improved. —

This Work that is the Navy Yard cannot probably be completed under Six Years. The Cost according to the Estimate inclosed will be \$650,000 Dollars. The several Articles that compose it will not I beleive be found to be far from the truth, if the work should be executed agreeable to the Plan submitted, excepting the sum allowed for the Dry Docks, which is altogether presumptive having neither precedent, nor the experience of any one to aid me therein — these must of course be expensive as their Bottoms must be placed ten feet at least below the surface of the water at low water mark — as it will require twenty feet at least I presume to carry a Seventy four Gun Ship into a Dry Dock. —

[Enclosure]

Estimated Cost of the Pier, Building Yard Dry Docks, Bason & Stores. —

Stone for the Pier & laying the same Say 30,000 Perch to cost from \$2 to \$8.....	\$180,000
Stones for backing the Wall Say 100,000 Tons..... @ 50 ¢ <sup>s</sup> .....	50,000
Earth, Clay & Gravel to fill up the Pier & c 1,200,000 Tons..... @ 20 Cts.....	240,000
Capping, Spoiling Posts & Blacksmiths Work.....	6,000
Dry Docks.....	100,000
Seven Stores..... @ \$10,000 each.....	70,000
Improvements on the Bason.....	4,000
	Dollars 650,000

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 6 April 1802

Commences clear & pleasant Weather, light airs from the W<sup>d</sup>. ½ past 1 PM unmoored ship, At 3 PM bent top gall<sup>t</sup> sails. At 7 PM returned from Gibraltar ½ past 6 AM weighed & sailed from Algezirias. At 9 exercised the crew in reefing, taking in & making sail. At Meridian Gibraltar bore W½ N. 10 Miles

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Woodbury Langdon, Navy Agent, Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSM<sup>o</sup> April 7<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR Immediately on receiving yours of the 22<sup>d</sup> of February last, I employed a person to take a plan of the Navy Yard here, which is enclosed herein, and also a seperate plan of the river, on a smaller scale, from Portsmouth to the sea, exhibiting a view of the adjacent waters & land. I could not possibly procure those plans until this day or should have transmitted them sooner. The plan of the Navy Yard will shew the quantity of ground it contains, the improvements thereon & the docks adjoining & the depth of water in feet at low water. As the Navy Yard is within two miles & a half of the open sea the water is of the same quality. The tide flows at the yard about ten feet in common tides, at spring tides, about fourteen feet. The timber & plank in the docks are covered with saltwater about three quarters of the time, but the water leaves them on the flats or mud, at low water — If a ship or ships should be built, it will I think be further necessary to erect a warehouse of about 100 feet in length, 30 f<sup>t</sup> wide, & two stories high also a blacksmith's shop of sixty feet long & 30 feet wide, with a small store adjoining it, for depositing iron & coals, also some additional barracks, the probable cost of all which will be about \$5000 D<sup>r</sup> if built of wood as those are which are already erected, and will be so placed, that if one takes fire it will not be likely to communicate to any other. But if it should

be thought best to build them with stone or brick the cost will be greater. The objections made by some to the Navy Yard as I mentioned to you at Washington, are 1<sup>st</sup> That it is situated too nigh the the sea, & consequently more exposed to an enemy than if it was further up the river; 2<sup>d</sup> That it is too nigh Seavey's island, & there might be some danger in a large ship sailing from thence; & 3<sup>d</sup> That it is too far from Portsmouth being one mile, consequently the communication more convenient than if it was nearer. These objections do not attach to John Langdon's island where most of the ships of war have hitherto been built, which island I think contains about 18 acres of ground, has about the same number of buildings as are now erected in the present Navy Yard, & is within hail of the town — But as the foregoing objections made by some to the present site, are not, by others, considered of much weight, I am inclined to think, it would be well to appoint three proper persons to examine & report respecting the proper site.

With respect to the public property in my care, it is in as good a situation for seasoning & preservation as I can think of — The timber & plank are in the docks as before mentioned, & a shed built over the plank, to prevent the sun from injuring those on the top, which are not always under water — Some are of opinion that it would be best to have the plank taken out of the dock, & put under a shed on the land. Should this, or any other mode be thought preferable to the one adopted, shall be happy to follow your directions therein.

I expect to set out on a journey to Philadelphia, in a few days, & shall probably arrive there about the time this reaches you, & expect to remain at Philadelphia about a fortnight. I know of nothing in particular that will call me to Washington, but if you should think it necessary for me to come to Washington, & will write a line directed to me at N<sup>o</sup> 54 South second street in Philadelphia I will come on —

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

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE April 8<sup>th</sup> 1802

D<sup>r</sup> SIR The Secretary informed me he had written to you on the subject of your Memo<sup>rs</sup> and had acquiesced with your requests on the subject of allowance of pay to Quater Masters and 4 Months advance to the Officers I beg leave to refer you to Dan<sup>l</sup> Ludlow respecting young M<sup>r</sup> Ludlows Commission. The Sec<sup>ry</sup> wishes you to sail direct from New York so that M<sup>r</sup> Morris will not be able to accept your polite offer — I am now on my way to Norfolk the *Chesapeake* is said to be perfectly ready for Sea I should like to have a long talk with you. I suspect T — T — has been d——ly taken in but I hope we shall soon meet at Gibraltar where we will have a little Chat on occurrences at the Seat of Government —

Adeiu I am in great hast making preparation to be off in the first Packet

[LC. EPP, Vol.4, 1801-1802.]



Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 9 April 1802

Commences with light airs from S<sup>d</sup> & E<sup>d</sup> At 4 PM appearance of blowing hard, took in all light sails. At sunset Gibraltar bore WbS & Apes Hill SWbW. Throughout the night cloudy weather with hard squalls under double reefed topsails At 7 AM saw the schooner *Enterprize* under Estapona At 8 spoke her, The remainder of this day beating to Windw<sup>d</sup> in company with the *Enterprize*, find we outsail her considerably—

[NA. ND original.]

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

Extract of a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart to M<sup>r</sup> Eaton at Tunis

LEGHORN April 10<sup>th</sup> 1802

D<sup>r</sup> SIR On the 8<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> at daylight the *Philadelphia* saild with two vessels under convoy bound to the westward, & the same day off Gorgona she fell in with the Danish Frigate *Triton* who put Doctor Turner onboard his own Ship & by that means deprived me of the pleasure of his acquaintance, the same evening M<sup>r</sup> D'Witts put yours of the 18<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> into my hands enclosing dispatches for gov<sup>t</sup> which shall be forwarded by the first conveyance

Your efforts to secure Mohomet or Hamed Bashaw have been judicious & if attended with success will not only be the means of our concluding peace upon our own terms but will in a great measure insure its permanency by securing to the United States the gratitude of the Senior branch of the Caramanli Family, the reigning branch no doubt will be lop'd off & will share the fate of their Parent root, if one of the males escape it will occasion perpetual disturbance & rebellion at Tripoli this you had better inculcate on the mind of Hamed Bashaw, inform him that the five fingers of the immortal Allah! is directed against his brother & will never cease to persecute him until the sin of fratricide is entirely wiped away from the Caramanly family by the punishment of the Agressor, give him to understand that it was predestined by God & foretold in Tripoli by the great hereditary Maraboot (i e, Saint) Ciddi Mohammed Bogràra that he should be the deliverer of his Country, which was the real cause that said Bogràra was murder'd by the reigning Bashaw, explain to him the improbability of a nation so remote from Tripoli as America is sending a Naval force to espouse his cause unless influenced by an Omnipotent decree, no doubt by the intercession of the great Phrophet (or Jupiter thunderer if you please) & if you have George Sales Koran, a person who is so good a theologian as you are, will be at no greater loss to find a parable or sentence applicable to any meaning than our fanatics at home have been to find argument to support the preposterous idea that the three white horses which were rode by Generals Washington Buonaparte & Abercromby were the identical Animals described in the Revelations In short my dear sir work upon their passions, make use of their absurdities & superstitions as lawful weapons, & teach them to know the difference between being opposed by an active free enemy & those they have been so long used to &

whom in my opinion they very justly despised — As far back as the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July 1801 I wrote to Government relative to engaging Mohamet Bashaw in our interest or rather in his own, we therefore have reason to expect instructions from government upon that head when the Squadron arrives which we expect daily —

Should Ciddi Mohamet Bashaw be brought to Leghorn he shall be treated with a great deal of attention, his suit it would be necessary to take good care of lest they should effect their escape, but the tenor of Yours of the 28<sup>th</sup> seems to indicate that you have secured him by inducing him to remain at Tunis until the arrival of our Squadron, which is a measure which will be attended with less trouble & expence provided you are sure that he will not change his mind & that the Bashaw of Tunis will not throw some impediment in the way of his embarkation —

The President in his speech recommends coercive measures against Tripoli, the popular opinion so far as it is publicly declared, is millions for defense but not one cent for tribute, if government places a proper confidence in our communications ere long the peace of our Country with the Barbary States will be establish'd on a basis both honorable & permanent, & then Lord let me die in peace for my eyes have seen thy salvation to the total disappointment of the Sanhedrim of Algiers.

For the particulars during the reign of Hamed Bashaw I beg a reference to the History of the Revolution in Tripoli forwarded to the Department of State in the french tongue, & for my opinion relative to opposing him to his brother the usurper I refer to my letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1801

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

[12 April 1802]

Statement of Doctor Edward Miller, concerning health of Captain Edward Preble,  
U. S. Navy

Having been consulted nearly a year ago, in Capt<sup>n</sup> Preble's case, and having lately again attended him since his return to this City, I am sorry to find that his disease continues with unabated severity, and that, in Consequence of it, he is now reduc'd to a distressing state of debility and Emaciation. The Duration and obstinacy of his Illness forbid the Expectation that it can be speedily remov'd by any remedies hitherto attempted. Besides medical Treatment, his Situation requires Repose, tranquillity, uniformity of Temperature, and an Incessant, undivided Attention to all the means of recovery. Repeated Experience proves that he is extremely susceptible of Injury from the Cares & fatigue of Business, and from Exposure to Cold, dampness, and the usual Varieties of Weather. And as it is impossible that the active and responsible Command he now holds, can allow him the Accommodations and Indulgencies indispensibly requisite to the restoration of his Health, I do not hesitate to advise him to retire, at least for the present, from the Service of the Navy.

(Sign'd) EDWARD MILLER, M. D.

NEW YORK. April 12<sup>th</sup> 1802

[LC. EPP, Vol. 4, 1801–1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 12 April 1802

Commences with cloudy weather, light & variable airs with thunder. At sun set Ceuta point one W  $\frac{1}{2}$  N, the rock N  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 3 A M set steering sails & bore up for Malaga to see if the frigate *Philad<sup>a</sup>* was there. At 10 entered the bay found she was not. Dispatched the Pinnace on shore with the Purser to get a supply of brandy —

[NA. ND original.]

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

NEW YORK Ap<sup>l</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1802.

SIR It is now twelve days since I have been able to visit the *Adams*, in consequence of the indisposition of Body under which I have been & still am suffering. The care and necessary attention attached to my Command has constantly preyed on my health, and I have observed with concern its gradual decline ever since I first came to this place, Could I have gone to sea immediately after my arrival here, I think the cruise might possibly have been of service to me, but I am now so far reduced, as to be unable to attend to my duty, and I think it improper any longer to hold the responsibility of my Command, as I am confident the care and anxiety attached to it will Counteract the good effects of change of Air & Climate. I have consulted Doct<sup>r</sup> Marshall, Surgeon of the *Adams*, and have also consulted Doct<sup>r</sup> Miller a Gentleman of eminence in his Profession, and who has been able to mark the progress of my disease, and I now enclose their certificates for your information. I presume those certificates will fully justify my requesting your permission to resign the Command of the *Adams*, and as I have no expectation that I shall for a long time to come be able to attend to actual service, and my holding my Commission may interfere with the present arrangements of the Navy Establishment and keep out some more deserving Officer, I request that I may be permitted to resign it, At the same time, I beg leave to assure you that I feel truly sensible of the honor conferred on me by the President of the United States in his having selected me as one of the Nine Captains to be continued in the Navy, and also to assure you that the situation of my health alone induces me to resign, It is indispensably necessary for my safety, that I remove from New-York to some more quiet situation as soon as possible, and I earnestly request you will do me the honor to attend to my relief as soon as you can make it convenient.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

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

NAV: DEP: — Ap. 13. 1802. —

The Frigates *Philadelphia* and *George Washington* may be daily expected at Philadelphia. —

The crews of both these Vessels are to be immediately paid off and discharged. To enable you to answer the requisitions of the respective Commanders & to prevent any delay in paying off the crew, I shall in a day or two direct you a remittance of \$50,000. —

The *George Washington* must be sold. I have instructed Captain

Shaw to divest her of her military & other stores and deliver them to you, taking your receipt therefor: he will then deliver you a complete inventory of the Ship, her Sails, Tackle, Apparel & Furniture which you will receipt for to him. —

You will give one Month's notice in the public papers that this Ship is to be sold. The payments must all be made, within six months from the day of sale. You had probably better stipulate with the purchaser, that he shall make them at 60 — 120 & 180 days: however this I leave to yourself requesting you to take care and secure the public. —

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

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, care of Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from  
Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: *Ap: 13, 1802.*

I enclose you copy of a letter from Commodore Dale, dated Gibraltar Bay 9 March — covering a copy of a letter to him from M<sup>r</sup> Simpson our Consul at Tangier — dated Feb: 17. last. —

From these letters you will perceive that the Governor of Tangier, by directions of the Emperor of Morocco, has requested permission to send Sailors from Tangier to Gibraltar for the purpose of navigating the Tripoline Ships, laying at Gibraltar, to Tripoli, with her Guns dismounted. — also to send four Vessels loaded with Wheat to Tripoli — You will perceive also that Commodore Dale has refused a compliance with these requests. — in doing which he acted correctly. —

We should be very much wanting in our duty, if these circumstances did not excite a precautionary vigilance with respect to the Emperor's movements. They may eventuate in an open declaration of hostilities which we ought to be seasonably prepared to meet. I request you therefore by all proper means, to inform yourself of all the Emperor's movements & do not fail to give me full and frequent information on the subject. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799-July 1807.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 13 April 1802

Commences pleasant with light airs from North<sup>e</sup> & West<sup>e</sup> Beating into Malaga roads, At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past Meridian brought to in 17 fath. water, the Cathedral bearing NNW Cape Molinero SWbW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W & the Castle on the hill N.

[NA. ND original.]

To the Vice President of the United States from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: *April 14, 1802 —*

Agreeably to the resolution of the Senate of the 12 instant, I do myself the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before them, an Estimate of the expense of the Marine Corps for the last year, distinguishing the number & expense of the Officers of each Grade. —

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSE OF THE MARINE CORPS FOR THE YEAR 1801. —

PAY. —

Lieut <sup>t</sup> Col. Commdt.....	900. 00
4 Captains.....	1920. 00
18 first Lieutenants.....	6486. —
Second Lieut <sup>ts</sup> the number varying at different periods of the year from 18 to 7. }	3925. —
Extra pay to the Pay-Master — Quarter Master and Adjutant. — }	216. 00
Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians & Privates, the number varying at different periods of the year 865 to 473. }	52, 625. 00

\$66, 066. —

FORAGE.

Lieut <sup>t</sup> Col. Commdt.....	144 —
Pay Master.....	120 —
Quarter Master.....	120 —
Adjutant.....	120 —

504. 00

SUBSISTENCE OF THE OFFICERS. —

Lieut <sup>t</sup> Col. Commdt.....	678. 90
4 Captains.....	788. 40
18 first Lieutenants.....	3547. 80
Second Lieutenants.....	1460. 60

6, 475. 70

PAID FOR

Provisions.....	14. 387. 25
Quarter Master stores.....	3. 903. 37
Hospital.....	2. 131. 44
Clothing.....	21. 814. 88
Military stores.....	563. 93
Recruiting Expences.....	63. 39

[42, 864. 26]

CONTINGENT EXPENCES,

Comprising Transportation, Officer's travelling Expences, Armourer's & Carpenter's Bills, & Quarters for the Commandant, Officers & Men at the different stations. —

3. 915. 84

\$119. 825. 80

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1.]

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

U S SHIP *President* HAMPTON ROADS 14<sup>th</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> 1802

SIR I am Happy to inform you of my Arrival at this place, this day, and at the Capes last Evening after a pleasant Passage of thirty four Days, no Occurrence on the passage worth mentioning —

I suppose ear you receive this my letters from Toulon must have got to hand of the following Dates Vz<sup>t</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Jany 10<sup>th</sup> 16 & 24<sup>th</sup> I

also wrote you a few lines from Gibraltar by a schooner that sailed in company with me bound to Philadelphia, a copy of which you have herewith. —

I sailed from Toulon on the 11<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> & arrived at Gibraltar on the 27<sup>th</sup> had a tedious and disagreeable Passage, saw and spoke a number of Vessels none of which had seen, or heard of any Barbary Corsairs being at Sea. — Off Cape Pallos spoke the Swedish Frigate *Thetis* with a convoy Bound up the Mediterranean the Captain Informed me as soon as he got clear of the convoy (which would be in two or three Days) he would proceed off Tripoli, agreeable to his Orders from his Admiral. — I found laying in the Bay of Gibraltar Admiral Saumerez with four sail of the line & several Frigates, this Squadron was waiting there untill the Definitive Treaty was signed (also Lord Kieth with a fleet under his Command at Malta) there was also a Portugeas Squadron consisting of one Sixty four, Three Frigates & three Brigs — the Portugeas are at war with the Algerines, and it is expected will be with the Tunisians. — the Day that I arrived Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge, in the *Essex* returned from Tangier, he went in serch of a Pirate, that was said to be in the Straits, he was Informed at Tangier that Sixteen or Twenty men in an open Boat had robbed a Swedish Vessel in the Bay of Tangier, he also heard of her in the Straits, but saw nothing of her Admiral Saumerez informed me that he had received infermation, from Cadiz of several Vessels being robbed going through the Straits, also of a small Vessel, being found with two, Men on Board Dead, & lashed to the Fore Mast, which was supposed to be done by some pirate, the Governor of Algeziras applyed to him for a Frigate to convoy some small Vessels, round to Cadiz, which he granted; the Day before I sailed M<sup>r</sup> Gavino received infermation from Malaga that a Pirate had been in that Bay; the Captain and two of the Men was taking up on shore the former made his escape, the two men was put in Prison, the Captain is described and beleaved to be a French Man, It is extraordinary that the Vessels is not described, I suppose that will be sent on by the next post I shall not be surprised to hear of a number of Pirates being in the Mediterranean this summer

Admiral Saumerez received the same Infermation from the Governor of S<sup>t</sup> Roque, He also Inform'd me that he had received letters from London so late as the 24<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> no account of the Definitive Treaty being Signed then but was expected every day, nor was there any news of consiquence in London at that time — I can not help saying that Admiral Saumerez as well as the Commanders in his Squadron was very friendly and attentive, all the time that I lay at Gibraltar — Gen<sup>l</sup> OHara the late Governor Died on the 26<sup>th</sup> Feby — I was detained at Gibraltar from the day that I arrived there untill the 10<sup>th</sup> of March the first three Days getting off Provisions & water and other Stores, the remainder of the time by Head Winds. — The inclosed papers N<sup>o</sup> 1. 2. 3. 4. & 5 is copys of letters for your Infermation the accounts of the Ships Disbursments &<sup>c</sup> &<sup>c</sup> I shall bring with me. —

You will see by M<sup>r</sup> Simpsons letters the extraordinary request of the Emperor of Morocco, by such a request and his ordering his corsairs to be got ready for sea with all possible Dispatch, also his sending a man to Gibraltar to purchase some small Vessels that would answer

for corsairs, I am fearful that the [Emperor] intends to take a decided part in favour of the Bey of Tripoli Should that be the case he Has it in his power to do our trade (going into & coming out the Mediteranean) more Injury than the other three Barbary Powers put together, By Keeping A Number of Gun boats in the Straits, which there is no doubt but he will do, knowing the Great Advantage that the Spanish Gun Boats had over any other kind of Corsairs in the Straits during the late war, should he declair war against the US. I have no doubt, but he may get a Number of the same Boats already fitted to his Hand he will not want for men to go in them as there will be a Number of Spanards & French Men, In fact renagadoes of all Nations, always ready to embarck in such a caus

I have left letters at Gibraltar for the Comm<sup>dr</sup> Officer of the Squadron that is going out giving him every infermation in my possession, respecting the Tripolines &<sup>e</sup> — I have requested Cap<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Barron to do the Same; I shall set out in a day or two for the City of Washington, You will please to write Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron, what you wish to be done with the ship, I shall leave orders with him to let her remain in Hampton Roads untill he receives your Orders for his Government —

The *President* will want a considerable out fit in Sails Cables, other Rigging & Spars &<sup>e</sup> It will be Necessary to get the lower Rigging down to Over Hall it, it has never been lifted since she was first Rigged at New York, Indents of Stores for the Different Departments will be sent on in two or three Days. —

R DALE

[USNA. Dale LB, 1802.]

[14 April 1802]

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

FRIGATE *President*

D<sup>r</sup> SIR, Your esteem'd favor of the 31<sup>th</sup> of May I received at Toulon by the *Boston* and for the lively Interest you take for my future welfare thro' life — permit me to return my most sincere thanks — and be assured I shall ever retain a greatfull remembrance of the same —

A few months previous to receiving yours I had availed myself of taking a few lessons from M<sup>r</sup> Thompson and certainly should have been benefited by his instructions ere now, had he continued on board the *President* —

On the morning of the Day on which the *Boston* was to sail, he went on board with several of our Gentlemen — It appears soon after they were on board Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Neil gave orders to unmoor — on hearing this the Gentlemen who accompanied him on board, step'd into the boat and solicited him to return with them but without effect, for he told them Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>N[eil] wou'd send him on shore, which was not the case as he was carried to sea, without Clothing and what I believe he values much more his Books and papers — The Commodore seem'd much displeas'd with Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Neil, the more I believe for leaving a number of his Officers at Malaga, including the Marine Officer — A few Days after his sailing they arrived at Toulon without Money or Clothing — We brought them on with us to Gibraltar where they are to stay untill an opportunity offers to join the *Boston* —

I wrote you from Malaga the 9<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> and from Toulon the 1<sup>st</sup> December giving you a Small account of our cruize, which letters I hope you have received — since that time nothing has occur'd worth mentioning — we left Gibraltar on the 10<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> & arrived here yesterday after a very pleasant passage —

I wrote to my Father sometime ago informing him money was low, and requested him to send on some to you for me, which I hope he has done.

Be pleased to present my best respects to M<sup>rs</sup> B. & Daughter — In hopes of having the pleasure of hearing from you I am with sentiments of respect

NORFOLK 14<sup>th</sup> April 1802

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

#### U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *President*, flagship of Commodore Richard Dale, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 June 1801 to April 1802.]

Squadron of Commodore R<sup>d</sup> DALE —

*President*

*Philadelphia*

*Essex*

*Enterprize* Schooner.

*Boston* sailed with the Minister Livingston for France and then joined the Squadron.—

The Bashaw of Tripoli having threatened to declare War against the United States, the above Squadron was ordered May 20: 1801, to proceed off the Coast of Tripoli and protect the American Commerce against the Bashaw of Tripoli or any other of the Barbary Powers. that might declare War against the United States

Relieved by the Squadron of Commodore Morris.

Returned to the United States in May [April] 1802. —

War declared against Tripoli 6<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1802, — and Instructions and Authority on the 18<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1802, were forwarded to Commodore Dale or the Commanding Officer on the Station, to subdue, seize, and make prize of, all Vessels, Goods and Effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli or to his Subjects.

The *President* sailed from Hampton Roads for her Station in the Mediterranean June 1, 1801. — Returned to Washington May 1802. — and was laid up in Ordinary.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 June 1801 to 28 June 1802.]

The *Philadelphia* sailed from Hampton Roads for her Station in the Mediterranean June 1, 1801. Returned to Philadelphia June 28<sup>th</sup> 1802 and was laid up in ordinary.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 June 1801 to August 1802.]

The *Essex* sailed from Hampton Roads for her station in the Mediterranean June 1. 1801. Returned to Washington City August 1802 and was laid up in ordinary.



[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, 12 February 1802.]

[Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., 1 June 1801 as part of Commodore Dale's Squadron; and returned to Baltimore, Md., with dispatches November 1801.]

The *Enterprize* Schooner sailed from Baltimore for her Station in the Mediterranean February 12. 1802, — to rejoin the Squadron of Commodore Dale.

The Squadron of Commodore Dale being ordered to return to the United States the *Enterprize* was ordered to remain on the Station to reinforce the Relieving Squadron of Commodore Morris; and on the orders being issued for the return to the United States of the Ships which composed the Squadron of Morris (who was recalled) the *Enterprize* was still ordered to remain on the station under the orders of Commodore Ed<sup>d</sup> Preble.

Commodore Samuel Barron being sent out to the Mediterranean with a reinforcement, the Command of the American Squadron devolved upon him as Senior Officer and the *Enterprize* made part of his Squadron.

Present at the Attacks on Tripoli in August & Sept. Convoyed Gun Boats to Messina middle of Sept. Off Tripoli ab<sup>t</sup> 1 Oct<sup>o</sup>. Returned to Syracuse. Sailed for Trieste 3<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. Arrived 20<sup>th</sup>. Arrived at Venice Dec<sup>r</sup> for purpose of repairing.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Boston*, Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 October 1801 to 27 October 1802.]

The *Boston* sailed from New York Oct<sup>r</sup> 28: 1801, landed the Minister at L'Orient, and then repaired to her Station in the Mediterranean.

Returned to Washington Oct<sup>r</sup> 27. 1802 and was laid up in Ordinary. —

[NDA. Ships' Service, 1801-1809.]

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

NEW YORK Ap<sup>l</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR M<sup>r</sup> Trent late Master of the *Adams* has removed from the ship by my permission & M<sup>r</sup> Louis C. Bayly, has taken his place, he has served as a Lieu<sup>t</sup> & is very well recommended —

I hope you will forward him a Masters Warrant. M<sup>r</sup> C. Ludlow is not satisfied to go to sea without a Commission, and I suspect intends to leave the service, but of this I am not certain. The ship is nearly ready for sea about 30 men only are wanted to compleat her compliment my best assistance to forward the business shall be afforded. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

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

NAV: DEP. April 14. 1802.

Herewith you will receive copies of Contracts between this department & Phineas Miller & Thomas Shubrick — general instructions for procuring live oak timber for 74 Gun Ships — estimate of the

number and denomination of timber contained in the frame of a Ship of 74 Guns — its dimensions & quantity in cubic feet — also a return of the Timber inspected by M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Humphreys. —

You will consider yourself hereby appointed inspector on the part of the U. S — for the purpose of examining and deter[m]ining whether the Timber contracted for with the Gentlemen above mentioned is of the proper quality, cut conformably to the Moulds which they have in their possession; delivered at proper landings, and in such quantities as will agree with the stipulations which they have respectively entered into. —

Before you proceed to inspect the timber, you will provide yourself with a book ruled in columns for each tier of timber, headed at top with their respective names and under with larboard and starboard. The columns should be large enough to admit of your marking how much each timber is longer or shorter than its mould, to ascertain that there is sufficient length in the whole timbers to complete each frame. There should also be columns for the length, breadth, depth, and contents in cubic feet of each piece of timber. — The Length to be taken from the Moulds except otherwise ordered in the instructions for procuring the Timber. Each account is to be headed with the name of the place where each ship is to be built — say Portsmouth — Boston — New York — Phila<sup>a</sup> — Washington, Norfolk — Each piece of Timber is to be thus marked as well as with the name of the timber both larboard & starboard. —

You will observe by the contracts & instructions, in what manner the timber is to be got, and what latitude is given the procurers. It is essential that all outside pieces shall be of the best quality clear of all defects whatsoever. Those for the frames generally should also be of sufficient quality, none that have large heart-shakes — large splits, or are rotten in the least degree, should be received. You will reject none improperly, nor will you receive any unfit for the ship. It is expected that none will be delivered at a number of landing places, and that there may be pieces for each ship delivered at each place, and it is essential to avoid mistakes in sending the pieces intended for one ship to a place where it is intended another shall be built, that the utmost care may be observed in making at each place distinct piles — so that each pile shall contain only the timber designed for one Ship. It is also essential that each piece of timber be so conspicuously marked in a way not to be rubbed out with the name of the place to which it is to be sent — as to be at once distinguishable. —

Mess<sup>rs</sup> William Smith & C<sup>o</sup> are our Agents at Charleston, W<sup>m</sup> Hunter Esquire at Savannah — Georgia — On your arrival at Charleston, you will see the Agents and in concert with them arrange your plan of operations, keeping in view the business you are to transact in Georgia, so that your operations in one State may not interfere with those to be performed in another. —

William Pitt Sands Esquire now on Cumberland Island or at S<sup>t</sup> Mary's, attending to the shipment of Timber from Georgia, will continue in that employment under your directions, and you will be pleased to request him to continue to advise us of every shipment, & of the quantity of cubical feet contained in each, the place for which

it may be destined, the name of the Vessel & of her Captain — And if it should be necessary, you will consult with the Agent at Charleston and appoint a similar Agent to attend to the Shipment of Timber to be furnished by M<sup>r</sup> Shubrick allowing him a compensation not superior to M<sup>r</sup> Sands'. —

I have nothing further to add than to enjoin on you the necessity of frequently communicating with this Department. —

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

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

Commences clear & pleasant Weather. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 PM rec<sup>d</sup> the Brandy. Wind Westerly. At Midnight wind easterly. At 6 AM commenced getting underway  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 made sail for Gibraltar.

Ends strong easterly gale.

[NA. ND original.]

Addressed to Captain Thomas Truxtun, from Midshipmen of the U. S. Frigate  
*President*

U. S. SHIP *President*  
April 15<sup>th</sup> — 1802

SIR Permit us who had the honour of being under your Command in the *President* to express our extreme regret at the Unwelcome News of your resignation

There is not one of us who did not promise himself the happiness of being again under Your immediate Command, and be assured Sir it is with reluctance we resign the expectation for ever

We still hope that you will one day fill that Important station which your Services & talents so Justly make your Own

With Sentiments of Esteem

we remain Sir Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>ts</sup>

DAN<sup>l</sup> MURRAY

JN<sup>s</sup> A CREIGHTON

SLOSS H. GRESELL

JOSEPH BAINBRIDGE

SIDNEY SMITH

JOHNSTON BLAKELEY

SAM<sup>l</sup> ANGUS

EDWARD GILES

JAMES L LEONARD

BENJ<sup>s</sup> F READ

WILLIAM F NICHOLS

HENRY. T. [or P.] CASEY

ARCH<sup>d</sup> K KEARNY

[NYHS. Misc. Mss. T.]

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

Light airs and pleasant weather. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 took in the flying Jibb. At 8 took in the middle and top gallant Stay Sails.

At midnight pleasant weather.

I have observ'd these several days past, that thro' the negligence of the Quarter Master, there is always noted for the course what the Ship comes up, never what she falls off.

At meridian calm. —

Latitude Observed 34° 26' N. Longitude 16° 56' W.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP: *April 16. 1802* —

I have received your letter of the [13th] instant — tendering your resignation. —

The circumstances under which you have made this tender, are of a nature peculiarly affecting to me, and irresistably excite sensations of sympathy and regret, as well for the calamities with which you are afflicted, as for the loss the Country will sustain in being deprived of the services of a Gentleman possessing such high qualifications to advance and maintain its naval character. I cannot however but hope that the cause of this deprivation will soon be removed. To accept your resignation under such circumstances and under no other, would you, I am persuaded, have at this season offered it, would be an act of the highest injustice to you. To insist on your continuing in the command of the *Adams* would be an act of inhumanity, which no State necessity scarcely, could justify. You will therefore hereby consider yourself released from the command of the *Adams* and on furlough until your Health shall be restored, and I pray you to accept my sincere wishes for its speedy restoration. —

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

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

NAVY DEPT — *16<sup>th</sup> April 1802.*

Most of your Officers will undoubtedly wish furloughs; and it is but reasonable that they should be indulged, as far as the good of the Service will admit.

They must make application to you, and you will judge of the expediency of granting their requests. but you are not to furlough any for a term exceeding two months, You will inform me of the Names of such as you may furlough, and of their place of residence. You may permit M<sup>r</sup> Burrows Midsh<sup>n</sup> to visit his friends here —

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

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

NAVY DEP: *April 16. 1802* —

You will immediately land as many of your marines as will be consistent with the safety of your Ship. — They are to supply the place of the guard now at the Navy Yard. Deliver them up to the Command of Captain Wharton or the Commanding Officer of Marines at Philadelphia. —

Same — To the Commanding Officer of the *George Washington*. —

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

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. *April 16<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

SIR, I am sorry to inform you, that by letters just received from the Bankers of the United States, at Amsterdam, the total loss of the Ship *Franklin*, Captain Tucker, and her cargo, is fully confirmed

Enclosed I send you some Documents, in the Dutch language, in relation to this business, which I will thank you to shew to Messrs, Jesse & Robert Waln, and to inform them at the same time, that it is expected, they will immediately refund to the Treasury, the sixty thousand dollars which were advanced to them, on account of the cargo of the said Ship.

Albert Gallatin

[Schuylkill Arsenal.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 16 April 1802

Commences clear weather & strong breezes from East

At 1 PM under Apes hill; The Purser reported the bread on board was only sufficient for 4 days, hauled our wind for the rock;  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 enter the bay [Gibraltar]  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 2 saluted Admiral Lord Keith, he answered it; his flag was flying on board the *Foudroyant*. Anchored near her in 35 fath. water At 7 AM dispatched the Cutter for provisions —

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEPT. 17<sup>th</sup> April 1802.

You will immediately repair to Newyork, and take the command of the Frigate *Adams*. I expect she will be completely ready for Sea by the time you arrive there, so that you have no time to loose.

I shall by mondays mail transmit your sailing orders. You will receive from Captain Preble the instructions he has received from this Department, together with the private signals — a list of distinguishing flags & C —

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

To Surgeon John Bullus, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 17<sup>th</sup> Ap. 1802

Doct<sup>r</sup> JOHN BULLUS

You will prepare an assortment of Medicines, instruments & c<sup>d</sup> calculated for 1000 Men for one year. As this medicine is intended for a Lazaretto to be established in the Mediterranean, it will be sufficient that you put it up in papers and black Bottles, with the necessary quantity of furniture for a shop — and a rough chest will answer every purpose.

When you have prepared it, you will send it to Norfolk, directed to the care of the Navy Agent there — to be sent in the Provision ship to Gibraltar.

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

To Secretary of the Navy from William Pennock, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK April 17<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR M<sup>r</sup> Kidd who I employd to take a Plat of the Yard & c has been much longer about it than he promis'd or I expected it is now Inclos'd with an Estimate of what is sufficient to compleat the Dock which Workmen say can be made tight & by that means secure from Worms

I have been & now am employd in puting the Plank Thick Stuff & Masts in the Mast sheds which are temporary Buildings but will hold a Considerable Quantity of Timber I think with the Addition of one more shed & puting Roofs over the Piles of Timber I mean the Live Oak the whole will be secured & I would Recommend a Ware House being built on the Wharf to receive the Provisions & which at present is Stored in private Ware Houses. — A House 40 by 20 would be sufficient for present purposes

Much has been said respecting the Water at this place & I know it has been Variously represented the Truth is the Shoalest Water is on the Flatts opposite Lowells Point which makes Elizabeth River on those Flatts you have from 21 to 24 feet Water & the Mud is so soft that a Vessel under full Sail would go through 18 Inches of it without the least hindrance After you get over the Flatts you have five fathom to the Navy Yard where the whole Navy of the United States may lay in Security there being from five to six fathom close to the Wharf

The Tide flows generally about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet but is governd a good deal by the Winds North Easters making high Tides South Westers the reverse Hampton Road is Acknowledg'd the best in America for Men of War a proof of which is given by the British always making it their Rendevous in Winter

From Cape Henry to the Road is Twenty one Miles & from thence to the Yard Twelve I remember when the Brig *Augusta* last came in she made the Land in the Morning & was at Anchor in Norfolk Harbor by 11 OClock

The Worm bites from the Month of July to October by as Men of War are Copperd it does not affect them

It is allowd by all Commanders that the Masts got in this part of the Country are Superior to any in America as proof the *Constellation* & *United States* were Masted from this place & the Pine Plank is of superior Quality Upon the whole there can be no doubt on the Mind of a Man unprejudic'd that the Harbor is equal in Summer to any & Superior in the Winter I think the Ware House may be built for \$600 — the shed for \$500 & until something permanent is done they will be sufficient

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

[Enclosure]

[5 April 1802]

An Estimate of the Probable expence of finishing the Wharf — Flood Gates &c of the Dock at the Navy Yard at Gosport, according to the Plan, laid before the Secretary of Navy — 27 May 1800 —

			Drs
Wharf Logs.....	7110 feet	at 8 <sup>d</sup> p <sup>r</sup> foot.....	790. —
Tye Logs.....	5000 —	@ 5 <sup>d</sup> —.....	208. 66
7/8 Iron bolts.....	1000	@ say.....	333. 33
Trenails.....	1800	@ 1 D <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> hun <sup>d</sup> .....	18. —
Common Pine plank of 2½ for lining dock.....	5250	@ 25 D <sup>r</sup> p <sup>r</sup> hun <sup>d</sup> ....	262. 50

Nails of 7 inch.....	1000 lbs	@ 10 <sup>d</sup> .....	Drs 134. 83
Altering and fixing } Gates.....	.....	say.....	50. —
Labour of every description.....			1420. —

D<sup>r</sup> 3217. 32  
JOSIAH FOX

PORTSM<sup>o</sup> 5 April 1802

To W<sup>m</sup> PENNOCK Esq<sup>t</sup>  
Naval Agent — [Norfolk, Va.]

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

To Hon. John Randolph, Chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means, United States Congress, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP:  
April 17, 1802.—

The Act of the 3 february last relative to the Officers and Crew of the U.S. — Schooner *Enterprize*, authorizes the President to present a Sword to Lieut<sup>t</sup> Sterrett, & directs that one Month's pay be allowed to all the other Officers, Seamen & Marines who were on board the *Enterprize* when the action of which this statute is commemorative, took place: But there is no appropriation for carrying this Law into effect. —

A Sword for Lieut<sup>t</sup> Sterrett will cost.....  
One month's pay to all the other Officers, Seamen and Marines,  
amounts to..... \$1, 519. 00

The Act of Congress of the 3 March 1801 appropriated for erecting Marine Barracks — the sum of \$20,000. — Under this Law for the purpose of erecting the Barracks — there was purchased June 20 1801 for the sum of \$6,247.18 — Square N<sup>o</sup> 927 in the city of Washington. The sum of \$4,000 part of the purchase Money for said Ground has been paid out of the said appropriation: And 14,574 56/100 has been expended towards the erecting of the Barracks. — To discharge the balance of the purchase money of the Ground — the sum of \$2,247.18 — will be necessary, & to complete the Building of the Barracks will require an appropriation of \$4,000. —

I will here take the Liberty of calling your attention to the accounts for maintenance of French Prisoners. —

The whole amount of claims exhibited for the maintenance of  
French Prisoners up to this day, is..... 123, 957. 65  
Allow for claims not exhibited..... 1, 000. —

124, 957. 65

The whole amount of appropri-  
ations to this object, is..... 93, 000

From which it appears that the  
expenditures & claims exceed  
the appropriations..... } \$31, 957. 65

The expenditures in 1798 were made without any previous appropriation. —

The Expenditures in 1799 & 1800 considerably exceed the appropriations for those years. Of the appropriation for 1801 — there is yet an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$9,265.18 which cannot be applied to the payment of claims that accrued prior to that year. —

Hence it results that Congress in appropriating now, must in addition to an appropriation of \$31,957.65 — authorize the application of this unexpended balance towards making up the deficiencies of former appropriations — or appropriate \$41,222.83 to that object. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 17 April 1802

[Gibraltar] Commences clear Weather with Variable winds. The Cutter & shore boats employed getting provisions off. At 4 AM a Portuguese frigate came to an Anchor came to an anchor very near us. I requested him to move as he had given us a foul birth, & the wind & weather were extremely favorable for his changing. his Situation but which he did not think proper to do. ½ past 8 AM she swung foul of us, bore him clear, rigged in flying Jib boom. At ½ past 10 she came again foul of us, got him clear with a great deal of trouble

[NA. ND original.]

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. *April 18<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

SIR. In a letter with which Capt: Sterrett was lately charged for you, and of which a duplicate has been since forwarded, it was intimated, that your services might be called for, and that it would be adviseable for you to be prepared to embark at a short notice. I hope that this Letter will have reached you, and have had it's effect. The disposition to peace expressed by the Bashaw of Tripoli, on the appearance of comodore Dale before that place, with the impression which it is hoped has been made on him by the course and circumstances of the war, have lead the President to conclude, that the time is come when negociations may advantageously take place. In order to make them the more efficacious, It is intended that the whole of our naval force destined for the Mideterranean under the command of Capt. Morris, should rendezvous before Tripoli, and the *Adams* frigate, being the last that is to sale for that purpose, Capt. Campbell, will be the bearer of this dispatch.

The President confiding in your capacity, experience and faithful regard to the interests of the United States, has thought proper that you should accompany this expedition, and be charged with the negociation, which is to be combined with it. You are accordingly instructed, to embark, and attend, under such arrangements as Capt: Morris shall provide, and to proceed as circumstances may invite, to the execution of the trust. As it is evidently desirable, that the first overtures should come from the Bashaw, you will wait a reasonable time for the effect of his disposition on this subject, or of the awe inspired by a display of our force before his eyes and his capital. Should no advances be made on his part, you may open a communi-



cation by referring to the wish heretofore expressed by the Bashaw, that an accomodation of differences might be brought about; and by observing that the President, on being informed of it, had instructed you to let him know, that notwithstanding the causeless and provoking declaration of War, and the force which is prepared and preparing by the United States, to carry it on with full effect, yet from a love of peace in the United States, they are willing to receive him into their friendship on the proper terms, which he may be told will include some indemnification for the expence which he has occasioned to the United States. This is a condition however, which if not likely to be yielded, need not be pressed farther than will shew the high ground taken in the negociation, and than will consist with a dignified release of the demand; but you are in the most peremptory manner, to stifle every pretension or expectation, that the United States will on their side, make the smallest contribution to him as the price of peace. To buy peace of Tripoli, is to bid for War with Tunis, which having now received all the tributes due to her, would immediately look to war, as the expedient for renewing them.

In case a satisfactory disposition for peace should be manifested, you may proceed to arrange a Treaty, subject to the approbation of the President, and to the constitutional sanction. The Treaty of the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 1796, of which a copy is herewith sent, and may also be found in the laws of the United States, vol: 4. Page 44, may be taken for the basis and the body of it. You will omit however, so much of the first article as makes Algiers the guaranty, and of the last, as makes the Dey, the arbiter and expositor of the Treaty; it being understood, that a stipulation of this sort, gives to that Regency, an embarrassing connection with our affairs at Tripoli, and by wounding the pride of the Bashaw of the latter, adds the force of another passion to that of his cupidity, in slighting his engagements. At the same time, umbrage to Algiers ought to be avoided, by letting this change in the treaty with Tripoli, be the Act of the Bashaw rather than of the United States, and be made so to appear to the Dey. No other parts of the Treaty seem to be objectionable, but if there be any other which has been found inconvenient, you are at liberty to omit it. As your residence and experience, may have suggested also regulations which did not occur when the late Treaty was formed, but which may be useful in preventing impositions or disputes, the defects may be supplied. It seems particularly proper, that the forceable use of American vessels by the Bashaw or his subjects, and liability of the United States for the property of Tripoli taken out of American vessels by the enemies of Tripoli, should be guarded against.

The good disposition which Sweden has shewn, to unite her measures with those of the United States, for controuling the predatory habits of the Barbary Powers, and particularly for bringing Tripoli to proper terms of Peace, requires, that in the negociations for the latter purpose, there should be some understanding with her officers and agents, if they are so disposed, and that the negociations should even go on hand in hand, if their objects and arrangements be favorable to the plan, keeping however, the Treaties which may result, as absolutely unconnected and independent, both in the view of the Bashaw and of Sweden, as if formed without the least understanding between the United States and Sweden. A joint appeal to the fears and interest of the Bashaw, by extinguishing the hope of dividing his enemies, will

drive him to better terms with both. In any course of things, it is desirable that you should avoid the appearance of turning the War of Sweden to any unfair advantage of the United States, in making peace for themselves; a policy of such evil tendency in every respect, that nothing could advise it but a discovery that Sweden was playing such a game against us.

It is expected by the President, that you will cultivate the best understanding with Capt. Morris, the commander of the squadron; and that you will communicate with him with confidence and frankness, in the conduct of your negotiations.

Should peace be established, you will make with the Bashaw, the arrangements for his receiving an American Consul, as soon as one shall be provided. But you will have it understood, that as the Consulate was interrupted so unjustifiably by himself, the re-establishment of it will give no title, even in point of usage, to presents of any sort. Should it be deemed expedient to send any little gratification along with the consul, it will in that case have the advantage of being unexpected by the Bashaw, and the merit of proceeding from generosity and good will. Until a consul shall be provided, you cannot do better than engage a continuance of the good offices of M<sup>r</sup> Nissen, if he retains the confidence hitherto put in him. The President is sensible of his past services to this country, and wishing him to have some recompence for them, will be glad of any explanations you can give, as to the form and amount of a proper one. It will be best that no particular expectation on this head, should be raised in M<sup>r</sup> Nissen; but you may let him know generally, that his friendly care of the affairs of the United States has attracted the favorable attention of the President.

The commission herewith transmitted, will inform you, that the future destination given you, is to the consulate at Algiers, which will be opened for you by the resignation of M<sup>r</sup> obrien, and the permission given him to retire on your arrival. [Inasmuch as the Dey of Algiers refused to accept M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart, he was not recognized as U. S. Consul, Algiers, although appointed.] The President having thought proper to discontinue the superintendance of that Consulate over others, your duties will be reduced accordingly, and therewith the salary to the standard of Two thousand Dollars per annum. It being the wish of the President to discourage on all occasions the venal and expensive customs with which Barbary now taxes the intercourse with civilized nations, it will be an agreeable circumstance if you can make yourself the successor of M<sup>r</sup> obrien without the presents exacted from New Consuls. The attempt however must not risk the good understanding with that Regency, and if you deem the chance of success so slender, as to require that you should go prepared to meet the demand, it may be most convenient for you to return from Tripoli to Leghorn, in order to provide the articles to be presented. For this purpose, it is meant to lodge a fund there in due time. Were the Dey willing to accept in cash the value of the customary presents, the change would coincide with the general wish to simplify all our engagements in Barbary into a pecuniary form.

JAMES MADISON.

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 18 April 1802

[Gibraltar] Commences with fresh breezes from the South<sup>d</sup>

At 1 PM came round to S<sup>d</sup> & E<sup>d</sup> same time the Portuguese Frigate attempting to get one of his Anchors up got foul of us, the third time & his manouvres to get clear of us, were so very contrary to my ideas of seamanship that losing all patience I sent a Lieut<sup>t</sup> on board the Portuguese Commodore to request he would have the frigate immediately removed & to send a person on board her who was capable of doing it, for her present Commander was not — finally by his cutting his cable, & we getting sail on our ship to press her to leward of our Anchor, the Portuguese got clear. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3 the Portuguese Commodore's boats (in weighing the frigates anchor that had cut her cable) weighed our anchor which caused our ship to drive into 51 fath. water, I ordered them immediately to let go their purchase as their anchor was foul of ours, consequently our ship would drive off the bank as she was then very near the edge & also forbade them to weigh their anchor, until we weighed ours which I intended to do at 7 O'clock. At 4 PM Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez came on board saluted him with 13 guns.  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 took in Cutter, stowed booms & prepared for sea. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  PM brought to, hove up the Anchor, the Portuguese cable was foul of it, got the fish tackle hooked & hoisted the anchor so high, as to see the manner in which the Cable was foul, found it impossible to clear it, cut it after the Portuguese boat had made a rope fast to the lower part of the cable — Made sail out of Gibraltar bay. Throughout the night strong easterly wind ran thro' the gut & hauled our wind for Cadiz with an intention to run in & see if we could procure butter, which we could not get either at Gibraltar nor Malaga.

At 10 was close off the light house hove to for a Pilot, At 11 one came on board, made sail & beat in the bay —

[NA. ND original.]

To Hon. William Eustis, United States Congress, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP 19 Ap<sup>l</sup> 1802

SIR: One hundred thousand dollars, at least, will be necessary, to defray the expences of the Repairs of the Public ships in actual service, which have been made since the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> last — and therefore such sum ought to be added to the proposed appropriation of 50,000 Doll's — And 50,000\$, at least, ought to be added to the appropriation for repairs of Vessels in Ordinary.

But I would prefer the Proviso which I have prepared and given to Gen<sup>l</sup> Smith; and without it, I cannot consider myself responsible for the embarrassments to which Government may, & probably will be exposed.

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 19 April 1802

Commences pleasant with strong breezes from S E. At 1 PM came to anchor in Cadiz bay in 7 fath. Water, at 2 PM Moored ship, At 4 launcht fore top Mast to examine it if sprung At 5 AM. fidded for top mast & set up the rigging —

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP: *Ap: 20: 1802.*—

The President conceiving that the period has arrived when negotiations for peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli may be opened under circumstances which promise an advantageous issue, M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart, now at Leghorn, has been clothed with official authority to execute that trust. In pursuing his instructions and exercising his authority on this point, he will communicate with you confidentially and unreservedly, and it is expected that you will cultivate the best understanding with him, and communicate frequently & fully, and cheerfully cooperate with him in all points relating to his mission. —

It has been determined to lay all our Naval force under your Command before Tripoli, and M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart will accompany the expedition. Holding out the olive Branch in one hand & displaying in the other the means of offensive operations, may produce a peaceful disposition towards us in the mind of the Bashaw, and essentially contribute to our obtaining an advantageous treaty with him. You will, therefore, immediately upon receiving this, dispatch a vessel to Leghorn to M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart (the *Enterprize* I should suppose would answer) with instructions to proceed thence to such place as you may appoint for a general Rendezvous, prior to laying before Tripoli. M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart having joined you at such place of Rendezvous, you will proceed with the whole squadron under your command and lay off against Tripoli taking every care to make the handsomest and most military display of your force and so conducting your manouvres as to excite an impression that in the event of negotiations failing, you intend a close and vigorous blockade. —

Although I have directed you to lay your whole force before Tripoli, you will yet consider yourself authorized should you deem it necessary, to leave one Vessel to watch the movements of the Emperor of Morocco, and to prevent the escape of the Tripolitan Vessel at Gibraltar. On this subject you are required to exercise your soundest discretion, bearing in mind that although we wish our whole force to be displayed before Tripoli, yet we cannot think of abandoning our Commercial Vessels & Seamen to the Emperor, should his disposition be hostile towards us, or of suffering the Tripolitan Vessel at Gibraltar to escape. —

It has not been deemed expedient to associate the Commanding Officer of the Squadron with M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart in the Commission to make peace.

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: *20 April 1802*

SIR! Presuming that the *Adams* is now in a state of complete preparation for sea, it is the command of the President that you immediately weigh anchor & proceed with all possible Dispatch to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean — where you are to act under the directions of the Senior Officer on the station.

The accompanying Circular of the 18<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>, and the papers thereto annexed, contain regulations & instructions to be attended to in executing your present Commission — & supersede the necessity of

my adding any thing further than merely to inform you, that Mess<sup>rs</sup> DeButts & Purviance, are our Agents at Leghorn — John Gavino Esq — at Gibraltar — I have deposited a credit with Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie & Glennie of London, upon whom the commanding Officer on the station is authorized to draw to supply the Necessities of the squadron Mess<sup>rs</sup> Debutts & Purviance also, can draw on them to reimburse themselves for any Supplies they may furnish any of our Vessels, or in case of their being drawn upon.

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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

NAVY DEPT. 20<sup>th</sup> April 1802.

The frigate *Constitution* must be hove down. It appears from the statements I have received that her Copper is worn out. These, however, must be in a very great measure, conjectural, until an actual examination is made. Wherever her Copper is worn out, or considerably chafed, new Copper must be put on. You will on all occasions consult with the Agent, and determine with him, upon what may be necessary. — and whatever is necessary to the complete repair of the Vessel must be done — It is impossible for me to give any particular instructions on the subject, not knowing the particular situation of the Ship —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

Fresh breezes and cloudy weather. At 4 sent up Top gallant Yards; Reef'd and set the sails. At 5 saw a sail bearing S. E. kept away to speak her — At 6 spake a schooner from Gibraltar bound to Philadel<sup>a</sup> out four days; the Longitude he supposed himself in was 17° W. At 7 in main top mast stay sail — At 8 took in Top Gallant Sails. At ½ past 8 set Top gallant sails — Reef'd the Jibb & set it — At 9 set the mizen.

At midnight fresh Breezes & Squally.

At meridian squally. —

Latitude Observed 33°39' N. Longitude 14°48' W.

[NA. ND original.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Tuesday, 20 April 1802*

[Cadiz] All these 24 hours blowing very strong from SE This day visited Admiral Morens, Captain General of the Marine, in the expectation of receiving permission from him to visit the Caraccas, he received me politely but could not grant the permission, he suffered us to go as far as the quarters where the shipping can be seen, he said he was restrained by an order from his King, from permitting us to go further —

*Wednesday, 21 April 1802*

Commences with strong gales from East At ½ past 9 AM weighed & beat out of the bay of Cadiz — At 11 Almost calm

[NA. ND original.]

To Hon. William Ellery, United States Senate, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 22 Ap. 1802. —

The Bill, making an appropriation for the support of the Navy for the year 1802, having been referred to a Committee of which you are the Chairman, I consider it my duty to state to you that some of the appropriations therein proposed are not sufficient. The sum of \$94,341.92 has been paid and expended since the 1 of January last for the repairs of public Vessels in actual service, & therefore such sum at least ought to be added to the proposed appropriation of \$50,000. Fifty thousand dollars ought to be added to the appropriation for repairs of Vessels in ordinary, and \$50,000 ought also to be added to the appropriation for the Navy Yards. The cost of the Timber of the U. S. — deposited and to be deposited in the several Navy Yards amounts to the sum of \$580,000. — To provide adequate means for the water & dry seasoning of such valuable property is obviously an object of great national importance. Large Ware Houses are also indispensably necessary for the securing of the costly stores of the Department, and for preservation of the sails, Cables, and other furniture of the public Ships. These, combin'd with other considerations, will, I trust, suggest the expediency of appropriating at least \$150,000 to the improvements of the Navy Yards. —

The enclosed classification of the appropriations I would prefer. The one proposed in the Bill would give great and unnecessary trouble in drawing warrants and in keeping the accounts as well in the Treasury as in this department. Heretofore these specific appropriations have been disregarded in the drawing of warrants. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1.]

[Enclosure]

For Pay & Subsistence including the pay & subsistence of the Officers and pay of the Seamen —	-----	287, 555
For Stores, including provisions, Ordnance, and other military stores, Medicine, Instruments, and Hospital Stores and the Contingent expences thereof.	-----	205, 761
For contingent expences of vessels, including repairs. —	-----	205, 000
For Navy Yards including the improvements thereof the Salaries of Superintendants, Storekeepers & Clerks, Store-rent & hire of Labourers. —	-----	112, 000
For the 74 Gun ships including the purchase and transportation of timber, ordnance & other materials. —	-----	190, 575
For contingent expences, -----		1, 000
For the pay & subsistence of the Marine Corps including provisions for those on shore & forage for the Staff	71, 754. 40	
For Clothing for the same	15, 519. —	
For military stores for the same	1, 224. 60	
For the Quarter Master's department, comprising quarters for the Officers & Barracks for the men at different stations: fuel, stationary, Camp Utensils &c.	7, 061.	
For medicine, Medical services & Hospital stores &c.	1, 000	
For Officer's travelling Expences, Armourers &c. Carpenter's Bills and other contingent expences	2, 550.	
		99, 109

Dollars 1, 101, 000

Additional supplementary Estimate for the Naval Service during the year 1802, furnished the Committee of the Senate on the Bill making appropriations for the Navy for that year Ap. 22. 1802.—

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1.]

[22 April 1802]

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

SIR I have been hon<sup>d</sup> with your letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> and am at a loss for words to express how sensible I am of the good opinion you are pleased to entertain of my talents & qualifications for the service in which I have the honor to be engaged, and beg leave to assure you that however they may be overrated it will always afford me the highest gratification to exert them in such a manner as to merit the approbation of the Navy Department

I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the very Obliging manner in which you have granted me a furlough for the recovery of my health, & to assure you that as soon as that object is effected I shall take the earliest opportunity to make you acquainted therewith and to solicit actual service which I shall always prefer to *indulgence* when my health does not require it. — L<sup>t</sup> Hull joined the ship yesterday and has taken charge as Command<sup>r</sup> Officer for the Present. The Ship is all ready for sea except wanting a few ord<sup>r</sup> Seamen, I think it will be best to shut up the Rendezvous here and depend on procuring the deficiency abroad as O. S. here are very scarce and, good for nothing. I shall leave this place for Portland in a few days,

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 22 April 1802

\* \* \* The only way I can account for my reckoning being so far to the E.<sup>d</sup> is our only allowing 45 feet for a Knot; instead of 48 which would have made me nearly right.

Latitude Observed 32° 49' N. Longitude 11° 3' W.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEPT. 23<sup>d</sup> April 1802 —

I now enclose you your sailing instructions, and presume you will be ready to proceed to sea immediately on receiving them.

I also enclose you a package from the Department of State — a package for Commodore Morris, and a Commission for M<sup>r</sup> Ludlow, the two latter of which you will deliver in person. The former package, the Dept. of State, has I presume given you directions upon —

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

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

Commences clear Weather & easterly wind, beating in the straits to the Eastward At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 was near Cabretta point, saw a large ship bearing down on us, got to quarters, spoke her, she was french Throughout the night turning into Gibraltar bay very little wind & strong current setting out of the bay. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 brought up at Algeiras in 38 fath. water. At 7 went over to Gibraltar find the Tripolitan Cruizers still there.

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 24 April 1802

Moderate Breezes & clear pleasant weather. At 3 saw land bearing S. E. distance 12 leagues. At 6 the land bore from E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. to S B. W. At 11 tack'd Ship to the Northward as per log.

At midnight moderate & pleasant weather. At 2 set main Sail. At 5 tack'd as per log. At 8 the land bore S. E. B. E. distance about 12 leagues. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 Sounded in 50 fathoms water Yellow sand with rotten shells. At 10 shook a reef out of the top sails. At 11 sounded in 40 fathoms water. Tack'd as per log.

At meridian pleasant weather.

Latitude Observed 33° 14' N. Longitude 8° 41' W.

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 25 April 1802

Commences clear, cool, weather strong breezes from East. Beating up for Malaga bay. Throughout the night carried a smart press of sail. At 5 AM entered the bay of Malaga, saw the frigate *Philad<sup>s</sup>* at Anchor. At 6 came to along side of her in 14 fath. water, Cathedral NNW, Cape Molinero SW; hoisted out launch to commence Watering —

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from letter to James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

(Extract of a letter from Mr Eaton dated Tunis April 26<sup>th</sup> 1802 rec<sup>d</sup> by me on the first of June & ans'd the 11<sup>th</sup> — )

TUNIS 26<sup>th</sup> April 1802

D<sup>r</sup> SIR The peace in Europe has influenced an entire change of procedure in this Bey towards me, in so much that instead of that kind of friendly confidence which he seem'd to manifest towards me last fall, he now affects a kind of distant austerity — This may be more immediately influenced by my utterly refusing to countenance his commercial intercourse with Tripoli, At Bardo last wednesday, mutually accusing each other of unaccomodating dispositions, the altercation grew so warm that the Bey order'd me to quit the court & hold myself in readiness to embark in the first ship of war of my own country which should arrive in port. I turn'd short on my heels; came to my office; & forbade my secretary filling any more passports for Tunisian Cruisers. This prohibition was immediately reported to the Bey & had the effect aim'd at, the same evening his commercial Agent came to my house & beg'd in Gods name, that I would countermand that order, said it was not the intention of the Bey to provoke a war by sending me away, but rather to obtain a Consul more capable of cherishing peace than myself, I replied that I should not condescend to consider the Beys objects nor views in offering an affront to my gov<sup>t</sup> in the person of their Agent: he had taken his position; I had taken mine which I should hold till he retracted his, Saturday morning I went to Bardo on the invitation of the Bey, The first motion was to resolve the past into



oblivion, of course an act of mutual amnesty was pass'd, We then discuss'd the relative advantages of peace & war, The result was, as concluded by this court "That though they could not pretend to the ability of fighting our ships of war, we could not do them any hurt; they would lay up their large cruisers & send out their small ones to vex our commerce — And said the minister, *though a fly in a mans throat cannot kill him it will make him vomit!* Yet they should always be willing to maintain the Peace with the Americans on the same footing as the other *small Christian Nations*: but they must have a Consul with less *fantasia* & more friendly to the Barbary interests — I stated that I daily expected permission to return to my Country & to be succeeded by M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart my colleague at Tripoli. The Bey express'd astonishment, ask'd if I recollected what he said last year to this proposition? and repeated that you should never come into his country on any pretext whatever — even if you were a good man it would be improper after having made War with Tripoli — but *embroglione*, as he knew you to be his desire of peace alone would exclude you from his Kingdom — Think no more my Friend of this horrid Country I would rather see my wife & family in the deserts of Siberia

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

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

NAV: DEP: Ap: 26: 1802. —

Reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity and zeal for the public interest, I hereby appoint you Navy Agent to act for and in behalf of this department. —

Presuming that this appointment will be acceptable to you, I have written the enclosed letter to M<sup>r</sup> Pennock, directing him to deliver up to you all the public property in his possession belonging to this department and to take your receipt. —

Your general duties will be to make purchases and pay over monies under the orders of this department — to take charge of the Navy Yard — Stores, and public property of every description belonging to this department and to execute such further orders as may from time to time be given to you by the Secretary of the Navy. —

You are authorized to appoint a Clerk or Storekeeper as an Assistant to you in the discharge of your duties, at a salary not exceeding \$600 p<sup>a</sup> Annum: and as you are the only person responsible to this Department, this Assistant will, in every respect, be subject to your controlling authority. —

As a compensation for your services you will be allowed a Commission of 2 percent on all sums of money paid and expended by you on all the contracts made by you on public account. — 1 per cent on all sums rec<sup>d</sup> by you, for public property sold — and ½ per cent on all sums paid to Officers of the Navy for the purposes of recruiting, paying off a crew and the like services. —

Instructions on the subject of Accounts will be sent you by the Accountant of the Navy. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

NAVY DEPT — 27<sup>th</sup> Ap. 1802.

In a few weeks, I intend sending a provision ship from Norfolk for the Squadron in the Mediterranean — I wish you to engage 120,000 lbs of bread, and send it to Dan<sup>l</sup> Bedinger Esq<sup>r</sup> Agent at Norfolk.

I give you information thus early, that you may have time to have it well prepared. I am told it ought to be baked over a second time. — Great complaints have been made in the Navy respecting bread. I pray you let there be no cause of Complaint, in that which you may ship —

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

[27 April 1802]

[NOTE.—Attention is invited to “The Naval Chronicle” by Charles Washington Goldsborough, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, pages 201 to 213, for data concerning Commodore Morris’ squadron in the Mediterranean. Many of the events described are detailed in documents printed chronologically in this volume. With respect to events following 29 May 1803, however, there are not available to this office as many manuscript records as were accessible to Mr. Goldsborough. Unfortunately a private collection of Morris papers was destroyed in 1935, when the home of Captain Lewis Morris (MC), U. S. Navy (Retired), was burned. Therefore, printed herein under date of 31 August 1803 are excerpts from Mr. Goldsborough’s narrative.]

#### U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, flagship of Commodore Richard V. Morris, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, 27 April 1802 to 1 June 1803.]

The Squadron of Commodore Rich<sup>d</sup> V. Morris:

*Chesapeake*

*Constellation*

*Adams*

*Enterprize* Schooner. Part of Dale’s Squadron, ordered to remain under Command of Morris. —

*New York*

*John Adams* } As a reinforcement to Morris

June 1802, the Emperor of Morocco having shewn hostile dispositions towards the United States, the *New York* & *J. Adams* were dispatched as a Reinforcement to Morris.

August 1802, a temporary Accommodation was effected and The Squadron proceeded up the Straights to Malta.

June 21. 1803, Morris was suspended in the Command of the Squadron and ordered to return with the *Adams* to the U. States. Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodgers was ordered so take Command of the Squadron, consisting of The *New York*, The *John Adams* and *Enterprize*, the other Ships having previously returned to the United States, and to continue on the Station until relieved by the Squadron of Commodore Ed<sup>d</sup> Preble.

The Squadron returned to the United States (*Enterprize* excepted) December 1803.

The *Chesapeake* sailed from Hampton Roads for her station in the Mediterranean 27. April 1802: Arrived at Gibraltar 25. May: Returned to Washington 1<sup>st</sup> June 1803 and was laid up in ordinary.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 March 1802 to 15 March 1803.]

The *Constellation* sailed from Phil<sup>a</sup> for her Station in the Mediterranean 14: March 1802: Arrived at Gibraltar 28: April 1802: Returned to Washington 15: March 1803, and was laid up in ordinary.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *Adams*, Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding, 10 June 1802 to 21 November 1803.]

[Captain Campbell was relieved by Captain Morris who brought the *Adams* to Washington.]

The *Adams* sailed from New York for her station in the Mediterranean June 10: 1802. Arrived at Gibraltar 21: July 1802. —

Returned to Washington Nov<sup>r</sup> 21. 1803, & was laid up in Ordinary.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *New York*, 13 August 1802 to 9 December 1803.]

[Commodores of Squadron were]

Station	Names of Officers	Casualties and remarks
Commdr.....	James Barron esq <sup>r</sup> .....	To the <i>Chesapeake</i> .
Commdr.....	Richard V. Morris esq <sup>r</sup> .....	Relieved by To the <i>Adams</i> .
Commdr.....	John Rodgers esq <sup>r</sup> .....	Succeeded by From the <i>John Adams</i>

The Frigate *New York*, 13: Aug<sup>t</sup> 1802, was put in Commission to reinforce the Squadron of Com<sup>r</sup> Morris.

Recruited 14 — Aug<sup>t</sup> 1802.

Ordered to sail 31<sup>st</sup> August

Sailed from Washington Sept<sup>r</sup> 1.

Sailed from Hampton Oct<sup>r</sup> 8.

Arrived at Gibraltar Nov<sup>r</sup> 14 [1802]. —

Returned to Washington Dec<sup>r</sup> 9. 1803, and was laid up in Ordinary.

[Résumé, presumably prepared in Navy Department about 1806 or 1807, concerning the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, 19 September 1802 to 9 December 1803.]

Station	Names of Officers	Casualties and Remarks
Commdr.....	John Rodgers esq <sup>r</sup> .....	Relieved. To the <i>New York</i> .
Commdr.....	Hugh G. Campbell esq <sup>r</sup> .....	From the <i>Adams</i> .

The Frigate *John Adams* 25<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1802, was put in Commission to reinforce the Squadron of Com<sup>re</sup> Morris.

Sailed from Washington 19: Sept<sup>r</sup> 1802.

“ “ Hampton 22: Oct<sup>r</sup> —

Arrived at Gibraltar 16: Nov<sup>r</sup> —

Returned to Washington 9: Dec<sup>r</sup> 1803: and was laid up in Ordinary.

[NDA. Ships' Service, 1801-1809.]

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

Letter 1 —

U S, Ship *Geo: Washington*  
April 29<sup>th</sup> 1802 —

SIR — Enclosed is a Copy of dispatches forwarded P<sup>r</sup> Ship Agent Capt<sup>r</sup> Pierce Via: Baltimore, accompanied With the returns of Stores on hand and an Indent of Stores requisite for a 6 Months Cruize, the *Geo: Washington* is now in good order, and fully capable of performing a 6 Months Voyage with a very small expence her hull will want but a trifling Overhaul, and her Spars & Sails are tolerable good fore and aft the Boatswains Indent is by one Half more than he would want, and our Cables would serve for the Cruize for here to Algiers & back very well I have to mention to you the very heavy expence I have been at this Cruize being in Ports Where American Ships of War has never frequented and in Consequence induced a variety of Spectators to come on Board of us I hope you will take it into Consideration and Arrange my pay at what you please being in Want of money for my own use I have drawn in favour of United States on Mess<sup>rs</sup> James M<sup>r</sup> Kenzie & A Glennie Esq<sup>rs</sup> of London for £450 Sterling the Ballance remaining with me can be paid on demand —

It is with pleasure I inform you Lieut<sup>r</sup> Evans, Thomas & M<sup>r</sup> Knight their conduct deserves my best wishes they have paid the strictest Attention to their Duty, and their behaviour in every other respect is highly becoming as Officers, my Midshipmen have gained considerable knowledge this Voyage being but few in N<sup>o</sup> they had severe duty to perform they have been very ambitious and merit my warmest Esteem, I left the frigate *Essex* in Malaga on the 13<sup>th</sup> March the *Philadelphia* Frigate was coming down with Convoy and the *Boston* was on the coast of Tripoli accompanied with two Sweedish Frigates there was no Information in Gibraltar when I left it of any American Captures made by the Tripolitans Corsairs a letter from Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino mentioned of Tripoli being in great want of Provitie and he was led to believe that a close Blockcade would undoubtedly bring them to our terms But I am of an Opinion that a few Shot and Shells would be the Most effectual Medicine to Administer to their Careless renegadoes —

Yours of 13<sup>th</sup> of April I have rec<sup>d</sup> and shall be duly attended to I haul in to day and on Friday I begin to pay off[f] my Crew, their conduct and Behaviour Induces me to represent them to you —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 29 April 1802

Fresh Breezes and cloudy. Made and took in Sail occasionally. Carried away the main top gallant yard in the Slings. Sent up another yard.

At 7 A Brig in Sight to the westward. At 8 Apes Hill bore S. S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E distance 9 miles. Cabriate point N. E. B. E. 4 leagues.

At 4 AM. the rock of Gibraltar bore N B E dist 2 leagues. A strong current setting about East.

At 8 fresh breezes endeavouring to beat into Gibraltar. Several sail in Sight.

At meridian the rock bore N W B W 4 leagues.

[NA. ND original.]

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

Copy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
off Malaga 30th April 1802

SIR This is the first opportunity I have had to write since my departure from America, from whence we set out with favourable prospects, and accomplished more than two thirds of our passage in twelve days, when near the Western Islands, we met with head Easterly winds, which hung upon us for four weeks incessantly, and at times blew very heavy, at other times, very light, & baffling, so that our progress was slow indeed, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to get on in due time, but in the several gales of wind we had, I found our ship proved to be perfect in all things, & the alterations we have made in her, are vastly to her advantage, in stiffness, sailing, & for carrying her stores —

We have had six weeks passage, & intended to have called at Gibraltar but when off that place, the Wind blew so heavy from the Westward & consequently, a wild roadsted, that I was fearful to trust my ship there with a single Anchor, & was the more perswaded as to the inexpediency of stoping there, having fallen in with Sir James Soumarez, in *Ceaser* of 80 Guns, who informed me that he had just come off from Gibraltar, & that no part of our Squadron lay there, I therefore thought it best to run here, and to send information to our Consul there, M<sup>r</sup> Gavino to inform him of our Arrival in these Seas, & that I should proceed to Carthagena, to endeavour to procure Anchors, & if not to be got there, I should proceed on to Toulon, & from thence off Tripoli where I expected to fall in with a part of our Squadron, Commodore Truxton hath not yet arrived, as I am informed —

Having nothing further at present to communicate as I have not as yet had communication with the shore

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

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*  
April 30th 1802

SIR My first Lieu<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Stuart will have the honor of handing you this & will give you any information you may require respecting our call on you, the intent of which is to gain all the information you can give me respecting our squadron on this Station, as we are as yet, in ignorance about them having had a very long passage from America, & could not stop at Gibraltar in consequence of the heavy west wind that blew into the Harbour, not wishing to risque my ship with a single Anchor, having had the misfortune of looseing two in the Bay of Delaware on the Eve of my departure, M<sup>r</sup> Stewart will advise with you to know if it is practicible to procure one or two Anchors

at Malaga, from 40. to 45 € W: also a Cable of 120 fathoms 19 Inches for which we will give a Bill or Cash for the cost, I assure you it would give me sincere pleasure to see you on board, as you have been particularly mentioned to me by my worthy friend John Leamy of Philadelphia but am sorry it will not be in my power to visit you now —

You will Oblige me by forwarding the inclosed packet without delay

[P. S.] If we do not succeed in getting Anchors with you, will you use your influence to aid us at Carthagena in the procurement of them to which place we will go —

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

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*,  
Off Malaga Ap<sup>l</sup> 30th 1802

SIR I fondly hoped to see you yesterday when attempting to beat into the Bay, but the wind blew so fresh I was fearful of trusting my ship in so wild a roadstead with only one Anchor on board having lost two in the Delaware Bay as we came down, I should have been in the night previous, but the Wind fell light & drifted us to leaward of the Rock after which I fell in with Admiral Sir James Saumarez who informed me that there were no American Men of War in the Bay & that Commodore Truxton had not arrived I therefore thought it best to stand on for Malaga for information & from hence shall proceed on to Carthagena to try to procure Anchors & a Cable, If I do not succeed there I shall then go on to Toulon & from thence off Tripoli which information I request you to give Commodore Truxton on his Arrival or to any of our Commanders on the Station to inform them of my being on these seas, to most of whom I send you Letters to distribute among them —

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon & am sorry that our Brother Officers should have been detained here so long owing to a tedious long passage of 45 Days the most which time we have had Easterly winds —

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

[30 April 1802]

Statement of Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Ship *George Washington*, convoying ship *Peace and Plenty*

Captain John Shaw Commander of the Ship *George Washington* being duly sworn on his Solemn Oath deposes that he sailed in said Ship under his Command with the Ship *Peace and Plenty* under his Convoy (from Sandy hook) And proceeded from this port to Gibraltar from thence to Malaga and from thence to Algiers w[h]ere the Ship *George Washington* discharged her Cargo here loaden & proceeded with the ship *Peace & Plenty* to Tunis where said Ship arrived with her Cargo loaden at New York, without touching at any Other place in her said Outward Voyage —

JOHN SHAW

Sworn before me Notary at Philadelphia  
this 30th April 1802 —

CLEMENT BIDDLE N<sup>y</sup> Pub 1802.

[Schuykill Arsenal.]

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

Fresh breezes and clear. Spoke his Majestys Brig *Port Mahone* in company with the *Cesar* 84. Bore away for Mallaga. At 9 AM. hove too off [f] Mallaga.

At 11 came to in Malaga roads, found the US. Ships *Philadelphia* & *Essex* there. Received a Bower Anchor from the *Phila.*\*

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 30 April 1802

Commences light easterly winds, with a heavy swell setting in the bay. At 6 AM Capt Barron [in *Philadelphia*] & myself intended to have put to sea but the *Constellation* at that moment hove in sight, boarded her. At 11 she came to an Anchor [in Malaga roads] Wind strong from SW. Captain Murray requested us to assist him in watering his ship. hove out the launch —

[NA. ND original.]

[1 May 1802]

Act pertaining to the Navy

United States Statutes at Large. Seventh Congress. Sess. I.

*An act making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.*

[Note: This Act, approved 1 May 1802, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, pp 178 to 179 inclusive.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1, 2 and 3 May 1802

These three days employed in watering the *Constellation*. Monday at Meridian the *Philadelphia*, *Constellation* & *Essex* sailed from Malaga for Gibraltar —

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP. — 3, May, 1802

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your letter of the 28 ultimo. —

The period you have thought fit to select for tendering your resignation is unfortunate for the Government, and not very honorable to yourself. The reasons you alledge as governing your determination transpired years ago: if you thought them of such consequence as to oblige your resignation, you ought to have resigned at the time they occurred. I know what the feelings of military Men are, and that among them there always exists a jealousy on the subject of rank: this jealousy is by no means an improper one, but it sometimes leads men into hasty & intemperate decisions, incompatible with their own honor. —

I should not have ordered you to join the *Adams* but from absolute necessity. We had no other Officer in the country in whose capacity, as I could so confidently rely as in your's. The situation of Captain

Preble's health required that one of the ablest Lieutenants in the service, should be ordered to join him—& as the probability was that you would never again be sent out in a station inferior to the command of a frigate, I wished you to see as much service as possible, and not intending to send the *Constitution* out, there was no other Vessel to which you could have been ordered except the *Adams*. —

These, Sir, are the considerations which induced my order to you to join that Frigate; and yet at the very time when the ship is about to sail, you exhibit a statement of old grievances which you say compel you to tender your resignation. —

If upon receipt of this letter, you continue in the disposition expressed in your's of the 28 ultimo, you will communicate your determination to Capt. Campbell and consider this as an acceptance of your resignation; otherwise you will remain on board the *Adams*. —

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

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

NAV: DEP: 3: May, 1802. —

We do not at present contemplate sending out the *Constitution*: She must however be completely repaired, & put in such a state as to be ready to receive her men, provisions &<sup>r</sup> in case it should be hereafter determined to send her out. —

You will govern yourself accordingly. —

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

To William Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 4 May, 1802.

I have received your's of the 26 ultimo, and now return you the draft for a 32 pounder. —

You will enlarge the diameter of the 32 pounder *one tenth of an inch* and the caliber the same, observing not to make the least deviation in any other part of the draft. —

The Guns for one 74 must be sent to the nearest eligible landing place for New York. — Those for the other 74 are intended for Philadelphia. —

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

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

TUNIS 4, May 1802.

SIR, Day before yesterday it was announced to the Bey that an American frigate had captured four Coasting Vessels belonging to his Subjects, bound to Tripoli, laden with wheat, barley, oil and other provisions — I was called to the Palace — Immediate restitution of Vessels and cargoes were demanded by the Bey — Yesterday and today have been consumed in discussion on the subject — detail of which would be too tedious — The Bey asserted a right to carry provisions in all cases to his brethren — I denied its application to U States, by saying, that if this principle were established between him and his brethren, it did not extend to those who were not included in that relation. He quoted the Venitians in the war with him — I



told him we did not admit them as authority, and quoted examples of the English and French — He asserted the principle of *free bottoms free goods* — I answered that this principle was never construed to extend to a blockaded port. He referred to the President's Letter to him of 9<sup>th</sup> Sep. last, and inferred from it an implied order to respect his flag, Vessels and Subjects in all Situations — I did not suppose this construction would bear, and that a fair construction could only imply that respect so long as he or his Subjects respected the laws of neutrality — I had given seasonable and formal advise of the blockade of Tripoli: if, after this, he permitted his subjects to carry provisions to that port it was taking the responsibility on himself — if they took these enterprizes without his consent, it was a voluntary risque on their part and they had no reason to complain in case of capture — But the captures being made agreeably to acknowledged maxims of war were of course good prize to the Captors, and were undoubtedly before this moment, disposed of as such, reclamations therefore on the Commandant would avail nothing — The Bey talked of reprisals. I told him, in such case I should know what steps to take. If he chose to embroil himself with U S it would become our duty, however reluctantly, to meet his hostility by retaliation — He said he would transfer his claims to the American Government. I assured him they would there meet a righteous discussion — He desired me to write to the Commodore to capture no more of his Vessels, but turn them away in case he found them bound to Tripoli — I told him our Commanding Officers were Subordinate to no orders but those of the President of the United States; my advise therefore would be disrespected except exactly conformable to those orders — Such are the cut lines of our discussion; and thus we stand here.

I am convinced this Regency dare not attempt a System of reprisals; but am of opinion that Indemnity will be hereafter reclaimed. The captures, I believe, have been made by Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>o</sup>Neill. He is doing his duty — Whatever restitution may be in future conceded, this is not the moment to yield in the smallest matter that will go to deminish that opinion of our energy with which these pirates begin to be impressed — It will be Seasonable enough to be generous when they shall be taught to appreciate duly our generosity — I left the Bey in apparent good humor — Our *Ally* the Sweede; has also Captured one of the Bey's merchantmen; but he says he knows perfectly well how to manage the Sweedes. I have heard nothing from the Bashaw of Tripoli's brother since he sailed, as we suppose for Malta, on the 31. March —

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

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from  
Second Lieutenant John Johnson, U. S. Marine Corps

U. S. SHIP *Boston*

at *Masina* 4<sup>th</sup> May 1802

\* \* \* \* \*

Since I Joined this Ship wee made a long Cruise off Tripoly and Derna — and in a Gale Sprung our Bowsplit and have been obliged to put in hear — to have it Repaired — wee sail in the Course of a few

days for Tripoly whare I presume wee shall remaine untill wee are releived, thier is 4 Sweedish Frigates Now off Tripoly — Thier is no Cruisers out at present nor do I believe the[y] will atemp<sup>t</sup> to come out

Your Son is well and desires to be remembred to you — Commodore M<sup>c</sup>Neill is the same man that he was when he was a Captain his Regulations and orders are diff<sup>nt</sup> from any I have Ever heard of

Doo Remember me to all the officers at Headquarters — and believe me to be with the utmost Respect your Most obd<sup>t</sup> Humble Servent

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 4 May 1802

Light airs and clear. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 12 P. M. got under way in Company with the *Phi<sup>s</sup>* & *Essex*. Made & took in small sails occasionally. At meridian the rock of Gibraltar bore W. B. S. 12 leagues. Lat. Obs. 36° 24'.

[NA. ND original.]

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

N<sup>o</sup> 86

GIBRALTAR 5<sup>th</sup> May 1802

SIR Without the honor of any of your favours I beg refference to my last dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 85. —

On the 25 Ult<sup>o</sup> arrived from Tunis the American ship *Gloria* commanded by Jo: Bounds taken in the service by Consul Eaton, who brought me the Inclosed dispatches, to which & the Copy of said Gentlemans Letter to me anexd, beg leave to referr, as due attention will be paid to what Consul Eaton writes. —

The Commander of the Tripolen Ship laid up here came over three days ago from Tanger, but has caused no movement, there are about Ten Men on board —

Rear ad<sup>l</sup> Sir Ja<sup>s</sup> Saumarez went for Minorca is to attend to the Evacuation of the Island. —

This day anchornd in this Bay the frigate *Constelation* Cap<sup>n</sup> Murray from the U. S. — The *Essex* & *Philad<sup>s</sup>* from the East and as the latter goes Home, Cap<sup>n</sup> Barron will be the bearer of this and to whom referr for the Occurrences on this side of the Globb. —

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

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To Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B., Vice Admiral of the Red, R. N., from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*

Gibraltar Bay May 5th 1802

MY LORD Having been so unfortunate as to loose two Anchors, & Cables, I am under the necessity of intruding upon your Lordship, requesting you to order me an Anchor of 42 C or thereabouts, & a Cable of [120 fathoms] 19 Inches, a favour that will be highly estimated by my government, should you find it convenient —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

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

Light airs & clear. At 6 in Gibraltar Saluted the Admiral (Lord Keith.) with 15 guns — which he returned with 13. Came too.

[NA. ND original.]

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

Commences light airs from the Eastw<sup>d</sup> Throughout the night the *Essex* led At ½ past 5 AM was abreast of Gibraltar, hauled in the bay. At 7 came to Anchor amongst the British Squadron The *Constellation* coming in saluted Admiral Lord Keiths flag.

[NA. ND original.]

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

U S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Gibraltar Bay May 6th 1802*

SIR On my arrival on this station I have had put into my hands, your circular Letters respecting the Bashaw of Tripoli, I must be candid in declaring that I differ much with you with regard to your Ideas on that head & from the perusal of the Copy of my instructions which I have now the Honor to enclose you, I beleive you will find you were unauthorised in employing the Ship *Gloria* on Public account —

As Commanding Officer, until Commodore Truxtons arrival, to put an end to this needless expence, I have given orders to the Cap<sup>t</sup> of the *Gloria* to employ his ship as he may otherwise judge proper & that she ought not to be considered as at the charge of the U. States —

However unpleasant a circumstance it is to disapprove of any measures which you have adopted & which I beleive you have deemed expedient, in your Zeal to serve our Country, yet as an Officer in the U. States service my Duty compels me to check all unwarrantable expences —

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

To Captain Joseph Bounds, of the American Ship *Gloria*, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Gibraltar Bay May 6th 1802*

SIR As it is unnecessary for your Ship to be detained any longer in the Government service (if so to be considered) I have thought proper to inform M<sup>r</sup> Eaton of my opinion on the subject upon which you are employed —

I must inform you that you are no longer to be considered as on public expences & you are at liberty to proceed when, & where ever you please & as most conducive to the concerned —

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

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

*Gibraltar Bay May 7th 1802*

SIR I had the Honor to address you on the 2<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>, a Copy of which you have enclosed, soon after sending off my Boat, we discred two American Frigates at Anchor in the Road, we then ran in near them, when Cap<sup>ts</sup> Barron, & Bainbridge, came on board, & very much to my satisfaction, I got a spare Anchor from the *Philadelphia*, when we came too, so that I had only to look out for another, & a Cable, I then supplied the *Phila*<sup>d</sup> with what Provisions I could spare, reserving on board four months stores, filled up our water Casks & then ran down here in Company with them in expectation of meeting with Commodore Truxton, to take his orders for my future proceedings, after which I presume it will be unnecessary for me to occupy your further attention, as all our occurrences will then transpire through him —

On my arrival here, I made application to Admiral Lord Kieth for an Anchor, & Cable, a Copy of my Letter & his Lordships answer I herewith enclose, to shew their civility, & great attention towards us, we all Dined with him the Day after & received a further personal assurance of his desire to assist us upon all occasions, all the Commanders in his squadron have visited us, & very much admire our ships

You have also enclosed, papers respecting M<sup>r</sup> Eatons Consular arrang<sup>ments</sup>, on which subject I have differd with him, as you will observe by my Letter to him herewith, as also to his Captain, how far this step may meet the approbation of the executive I know not, but my judgment leads me to think that he was unauthorised in entering into such deeds, & extravagances, which could have no good tendency —

I shall in a day, or two, sail from hence to Cruise off Tripoli, & there remain till the Commodore arrives, leaving the *Philadelphia* & *Essex* to take his Instructions; there are at this time a Squadron of Sweedish Frigates on that Coast, so that we have but little to fear from any of the Barbary, States, tho our Consuls make a great fuss about nothing —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 8 May 1802

[Gibraltar] Clear Weather, with light airs from S. E. Employed receiving provisions from Shore. The *Constellation* preparing to proceed off Tripoli & the *Philadelphia* to the United States.

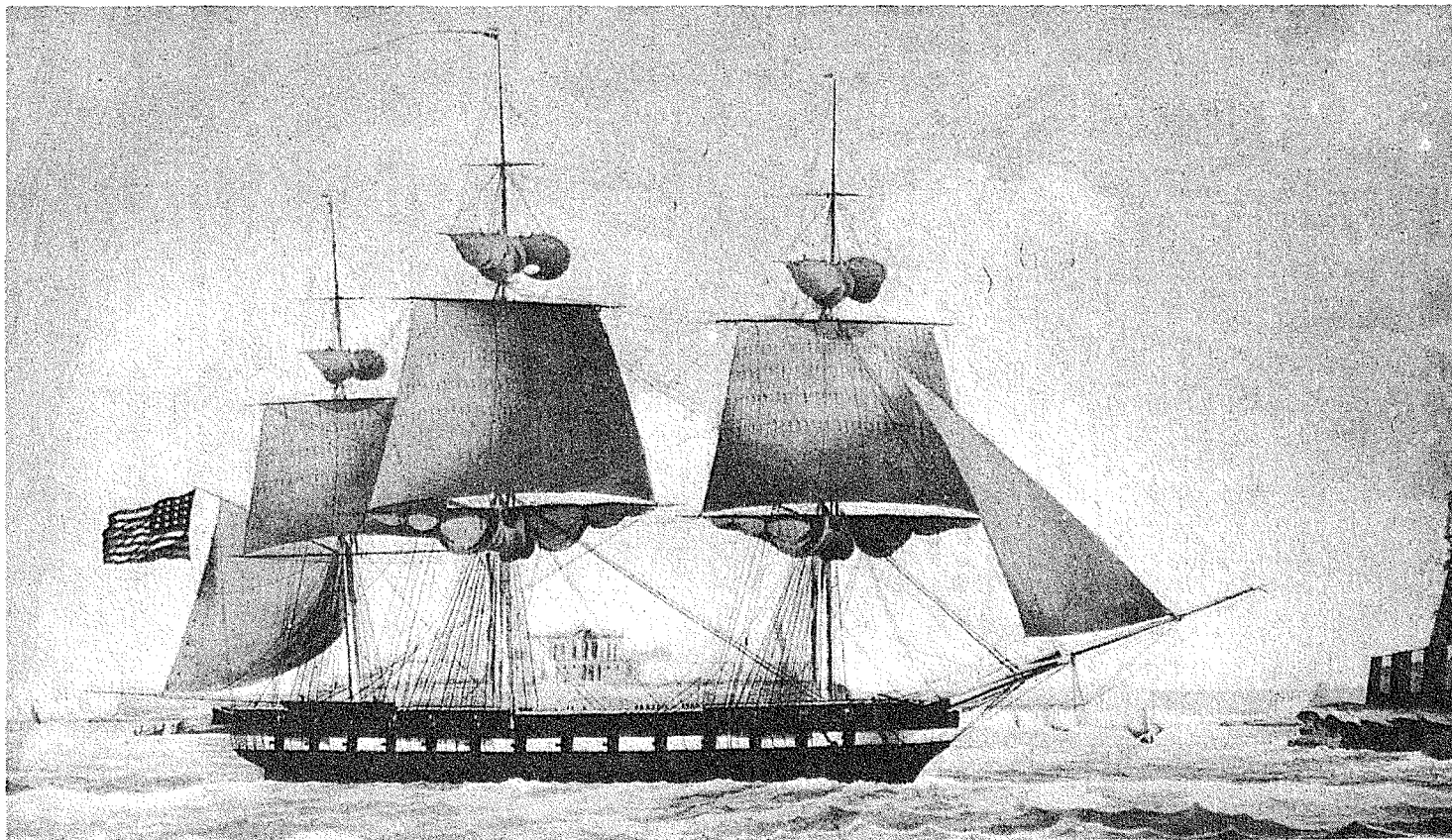
[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP: 9 May, 1802. —

You will suspend heaving down the Frigate *Constitution* until further orders. —

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



U. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION BEATING OUT OF PORT MAHON.



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

ALGIERS *The 10<sup>th</sup> of May 1802*

D<sup>r</sup> SIR I presume the Secretary of State long before this time has rec<sup>d</sup> my dispatches by the *President* and [George] *Washington*. we anxiously expect here that the Spikes, timber Plank and Other Commissioned for Articles on the Annuities for Algiers will be forwarded without delay — allso The note of Sundry articles intended as presents to aid The Settleing on the Annuities —

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of March Sailed from this City 5 sail of Algerine Corsairs & on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April sailed 7 S<sup>l</sup> they will make great havock on the Coast of Italia &<sup>s</sup> to this date they have Sent in here 3 prizes 2 is Neopolitans Captured within 1 Mile of the port of Toulon the other is a spaniard loaded with Sugar — Condemned for a Genoa —

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of March was cruising off[f] Tripoli 2 Swedes and 1 American frigates — at that time all the corsairs of Tripoli was in port & had not taken any Vessel this year — Algiers & Tunis dreads a visit from The Cap<sup>t</sup> Pascha — this would be a serious affair to those regencies the same time by The definitive treaty there seems to be a prospect of a reform takeing place in The Barbary System, it is Much wanted

Compliments to Cap<sup>t</sup> Shaw &<sup>s</sup>

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *May 10<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

SIR The *Adams* frigate, by which you will receive my last, containing instructions on the subject of peace with Tripoli, and of your appointment as successor to M<sup>r</sup> obrien at Algiers, meeting with unexpected delay; I make use of it to inform you that I have drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury for \$24,000, which he will place in Leghorn subject to your orders as soon as he can make the arrangement. This sum as you have been already apprized, is meant for your admission as consul to the Dey of Algiers. I need not repeat, that it will be an agreeable circumstance, if your admission can be effected without it; or with as small a portion of it as possible; or that if a present be unavoidable, it will be less disagreeable in the simple form of cash, than in the troublesome one of jewelry &<sup>s</sup>

The accounts which we continue to receive strengthen our expectation, that you will find the Bashaw of Tripoli in a proper disposition to peace, and be able to conclude it on terms admissible by the United States. However able this country may be to carry on the war with effect, the expence and trouble of it, and the encreased risk whilst at war with one of the Barbary powers, of getting into war with the others, are with the President just motives of solicitude for the success of your negotiation.

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

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

TRIPOLI 10 May 1802

D<sup>r</sup> SIR I had the honor on the 22<sup>d</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> ulto to inform you of the situation of affairs at Tripoli relative to the Swedish negotiation, the result however has not been propitious, for the Bashaw persisted in having Col. Tornquist's Agreem<sup>t</sup> ratified, which was refused by the Adm<sup>l</sup> and war was declared formally by the Bashaw against Swed<sup>n</sup> on the 5<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> by his ordering the Swedish flag staff to be taken down. —

On the evening of the 1<sup>st</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> the Consuls were summoned to the castle, where the Bashaw in the presence of the two Swedish officers stated the treatment he had received from Sweden *since* the conclusion of Tornquist's treaty & compared his treatment to them *since* that period, & ended his observations by asking if he had not sufficient reason to declare war against that nation, & then solemnly declared that he never intended to enter into another treaty with Sweden. War was to be declared the next day nevertheless it was postponed to the 5<sup>th</sup> in hopes that by continuing the negotiation, an accomodation would take place, but the Adm<sup>l</sup> would not listen to any terms but those he proposed which were as follows "The Swedish prisoners to be liberatd without ransom; Peace to be established without paying any consideration whatever for it as presents or otherwise, upon the same terms as it was before the declaration of war in 1800." The Admiral alledged that the Bashaw having captured Swedish property to a considerable am<sup>t</sup> could not possibly have any claim against Sweden. The Swedish Admiral who never trusted himself on shore here, is cruizing off this port in a schooner said to be American.

I think it my duty as your friend as well as in consequence of my having encharged myself with the affairs of the United States in your absence & even as Danish Consul to make the following confidential communications, which I beseech you for your own advantage to pay attention to; but to keep secret. —

This Regency is at war with the U. S. & Sweden and you know Sir that our frigates are to come here this Summer. I cannot inform you at this moment the particular intentions of Gov<sup>t</sup>, any farther than to assure you that his Danish Majesty will by no means comply with the Bashaws extravagant demands, even if War should be the immediate consequence.

I hope Sir that you are sufficiently acquainted with me to believe that no personal consideration will ever deter me from doing my duty as Danish Consul or from fulfilling my promise to you when I took upon me the guidance of your affairs during your absence "The Swedes have declared here that they were closely allied with the U. S. of America & that said States could not enter into a Negotiation or conclude a peace with this Regency without consulting them! I do not beleive it, for similar agreements must of course be reciprocal & I have already informed you that the Swedish Admiral endeavoured to conclude a separate peace, which would have been the case had his terms been acceded to and the french republic is apparently the Mediator between Sweden & this Regency. I know the Bashaw of Tripoli has made an effort to conclude a treaty with the U. S. of America through the mediation of *Algiers*, & I am very much mistaken if there are not at this moment other plans under consideration,



as several of the Bashaw's adherents endeavour to gain his confidence by suggesting them; they endeavour most strenuously to keep them secret from me, they do me the justice to believe that I will never admit any thing that I believe to be contrary to the interests of the U. S. & for the same reasons, the Bashaw wishes some other person to be encharged with American affairs when a Negotiation takes place more congenial to his interest Dear Sir I have only one advice to give, that is, that the U. S. of America postpone any Negotiation with this Regency till you are off Tripoli yourself on board an American ship of war, I do not know how far I shall be able to act as I could wish, during your absence, as it amounts to a certainty that I shall be prevented from corresponding with the Comodore of the Squadron & every means to prevent my interposition will be acceptable to the Bashaw & his adher<sup>ts</sup> but when you are present yourself they know you too well to suppose you would not act for the interest of your nation without being in necessity of my advice & then I shall be entirely at liberty to act as circumstances require. Your conduct & exertion in the execution of your duty is admired & it certainly merits all the applause that can be given, & only you Sir will be able to conclude a treaty of peace with this regency on terms that will insure to your nation the advantages which you have created. I wish very much to see you here again for my own sake to have a friend & a sensible interesting Society. at present my situation is in every respect disagreeable, M<sup>r</sup> Antoine Zuchet the Batavian chargé d'affaires is my only companion he likewise expects ships of his Nation here to settle their affairs —

[NA. SDA. Cl, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801—Sept. 1805.]

[10 May 1802]

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

(Translation)

Praise is due to God alone — There is no Power, or Strength but in God. —

*To the Consuls Peter Wyk & Simpson — Health. —*

Your Letter reached the high presence of Our Master (whom God preserve) and I read it to him, also what you say on subject of a Passport for the Tripoline Ambassador. —

This Wheat to be sent belongs to my Master, if you allow it to pass when the Ambassador goes, as the property of His Majesty it will be very well. — If not, you will do what is regular, and as is established by the Treaties of Peace between us and you. —

The Governour Hadge Abdashaman Achach will conferr with you on this matter. — Let what is in the Treaties of Peace be done. —

Written to you on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of Muharram 1217. —  
(corresponding to the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1802)

Signed MAHOMET BEN ABSALEM SELAWAY

Translated from the Arabic to Spanish, by a Professor of the former Language; and from Spanish by James Simpson

TANGIER 19<sup>th</sup> May 1802

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

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Essex*, from  
Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

*Gibraltar Bay May 10th 1802*

SIR Should the *Boston* Frigate arrive here, previous to either of the Frigates expected from America, I conceive it will be needless for you to be detained any longer on this station you therefore have my permission to proceed on to America — I shall leave a line for Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>o</sup>Neil to this tendency, requiring him to remain here till he receives further orders, 'tho you will be governed by any information you may receive of importance to revoke this order —

Wishing you a happy meeting with your family

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

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, from  
Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*.

*Gibraltar Bay May 10th 1802*

SIR As I conceive it quite unnecessary for your Ship to be any longer detained, I think you had best avail yourself of the first fair Wind to proceed to America, and shall be much obliged to you to take charge of my Letters & have them forwarded on your arrival —

Wishing you a pleasant Passage & a happy meeting with your family & friends,

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

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Boston*, from Captain  
Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

*Gibraltar Bay May 10<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR As it is very uncertain when any other superior Officer in the Navy of the U. States, will arrive here, & should you be here in any time previous to that event, I think it will be prudent for you to remain here to watch the Tripolitan Ship now at the Mole, until further orders; as the *Essex* will then proceed to America, unless any emergent circumstance should require his longer detention —

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

[10 May 1802]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,  
from Right Honorable Lord Keith, K.B., Vice Admiral of the Red, R. N.

Copy

SIR I have it in Command from his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to signify to you that he entertains a just sense of the marks of attention which were this Day paid to his Royal Highness's Person, & to the British Nation by you, & by the U. S. Squadron under your Command —

Signed KEITH

The *Foudroyant* GIBRALTER BAY May 10<sup>th</sup> 1802

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

[10 May 1802]

To Right Honorable Lord Keith, K.B., Vice Admiral of the Red, R. N., from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

Captain Murray presents his Compliments to Lord Keith, he cannot leave Gibraltar without expressing his, & his Brother Officers, great acknowledg'ments for the high marks of attention paid them by his Lordship, they highly estimate the Polite Courtesey of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, for the notice of the attention on our part, so justly his due, the remembrance of such a distinguished, Courtesey, signified to us by your Lordship, cannot fail to be ever highly estimated by us, individually, & as representatives of the American Nation under whom we have the Honor to Command

GIBRALTER 10<sup>th</sup> May 1802

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

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy commanding

*Monday, 10th May 1802*

Commences Clear Weather, & wind variable, Got in Launch & stowed the booms. At 10 AM arrived His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, Governor of Gibraltar, in the *Isis* of 50 guns with the royal standard flying at the Main, on his Entering the bay he was saluted by Lord Keith with 21 guns. About ½ past 10 before the *Isis* anchored, the three American frigates saluted, each with 21 guns. At 11 the ship anchored, the garrison then saluted. The Admiral with all the British Commanders waited on him on board the *Isis*

*Tuesday, 11 May 1802*

At 1 PM the Duke of Kent went on shore, The British Commanders in their respective boats with their flags, in two lines, Lord Keith in the Centre Then the Duke in the *Isis'* barge, with the Captain of the *Isis* his Sec<sup>y</sup> & aid. As the[y] approached the landing place the boats laid on their oars, the Duke passed through them & was saluted by Lord Keith & the other Commanders standing up, which he returned & then landed, when he was saluted by the batteries & rec<sup>d</sup> by Major General Barnet the Commanding officer on the rock. He then walked to the parade (where the troops were drawn up) followed by the Naval Commanders & a guard of 100 Grenadiers. He was saluted by three volleys from the troops who afterwards filed off & lined the streets to the Convent, his residence, on his entering another volley was fired — At 5 AM unmoored ship, at 6 sailed from Gibraltar, hove to in the gut for the *Philad<sup>a</sup>* & *Constellation*. At 9 was joined by them. At 10 parted with the *Constellation* she steering to the Eastw<sup>d</sup> & we to the Westw<sup>d</sup> in company with the *Philad<sup>a</sup>*

[NA. ND original.]

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

Got under way [from Gibraltar] with the *Phil<sup>a</sup>* & *Essex*. Cheer'd them & parted company.

[NA. ND original.]

To the Officer Commanding the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Copy.

TUNIS 12<sup>th</sup> May 1802.

SIR, It is with extreme concern that I find myself compelled to present to you a remonstrance against the unmilitary conduct of some one of the Gentlemen Commanding under you in the Squadron of the United States in this Sea — The document herewith inclosed exhibits a Scene of debasement as dishonorable to our Arms as it is detrimental to our true interests — It cannot be supposed an object with our Government to carry on a predatory war here, even against our enemies, much less against our friends; or, if that were an object, that it should be degraded so far below any thing which has hitherto marked our national character as to descend to individual plunder and stripping. It is a singular instance in our history; and not less singular that a Gentleman in Commission should accede to a compromise for his reputation on such dangerous considerations. We ought, above all things, to endeavour to impress here a sense of our justice and magnanimity, as well as power: small spoliations, like this in view, go neither to establish the one nor the other — Though the evidence on which is founded my belief of the facts here complained of *be exparte*, yet it is accompanied with circumstances which will not admit a doubt of their veracity —

Had the Xebeck in question been Captured and sent in for adjudication, even in that case, no argument could justify plundering her until after condemnation, nor then in the Shameful manner here presented — But conduct so extremely reprehensible ought to receive at least a check; the manner in which this should be effected comes more properly within your Sphere — It would be desirable to spare the Sacrifice of individual character in this case if it can be done and the mischief remedied — The affair has occasioned me serious perplexity here; it went very nearly to have produced a rupture with this Regency — I have followed the maxims of justice and honor in my arrangements to accommodate it: but the amount of the payments should be reclaimed of those who committed the Violence. I rely on the Solicitude this event must excite in your breast, for the honor of our flag, to cause an investigation of the facts, for bringing the aggressor to a suitable observance of a more manly conduct, and for preventing a repetition of enterprizes so disgraceful — Although I could neither learn the name of the Schooner nor of her Commander from the party agreed, there can be no great difficulty in ascertaining facts, as I suppose there is but one Vessel of this Species under your immediate Command.

P. S. May 21. It is with infinite satisfaction that I find the violence complained of in the document herewith is confined to three *privates* of Lieu<sup>t</sup> Sterret's schooner, without any officer being implicated. It is also satisfactory to have ascertained that the captures for which this Bey demands indemnity have all been made by the swedes — The arguments, however, which have naturally arisen on the subject of the reclamation will have a good effect, as they teach the Bey what he must expect in case of similar captures by the Americans —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Sterret arrived here day before yesterday, thirty six hours from before Tripoli — He informs that the Swedish flag staff has, at length been formally cut away — and that there had been some skirmishing between the enemy's gun boats and the *combined* Squad-

rons — The Bashaw is making great defensive preparations — But general discontent pervades all classes of his subjects — even the turkish soldiers, the only people who can be benefited by the war, are profiting of every opportunity to desert — Sidi Mahamed Bashaw is actually at Malta, waiting the arrival of Commodore Truxton — Prospects are promising — and if our squadron appear in season there can be hardly a doubt of an issue of the Tripoline war as favourable as we could wish. Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>e</sup>Niell is before Tripoli —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 12 May 1802

Commences clear Weather with strong easterly winds running thro' the straits with the frigate *Philadelphia* At 5 PM parted with her about 4 leagues to the Westw<sup>d</sup> of Cape Spartel. Double reefed our topsails & hauled by the wind with the Larb<sup>d</sup> tacks aboard, Throughout the night lying to; Latter part easterly winds plying to windward for the Gut —

[NA. ND original.]

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

N<sup>o</sup> 39. —

TANGIER 13<sup>th</sup> May 1802. —

SIR \* \* \* On the 2<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> the two Frigates were launched at Rhabat. I am assured they are pierced for 26 Guns each on the Main Deck; — if so they must be much crowded, for no Ship of a suitable length, and draft of Water for that force, can enter any of the Ports of this Empire. — Nothing that I yet know of has been done towards obtaining the small Cruisers, it was said His Majesty intended to station at this Port. — \* \* \*

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

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

Calm and pleasant weather, All drawing Sail Set. Sent the Cutter on Board a Sweedish Ship from Cadiz to Alicant — informed us, that a ship & Porlacca pirates had taken a spanish Vessel and killed 25 of her men. Hoisted in the Cutter — Took the above Ship under Convoy. Took in all the small sails & settled Top gallant Sails on the Cap. At Meridian pleasant breezes. Several sail in sight. Latitude in. 36° 28' N.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP: 15, May, 1802.—

I am honored with your letter of the 11 instant. —

We have no papers at present in the department, giving a detailed description of the *George Washington*, the letters under which she was purchased mention that “she was built of live oak and red cedar and coppered in the best manner.” Her tonnage 624 tons. — She is represented to me by the Officers, as a strong excellent sea boat, very buoyant, & extremely well qualified for the Merchant service. She was nearly new when the United States purchased her in 1798. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

[Anchored in Gibraltar, 13 & 14 May.]

This day arrived his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, saluted him with 21 guns. Clear Weather & Westerly wind. Impatiently expecting the arrival of the American Commodore.

[NA. ND original.]

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

\* \* \* At midnight fresh Breezes & clear weather. At 5 set the royals. At 7 set the Main Sail, Middle & top gallant stay sails, flying Jibb, & Royals.

At 8 Cape Alberto bore S. B. E. distance 3 leagues. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 light airs — A strong current setting to the Southward & Eastward which render'd our situation dangerous — Out all Boats & towed the Ship's Head round; continued towing her untill 11 when a Breeze Sprung up — Hoisted in Boats. Meridian Pleasant weather.

[NA. ND original.]

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

FRIGATE *Boston* OFF TRIPOLI 17<sup>th</sup> May 1802

DEAR SIR I wrote you the 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>s</sup> off Malta which I hope you have recy<sup>d</sup> — we arrived off here 2 days since and yesterday chased a small Vessel on Shore to the Westward of the Town, but was obliged to haul off for want off water, 6 Gun boats however came out to her assistance, but seeing the Sweedish Admiral coming down from the windward they] stood back, the Sweed run off the forts and exchanged about 15 or 20 Shot, and had some of his rigging shot away and was obliged to stand off — at the same time a sail was discovered to windward, we gave chace, she proved to [be] a Sweedish Frigate in the mean time the Gun boats seeing the Coast clear, run down to the vessel we drove on Shore, we again stood in, cut them off from the Batteries, — we run in as near the Shore as was prudent, and gave them a whole broad side, — which was repeated 3 times, we shot away one of their masts and I presume killed some of their men as they were full of men — they gave us several shot which all went over us — at this moment we hear a Cannonading and as another Swede has joined this Morning suppose they are again Cannonading the Forts —

I send you this by Capt<sup>n</sup> Sterrett who is ordered to Tunis with dispatches — I will thank you to send by him my small Trunk for fear we should not call their previous to our going home — be good enough to make my best respects to Capt<sup>n</sup>s Coffin & Bounds —

[Gen. Soc. of Penna. NDA photostat.]

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

Moderate Breezes & pleasant weather. At 1 Tacked as per Log. At 4 tack'd as per Log — Took in Royals & top gallant Sails. At 7 Cape Albata bore S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. distant 8 leagues — Cape Croxine S E  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. 11 leagues. Midnight pleasant tack'd as per log.

At ½ past 5 the town of Algiers bore S B E. At 6 took in topgallant sails. At 7 tack'd as per log & took a reef in each top Sail. At ½ past 10 fired a gun for the Consul to come off.

At 11 the Consul (O'Brien) came on Board & informed us that the Algerines had 12 Vessels of War Cruizing — They took a Portugese frigate of 46 guns, after killing 72 & loosing 32 men.

The Tripolitans had no cruizers out on the 31<sup>st</sup> April.

At Meridian pleasant. The consul went on shore.

[NA. ND original.]

To Thomas Bulkeley from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

N<sup>o</sup> 1

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
Majorca — May 18<sup>th</sup> 1802

DEAR SIR Having this moment arrived here from Algiers, which place I left yesterday, I think it of vast importance to give you the inclosed information, from M<sup>r</sup> OBrian, who came off to me while I lay off the Town, you will of Course make the same known if the information hath not yet transpired. — Why will the narrow & selfish policy of European Nations suffer those Piratical powers thus to usurp the dominion of this Sea? Ought they not rather to be put under the *Ban* of all civilization? Was there a chance of making war with them, upon such terms as not to effect the liberty of those, who fall into their hands, & to exchange man for man, some excuse might be alledged, but on the present form of warfare, all nations ought to cry aloud against them, I have no doubt but before the Portugese at Gibraltar can gain this intelligence, but they will be out with this additional force, as neither frigate sustained any damage, & they will be inspired with principles of timerity; tho I have done all in my power to send them the notice & hope they will be on their guard.

I am bound up for Tunis & Tripoli as soon as the Winds will permit, which are at present strong from the Eastward & should you have an opportunity to America, will you be so good as to make it known to my friends that I am very hearty & have a healthy Crew in fine Condition. —

Make my respects to your worthy father & believe me

[NA. SDA. CL, Lisbon, Vol. 1, 1791-1802.]

To Don Joseph De Jaudenes, Intendant General of the Island of Majorca, from  
Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*  
off Majorca May 18 1802

SIR Having promised our mutual friend (M<sup>r</sup> John Leamy of Phil<sup>a</sup>) to be the bearer of a small Trunk containing Books for you, & the Wind being unfavourable to my destination, I have now the Honor to inform you that it shall be delivered to your order —

I wish much to communicate with you on information I received while off Algiers, from whence I came yesterday, — from the American Consul M<sup>r</sup> OBrien who came off in a Boat he informed me that the Day previous; an Algerine Frigate of 44 Guns, brought into that port, a Portugese Frigate of the same force, captured 5 Leagues East of Gibraltar, after a very feint resistance, by laying her on board under

American Colours, they Killed 72 of their men, including the Captain, & first Lieu<sup>t</sup>, the Algerine sustained but an inconsiderable loss

As this event cannot be yet known in any port of Europe, not even at Gibraltar, I think it is of such vast importance, that the Intelligence should be made known at Lisbon, & else where, without delay, that I submit it to your consideration; both Frigates will again be out in a short period, as neither of them have sustained any material damage, and this capture, added to their former force, renders them very powerfull, & of course will inspire them to acts of timerity, if their opponents are not put on their guard in time — they have also taken two Spanish Vessels, and condemned them on suspicious grounds —

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

[19 May 1802]

Statement of Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Ship *George Washington*, convoying ship *Peace and Plenty*

On this Nineteenth Day of May in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and two Before me, CLEMENT BIDDLE, ESQUIRE, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorised by Law, to administer Oaths and Affirmations, dwelling in the City of Philadelphia, Personally came John Shaw Esquire — Commander of the United States Ship *George Washington* — who being duly Sworn according to Law, on his solemn Oath deposes and says that on his late Voyage the Ship *Peace & Plenty* Captain Wood proceeded under her Convoy from Sandy Hook direct to Gibraltar where they arrived, but could not be furnished with water for his ship *George Washington* Therefore in order to procure a supply put into Malaga & from thence proceeded direct to Algiers & from thence direct to Tunis where he left the said ship *Peace & Plenty* in Charge of the Consul of the United States to discharge her Cargo loaden at New York, that his Orders were to proceed to Tunis but Off Algiers the American Consul came off in a boat & required both ships to go into Algiers & that he would be responsible for breach of Orders as necessary for the Service of these States that said ships should go in there —

Signed JOHN SHAW

Sworn before me

CLEMENT BIDDLE N<sup>y</sup> Pub 1802

[Schuylkill Arsenal.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 May 1802

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather. The Island of Majoca ahead. A large ship to leeward. At 6 Sent our Cutter on Shore with Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stewart At 8 the Cutter returned hoisted her in. At 9 the Pilot came on Board — Employed in beating in the harbour of Palma — at 1 A M came to in 15 fathoms water with the Larboard Anchor. The Pilot left us —

All the 19<sup>th</sup> Not permission to go on Shore.

In the morning hoisted out the Cutter & washed the Ships Sides with the engine.

At meridian Squally with very hard showers of Rain.

[NA. ND original.]



To Archibald Bullock, Navy Agent, Savannah, Ga., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 20: May: 1802. —

Reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity & zeal for the public interest, I hereby appoint you Navy Agent to act for and in behalf of this department. — [For duties and compensation, see letter to Daniel Bedinger, 26 April 1802.]

\* \* \* \* \*

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 May 1802

[In Gibraltar Bay.] All these 24 hours easterly wind 7 AM unmoored ship weighed & sailed. At 10 set all st<sup>d</sup> sails & royals & ran through the straits —

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 21, May, 1802. —

Guards to consist of 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, & 15 privates each, must be stationed at the Navy Yards at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington & Norfolk. In cases where guards are already established at any of these places, the number must be enlarged or diminished, as the case may require, so as to be neither superior nor less than the quota above prescribed. — We shall soon have vessels arriving at New York & Boston, from which, if necessary, a guard for the place at which they arrive may be supplied. — for Norfolk, if necessary, you may send a guard from this place or from whatever place they can be most conveniently spared. —

Reserving then the guards above enumerated, & a competent guard for each vessel in ordinary and each vessel arriving in the country, & the servants necessary for those Officers actually on command also such armourers & such other Mechanics as are absolutely necessary to the Corps and in proportion to the number ordered to be retained. also any private Marine qualified to act as Clerk for the use of the Staff: It is the special command of the President, that you dismiss with all practicable dispatch, the residue of all the Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates, belonging to the Marine Corps. — keeping in view that the persons to be retained for these services, must be those who have the greatest length of time to serve, and who are also the best qualified. —

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

To James L. Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS May 21. 1802

MY DEAR SIR, Day before yesterday the US schooner *Enterprize* arrived, thirty six hours from before Tripoli — Left there four swedish frigates and one American, the *Boston*. The swedish flag staff is at length down and an end put to temporizing — Some bickerings have been had between the Tripoline Gunboats and the *Allies*; a few moors have been killed, one swede wounded — M<sup>r</sup>Niels grape and

language were found an unwelcome *regalia* to the boats; though he suffered nothing from their too elevated shot. Cap<sup>n</sup> Sterret left Cape Henry 10 Feb. — Four frigates, the *Constitution* & *Chesapeake* 44. the *Constellation* 36 and *Adams* 32 were then in a state of readiness to depart for this sea, Com<sup>rs</sup> Truxton — Congress have vested the President with unlimited discretion in prosecuting the war with Tripoli — We have therefore a well grounded reason to hope that our operations this summer will be decisive —

It is with infinite satisfaction I inform you that the robbery committed on the T[u]nisian Xebec, mentioned in mine of 14. inst. is fixed on a marine soldier and two common sailers of the schooners crew — It is also favorable to us here that the captures of Tunisian merchant men complained of have all been done by the Swede — These circumstances relieve me from incalculable perplexities with this government. Why should we not feel satisfied at being relieved from great perplexities which tend to no great object?

Cap<sup>n</sup> Sterret assures me that, seven days ago, the Bashaw, Sidi Mahamed, was at Malta waiting the arrival of our squadron — Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Niell signifies to me by letter of 17 inst. that this is by arrangement between them — Thus things seem to be in a good train notwithstanding former reports. I believe we may rely on the information last received —

An express ship of war has lately arrived from England to Malta with orders for the immediate evacuation of that Island — I am not uneasy at that I dread the jealousy and base intrigues of the English more than the address of our actual enemy —

It is intimated to me, but not officially, that Commodore Truxton is to be commissioned to negotiate a treaty with Tripoli, in case of propriety, and to revise that of Tunis — The embroil between Algiers and Tunis is arranged — But it seems there is a quarrel brewing between France and Algiers — Speed to it. Cap<sup>n</sup> Sterret brought no letters but to the Commodore — Every thing else remains as when I last wrote you —

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

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Friday, 21 May 1802*

Commences clear Weather & strong easterly gale

At ½ past Meridian hove to off Tangier bay; sent the pinnace on Shore with L<sup>t</sup> Dent with a letter from me to Consul Simpson. ½ past 2 PM the pinnace returned. At 5 Cape Spartel bore ESE. stood to the South<sup>d</sup> with an intention of shewing the ship off Larache. At ½ past 7 the town of Arzille bore South 6 miles, part of the night lay to, the remainder stood to the South<sup>d</sup> At 8 AM saw Larache bearing SbW 6 leagues. At 9 exercised great guns —

*Monday, 24 May 1802*

Commences pleasant Weather, light airs from the Eastward. At 1 PM hove the Barge out & sent the 2<sup>d</sup> Lieut<sup>l</sup> in her to Tangier. At 2 PM hove to abreast of Tangier town. At 6 PM the Barge returned Set steering sails, stood for Gibraltar. At 11 PM anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar —

[NA. ND original.]

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

Duplicate.

TUNIS May 25, 1802.

Sir, Yesterday I received a note from the Bey's prime minister demanding an interview with myself and Cap<sup>n</sup> of the Schooner this morning, but the Schooner had already departed — I rendered myself at the palace to encounter as I supposed, new perplexities; but on passing the usual ceremony with the Bey I discovered on his countenance an usual air of complaisance — He signified to me that after waiting a little I should be informed of the object of calling me to the palace — Accordingly in about an hour after, I accompanied the minister with the commercial Agent of the Regency into a private chamber; where, after a great deal of circumlocution, he came to the object in view; which was nothing more nor less than a *proposition of peace on the part of the Bashaw of Tripoli through the mediation and under the guarantee of the Bey of Tunis.*

\* \* \* \* \*

At evening the Commercial Agent was at my house — went over the same ground. Was sure that we should never have a peace without paying *something* — it would disgrace the Regency: but he seemed extremely solicitous to have permission to write something promising to Tripoli on the Subject of a negotiation — He said, what the minister had asserted in the morning, that the only pretext the Bashaw of Tripoli had for breaking faith with U. S. was, that the peace was not voluntary on his part; but forced on him by Algiers.

These overtures go to prove the embarrassed situation of our enemy; and promise, if suitable advantage is taken of it, a peace on our own terms. We hold the high grounds of him at all points — I am partial to my original plan of restoring the rightful Bashaw, though nothing was said on the subject at the palace to day. I think it highly probable that the reigning Bashaw has offered more *powerful arguments* to engage this minister in his interest than either his brother had the means or myself the discretion of offering. Besides, the Bey of Tunis is ignorant of that project. It will be Seasonable enough to inform him of it after having insured its success — In the mean time let us amuse the usurper with his own propositions

June 4<sup>th</sup> On the 28 ult. entered the U S frig<sup>t</sup> *Constellation* Cap<sup>n</sup> Murray: took in fresh provisions and sailed for Tripoli yesterday — He brought the arms for this bey, which were delivered the 31. They were well accepted; and have produced permission to ship provisions — I have saved the sword — There are two small Tripolitan galliotts at sea — But by letters of 22<sup>d</sup> ult. from our Charge of affairs at Trip<sup>l</sup> we learn that the Bashaw is solicitous for peace. I fear the delay of our squadron will injure our affairs —

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

Extracts from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Tuesday, 25 May 1802*

[Gibraltar] At 6 AM weighed anchor & sailed. At 10 passed Cabretta point, discovered a frigate off Tangier under full sail standing to the eastward. She made a signal, but could not distinguish her flags, Made the private signal of the day, she hoisted hers distinguish-

ing flag, answered by hoisting ours at 11 she came along side of us, cheered & spoke her proved to be the *Chesapeake*, Commodore Morris who requested that I would go on board. Ends pleasant weather —  
*Wednesday, 26 May 1802*

Commences pleasant & breezes from NW. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 PM anchored under the Rock [Gibraltar] in 25 fath. water. No particular occurrences, except the frigate *Chesapeakes* having sprung her mast on the passage, they find it quite decayed, necessary for the Ship to go into the Mole to out her mast —

[NA. ND original.]

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*off Tunis May 28th 1802*

SIR Having this moment arrived here from America I have to request the particular favour of your Company on board, as I have letters &<sup>o</sup> &<sup>o</sup> only to be delivered to you, & shall wait your presence or advice —

If it can be effected without inconvenience will thank you to send us off [f] two Days fresh Provisions for 325 Men, my Officers also stand in need of some fresh stock Vegetables &<sup>o</sup> —

Pt. I left the Ship *Gloria* at Gibraltar presume she hath arrived ere this

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 28 May 1802

Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 made the Island of Galita Bearing S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. At 3 saw a ship and Brig standing to the southward the ship hoisted Algerine Colours. Exercised the great guns.

Midnight moderate weather.

At 4 saw cape Blanc bearing south distant 6 leagues. Shortened sail & hove too. Continued our Course and made sail.

At 6 P M. Came too in 8 fathoms water in the Bay of Tunis. Tunis Bearing W  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Carthage ruins N  $\frac{1}{2}$  W hoisted out the Pinnace & sent her on shore.

These remarks for 36 hours. —

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP: 29 May, 1802. —

M<sup>r</sup> Lane will have by the 10 of June, the following quantity of Cannon ready for proving. —

10 Cannon of 32<sup>lb</sup> caliber. —  
 20 " — — of 18 " "  
 16 " — — of 9 " "

I have to request that you will attend to the proving this quantity of cannon, as soon as M<sup>r</sup> Lane informs you of his being ready. You will make your requisition for powder & every thing else necessary for this business, upon George Harrison Esq. —

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

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

FRIGATE *Boston* OFF TRIPOLI 29<sup>th</sup> May 1802

DEAR SIR I recv<sup>d</sup> your letter of 23<sup>rd</sup> inst<sup>l</sup> last Evening am very happy to learn that Turner has joined the *Philadelphia* — I think your sending the *Gloria* to Gibraltar with dispatches to the Commodore respecting the Turk — will have a good effect — indeed I think it not improbable that it is, that business, that detains the Squadron in America, for the purpose of taking Troops on board to reduce Tripoli in consequence of your communications to government last Fall — Since stealing the musical band, Capt<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup>N. has been very unwell as he yet remains — Capt<sup>n</sup> Sterrett I understand has orders to return immediately to Tunis, to Convoy your Ship to Barcelona & return to this Station —

Be good enough to make my respects to the Bashaws Sister — and our friend Capt<sup>n</sup> Coffin — & am with much respect

P. S. — My two letters via Malta I presume you have not received — as you acknowledge only the one of the 17<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>l</sup> — I sent you by Capt<sup>n</sup> Sterret last Trip — your old friend Palmers — *Principals of Nature* —

The lads that stole the Turks watch and money, are now in Irons on board of us — I wish they may receive their merits, and should it by a Court Martial be thought that they deserve *death* — I wish they may meet with it in Tunis Bay — to satisfy the Bashaw that the American Officers were not knowing to the transaction —

[Gen. Soc. of Penna. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 May 1802

[Gibraltar] Clear Weather & Westerly wind. Commodore Morris hoisted his flag on board the *Essex* his ship being under repairs. 2 arrivals from America these 24 hours

[NA. ND original.]

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

*Saturday, 29 May 1802*

[In Tunis Bay] Fresh Breezes and clear weather. The Consul (Eaton) came on Board.

*Sunday, 30 May 1802*

Pleasant weather. Consul Eaton went on shore. At 9 A M. hove up & stood further up the Bay [of Tunis].

At 10 came too, in 6 fathoms water. The city of Tunis Bearing W B N. Carthage point N B E. Mustured the crew & read prayers as usual.

[NA. ND original.]

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

U: S: FRIGATE *Chesapeake*  
*Gibraltar May 31<sup>st</sup> 1802*

SIR, On the 25<sup>th</sup> instant we arrived at this Port, I found cruising off the Bay of Gibraltar the U: S: Frigate *Essex* Captain Bainbridge, who stood in and came to anchor with me, The Tripolian Admiral is

still here, M<sup>r</sup> John Gavino has had intimation of their intention to fit out, which induced me to retain the *Essex* until the Arrival of the *Adams* or till the *Chesapeake* should be put in condition to block her up, At present we are in the Mole with our Main Mast out, we sprung it 4 days after leaving Hampton Roads, which obliged us to make use of the Jury Main Top Mast, and I make no doubt considerably lengthened our passage The Mast is rotten about 3 inches in, all round, from the hounds as low as the Birth Deck, the heart is sound but the cheeks are rotten, and I am compelled to have new ones, The Mast is in the Navy Yard — From Lord Keith the Commanding Officer in that Department, I requested the necessary assistance to secure it, which his Lordship granted, and has behaved remarkably friendly to me since my arrival, It certainly was a Shameful neglect in the Carpenter employed at Norfolk, not to have discovered the defect in that Mast, There are also a number of the Smaller spars defective. The Ballast of the Ship is most Injudiciously stowed also, my motives for supposing that to be the Case is from her laboring, I never was at Sea in so uneasy a Ship, in fact it was with the greatest difficulty we saved our masts from rolling over the side, This evil I hope to remedy before I leave this; We are now employed breaking out the hold for that purpose,

Captain Murray has passed up the Straits, and I am informed by M<sup>r</sup> Gavino has written to you by the Frigate *Philadelphia*, he has not left me any information of his intentions, but I am told by Capt<sup>n</sup> Bainbridge he intends cruising off Tripoli, as I am in daily Expectation of the Arrival of the *Adams* which will enable me to dispatch the *Essex*, when you shall have every information, I can collect relative to the Barbary Powers and whatever else may occur in the interval —

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 88

GIBRALTAR 31<sup>st</sup> May 1802

SIR Deprived the honor of any of yours permit me to confirm my last dispatches N<sup>o</sup> 86 & 87 p<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>n</sup> Barron accompanying one from Consul Eaton & the Translation of another received from Consul Pulis of Malta —

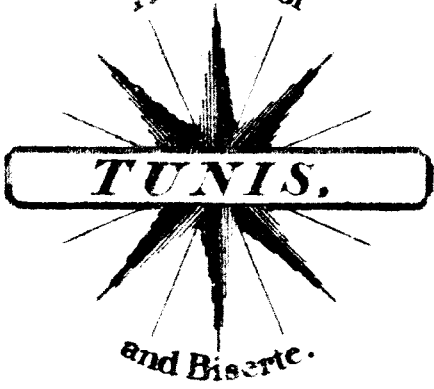
On the 24<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> proceeded Cap<sup>n</sup> Anthony Lambertus from this Port in the now English Brig (w<sup>th</sup> was formerly the Tripolin Cruiser) for Lisbon, as they sayd, in Ballast —

They now taulk of fitting out the Tripolin ship, the Commander is gone to Tetuan, they say for Provisions. —

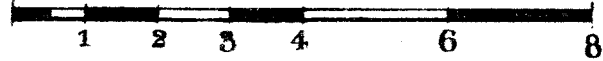
I have a Letter from Consul O'Brien dated Alger 25<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> telling me the Algereens had Captured two Neopolitans & a Genoese Vessel, and that Six other large Corsairs were ready for Sea. there are Accounts in Town that on the 10<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> an Algereen frigate off Malaga fell in with the Portuguese one calld *Cisne* of 40 Guns which they Captured, it is said that on the Algereens boarding the Portuguese Crew (Excepting 60 Men & the Officers) fled from their Quarters & run down, when said Officers with those that stood by them were cutt to Pieces to a Man if this account is verified the Algereens will be very haughty; as to the frigate being taken there is no doubt.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> arrived the U. S. Ship *Chesapeake* in 28 days, she

The Gulf of



Scale of Leagues.

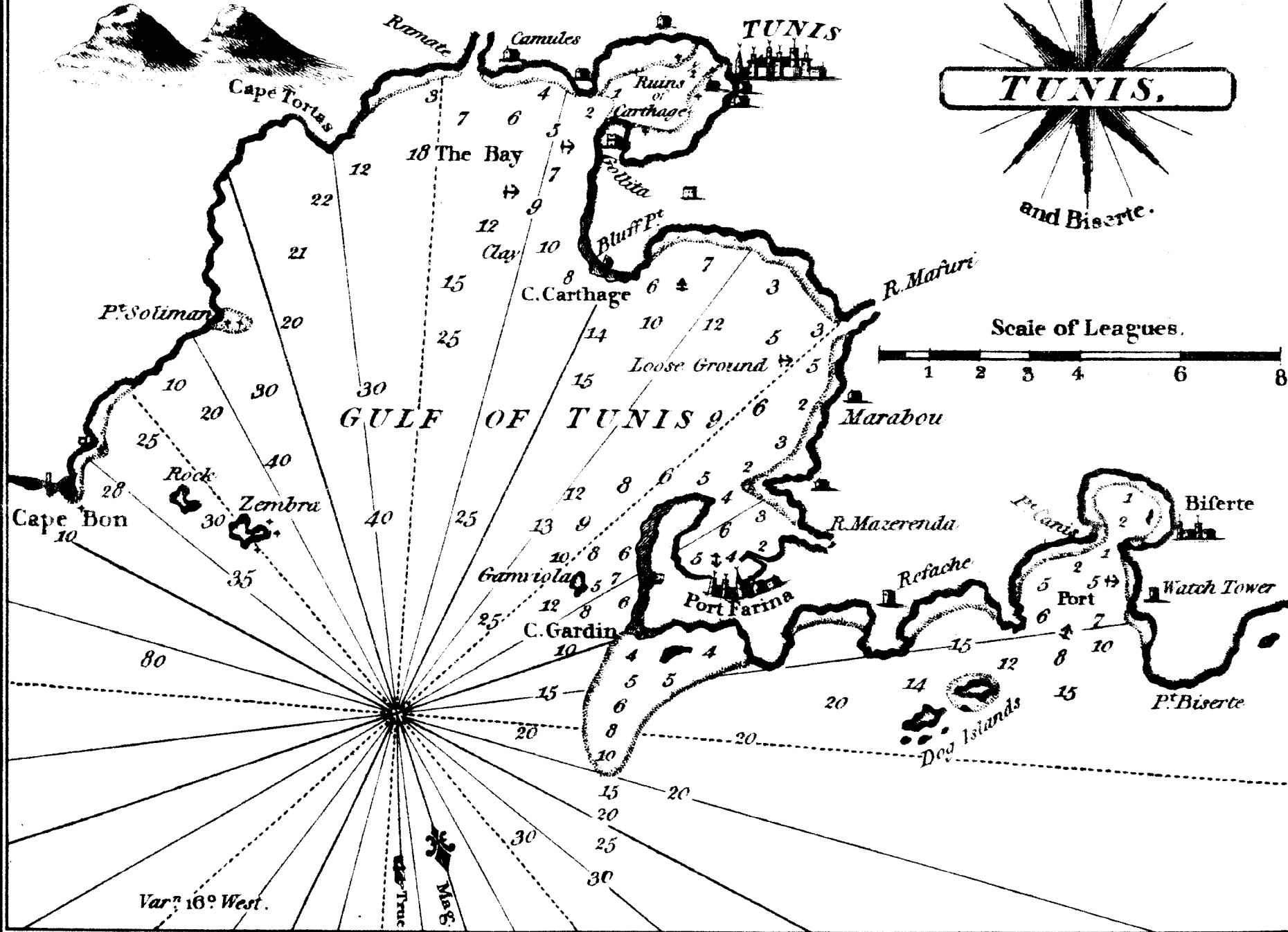


Plomb Mountains

TUNIS

GULF OF TUNIS

Var<sup>n</sup> 16° West.



Riv. Mate

Camules

Ruins of Carthage

Bluff Pt

C. Carthage

R. Mafure

Loose Ground

Marabou

R. Mazerenda

Refache

Port Farina

P. Caris

Biferte

Watch Tower

P. Biserte

Dog Islands

P. Soliman

Rock

Zembra

Gamviola

C. Gardin

Cape Bon

Cape Tortas

The Bay

Clay

12

18

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had the Misfortune of springing the Main mast, & is in the New Mole to repair the damage —

By the ship *Protector* of New York I received a Dispatch for our Minister at Madrid from your Department which forward by this days Post, and Inclosed you have one from Consul Simpson of Tanger. —

A Danish frigate just came in she looked into Algiers but did not anchor saw the *Cisne* there, his Consul came along side, who told him the Commander and 20 Men of the Portuguese frigate were Killd, she was carried at the fourth attempt of Boarding. That the Moors on shore were so much Exulted, that no Christian could speak —

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

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Tunis Bay June 1<sup>st</sup> 1802

SIR My last respects to you were from Gibraltar of the 7th Ult<sup>o</sup>, after which, Cap<sup>t</sup> Barrons anxiety to get home, & the necessity that appeared for the dispatch of the *Phil<sup>a</sup>*, I took upon myself the privilege of a Senior Officer, to grant his request, especially, as it appeared to me needless, his longer detention on the station, presuming that it was your desire that the Ships should be releived as others arrived, & that we should soon have a reinforcement sufficient for all purposes —

Two of the Barbary States are upon the most friendly terms with us, & Tripoli, ready, & willing to come into any conditions; with those Ideas, which I have since found so well founded, I flatter myself I shall not be accused of usurping an undue authority, as that Ship, especially, was at a very heavy expence to the Government —

I took on board at Gibraltar, the valuable present of Arms for the Bey of Tunis, sent there by M<sup>r</sup> King from London, on my way up, I called in at Algiers & had a short interview with M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien, & learnt from him, that our affairs were all in order, there, —

Owing to head winds I was ten Days on my passage to this place, when I landed the present, which was highly pleasing to the Bey & as he expressed himself, truly worthy the reception of a Prince, (& indeed nothing could be more Magnificent or costly of the kind,) one of the muskets alone cost near £900 sterling —

These presents have an excellent effect, as M<sup>r</sup> Eaton will inform you, for the Bey seems well disposed to shew us the utmost civility, but it is not amiss to shew those Folks our Ships, now, & then, they are powerful advocates in our favor —

The *Enterprize* is now here, & shall instruct Lieu<sup>t</sup> Sterret, to take a valuable American Merchantman from hence, under his Convoy, bound to Barcelona & should he find other American Vessels there, bound out the Streights, he will be instructed to take them under Convoy to Gibraltar, as it is reported that one small Tripoline Gally is out, & two Pirates on the Coast of Spain, which hath created great alarm on that Coast —

I am just taking my departure for the Coast of Tripoli & hope soon to be joined by the long expected Frigates from America —

The three Swedish Frigates keep a good lookout there & keep up the Blockade —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

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

NAVY DEPT 1<sup>st</sup> June 1802

I am honored with yours of the 29<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> —

It will be proper that the Notes received in payment for the *George Washington*, should be transferred to the Account of the Treasurer of the United States, in the Bank of the United States; but the notes or money you may have received for the stores, you will be pleased to retain, returning to this Department, on account thereof, that we may take the proper order with respect to the objects upon which it is to be expended.

Considering all circumstances I think you have made an excellent sale of the *George Washington*. You have procured as much for her as we had a right to expect.

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

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

[In Tunis Bay] Pleasant weather. Arrived U S Schooner *Enterprise*, from a Cruize off Tripoly. Cheer'd us which was returned. Cap<sup>t</sup> Sterrett [Lieutenant Andrew Sterett] came on Board.

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Bay of Tunis June 2<sup>d</sup> 1802

SIR As the Ship *Morning Star* is now ready to sail, I wish you to take her under your Convoy as far as Barcelona, & when you arrive there, if you find other American Vessels ready to sail, & the reports respecting the Pirates on the Coast of Spain, yet bears any authenticity you must proceed on with them as far as Gibraltar — you will avail yourself of every information on that head & from the American Consul at Barcelona, & should it be deem<sup>d</sup> necessary for proceeding further on, you will act accordingly & return to your station off Tripoli without delay, by which time we shall certainly have our Frigate out from America, when it may be necessary to make new arrangements, & I think it will be best to defer doing any thing to your Copper till then,

If you go no farther than Barcelona, it will not be amiss for you to call in at Naples, through the Streights of Bonifacio, to put any Americans that may be there on their guard, & recommend them to take that route in preference to going round Sardinia, where the Tripolines Cruize, that is, off, & about the South end thereof, — you will endeavour to spread the information we have received respecting those Cruizers being out, & hope no misfortunes may attend it —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 4 June 1802

At 5 A M got under way [from Tunis]. Set all sail.

At 6 passed a Danish frigate.

Meridian light airs — abreast of the Island of Cimaro

These remarks for 12 hours.

[NA. ND original.]

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

Pleasant Weather, Southerly wind. This being the King of Englands birth day, was celebrated in the rock of Gibraltar, by all the troops turning out on the parade, at the head of which was a handsome tent pitched, at the foot of which the Duke of Sussex stood when the troops marched & saluted him with the officers Swords & colors of the Regiment, after all the Regiments had passed him they were formed in a four square The orders were then given by the Duke of Kent When they fired three vollies of *feu de joie*, The batteries fired 21 guns, so did all the public ships of war, English, Portuguese, Danish & Americans, The *Chesapeake* being in the Mole she did not fire —

[NA. ND original.]

Extract from letter to Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

June 5, 1802.

"I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of No. 39, also a translation of the minister's answer to the letter written him on the 25th April by the Swedish consul and myself, on the subject of his majesty's desire of sending wheat to Tripoli, by which you will see he submits the propriety of that measure to the letter of the treaties of Sweden and the United States, with this country. Unfortunately neither make any provision for such a case, nor are blockaded ports mentioned in them. Hitherto none of the shipments have taken place.

"Sunday last the governour sent for Mr. Wyk and me to shew us a letter from his majesty, desiring to know if we were yet authorized to grant passports for that wheat and the Tripoline ship laying at Gibraltar, which of course was answered in the negative.

"It did appear he had been instructed to treat with us upon the subject, in the precise terms of the minister's letter, we however did not fail to repeat to him that all sort of intercourse by sea with blockaded ports was pointedly opposite to the law of nations and common usage at this day. This conference was held in the presence of the commodore of the Tripoline ship, and one of their ambassador's secretaries, who brought the letter from his majesty."

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

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, from John Steele, Comptroller of the Treasury  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

June 5: 1802.

SIR, The policies of Insurance on the Cargo of the Ship *Peace and Plenty*, with copies of the instructions to Captains Shaw and Wood and of the depositions of the former; which accompanied your letter of the 1: instant, are herewith returned. The policies relating to the Cargo of the *George Washington*, will be placed on their proper file. —

I think it doubtful whether in strictness the Underwriters on the Cargo of the *Peace and Plenty*, are answerable for the return Premium stipulated in the Policies. It will therefore be advisable to agree to the proposition of submitting the question to arbitration, in doing which you will be careful to obtain from all the Underwriters their

written consent to the submission. On the part of the Government you are hereby authorized to do whatever may be necessary. A copy of the Award you will be pleased to favor me with at the time of transmitting the other papers. By the instructions of Captain Wood [15 July 1801] communicated to the Underwriters at the time of insurance, the *Peace and Plenty* was placed under convoy of the Frigate *George Washington*, and he was obliged to obey the orders of Captain Shaw in every thing whilst they were together. The Frigate was under the necessity of putting into Malaga for water. If the *Peace and Plenty* could not separate from her convoy without a breach of orders which would have vacated the Policy, it would be but reasonable I think to consider *the necessity* as applying equally to both vessels. Be so good as to see that this consideration is allowed to have its due weight.

[Schuykill Arsenal.]

To Rufus King, U. S. Minister to London, England, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS, June 6th, 1802.

ON the 28th ult. arrived the United States frigate *Constellation*, Capt. Alexander Murray, last from Gibraltar. He delivered me the arms prepared in London for this Bey, which I have presented, saving the sword, and which were highly acceptable; but, in the uniform spirit of insolence which Christians tolerate in these Regencies, the Bey, through his Minister, after receiving these valuable articles, revived a former demand for a corvette or brig of war, such as we had given Algiers. I referred him to treaty stipulations; and thus silenced this claim, at least for the present: it will be revived the instant that we consent to pay Tripoli for a peace; which must be the result of that war unless more energy be thrown into our operations.

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

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

Duplicate.

TUNIS 8, June 1802

SIR, My measures with Mahamet Bashaw the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, which I have had the honor to detail to government by different routs and various occasions, have undergone very severe criticism by Captains S. Barron and Bainbridge; by them reprobated in a stile of most illiberal censure; and under their influence; rejected by Cap<sup>n</sup> Murray in an air of authority and reprimand which I should not expect from the highest departments of government.

I am aware that the expression found in my communication on the subject, *We are abandoned by our ships of war*, may have touched the feelings of Gentlemen commanding them — I am not in fault for that. It is my duty, at least I consider it so, to report facts as they present themselves to me: no consideration will divert me from that duty.

The *Philadelphia* sailed from this port the 23<sup>d</sup> September last for Tripoli; and returned 2<sup>d</sup> Oct. following, she has not been seen here since; and one of her midshipmen now acting in the *Constellation*, whose name I forget, affirms that she has but once since shewn herself before Tripoli, and then remained on the station only six hours — this is the only U States ship of war (Except the *Geo. Washington*, a trans-

port.) which has appeared at all on this coast since October until the arrival of the *Boston*, Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Niell, who has kept his post. The extremity of winter compelled the Commander of the *Philadelphia* to take home and lodgings at Saragosa, except thirty or forty days he has been on shore at Leghorn — The *Essex* has been stationed off Gibraltar to watch the hull of a dismantled ship: but that post she has left occasionally ten, twelve or fifteen days at different periods: she may have had special calls at Malaga and Cadiz. This is a singularly economical mode of carrying on the war; and it is not extraordinary, if Gentlemen *feelingly* attached to it should take offence at a vigilance which should go to put an end to it.

There may be another source of grievance between one of those gentlemen and myself, which takes its rise at Algiers: I have used the liberty, in terms as pointed as every citizen of the United States should feel the abasement, to express my concern that a *United States ship of war* [*George Washington*] should have been exposed to the ridicule of nations navigating the sea under *Algerine Colors*; And, though I never aimed to reflect any censure on the commander, who acted under perhaps inevitable compulsion yet it is nevertheless possible, nay probable that the turn M<sup>r</sup> OBrien may have given to my expressions should have wounded his sensibility: \* \* \*

Last summer, when I used the discretion to declare Tripoli in a state of Blockade; to which measure Comm<sup>rs</sup> Dale gives his concurrence and assurance of support by his letter of 28. August; had circumstances favored a close blockade a few weeks only, we might have had peace on our own terms. The project which forms matter for this communication presented another position still more favourable, because it promised a *permanent* peace. Every thing relating to the project, so far as depended on my exertions, has had its full effect. The Bashaw faithful to his engagements went to Malta; and was there 17<sup>th</sup> May — had an interview with Captain M<sup>c</sup>Niell — and promised to wait there the arrival of Commodore Truxton's squadron: I believe he is still there. If Comm<sup>rs</sup> Dale's squadron had continued on its post till relieved, as appears to have been intended, and had seized the occasion which my project with the Bashaw offered; the U States ere this, perhaps, might have had a peace on terms equally honorable and advantageous — I hope the opportunity is not lost. But I am extremely hurt at the precipitate manner in which Cap. Murray thinks himself authorized to discard the project; and equally so at the public censure he has allowed himself the freedom to pass on my conduct in the affair, at Gibraltar. Had he possessed the delicacy due from one officer of the government to another, and sent my ship back to me with his opinion modestly expressed, I should have been reconciled to the manner, though not to the measure of his conduct; but to proclaim in the Consulate of the U States, at that place, my reprehensibility — to forbid the Consul furnishing the ship any Supplies — and to endeavor to take the seamen out of her as he really did two of them in his own barge (as if prepensely bent to distress me) are transactions at which a man of less sensibility than myself could not but be moved — It is an *exparte* way of examining — and a summary way of blasting men and measures, which would better become an eastern Bashaw than a citizen of the United States in command but all this out of pure regard to the Treasury! He

might have had the discernment to perceive that hitherto no expense had accrued to the U States, that this is an account which remains to be audited at the proper office; and, under these reflections, with an equal zeal to the interest of our common country, he might have spared the sensibility of a public servant, who, if not as old in service as himself, thinks it no arrogance to assert as ardent a concern for the public welfare. It is remarkable, and savors somewhat of duplicity, that while here six days, and conversing with the utmost seeming frankness and friendship, Captain Murray never once signified to me the steps he had taken with the *Gloria* — He only said he had given Cap<sup>n</sup> Bounds a letter and copies of his instructions from government to bring me. He certainly did not concur, at first, in opinion with me on the project in view — and advanced for reason, that no construction of his orders would justify him in taking the said Bashaw out of a neutral vessel, though in character of an enemy with forty armed soldiers of Tripoli for his guard; nor even to fire a shot on a Tripoline town or castle in support of any measures whatsoever — his operations being directed solely against the cruisers at Sea. I disputed this construction with him on the principles of the laws of nations and maxims of war; and, I believe, convinced him of an error — But if his construction were correct, according to the object and intent of government, how could it prohibit his co-operations with a rightful Bashaw to seduce a rebel and a common enemy, and bring about an event which promises a vast saving and perpetual peace to the U States? I do believe, however premature, chimerical, or insane the project may appear on a superficial view, or seen through a partial medium, if supported, it would have saved the United States more than a million of dollars and many lives — And, I do believe, it might have taken effect if the coast of Barbarbary had presented as powerful attraction as that of Europe. It is a project which has long been in concert between the rightful Bashaw and myself: it was suggested to me by M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart; I have acted with the advice and concurrence of M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart; Cap. M<sup>r</sup>Niell; Doc<sup>t</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Turner of the navy; M<sup>r</sup> Cha<sup>r</sup> Wadsworth of the navy; Cap<sup>m</sup> Geo. G: Coffin and Jos. Bounds, american masters of merchantmen; (the last named four gentlemen in this house when I dispatched the *Gloria* on this service) the Swedish charge of affairs; and M<sup>r</sup> Lewis Hargreaves, an English gentlemen in my confidence, appointed to take charge of this office in case of my decease or necessary absence — If then the commanders of the *Philadelphia* and *Essex* are correct in charging me with insanity, those gentlemen must have labored under the same delirium. But, knowing the relative situation of the two Bashaws; the universal discontent of the subjects of Tripoli with the usurper and their predilection for their rightful sovereign, we thought this project an economical and a prudent one; and we believe from the tenor of the President's address to both houses, not having then seen the act of Co[n]gress of Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> that the measure would obtain the support of our squadron, and the approbation of our Government and Country. I shall adhere to the position I have taken until the arrival of Commodore Truxton; to whom I find Cap. Murray referred for orders. And for my single self, on whom the weight of censure seems to have fallen, if I have surpassed the limits of that discretion which I suppose attached to my duty, I hold myself responsible alone to

my government for my conduct; not amenable to an inferior Captain of a squadron. \* \* \*

\* \* \* During the whole time of the Squadrons being in this sea Tripoli has not been blockaded forty days until since the arrival of the Swedes and the *Boston*. What is the consequence? The world, and particularly these regencies, begin to whisper that *The Americans are playing the same farce here as the Danes!* I do not undertake to say that the commanders have not acted in conformity to orders — But I cannot forbear repeating, what I have so often insisted on, and what I fear we shall find true too late; Except more energy be thrown into our operations against Tripoli, we shall fail in our object; and, by a temporizing mode of warfare, encourage the other Barbary powers to become insolent This will not be found the prediction of a *disordered fancy!* All the frigates of the U States employed in cruising, or even in a blockade, are inadequate to prevent the small galleys of the enemy from stealing out and doing us mischief. While the *Constellation* was at anchor in this bay, two of that species of cruisers passed along the coast, and entered Bizerte, about 40 miles from this — and, the next day departed in search of Americans. If they pass over to capes De Gatt and Pallas, they will be very likely to catch some of our merchantmen; except they fall in with Captain Sterret, who is on that coast and who, no doubt, will give a good account of them.

I labored to enforce my ideas of pushing the war on Cap. Murray's consent. He says the system is neither in the view nor the abilities of the U States: but that we must rely on the magnanimity of Europe to regulate these states altogether — Men and nations must undergo more than a Christian regeneration before we shall see Europe volunteering in the protection of the commerce of the U States — To me this appears the moment to fix our reputation in the view of these piratical States — We should not be indifferent to it in the view of the world. If the occasion be suffered to be lost the disadvantages will be incalculable —

I have delivered the last regalia from England, saving the sword; they were highly acceptable — and produced from the Bey permission to ship provisions — But after delivering the arms to the Bey, he revived through his Minister, his former demand for a corvette or brig of war — I got over this claim — at least for the present.

I fear I shall not so easily do away that which arises out of my measures with Mahamed Bashaw; if however it should be insisted on, by the Minister, I shall contend that it is annulled on his part by having proposed a new mode of treaty He then complained of a violation of the neutrality of his coast by Cap. Sterrets having chased a Tripolitan galley on his shore, and firing on her in that situation (one of those above mentioned) I satisfied him on this complaint *without a sacrifice.*

Three days ago entered a large swedish ship laden with military stores and deals, a present for this Bey —

As late as 22<sup>d</sup> ult. Tripoli had made no captures of our vessels nor Citizens —

\* \* \* \* \*

P. S. June 15. I have this morning received certain intelligence four days from Malta, that Mahomed Bashaw is still there — That he has had an interview with the Swedish Admiral, who has adopted

the measure projected here and that he has renewed his oath to wait the junction of the American and Swedish squadrons at Malta to proceed with him before Tripoli. In fact, so confident is Mahamet of the success of this enterprize that he has written this Bey on the subject, stating to him his want of confidence in his brother, and his resolution to seek other means, through the help of God, than those recommended by this Bey, for the safety of his person and the restoration of his rights. His letter was read yesterday at the palace in presence of the Batavian Consul — The Bey expressed astonishment — and immediately observed that *This is a project of the American!* He did not express any uneasiness on the subject.

How is it that every Commander, as well as every body else who has acted on this coast comes into this measure; and that those only who have scarcely or never been here take on themselves to reject it! I flatter myself that the sink of Jewish perfidy in Algiers will not always have the address to blast the measures and disgrace the flag of my Country!

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

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

*Tuesday, 8 June 1802*

Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather. At 7 took in top gallant sails, & stay sails. At ½ past 7 took a reef in each top sail At ½ past 10 set top gallant sails.

Midnight light breezes and pleasant.

At 5 set stay sails and royals. At 7 saw the land bearing S B W distant 8 leagues. At 8 saw 3 ships standing for us.

At ½ past 11 spoke the swedish Admiral, in Company with another swedish frigate, and the United States Ship *Boston*.

filled away & stood in for Tripoly.

*Wednesday, 9 June 1802*

Light Breezes and pleasant weather. A swedish frigate and the U S Ship *Boston* in company.

At 4 the town of Tripoli bore South 8 leagues. Boats going to & returning from the *Boston*.

Latitude Observed 33° 15' N.

*Thursday, 10 June 1802*

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather. At 7 the town of Tripoli bore S S W distant 9 leagues.

In Company as above [9 June 1802] mentioned.

Latitude Observed 33° 14' N.

[NA. ND original.]

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

Duplicate

LEGHORN — *June 11<sup>th</sup> 1802.* —

MY DEAR SIR. Your favors from the 26<sup>th</sup> April to 21<sup>st</sup> May with their enclosures I had the honor to receive on 1<sup>st</sup> June, those addressed to Gov<sup>t</sup> were put on board the *Liberty* on the 3<sup>d</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> who sailed direct for Philadelphia. —

As it is next to an impossibility to determine when a vessel will depart which is freighted by the tribes, I at this moment will only



give you my opinion candidly upon what seems by far the most important of your communications, reserving any strictures I may think necessary to make on the rest of their contents for the subject of another letter. —

Hamouda Bashaw acknowledges his inferiority but betrays his intention to watch for a favorable Opportunity to commit depredations on our Commerce if we do not voluntarily establish ourselves on the list of *small Nations*, that are become tributary as Sweden & Denmark are; the value of said degradations to be dictated by an ignorant Georgian Renegade his prime minister, & even then to hold our peace as a boon, the period of which to be subject to his caprice, thereby exposing our fellow Citizens & their property, to continual capture & Slavery, whenever the Posture of affairs in Europe would prevent them from pursuing other game, & tho he does not intend to provoke a war by sending the Agent of the United States away from his Dominions, yet he very modestly desires that the U. S. should send him a consul more favorable to his Interests (ie) one who for the consideration of a tischeria to load wheat or oil, would neglect to give the proper Intelligence to his Gov<sup>t</sup> & their Agents in order to counteract his vast projects of plunder & Captivity, but on the contrary would by his Silence at least facilitate his depredations, if not by means more unjustifiable. —

I am really of opinion My dear Sir that no pains ought to be spared to cultivate peace & a good Understanding with the Barbary States provided it can be effected upon terms of equality & that the present Executive will not have their administration stained by so flagrant a mark of Pusillanimity as an acquiescence to any of the Bashaws insolent demands that will in the least commit the honor or interest of the United States or reflect dishonor on themselves or their agents, especially at this moment when we have it in our power to impose terms more congenial to our feelings and National rights, which if not as favorable as those granted to other Nations must certainly be dishonorable & derogatory to our dignity as a Nation.

Can gov<sup>t</sup> reflect without emotion that France and other Nations pay only 3 p<sup>t</sup> C<sup>t</sup> *ad valorem*, on goods imported into the Regency of Tunis in ships of their Nation while the same Merchandize imported in an American bottom must pay ten at least; can it be congenial to their feelings to hear that our ships of war steal as it were into the Bay of Tunis, without receiving the customary compliment of a Salute while the Ships of the most inconsiderable people on earth recieve that mark of respect & we are the only Nation who are denied the satisfaction of seeing that trifling homage paid to our flag; Our treaty with Tunis most certainly will be revised & a more favorable moment than the present probably will not present itself for many years, I therefore cherish the Idea that Gov<sup>t</sup> will issue orders to their officers to endeavour to brush off the wings of any impertinent insect that dare essay a passage repugnant to their feelings & our Comodore is blessed with so strong a Digestion that all the flies in the Regency of Tunis would be hardly sufficient to excite any other feeling but that of contempt.

For some time I have believed a war with Tunis inevitable unless we consent to give them all they demand from us; but I do not believe it will take place while our Squadron remains in the Mediterranean and this is one of the principal reasons which induces me to desire to succeed to your Consulate. I wish to be employed in active service,

the greater the Danger the more honorable, but I never intend my family shall again be exposed to the Caprice of a Barbarian. The Bashaw's declaration is of much Importance and I make no doubt you have communicated it to Gov<sup>t</sup> as it informs us what we have to expect. You may depend Sir that any agent appointed by Gov<sup>t</sup> Will be supported by them. The French & British are the only Nations that are respected in Barbary. They have invariably continued their Consuls in opposition to the threats & demands of those Regencies, insomuch that I verily believe that the easiest way to procure the removal of a French or British Consul would be to strongly recommend him to his court & to solicit his being continued in office. —

The Policy of acting with firmness at this moment is dictated by imperious necessity, as the changing our Consuls at the Option of those Bashaws would be changing our position & establishing ourselves in the first instance on the footing of a *small christian Nation* in direct contradiction to one of the favorite Maxims of the only nations who are respected & if gov<sup>t</sup> makes a sacrifice of their faithful officers; who in God's name would volunteer their services to be paid by degradation? none but *scoundrels* who will enrich themselves at the expence of their fellow citizens; but we have little to fear on that head It is full as probable that the President & Senate of the U. S. will send a Consul to Tunis without a beard with instructions to administer to the Bashaws pleasure in a sensual beastly manner as to suppose for one moment that they will replace a faithful officer in order to appoint one who would be more friendly to the interests of Barbary than he would be to those of his own nation. Comodore Truxton has resigned & Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris it is said will have the command of our Squadron, it is devoutly to be desired that they may arrive time enough to conclude something at Tripoli before the equinoctial gales come on, as after that period the coast of Tripoli is by no means safe. —

I am in anxious expectations of instructions which I presume will be definitive — Interim

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

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
Off Tripoli June 11<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR As I have but a few Days Water on board, I am under the necessity of leaveing the Station, for the purpose of obtaining a supply, if in the interval of my absence, any of our Frigates shoud arrive from the U. States, you will be so obliging as to inform the Commanders that my destination is for Malta, or Syracuse, & that I shall loose no time in returning, at all events, shoud they not arrive, previous to my return, I think it will be prudent for you to remain here till further orders, tho I have no doubt but one or the other will be here the first Westerly Wind —

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

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

(Copy)

ALGIERS 13 June 1802

DEAR SIR, On the evening of the 10 inst arrived in this Port two Tripoline Corsairs twenty days from that Port, they say they sailed with three others, these two are Galliotas 3 lattine sails each, mounts

each four guns, one a crew of 40 the other 35 Men, they have coasted down from Tripoli to Algiers and will sail from here in a few days, destined for the Coast of Spain, where I doubt not but they will capture Americans and Swedes and if they do will send them into the ports of Algiers and Tunis as Tripoli is Blockaded. This information give to the Captains of any of our frigates at Gibraltar and to all American Masters &c.

The Algerine capturing the Portuguese 44 Gun frigate will raise the pride and avarice of those people. They in a manner caught said frigate asleep on the sea, nothing in order and only the watch on deck until that the Algerines were right alongside, cut away the boarding netting, and covered the Portuguese frigates' deck with 250 turks and Moors well armed with cutlasses and Pistols. The armed Chests of the Portuguese was lockd and they had to defend themselves with handspikes; this circumstance will be a warning to all Nations at War with the Barbary States, and will shew them the necessity of regular order and decipline to be at all times ready on all tacks. The second division of Corsairs is most all returned and in a few days the Grand fleet will prepare for sea to make some one miserable, of course. They are here dashing away at a great rate, bastinating the french at Tunis, condemning Spaniards at Algiers taking Neopolitans and Genoese within one mile of the Coast of france and Spain. Sent in two National Vessels and with difficulty cleard, those circumstances will be the means of rousing some one Nation, and we should use every prudent precaution on our part, that we should not be duped, force and punctuality will only prevent it.

Copy of this letter forwarded to Department of State

The Tripolines sailed this evening.

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

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

[GIBRALTAR, 14 June 1802]

"SIR, The main-mast of the *Cheaspeak* being completed, and the ship in a situation to cruise, I have thought proper to dispatch the United States frigate *Essex*. I have enclosed such letters as I have received from James Simpson, Esq. Consul from the United States to the Court of Morocco, with my answer.

"You will perceive the Emperor still continues to request permission to send wheat to Tripoli, and to release the Tripoline ship which is blockaded in this port. If in consequence of all his demands being rejected, he should declare war, which at present seems to wear that aspect, it will be necessary to increase our squadron in these seas. The situation of the coast, I take it for granted, will sufficiently point out the necessity for a reinforcement. Mr. Simpson's letter of the 10th inst. I have just received, and have not had an opportunity to answer it. I shall certainly not leave this place unprotected. On the arrival of the *Adams* I shall proceed up the Mediterranean, unless the Emperor should declare war. In that case, it will be prudent to keep the greater force to oppose him. I have not any information of our squadron since my arrival at Gibraltar."

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

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 14 June 1802. —

Isaac Stephens formerly Master of the Schooner *Maria*, who it appears was enslaved in Barbary for eleven years, and is now in a state of extreme poverty and distress, has petitioned for some employment in which he may be enabled to procure a support. —

Be pleased to enquire into his qualifications and ascertain whether there is any station at the Navy Yard, or on board ship, to which he may with propriety be appointed. I commiserate his misfortunes and feel disposed to do any thing in my power to relieve him. —

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

Extract from letter to the Swedish Consul at Genoa from the Swedish Agent at Algiers

*Translation* Extract from a letter written by the Swedish Agent at Algiers dated 14<sup>th</sup> June 1802.—to the Swedish Consul at Genoa, or any other port where the vessel bearer thereof might arrive at. —

SIR — I avail myself of the first opportunity to announce to you, the disagreeable Intelligence that three days since, two Tripoline Galliot's arrived at this port, having escaped from Tripoli about 23 days ago, notwithstanding the Blockade of that port by the Swedish & American frigates; they say also that three others came out with them, which however I with difficulty believe. —

Their stay here will probably be but short, & they publicly say that they intend to cruize for Swedish & American vessels, that may be without Convoy.

The two Galliot's beforementioned have each, two Masts, three latine Sails, four guns and about forty Men.

(Signed) NORDERLING.

[NA. SDA. CL, Leghorn, Vol. 1, Oct. 1793-Dec. 1806.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 14 June 1802

\* \* \* At 5 bore away for the Bay of Saragosa & made Sail. At 9 came to in the Bay, about ½ mile from shore. Pleasant Weather.

[NA. ND original.]

[15 June 1802]

To Charles Pettit and Joseph Ball, of the Insurance Company of North America, from Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor

GENTLEMEN It has been agreed by the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and myself on behalf of the United States, by virtue of Authority from the Comptroller of the Treasury; to submit to your Opinion the propriety of a claim, for return of part of the premium on the cargo of the *Peace & Plenty*, from New York bound to Tunis, on which \$20,000 were insured in their Office. With this you will receive a Copy of the letter from me requesting Insurance to be effected; the *George Washington's* Voyage being connected with that of the *Peace & Plenty*, the Orders for insurance on both cargoes were given in the same letter, and as they are so blended that they cannot

be seperated, the letter is given to you entire. You will also receive Copies of the instructions to Captains Shaw, & Wood, referr'd to in the orders for insurance, & shewn to the insurers. — By the Instructions it will be seen, that in every event both Vessels were to stop at Gibraltar, and their future destination was to depend on different contingencies: it was intended to insure against the risks which would attend any, or all of them; if we were at War with Tunis and at peace with Algiers, the *Peace & Plenty* was to deliver her Cargo at Algiers; if we were at War with Algiers & Tunis the Vessels were to proceed to such Neutral ports as agreeably to their instructions, they could sell their Cargoes at; in effecting this purpose it might have been necessary to stop at many; on this Account a high premium was stipulated for, but if it were necessary to stop only at one port, then a part of the premium was to be returned. On arriving at Gibraltar, it was found that we were at peace with Algiers & Tunis; the object of going to other Ports to dispose of the Cargo was therefore at an end; all that was necessary was to go to Tunis in safety. Tripoli had broken her peace with the United States (the Notoriety of this is such that it has not been deemed necessary to offer any proof of it) it was therefore requisite that the *Peace & Plenty* should sail under convoy of the *George Washington* or some other Ship of War; (see the instructions) she continued under Captain Shaw.

At Gibraltar he could not obtain Water; although this article can generally be obtained there, yet at this time it could not be spared; Capt<sup>l</sup> Shaw was therefore necessitated to put into Malaga for a Supply, and in doing this was bound to take the *Peace & Plenty* with him to prevent her falling into the hands of the Tripolitans, and the same line of conduct was necessary when he went into Algiers to deliver his own Cargo. It is conceived that as the going into the Ports of Malaga, & Algiers, was necessary for the furtherence of the Voyage, & safety of Vessel & Cargo, and was unavoidable as it respected the *Peace & Plenty* whose Captain was bound by Captain Shaw's Orders; that such cases are provided for in the body of the Policy, & therefore do not apply to risks which were contemplated if the Vessel from a State of Warfare could not proceed to either Algiers or Tunis — That as no such state existed, no additional risk was or could be run by the Underwriters, the Vessels did not at any time on their Voyage intend to go to any other Ports to unload, than those they were originally destined for; it was unnecessary; for neither Algiers nor Tunis had broken their peace with the United States.

It is therefore respectfully submitted whether the Claim by the United States for a return of One and an half per cent of the premium on the *Peace & Plenty* is not well founded —

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> PURVEYORS OFFICE June 15<sup>th</sup> 1802

[Schuykill Arsenal.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board the U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 June 1802

\* \* \* We now are moor'd in the Bay of Gibraltar about 12 miles from Gibraltar and four from Algesiras on the opposite side of the Bay. Three British 74's & a Portuguese 64 & three 44's are moor'd near us: \* \* \*

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., and Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent of Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> June 1802.

We are so limited in our appropriations for repairs of Vessels, that I find, upon a review of our funds; we shall not be justified in going to the expence of completing the repairs of the *Constitution*. We must not therefore expend upon them, a single dollar beyond what may be absolutely and indispensably necessary to save the ship from injury. Be pleased to govern yourself accordingly —

~~Be~~ In the letter to Captain Tingey "*Congress*" instead of "*Constitution*"

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 16 June 1802

Commences clear Weather, with light easterly winds.

At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 PM returned on board with my orders to sail immediately for America, in 11 Minutes from the time we commenced to heave, the Anchor was catted & fished & top gall<sup>t</sup> sails on the ship from a length of 90 fath. cable & 22 fath. Water. At 5 PM got round Cabretta point, made all sail. Throughout the night carrying steering sails with light winds, running thro' the straits to the Westw<sup>d</sup> At 8 AM Cape Spartel bore SEbE & Cape Trafalgar EbN. Several sail of British Men of War in sight & a number of Merch<sup>t</sup> Vessels all standing to the Westw<sup>d</sup> Hauled up all cables & Hawsers to have them completely dried —

[NA. ND original.]

[17 June 1802]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Andrew Morris, of the American Brig *Franklin*

TRIPOLI July 22<sup>d</sup> 1802

SIR I take this early opportunity to inform you of my capture — I sailed with the Brig *Franklin* belonging to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Summer and Brown of Philadelphia from *Marseilles* with an assorted Cargo for the *West Indies* on the 8<sup>th</sup> ultimo, and on the night of the 17<sup>th</sup> following, then off Cape Pallos, was boarded by one of three Tripoline Corsairs, mounting four carriage and four swivel guns — that Sailed from this place on or about the 20<sup>th</sup> May — I shall pass over the occurrences of that night, as you are well acquainted with the conduct of these Barbarians towards the unfortunate that falls into their hands — They proceeded with the prize to Algiers, where we arrived the 26<sup>th</sup> and as I conjecture by the representations of M<sup>r</sup> O'Briens they were obliged to make a hasty retreat on the 27<sup>th</sup> following, but not without giving me an additional Load of chains, what with calms and contrary winds we did not reach Biserta in the neighbourhood of Tunis until the 7<sup>th</sup> instant where after a tarry of five days we departed leaving the Brig there in charge of their Agent, and arrived here on the 19<sup>th</sup> instant — through the interference of M<sup>r</sup> Nissen his Danish Majesty's Consul here I have the Liberty of the Town, and by a lucky event, a M<sup>r</sup> B<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Donough has claimed my two officers and one Sea-

man, and has obtained their release as British Subjects; two more that were foreigners which I reported as passengers has likewise been liberated, so that they have only myself and three Seamen captives you will readily agree with me that this will lessen the value of the capture to the Bey — But I cannot pass over the disappointment I experienced in not falling in with some of our Vessels of war during one months Captivity on board the Corsair, especially off Cape Bon a place that the necessity of strictly guarding, must appear to every naval Commander at War with Tripoli — But more on this Subject if time will permit — the most provoking circumstance was off this place, when we had arrived within about five Leagues of the Port, the Corsair with our flag reversed began according their custom to Salute, and so continued at intervals for more than five hours until we anchored in the Arbour; and strange to relate all this was done in view of a Swedish and American Frigate, who never made the least effort to obstruct our progress when it was certainly in thire power to Capture or run the Pirate on Shore before it was possible for them to be protected from their batteries — I do not wish to attack blame to any man, but this transaction was in open day in Sight of thousands amongst which the Consuls of different nations can testify — I have not the honor of being known by you, but be assured that it is not from a ill heart, nor the thoughts of my Situation deprived of the converse of a wife, family and friends, and what is dear to every American, Liberty, that induces me to State the foregoing facts, It is the exultation of these Barbarians at Such conduct that gives me pain —

The three Galliot's are now all in Port, they are to Sail immediately, it is said Morad Raiz, alias Lisle is to go in one of them or in a small Italian Polacre of 12 guns M<sup>r</sup> N. writes fully on this subject. Sir this conveyance which will enable you to take the proper steps to inform our Ships of war, and Merchantmen in the different Port of these Seas — It was the assurances I had from all quarters of the impossibility of their Cruizer to evade the vigilance of the Blockade that led me to sea without convoy or Arms — fatal experience has convinced me to the contrary, for their small Vessels can go out any night in the week that they please and penetrate as far to the westward as Malaga, *which is manifest on a late occasion* except a different plan is adopted by our fleet; this leads me to make a few observations in the station off Cape Bon — The vessels that the Tripolines employ against our merchantmen are light Gally's drawing from 5, to 6, feet water; they depart from this in the night, the next morning they are as far to the westward as Tripoli Vecchio, or the flat grounds of the Salines, they proceed along the Shore to Zerbis, they then strike off about north and over the Shoals untill they get into the neighbourhood of Susa, when they sometimes stop for provisions or information, and then proceed on close in Shore to the Cape and soon to the westward untill they reach Algiers and then over to the Coast of Spain they return in the same manner, with this difference that they leave their prizes in the neighbourhood of Tunis, and come into this place with the prisoners, a view of the Chart of these Coasts and Seas, and the few remarks on their manner of proceeding will certainly convince every naval officer, that one or two fast sailing vessels and a Frigate Stationed off Cape Bon would effectually intercept every thing belong-

ing to the enemy going through between the Barbary shore, and the Island of Sicily, and even should Supiness [sic] or any other unforeseen event escape our Vessels of War and get to the Westward, there would be the chance of intercepting them on their return with the prisoners, which would frustrate the views of the Bashaw and fulfill the object of the War; one other Vessel if possible should Cruize off Susa the land there forms a gulf or Bay (pretty large) which these Pirates generally cross from point to point *when they do not intend going into Port*; it is unnecessary for me to add that all round Cape Bon is a very bold Shore with many anchoring places, and on one Side or the other it will generally afford a Smooth Lee for cruising Ships to watch and way lay the Vessels of the Enemy and I am very much Surprized, that it has escaped the notice of our Commanders so long; in fact Tunis, Pallermo, and all the neighbourhood contributes for the convenience and refreshment for Cruizing Ships, and but a short distance from their Stations. — It is hardly to be Supposed that any of them would attempt the passage of the straits of Messina for fear of the Neapolitans, but it would not be amiss to watch them even there — Two Ships employed in the blockade here to keep up appearances, *for it is no more*, understand me — I mean a close Blockade without any indulgences, not at 6, & 8 leagues distance and oftentimes out of sight for days; all the rest of our force should be employed in cruising between Susa, Cape Bon, and Sicily; one Summer spent with vigilance in this manner I am certain would convince the Bashaw that America was in earnest procure me my liberty and an honorable peace for my country — time will not permit me to be as correct in my remarks as I wish, but I hope they will be Sufficient for abler heads to exercise their judgements. Comodore Dale landed some troops belonging to the Bashaw, which he had captured with a promise of some Americans in Exchange, he now makes some difficulties in performing his promise —

I have not had time as yet to enter into the merits of this affair, but hope that Should any Tripolines fall into the hands of our Commanders that they will hold them, perhaps the Bashaw will consent to an Exchange for me.

I have desired my friends in Philadelphia to place as soon as possible funds in your hands for my use, but it will be some time before that can be done — I wish you to inform me if it would be convenient for you to make me Such advances as is absolutely necessary for my immediate use — M<sup>r</sup> Caleb Byrnes my intimate Friend I expect is at your place from Marseilles, should it be the case would thank you to hand him the enclosed, and refer you to him for any further information respecting

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

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

(Copy)

TANGER 17<sup>th</sup> June 1802

D<sup>r</sup> Sir Whilst I was writing the Inclosed for Comodor Morris I received your fav<sup>r</sup> of 14<sup>th</sup> advising he was likely to be some days with you, which is fortunate, for this Morning Passports has again been



demande of us for the two Vessels with wheat for Tripoly, and if not granted the Emperour has orderd I shall quit the Country. I beg you will hand inclosed to the Comodor with all possible speed and transmit me his answer either direct or by way of Tetuan by very first opportunity. — In order to save the good Conveyance of the Portuguese Brig I cannot say more to you, than that I most sincerely hope Comodor Morris will grant the Pasports — if he does not then pray send off by very first Post Circulars East & West to *Caution our Merchant Vessels not to pass the Straits without Convoy untill they hear whither I have left Barbary or not* —

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 42. —

TANGIER 17<sup>th</sup> June 1802 —

SIR Its with great concern I am under the necessity of acquainting you, that either the information given the Swedish Consul and myself on Sunday last, respecting His Imperial Majesty having consented to allow his Wheat Vessels to go to Tunis, was extremely fallacious on the part of the Governour of Tangier, or the Emperour must have very speedily repented of having taken that resolution. — This morning at Nine OClock the Governour sent for me again, to say he had received fresh Instructions from His Majesty, with Orders to demand from me Passports for these Vessels to go direct to Tripoly, and in case of refusal that I was to quit the Country, adding that the Letter was written in such strong terms, as must prevent his consenting to any mitigation. — After a very long conference, he at last however allowed me time to write to Commodore Morris at Gibraltar, which I am now about to do fully, — on his answer will depend my remaining in this Country, or being compelled to retire from it. — As a Portuguese Brig of War is on immediate departure for Gibraltar, I must beg your excuse for not enlargeing farther, than to assure you nothing possible for me to accomplish, for good of the Public Service on this occasion, shall be neglected. —

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

To Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEP: 18 June 1802. —

I am honored with your Letter of the 13 instant. —

It was some time since contemplated to give the *Constitution* a thorough repair preparatory to sending her to sea, but as we shall have no immediate occasion for her, this for the present, is dispensed with. She must therefore, be immediately put in ordinary, and all the Officers attached to her, except those authorized to be retained on board under the Peace Establishment Law, (copy of which is enclosed) must be immediately furloughed, which Captain Nicholson will do accordingly. — You will consider yourself as hereby appointed to the Command of her, and you will be pleased to carry this order into effect as soon as practicable. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

Extract from letter to Nancy Doane, from Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTAR, June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1802 Friday.

[Written to NANCY DOANE]

Fortunately & very unexpectedly I met on shore with Harry May Capt who on his way to America put in here to procure water. I wrote to my sister a few days ago pr Brig bound to Boston & as this Opportunity is so direct I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of writing to you . . .

\* \* \* \* \*  
The Commodoreess M<sup>rs</sup> Morris resides on shore at Col. Friers second in command here, whose lady she was formerly acquainted with: I have been introduced them by the Com<sup>d</sup> . . .

We shall have nothing to oppose us here if our government do not declare war against the whole of Barbary, which I pray God they may do, for the Squadron we have here will suffice for the whole of them & the tribute, we pay them will help to support our ships. The Algerines have lately taken a Portuguese Frigate (They are at war with the Portuguese) & some English merchant men; & an English squadron under Sir Robert Barlow have gone up to demand them: The former became taken when in sight of the rock of Gibraltar & the English claim all vessels captur'd in sight of the rock, not for themselves but for those captur'd from: in case of a refusal Algiers is to be bombarded . . . .

[Copied by S. Picking from H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 18 June 1802

All these 24 hours pleasant Weather, light Westerly Winds, several British ships of [war?] in sight. Carrying all sail by the wind. At 10 P M tacked ship to the S<sup>d</sup> & W<sup>d</sup> scrubbed & coiled the cables, stowed the anchor for the passage. Put the Midshipmen for the first time into 3 watches, saw the land to the N<sup>d</sup> & E<sup>d</sup> suppose it to be Mount Vigo Cape S<sup>t</sup> Vincents NW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W 70' — Lat ob<sup>d</sup> 36° 18' N. Long. 7° 34' W.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAV: DEP: 19 June 1802. —

I am honored with your letter of the 12 instant. —

I have this day directed the *Constitution* to be put in ordinary, & have written to M<sup>r</sup> Haraden, the Sailing Master to take the command of her, and carry such order into effect. —

You will please furlough all the Officers on board, that are not allowed to a Vessel in ordinary. —

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

Extract from journal of U. S. S. *Essex*, Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 19 June 1802

Commences Clear Weather, with steady breezes from the N<sup>d</sup> & W<sup>d</sup>. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 PM tacked ship to the N<sup>d</sup> At 4 took in staysails & royals. At 7 Cape S<sup>t</sup> Marys bore NE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E distant 6 or 7 leagues. Throughout

the night light winds, clear Weather & calm, unbent top gallant sails & Royals & bent others. At 11 AM boarded the [merchant] ship *Philad<sup>s</sup>* of & from *Philad<sup>s</sup>* Capt. Barnard Razor out 27 days bound to Leghorn —

Lat. ob<sup>d</sup> 36° 26' N. Long. 8° 17' W.

[NA. ND original.]

Circular letter to various United States Consuls from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

(Copy) Circular to our Consuls —

GIBRALTAR 20<sup>th</sup> June 1802

SIR By Letters received from James Simpson Esq<sup>r</sup> our Consul at Tanger, it is with the utmost Concern I have to Communicate to you for the Guidance of our Trade that our affairs with the Emp<sup>r</sup> of Morrocco are in a very Critical situation and it would be highly imprudent that our Merchant Vessels should attempt to pass the Straits, without Convoy, untill you hear further from me, which will be in a few days advising the final issue of the business.

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

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

[TANGIER, 20 June 1802]

“SIR, Accident has afforded me an opportunity of informing you that I have just arrived off Tangier. I have not been on shore, nor had any communications with Mr. Simpson as yet, but as soon as I have, I will inform you the result by the first conveyance. I have herewith enclosed Mr. Simpson’s letter of the 17th with my answer [of 19 June]. The *Adams* has not yet arrived, and until I am honored with your instructions, I certainly shall not consent to granting the passports required by the Emperor of Morocco.”

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

[Enclosure 1]

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

[TANGIER, 17 June 1802]

“DEAR SIR, After having written you so lately as the 14th, that the affair of his majesty’s demands of passports for the wheat vessels for Tripoli was accommodated, it is with concern I have now to write you in a very different strain. This morning, the Governor of this place desired my attendance, when he told me he had received fresh instructions from the Emperor, on the subject of these passports, and again to demand them of me, at the same time to desire me to quit his dominions, if I had not been authorized to grant passports for the two vessels to go from Darel Beyda to Tripoli with wheat; he added that his majesty would send a Captain and crew with his passport for the ship that lies at Gibraltar, which would be navigated under his flag. At so trying crisis, it is a great consolation to me, to have you so near to consult with. The only indulgence I have been able to obtain from the Governor, is a suspension of the execution of his majesty’s order,

for my quitting the country, until I should write you and have your answer, for of course I could not take upon myself to grant passports for a voyage, on which I well knew they could have no avail. I must now, my good Sir, entreat of you to consider, whether, your sanctioning these two cargoes of wheat being sent to Tripoli, would not be a far less national injury, than would, even only an alarm, of danger to the commerce of the United States in this part of the world; for although the Emperor had not a single cruiser to send to sea, on the news of the American Consul being sent from hence, the premiums of insurance would start very considerably; besides which, there are just at this time several American vessels actually at Mogadore, and others were expected by the last advices from thence.

I have said every thing I could think of to the Governor, on what may be the probable consequences of such a harsh measure on the part of the Emperor, particularly that my expulsion would totally defeat the end, the threat of it was meant to attain, for after that, it would be entirely out of your power to gratify his majesty, until you should receive fresh instructions from America. Finding this made no impression, I even solicited time to write to the Emperor, or to wait the return of the express sent him on Monday morning, to say the Swedish consul and myself would grant the required passports for Tunis, but all to no effect; he declared the Emperor's orders were so positive that they admitted of no mitigation, and that it was only a strong mark of his particular friendship that he gave me time to write to you. Thus situated, I cannot otherwise than give you my opinion, that it is better to grant the passports than to come to a rupture with this country. However, you are the best judge what you can take upon yourself to do. It is my duty to tell you, that I see not the least shadow of hope of my being permitted to remain in this country, if the Emperor's request be not complied with. I beg you will favour me with your answer by the very earliest opportunity, either direct, or if the wind continues westerly, by the way of Tetuan."

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

[Enclosure 2]

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

[GIBRALTAR, 19 June 1802]

"DEAR SIR, Your letters of the 10th and 14th instant, I have received with their enclosures to the Secretary of State, and have forwarded them by the United States frigate, *Essex*, Captain Bainbridge. The pacific measures contained in your favor of the 14th, induced me to hope the Emperor had entirely given up the idea of requesting passports to Tripoli for the vessels loaded with wheat; however, by your letter of the 17th, received last evening, I find that is not the case. I regret the unpleasant situation you are placed in, and the consequences that will result to our commerce, should the Emperor force you from his dominions; but, Sir, when we consider the unreasonableness of his demands, it instantly points out the conduct we are to pursue. Surely, the United States would not blockade a port, at a considerable expence, if the government contemplated their officers would permit supplies to be furnished the ports in that situation by neighboring powers, and thus defeat the intent of the blockade: however, the Secretary of the

navy has promised to instruct me by the arrival of the *Adams* on this particular point, which ship is momentarily expected.

I beg you to urge the necessity of the Emperor's suspending his determination until her arrival. As soon as the wind will permit, I will run over to Tangier, and shall be happy to have a conference with you."

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

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEPT — 21<sup>st</sup> June 1802

The Collector of the port of Boston agreeably to directions given him by the Secretary of the Treasury, has made enquiry concerning the most proper scite for a Marine Hospital at Boston — and he has recommended part of the ground purchased by the United States for the use of the Navy Yard.

Five acres are stated to be necessary, and having no doubt of there being ground enough belonging to the Department, to spare that quantity for that object, I have acquiesced in the proposition of the Collector, with this proviso, that you shall have the selection of the ground so to be appropriated.

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board the U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 21 June 1802

In consequence of some letters from our Consul at Tangier we yesterday weigh'd anchor and ran over to the Bay of Tangier: this morn. Lieut<sup>nt</sup> Galloway and myself went on shore in the Barge, to bring off the Consul, M<sup>r</sup> Simpson.

[H.W.L.Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 23 June 1802

Light airs and pleasant weather. Wind N W. At 5 AM. got under way, Made sail & put to sea.

At meridian light airs and pleasant.

The town of Syragosa bore N W B W Distant 3 leagues.

These Remarks for 12 hours.

[NA. ND original.]

Circular letter to U. S. Consuls and Commercial Agents from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy — Circular.

GIBRALTAR 25<sup>th</sup> June 1802 —

SIR I have to acquaint you that the Governour of Tangier, in consequence of orders from His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman, has compelled me to retire from that Country, His Majesty having declared War against the United States of America. — You will be pleased by every means in your power, to make this event known to all Citizens of the United States may be within your district; and to caution all Masters of our Merchant Vessels to be very carefull to avoid the Moors Cruizers, especially in and near the Straits of Gi-

braltar, where it is highly probable, they will have many small armed Boats. —

Copies sent to Consuls or Commercial Agents at

Cadiz	Marsellies	Amsterdam
Malaga	Bourdeaux	Rotterdam
Alicante	Genoa	Elsineur
Barcelona	Leghorn	Copenhagen
Bilbao	Naples	Stockholm
Mahon	Algiers	S <sup>t</sup> Petersburg —
Madrid	Tunis	

Lisbon — with a request to advise all others in Portugal —

London — with similar request for England & Scotland

Dublin — with similar request for Ireland —

S<sup>t</sup> Michaels

Madeira —

Hamburgh —

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

To Rufus King, U. S. Minister to London, England, from Captain Richard V. Morris,  
U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Chesapeake*  
*Gibraltar Bay, June 25<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR, This day M<sup>r</sup> Simpson Consul from the United States of America to the Court of Morocco, has arrived at Gibraltar from Tangier, The Emperor of Morocco has forced him from his Dominions, and declared War, against the United States, This Information I am induced to Communicate to your Excellency that you may acquaint the Americans bound to the Mediterranean, At present there is but One American Frigate at Gibraltar, the Frigate *Adams* is daily expected, this force is insufficient to give them much protection, should they run immediately for the Straits Mouth I would therefore recommend their rendezvousing at Cadiz, where they shall receive as Frequent Convoy as our small Squadron can afford

RICHARD V MORRIS  
*Commodore and Commander in Chief of  
the United States Ships of War in the  
Mediterranean*

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

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

PHILA<sup>d</sup> June 25<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR Permit me to lay before your consideration a statement of Expences incurred on me while Commanding U. S. Ship *Geo. Washington* in her last Crewes to the Mediterranean. I have very accurately Kept an exact account of my Contingent expences which I presume you would say on examination was moderate. I have been run to a very considerable expence in the Various Ports of the Mediterranean which I touched at and I can assure you my expenes was unafoidable to a Commander of an American Ship of War — If requisite will forward documents Am<sup>t</sup> two \$1578.40 (Absent 9 M<sup>o</sup>) which is considerably more that the pay and Rations of a Port Cap<sup>t</sup> for that

time — I hope you will seriously consider my Family which is large and Contemplate there support during my absence which I persum ought to be respectable from the office I hold under Government as you may be asured it is, and ever shall be as long as I have the honor of being an Officer serving under the flag of the U. S. to trate it with that respect which it deserves and no sacrafise on my part would induce me to do otherways. I am now under your immediate orders and if Sir my services could be dispenced with for a Voyage in the Merchant Service I should conseave your favor with gratitude As industry I must [ms illegible] to enable me to get threwh life respectably  
Contemplating your serious consideration \* \* \*

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

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

(Duplicate)

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Chesapeake*  
*Gibraltar Bay, June 26<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR, Yesterday M<sup>r</sup> Simpson Consul from the United States of America to the Court of Morocco, arrived at Gibraltar from Tangier The Emperor of Morocco has in consequence of not having the passports required by him granted, forced him from his Dominions, and declared War against the United States; This Circumstance I have made known to the American Ministers at London, Paris and Madrid, in order that they might acquaint the Americans bound to the Mediterranean therewith, recommending that they should Rendezvous at Cadiz, where they should receive as frequent Convoy as our Squadron could afford; I must again Solicit a reinforcement, as the Ships at present under my Command are insufficient to afford that protection to our Commerce which is requisite, from the Cruizers of the Emperor, Should you make the above Known to the Merchants in America, directing them to repair to Cadiz before they Enter the Straits Mouth, I will call frequently and take them under Convoy — I have had no intelligence of Captains Murray or M<sup>r</sup>Neil or Lieutenant Sterrett, nor have I had an opportunity to inform them of my arrival — The *Adams* has not yet arrived

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 43. — Triplicate.

GIBRALTAR 26<sup>th</sup> June 1802 —

SIR With this I beg leave to enclose copy of 42, and am extremely sorry to add the intelligence of my having been compelled by the Governour of Tangier to retire from thence on Thursday Evening, in consequence of positive orders from His Imperial Majesty to that effect, received on the evening of the 22<sup>d</sup>, accompanied with advice of his having declared War against the United States.

Agreeably to what I had the honour of advising you the 17<sup>th</sup>, I acquainted Commodore Morris the state of the Public Affairs under my care, and he came off Tangier Bay in the *Chesapeake* on the 20<sup>th</sup> — The day following I was with him on board, when he acquainted me the reasons prevented his gratifying His Imperial Majestys wishes in regard to sending Wheat to Tripoly which was extremely distressing, as I saw great cause to dread the consequences. — At landing I had another interview with the Governour of Tangier, when I succeeded

in obtaining his promise to suspend again the execution of His Majesty's Orders received on the 16<sup>th</sup> for my expulsion, untill he could represent to His Majesty, the impossibility he was then satisfied had always existed to my granting the required Passports, since the Commodore could not sanction them. — My chief aim in this was to have gained time, for the arrival of the *Adams*, as I entertained great hopes she would bring such dispositions from Government, as would have enabled me to quiet the Emperours Irritation at least for some time. —

The Messenger arrived on the Evening of the 16<sup>th</sup> had still been detained by Alcayde Ashash, and on Tuesday morning he was sent back, with a representation to His Majesty on the part of the Governour, to the above effect; and acquainting him of the encouragement I had given him to expect very favourable news by the *Adams*. But same Evening a Soldier arrived with the Emperours second Order for my quitting the Country immediately, *in a state of War*, that is the best translation can be given of the Arabic Word used on the occasion. —

It appears the Emperour declared at his Mushoar or Public Audience on the 19<sup>th</sup> that he was at War with the United States, and directed that the utmost expedition should be used, in fitting out his Cruizers. — When we consider how very trivial the object of sending some Cargoes of Wheat, to be distributed in Charity to the poor at Tripoly is, put in comparison with going to War with a Nation, it is scarce to be believed that the Emperour of Morocco would have adopted so serious a measure for that only object. — Yet I must certainly say, no demand has at any time since I have had the honour of being encharged with the Morocco Consulate been made of me, besides the mentioned Passports; nor has any thing of an unfriendly nature at any time been communicated to me, unless what passed with Bashaw Hackmawy on the 14<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> December last year, particulars of which I had the honor of laying before you at large in N<sup>o</sup> 35. — I would now write Muley Soliman, but as Commodore Morris has acquainted me, how much he has reason daily to expect to see the *Adams*, I conceive it better to excuse it, untill that Ship arrives, that I may not fall into the error of giving His Majesty room to hope for more, than I may be authorised by you to do. —

I conceive it my duty to remain here now, untill arrival of the *Adams*, & I shall be extremely attentive to strive at obtaining the best information of what may happen in Barbary, respecting their sending out armed Boats, which is my chief fear; for it will be some time before either the Frigates at Rhabat, or half Gallies at Tetuan, can be ready for Sea. — I have written Circulars to all the Chief Sea Port Towns in Europe, advising the Consuls of this new danger to Vessels of the United States, a copy I enclose for your perusal.

I was not without my fears that the Spirit of the Emperours last order, would have induced the Governour of Tangier to seize my property there, but he has not done it; the short space at last allowed me, did not however enable me to bring away the whole, but I trust what remains will be safe: the very Friendly footing on which I was with the Governour, I have reason to believe favoured me much in this particular, for he might have acted very different to what he has done, and pleaded His Majestys Letter last received, in justification. — My House & Garden at Mount Washington I have left in charge of the Spanish Consul. —



No agreement has been fixed for the House in Tangier, I was in Treaty for, which in the actual situation of Public affairs is fortunate. —

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

To U. S. Consul, Leghorn, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers  
Circular Copy

ALGIERS 26<sup>th</sup> June 1802. —

This morning arrived a Tripoline Corsair and with her as a Prize, the Philadelphia brig *Franklin* Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris, who sailed from Marseilles the 8<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> & was captured the 15<sup>th</sup> [See under date of 17 June] adjacent to Carthage; another American brig which was in company got off. —

On the morning of the 21<sup>st</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> I saw 3 leagues east of Algiers another Tripoline Corsair with a brig in her possession, standing to the eastw<sup>d</sup> — which I take to be another American vessel. —

I am trying on what terms I can obtain the ransom of Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris & crew, in all nine & if possible afterwards shall see on what conditions I can get the brig & Cargo. It is asserted that there are at Sea at present 6 Sail of Tripoline corsairs & it is asserted that the frigates of the U. S. & those of Sweden are blockading Tripoli.

[NA. SDA. CL, Leghorn, Vol. 1, Oct. 1793-Dec. 1806.]

To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Boston*, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
off Tripoli 27<sup>th</sup> June 1802

SIR I duly rec<sup>d</sup> your favor of this date & from your statement, respecting your stores, I think it high time for you to get a supply, somewhere, if it can be had at Malta, it will be best, if only in a temporary way, as I think it highly necessary that you should be in the neighbourhood till we hear from America, & certainly we shall now in a few days hear of the Arrival of one of our Ships, —

If I may be allowed to give my opinion with regard to heaveing down your Ship, I woud advise you not to do it, if she had sustained any injury by laying on shore at New York, she would have shewn it on your passage to France, this Ship hath been runing nearly two years longer upon her Copper than the *Boston*, & hath been twice on the ground in a perilous situation, but as the Copper on our Bottoms, is of a superior kind, it ought to run at least five years —

If the worm should have made any impression, the Ship woud shew it by her leaking, of that you know better than I do, admit the expence woud not be so great here, as in America; what is expended abroad is a dead loss to the U. States, what is expended there, is among ourselves, & not felt, but servicable to the community —

I regret that I cannot have the pleasure of seeing you, to talk over the occurrences of Syracuse where I was most hospitably received & passed a very agreeable eight days there —

I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you here after you have taken in your supplies at Malta & that you will be restored to your usual health

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

To President Thomas Jefferson, from Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent,  
Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON 28<sup>th</sup> June 1802

SIR I have the honor to enclose You a memorandum of the particular dimensions, of the Frigate *United States* agreeably to Your request of this morning

Having it in contemplation to cover the Dock with a roof over the Ships it would be adviseable to take out all the lower masts, before entering it — and for this purpose Sheers should be erected at the Dockhead — by which means the three Masts of each Ship may be taken out, in three hours or less, and with the most perfect safety — An excellent model of such a machine is now in the Navy Office, brought from Toulon by Commodore Dale — This particular appendage to the *Navy Yard here*, is now much wanted: as there is always great risque in Sheers erected on Deck, for the purpose of taking in, and out Masts, of such dimensions as those of our Frigates —

The waste of time is also great, as is the danger of moving the Sheers *on deck*, and the labour too operose to be effected with a few people. — I dare affirm that the expence of taking out the Masts, which must necessarily be shifted, of the Ships now here, *ere they can proceed to Sea*; will by the last mentioned method, far exceed the cost of erecting the Machine I would advise: and which would last many, very many Years.

It is presumeable the Ships by being thus — and otherwise judiciously lightened, to come into Dock — may be brought to 17 feet draft of water, or under. The *tight* work therefore of the entering bason, need not at the extreme, exceed in height 40 feet. Stopping at this height for the GROUND or SOLID WORK, the Eaves of the Roof need not exceed 15 feet more perpendicular height, to admit LINE-OF BATTLE-SHIPS, of two-decks.

The depth of water, at the Bar in the Patowmac, near the the mouth of Matawoming Creek (the shoales I believe in the river) is at high water, *common tides* 23 ft 6 in to 23 ft 9 in and I should feel no apprehension of danger, or doubt of success, in the attempt at a favorable time, of conducting any one of our largest Ships up — on a future occasion, without lightening in the smallest degree, in point of expence.

Ever happy, with energy to execute your commands

I have the Honor to be with unfeigned respect

Sir

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

THO<sup>t</sup> TINGEY

THO<sup>t</sup> JEFFERSON Esq<sup>t</sup>  
*President of the United States.*

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

[Enclosure]

Extreme length of the Frigate <i>United States</i> from the 'aft'r-side of the Taffrel-rail, to the extent of the Figure-head.....	Feet	in
Extension of the Bows for it beyond the Figure.....	197	4
	35	8
	ft 233 —	
	ft	in
Perpendicular height of the Taffrel, above the waters edge.....	28	6
Present draft of water abaft.....	20	—
Perpendicular height of the Taffrel, from the tread of the Keel.....	48	6

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

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

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

Nº 92

GIBRALTAR 28<sup>th</sup> June 1802

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

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

I have Circulars wrote for all our Consuls advising the Emp<sup>t</sup> of Morrocco final Determination regarding us

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

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

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

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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

LEGHORN, July 2, 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 44. —

GIBRALTAR 3<sup>d</sup> July 1802 —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGHORN, *July 4, 1802.*

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

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

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

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

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

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — *5 July 1802.* —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meridian pleasant.

Latitude Observed 32° 57' N.

[NA. ND original.]

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

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

[7 July 1802]

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

Copy by Translation

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

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

(Sig<sup>d</sup>) Guiseppe Manucie

BIZERTE July 7<sup>th</sup> 1802 10, oclock A. M. —

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

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

Circular

TUNIS 7. July 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. FRIG<sup>e</sup> *Constellation*, OFF TRIPOLI, July 8<sup>th</sup> 1802

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



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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

Your M<sup>o</sup> Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JA<sup>t</sup> McKNIGHT  
Cap<sup>t</sup> of Marines —

P. S. We have no news from America since leaving there —  
[MCA. LR, 1802.]

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

Duplicate

TRIPOLI July 8<sup>th</sup> 1802

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

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

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

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

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 94

GIBRALTAR 8<sup>th</sup> July 1802

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Triplicate —

TUNIS 9, July 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM EATON

SEAL

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

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

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

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup>—9 July, 1802. —

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

300 barrels of beef.

250 barrels of pork. —

120,000 lb bread

65 barrels of flour.

400 bushels of pease. —

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

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

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

[10 July 1802]

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

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

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

Algiers has 80 Thousand Mahomitan inhabitants

Also about 10 Thousand Jews

has 14 thous<sup>d</sup> turks & sons of turks The regulars So Called and paid

Could raise 60 Thousand Militia horse and foot

has 13 Sail of Corsairs from 44 Guns to 12 —

has 60 Gun boats only fit for Service in fine weather

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

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

at Bonaport Astoria Tedels Bugia and The ports. of The East of Algiers Their loads on an average annually 60 sail of Vessels with wheat and barley oyle wool and hides. averaging The 170 Sail of Cargoes to be worth in Europe Each dollars  
15000 dollars The Amount is ----- 255000

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

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

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

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

by OBRIEN

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

STATEMENT OF EXACTIONS AND CAPTURES DEMANDS &<sup>s</sup> OF ALGIERS IN APRIL MAY & JUNE 1802

from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of June the dey brought the spaniards to the following terms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total 1455

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

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

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

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

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

dollars — 5, 500, 000

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

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

Rich<sup>d</sup> OBrien

The Honourable JAMES MADISON Esq<sup>r</sup>  
*Secretary of State of The U States*  
 & for the information of  
 Commodore MORRIS & U S Navy

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

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

TUNIS 11. July 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT. — 13 July 1802 —

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

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT 13 July 1802. —

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — 13 July 1802. —

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

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

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

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

3<sup>d</sup> — To ascertain the quantity of water yielded by those streams in a given time. —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Latitude 33° 9' N.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEPT — 14 July 1802. —

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

LEGHORN July 15<sup>th</sup> 1802

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lat. obs<sup>d</sup> 39° 55' N. Long. in. 66° 32' N

[NA. ND original.]

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

N<sup>o</sup> 45. —

GIBRALTAR 16<sup>th</sup> July 1802 —

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT. 20 July 1802. —

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

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

NAVY DEPT. — 20 July 1802. —

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

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

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

At 1 wore Ship to the N<sup>g</sup> & E<sup>g</sup> At 7 Tripoli bore S. W. B. W. 8 leagues.

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEP: 21 July 1802. —

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

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

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

At 5 Tripoli Bore South distant 6 leagues.

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CADIZ 22 July 1802 —

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

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

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

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

[Enclosure]

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

Copy

GIBRALTAR 12 July 1802.

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT. 22 July 1802.

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

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

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

Thursday, 22 July 1802

[Cruising off Tripoli] Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3 in Top gallant sails.

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

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

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

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

[See entry for 9 September, 1802.]

Friday, 23 July 1802

Moderate and pleasant weather.

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

At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 the town of Tripoli bore S  $\frac{1}{2}$  E distant 6 leagues.

Midnight moderate weather.

At 2 Back'd the main top sail. At 6 filled away, & set the Courses. Tripoli bears S B E  $\frac{1}{2}$  E distance 8 leagues.

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

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

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

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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

24<sup>th</sup> No particular occurrences —

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

26<sup>th</sup> Launch employed watering —

27<sup>th</sup> rec<sup>d</sup> from the Navy Agent the provisions indented for, prepared immediately for sea.

28<sup>th</sup> unmoored ship, but being no wind could not get underway.

29<sup>th</sup> At 10 AM got the ship underway & beat down.

[NA. ND original.]



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

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — 26, July 1802. —

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

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

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 46. — Duplicate. —

TANGIER 27<sup>th</sup> July 1802 —

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE July 27, 1802.

JAMES L. CATHCART Esq<sup>r</sup>

or in his absence RICH<sup>d</sup> OBRIEN Esq<sup>r</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY July 27<sup>th</sup> 1802

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT. — 28 July 1802. —

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your letter of the 24 instant. —

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

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

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

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

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

TRIPOLI July 28 1802

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

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

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

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

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

6 pieces Nankeen	1 piece fine Linen
12 p <sup>r</sup> fine Stockings	1 thread for ditto
	1 small trunk

[HS of Pa. Dreer Col.]

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

LEGHORN 28 July 1802

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

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

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

Be good enough to make my respects Capt<sup>n</sup> Bounds who I was in hopes of seeing here —

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

[HS of Pa. Dreer Col.]

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

MADEIRA 28<sup>th</sup> July 1802

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS S. PINTARD —

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

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

NAVY DEPT. — 29 July 1802. —

I am honored with your letter of the 24th instant, advising of your having proved M<sup>t</sup> Lane's Guns. —

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

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

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

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

To Secretary of the Navy from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *July 29<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

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

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

To Secretary of the Treasury from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *July 29<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

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

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

Midnight moderate weather.

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

Meridian light Breezes and pleasant.

Tripoli bearing S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup>E. distant 10 miles.

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

[NA. ND original]

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[31 July 1802]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(L. S.)

JAMES SIMPSON.

TETUAN, *July 31, 1802.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

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

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

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

Meridian Calm and hazey. The 3 Danes in sight off Tripoli.

Tripoli bears S. W. ½ S. distance 7 leagues.

Latitude in 33°13' N.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of State from Secretary of the Navy

NAV: DEPT 3 Aug: 1802. —

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

M<sup>r</sup> Chauncey will also be instructed to receive and deliver the Gun Carriages as you request. —

[NDA. Sec. of State LB.]

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

N<sup>o</sup> 47. —

TANGIER 3<sup>d</sup> August 1802 —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copy —

*Chesapeake GIBALTAR BAY August 3<sup>d</sup> 1802.*

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

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

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

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

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

Midnight Calm and Clear.

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

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

Latitude Observed 33° 3' N.

[NA. ND original.]

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

TUNIS 5. Aug. 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

[6 August 1802]

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

Translation.

In the Name of the Mercifull God. —

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

To JAMES SIMPSON — *Consul of America.* —

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

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

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

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



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

LS

Translated from Arabic to Spanish by D<sup>o</sup> Manuel d Bacca Professor of the former Language, & from Spanish by

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER 12<sup>th</sup> August 1802. —

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

[6 August 1802]

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

To His Excellency

Copy.

MAHAMET CARAMELLI *Bashaw of Tripoli.*

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

TUNIS 6<sup>th</sup> Aug 1802

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

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

TUNIS 7<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1802.

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

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

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

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

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

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

Duplicate.

TUNIS 9. Aug. 1802

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

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

Copy

TRIPOLI Aug<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1802

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

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

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

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

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

Four Galliot's are at Sea!!!

Advise D<sup>r</sup> Sir, the Commanders of your Frigates not to write any thing to me that requires Secrecy

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

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

Copy *Chesapeake, GIBRALTAR BAY 11 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1802*

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

[SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1793–1805.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latitude in 33°56' N.

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEPT. 12 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1802.—

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

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

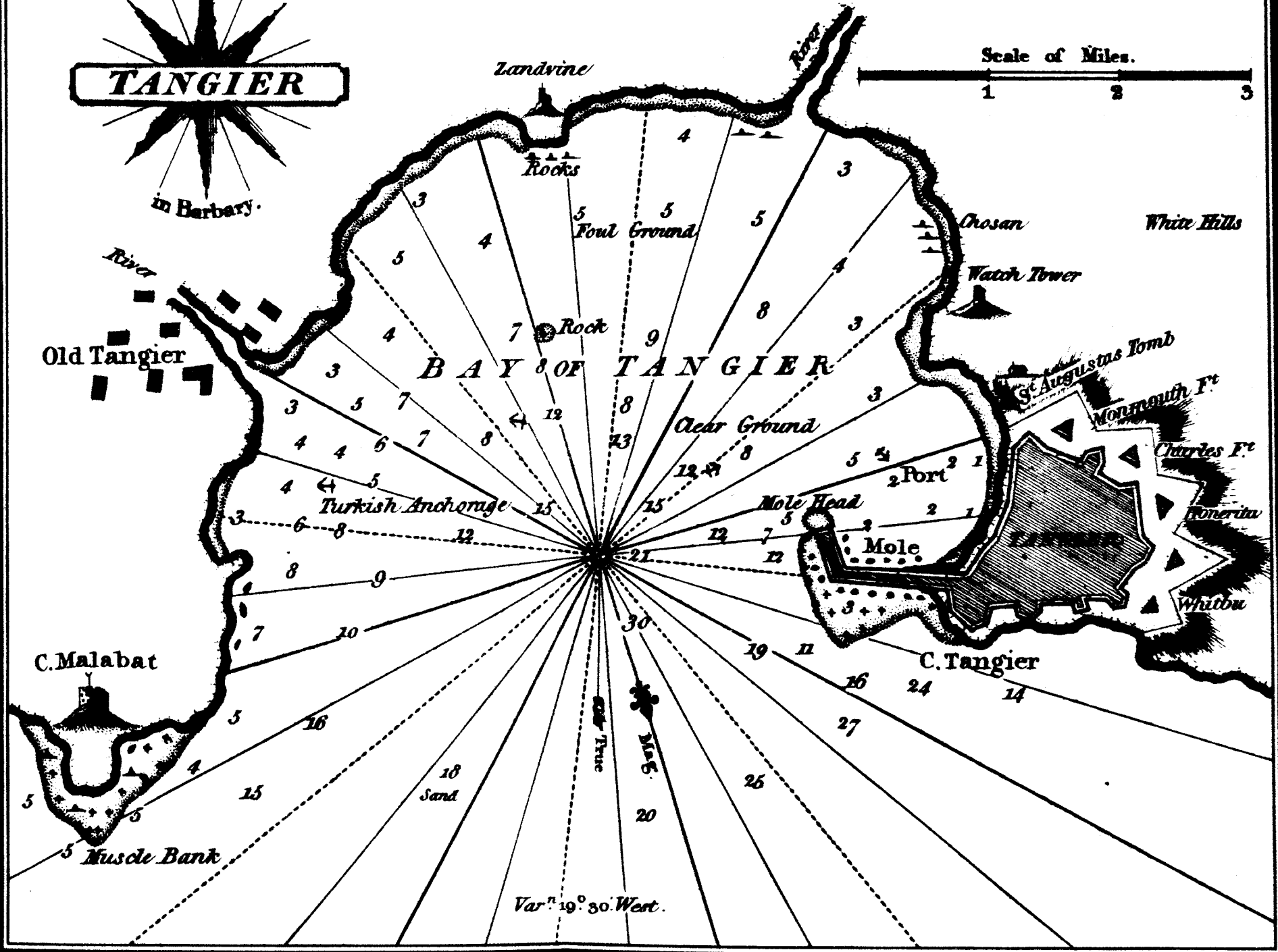
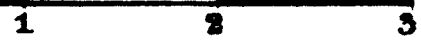
The Bay of

# TANGIER



in Barbary.

Scale of Miles.





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

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

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

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

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

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

(Copy)

TANGIER, 12<sup>th</sup> August 1802

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

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

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

CIRCULAR Copy

TANGIER 12<sup>th</sup> August 1802.

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

[SDA. CL, Cadiz, Vol. 1, 1793–1805.]

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

MARSEILLES August 13<sup>th</sup> 1802.

SIR,

\* \* \* \* \*

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

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

NAV: DEP: 13 Aug 1802. —

Commodore MORRIS. —

*Mediterranean.* —

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

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

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

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]



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

NAV: DEP: 13 Aug 1802. —

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

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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

NAV: DEPT. — 13 Aug 1802. —

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

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

NAVY DEPT 14 Aug. 1802.

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

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

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

Thomas Tingey Esquire will supply the necessary monies for recruiting &<sup>r</sup> on your requisitions. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
at Sea 50 Miles South of MALTA  
Aug<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1802

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Midnight pleasant weather.

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

Meridian Calm. Performed divine service as usual.

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

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

NAVY DEPT 16 Aug 1802. —

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

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

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

(Copy)

TANGIER, 16<sup>th</sup> August 1802

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

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

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

Commodore MORRIS

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

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

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

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

Midnight Clear, and pleasant.

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

Meridian calm. Unbent the main sail to alter it.

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

Departed this life Thomas Bird O. S.

Sent down top gallant yards.

[NA. ND original.]

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

[GIBRALTAR, 17 August 1802]

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

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

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

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

[Enclosure]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NA. ND original.]

Order issued by Secretary of the Navy concerning Commissions

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — 18 August 1802. —

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

ROBERT SMITH.

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

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
Malta, Aug<sup>r</sup> 18th 1802

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

Navy dept. — [19?] Aug: 1802. —

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT. 19 Aug: 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TUNIS, Aug. 19th, 1802.

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



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

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

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

N<sup>o</sup> 96

GIBRALTAR 19<sup>th</sup> August 1802

SIR Being without the honor of any of your favours I beg leave to be referd to my last N<sup>o</sup> 95 —

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

Comodor Morris in the *Chesapeake* & the Schooner *Enterprize* saild yesterday for Leghorn with about 11 Sail of our Vessels, & near as many Swedes, he is also to take up those that are detaind on the Coast of Spain. By the last Information I find five Tripolin Cruisers were still out. — The *Adams Cap<sup>n</sup>* Campbell is Cruising behind the Rock, and I find the *Boston* is coming down w<sup>th</sup> several of ours, and Swedish Vessels under her Convoy —

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

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

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

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
Malta Aug<sup>t</sup> 20th 1802

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT. — 21 August 1802. —

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAVY DEPT. — 21 Aug 1802. —

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

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

To certain Midshipmen from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 21 Aug 1802. —

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

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA August 22<sup>d</sup> 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"VIRGINIA, 22d August, 1802.

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

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

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

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

"VIRGINIA, August 22d, 1802.

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

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

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

JAMES MADISON.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 31st, 1802.

DANIEL BRENT."

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

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

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Malta Aug<sup>t</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1802

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

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

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

Two of the Crew of the Brig *Franklin* have made their escape & I have them now on board (Rich<sup>d</sup> Barry & Guy Gray) they inform me that three others have been claimed by the British Consul, as Englishmen, & given up, & that in our brush with the Gun boats, we killd eight of their Men —

I feel myself under great obligations for the friendly reception we have met with here from Sir Rich<sup>d</sup> Bickerton the Admiral & Sir Alex<sup>r</sup> Ball, the present Governor, of Malta —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

From Purser Charles Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, and George G. Coffin

FRIGATE *Boston*, OFF ALICANT,  
August 22, 1802.

We, the subscribers, being at the consular house of the United States at Tunis, in March last, it was represented to us by the consul, William Eaton, Esq., that the former and rightful sovereign of Tripoli was then at Tunis, where he had been for several years, having been about ten years before driven from his throne by the present reigning Bashaw, his brother, who being now at war with the Swedes and Americans, he had become fearful of the overtures which might be made to the *ci-devant* Bashaw by them, and in consequence had requested the Bashaw of Tunis to order him out of his Regency, which was accordingly done. At the same time the reigning Bashaw offered his brother the government of Derne, in Tripoli, if he would return, which offer was supposed by Mr. Eaton to have been made with a view of getting him in his power.

Mr. Eaton then requested our opinions respecting getting the *ci-devant* Bashaw in our power, either by treaty and as a friend, or, should he persist in going to Tripoli, to endeavor to take him as an enemy after his leaving port. We accordingly gave it as our opinion that it would be a primary object with the United States to get this man in their power; that, having possession of him, an end might very easily be put to the war, by taking him on board of one of our

ships, and ordering all our force before Tripoli, and there offering the Bashaw, their former sovereign, to the people, which, if accepted, peace might be made immediately, and on our own terms; or, on their refusal, to batter down their fortifications.

In consequence of which Mr. Eaton had several interviews with him, and made him offers of going on board some one of the American men of war, or of going to Leghorn with a salary, until the arrival of the commodore; which, however, was not accepted by the Bashaw, who insisted on going to Tripoli, and that in a few days.

Mr. Eaton informed us of his last resolution, and that a Russian ship was actually in port, ready for and waiting his going on board. As there was no time to be lost, he again requested our advice on the propriety of putting the *Gloria*, an armed ship of his own, then lying in port ready for sea, into the service of the United States, and sending her off immediately with despatches to Captain McNiell of the *Boston* frigate, who was supposed to be either at Malta, or off Tripoli. We gave it as our opinion that it would be highly proper not only to put her into the service for this business, but even to keep her so for the purpose of sending despatches, or to facilitate his escape from Tunis, should this business give umbrage to the Bashaw of that Regency, &c.

At each of these conferences were also present Doctor William Turner, surgeon of the frigate *Philadelphia*, and Captain Bounds, of the armed ship *Gloria*, who also agreed with us in opinion.

The *Gloria* was accordingly sent off the next morning, and fell in with Captain McNiell coming out of Malta, who highly approved of what had been done, and gave Bounds, master of the *Gloria*, a warrant or commission until the arrival of the commodore.

GEORGE G. COFFIN,  
CHARLES WADSWORTH.

[Am. State Papers, Claims, p. 330.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS, August 23d, 1802.

OUR operations of the last and present year produce nothing in effect but additional enemies and national contempt. If the same system of operations continue, so will the same consequences. The obstinate posture and affected indifference to menace, which have hitherto been my talismen in lieu of *solid argument* here, no longer avail. The Minister puffs a whistle in my face, and says; "We find it is all a puff! We see how you carry on the war with Tripoli!"

I have never ceased to give the alarm in due season: to suggest such measures as seemed to me indispensable to parry serious mischief; and to point out what I believed would be the consequence of neglecting that advice. I have now the melancholy reflection that my apprehensions have been but too well founded, and my predictions but too accurate.

My exile is become insupportable here. Abandoned by my countrymen in command; no advice from government to regulate my conduct; and my own exertions failing of effect; I am left subject, though not yet submissive, to the most intolerable abuse and personal vexation. Anxiety, perplexity and a climate unfavorable to my constitution, waste my health. The position I have taken and held with this Bey in regard to passports for his merchantmen for Tripoli, has excited a temper and disposition in this court to distress me in my personal



concerns. I have frequently stated that my salary is an inadequate support. The check which Capt. Murray thought proper to put on my public measures has not less affected my public character. Thus situated, I am consuming life, property, and, perhaps, public reputation here, without the consoling prospect of having the merit of being useful to my country. Why should I remain at a post which is no longer tenable? Again, I repeat, my individual resources are insufficient barriers against the avarice of this Regency. From the first moment of my agency here it was apparent to me that submission to the demands of this Bey would only sharpen avidity. I stated this apprehension in my communications to government: it was thought *too lively!* My measures to chastise a perfidious enemy are now branded, by commanders, as *speculative*; the *effusions of a disordered fancy!* Is it not enough that I have sacrificed almost four years to the service of my country in a state of painful sequestration from all rational enjoyment? Will any body alledge that I have not discharged my duty with an upright zeal? And are such the rewards of my services? To be branded unheard in my own defence, and by a solitary Capt. of a frigate, with *speculation*, and *insanity!* This is too much! I have the native rights, and I trust the feelings of an American citizen. Let Murray leave to me my liberty and my honor: he may filch from me all the other appendages of life which can be useful to him. But blasted as is my honor here by the weight of his authority and the breath of his scandal, my very existence is insupportable. It were impossible to keep these things concealed here, even if they had been transacted with less publicity. The Bey says; "I always told the American Consul he was a mad man," (because I have not been his obsequious slave, as are half the Consuls near him,) "and it appears the commanders of his nation are of the same opinion!" Gentle commanders! Ye have hitherto exhibited no symptoms of *madness* to these Regencies! They are perfectly satisfied with your moderation! Equally so with the blast, in cool blood, you have stamped on the character of a fellow citizen and a fellow servant of your country.

I am constrained therefore, not less by a regard to the interest and honor of my country than to my own individual interest and honor, to request the President will permit me to resign the trust I have the honor to hold under the government of the United States; unless more active operations shall be resolved on against the enemy; in which case it would gratify me to remain on this coast till the issue be determined.

P. S. Aug. 28.

Yesterday I was called to the palace. The Minister formally demanded of me a frigate of 36 guns. It need not be thought strange to see me in America this winter. I can neither yield to nor get rid of the demand.

[NR&L., rare book, Life of Eaton, 1813.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Portland, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 24 Aug — 1802. —

Captain E. PREBLE. —  
Portland — M<sup>18</sup>

I am honored with your letter of the 16 instant, from which I derive much satisfaction as it relates to the favorable state of your

health, which I hope may soon be perfectly restored as well from private considerations as those of a public nature, it being not very improbable that the period is not far distant when we shall have occasion to call for your services. —

M<sup>r</sup> Rowe Midshipman has been furloughed with permission to return home and remain until further orders, since the 16 instant. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 August 1802. This day's entry includes references to 15 and 18 August 1802

[Malaga] Peace being firmly established between the United States and Morocco, on or about the 15<sup>th</sup> inst., we on the 18<sup>th</sup> weighed and left Gibraltar, with the *Enterprize* Capt. Sturett and a convoy of Americans & Swedes; next day brought us to this place. The *Adams* is left to guard the affairs of the Nation and the Tripoline Ship. \* \* \*

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 25 Aug 1802. —

You will immediately repair to Washington and take the Command of the *John Adams*. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

N<sup>o</sup> 11, Dispatch.

LEGHORN Aug<sup>t</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR During my residence at Tripoli I had the honor to transmit to the Department of State the history of the reign of Aly Pacha father of the reigning sovereign of Tripoli including the different revolutions in that State, an account of the murder of Mohammed Bey & the dethroning of the rightful sovereign of Tripoli Hamet Pacha who at that period was under the protection of the Bey of Tunis, but is now at Malta, & in a supplement I forwarded some account of the accession to the throne & reign of the present Usurper Jouseph Pacha Caramanli —

From the day of my arrival I conceiv'd it my duty to be particular in forwarding details of the most prominent transactions of that government for the information of the President & spared no pains or expense to procure the best intelligence obtainable, whether eventually I succeeded or not I must leave to your candor to determine, which may be ascertain'd by comparing my communications with the transactions which have since transpired — As the above mentioned papers as well as my own observation convinced me that the inhabitants of Tripoli held the present Pacha in the greatest degree of horror imaginable & of their great desire that Hamet who was then at Tunis should again assume the reigns of government, I was left no reason to doubt that should he ever be able to appear before Tripoli with any considerable force to espouse his cause, that the chief

inhabitants of that Regency would declare in his favor, indeed so sensible is Jouseph that his conduct neither merits nor will ever receive their support when any force is opposed to him that when ever he goes out of the city he carries all his treasure & jewels with him in chests mounted on Mules which are confided to the care of his favorite slaves, who have orders to keep as close to him as possible, nor is he ever accompanied by less than from three to five hundred of his partizans who are composed of negroes & men of desperate fortunes, who would espouse his cause no longer than until his treasure was exhausted and would then file into the ranks of the best paymaster, for this reason he carry's his cash with him, as likewise to enable him to raise a party among the Arabs, should ever his brothers party assume courage sufficient to shut the gates of the City against him as he did against Hamet when he treacherously usurp'd the Pachalic —

In my details of the relative situation of Tripoli with other Nations you will observe the many causes the Grand Senior has had to complain of the arrogance of Jouseph Pacha & no doubt will join with me in opinion that the war in which he was engaged was the only reason which prevented him from chastizing him as he deserv'd, & that he only waits for a proper opportunity I believe is evident; no act could be more just than the re-instating Hamet Pacha on the throne of his forefathers, & no act could insure the Grand Signore a revenge so prompt & efficacious & attended with so little expense both of blood & treasure; nor so effectually insure the gratitude & future obedience of Hamet & his family, as well as set a precedent to the other states of Barbary whose incorrigible insolence has become unsupportable at the sublime Port & render an example not only expedient but absolutely necessary —

Jouseph Pacha perfectly acquainted with these circumstances spared no pains to entice his brother Hamet to come to Tripoli under the specious pretext of giving him the government of the provinces of Derna & Bengasi; but without effect, Hamet would not listen to his proposal & demanded of his brother to give him up his wife & children who he holds as hostages & to settle a small annuity on him sufficient to maintain his family promising that he would then live & die at Tunis.

In the above train were affairs at Tripoli when I left it, & under those impressions I was induced in my letter to M<sup>r</sup> Eaton of the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 1801 to make the following observations —

"I conceive it peculiarly fortunate that Tripoli has broke with us first, as we have it in our power with a small force to reduce them to our own terms & consequently to influence the other Regency's in our favor, as they would find by demonstration that we brook not insults with impunity, nay Sir if the Pacha of Tripolis brother Hamet who is at Tunis was a man of understanding & enterprize I would stake my soul that with the assistance of four of our Frigates that I would effect a revolution in his favor and place him on the throne of Tripoli in spite of every obstacle & thereby insure the United States the gratitude of him & his successors, besides concluding an advantageous peace" — but I must sincerely declare that actuated as I was by no other motive than an honest zeal for what I supposed & continue to suppose to be the best interest of my country, I at that period thought it a moral impossibility that it would take fifteen months to draw out the energy's of an injured nation, or that

motives of humanity would so far preponderate in our councils as to induce us to postpone our vengeance until the barbarity of those miscreants to our unfortunate fellow Citizens would give a latitude & prescribe the rules of a rigorous retaliation —

In a letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> of June I forwarded to M<sup>r</sup> Eaton the out lines of my dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 8 dated at Leghorn July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1801 wherein I requested him to ascertain how far said Hamet would be willing to engage in an expedition of that nature, to which I received no answer for many months, for particulars I refer you to the dispatch & you will please to observe the Paragraph which commences “I propose chastising them one at a time & pursuing such measures at the Ottoman court as will effectually prevent any coalition taking place injurious to our interests —

The measures in contemplation were to embark the said Hamet onboard our Comodores ship, to proceed with him to Constantinople, to present him to the grand Vizir & let him then make use of his own arguments to procure the Caftan or Robe of honor, & while he was negotiating for force which the Grand Senior undoubtedly means to send against Tripoli, we would have profited of the opportunity to have concluded a commercial treaty with the sublime Port & to have made such arrangements both there & with Hamet Pacha as could not fail to inspire those nations with sentiments favorable to our dignity & interests, by procuring the Grand Senior’s sanction to this expedition would effectually prevent any coalition taking place unfavorable to our interests, & that the Grand Senior still intends to revenge the insults he has receiv’d you will be inform’d by M<sup>r</sup> Nissens communications dated Tripoli April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1802 forwarded in my dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 7 of this year —

No material alteration took place until March last when the Usurper Jouseph Pacha having succeeded in persuading the Bey of Tunis to deny his protection to his brother Hamet, he was obliged from mere necessity to accede to Jousephs proposal & actually accepted the offer of the government of Derna, & embark’d onboard a russian ship bound to Malta (but supposed to have been bound to Derna) where he arrived the 11<sup>th</sup> of April —

This change of position by Hamet Pacha induced M<sup>r</sup> Eaton to take the measures which he no doubt has detail’d to government in the amplest manner & which had not this event taken place so suddenly he would not have done until he receiv’d the Presidents instructions & so far as those measures have been made known to me I must do M<sup>r</sup> Eaton the justice to say that they seem to have been judicious dictated by imperious necessity & an honest zeal for the success of an enterprize which promised such vast advantages to our Country —

Thus were we situated when the *Constellation* arrived in this sea, when it seems by M<sup>r</sup> Eatons communications to me that Cap<sup>tn</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Murray arrogated to himself the presumption to discard measures the the motives of which whether *right* or *wrong* he must have been perfectly unacquainted with, nay totally ignorant off, & which exclusive of his being a junior officer to Cap<sup>tn</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Niel, were by no means in his department, & that too in a stile of the most illiberal censure, without even observing the common respect due from public Officers in diff<sup>t</sup> departments to each other especially in foreign ports: the details of this transaction no doubt M<sup>r</sup> Eaton has transmitted to

gov<sup>t</sup> who will decide with impartiality on the merits of the cause, as I by no means conceive myself entitled to so great a latitude, nor do I wish to enter into any controversy on the occasion, my sole aim in making this report is to request that the President will be pleas'd to draw a line of distinction between the relative duties of the Consuls residing in Barbary & the Commanders of our vessels of War, for I cant suppose it conducive to the public interests to subject men (who have spent the best parts of their lives in the public service & who have been several years acquiring knowledge in the Country's where they reside) to the caprice of every gentleman who may command our vessels of War, for altho they may be excellent seamen & as good officers it must be supposed that they must be very deficient in any superficial knowledge they may have acquired relative to Barbary where they have scarce ever been, & even had their stay been proportioned to the full extent of their penetration & wisdom, from their want of Knowledge of the language & manners & customs of the people, they would be able to obtain but little information but what would derive from the Consul resident, whose measures if they in the plenitude of their power think proper to discard & censure, I presume we had much better stay at home than subject ourselves to this additional degradation —

The situation of a Consul in Barbary provided he is determined to do his duty is of all others the most humiliating & perilous, exiled ('tho honorably) from his dearest connections, doom'd to breath an air contaminated by plague & slavery, subject even in our beds to the mortal stings of scorpions, exposed to every species of insolence & degradation that a fertile brain'd Mohammedan can invent to render the life of a christian superlatively miserable, that dare oppose his will, one moment menaced with chains, the next with death & damnation, in a state of constant vigilance concern & perplexity; there is no occasion nor necessity in addition to all our suffering of subjecting our measures to the control of men, who from the routine of their duty can have as little ability to judge either of their propriety or utility as they have had modesty in censuring what they wanted the power to condemn —

Cap<sup>tn</sup> Daniel M<sup>e</sup>Niel has had several conferences with Hamet Bashaw at Malta & I believe in conjunction with the Swedish Admiral Cederstrom has made some arrangements with him the particulars of which are to me unknown, thus Sir you are inform'd that every officer acquainted with the subject, is of the same opinion on the subject that I am, & none has opposed the measure but those totally unacquainted with its tendency, I therefore request that you will represent the subject of this dispatch to the President in such a manner that in future a line may be drawn between our relative duty's, for it is evident that whether the measure is approved by government or not, that the commanders of each of our vessels of War, especially those acting under a senior officer has not power, or ought ever to have power delegated to him sufficient to discard measures of such vast importance, & if this act is sanctioned by government it will in future be quoted as precedent, which would be giving our Commanders a latitude productive of many irregularities especially in so young a Navy as ours, & would likewise be the means of engendaring animosity's where the greatest unanimity & most cordial concurrence ought to exist —

Submitting the whole to the decision of the Presidents superior judgment I have the honor to subscribe myself with respectful esteem

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN *Aug<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR In addition to my dispatch of yesterday give me leave respectfully to submit to the Presidents decision — Whether, supposing government should think proper to put an end to the War with Tripoli without prosecuting it to extremity; it would not be to the interest of the United States to embark Hamet Pacha on board our Comodores Ship & proceed with him before Tripoli, to then inform his brother Jouseph that our intentions were to conclude a permanent Treaty with him provided he would agree upon terms of reciprocity & mutual convenience, that should he think proper to comply with the terms which we would dictate, that on his giving his brother Hamet his promise of perpetual protection & installing him with the rights & immunity's appertaining to the Beylic of Derna & Bengaisi according to his promise, that we would land him & his suite at Derna the seat of his govern<sup>t</sup> — that otherwise we would make use of such means as God had already placed in our hands, which join'd to our influence at the sublime Port, who were inform'd & well satisfied of the justness of our cause, we made no doubt would enable us to seat the said Hamet Pacha upon the Throne of his forefathers —

I presume from Jouseph Pachas present situation that he would prescribe to any terms sooner than try the experiment & that we would thereby be enabled to conclude a treaty upon honorable terms, which to insure its continuance ought to be prescribed with moderation —

Enclosed is a copy of M<sup>r</sup> Eatons letter to me of the 12<sup>th</sup> of July with my addition to it which I have made Circular & an other from Algiers which was handed to me by M<sup>r</sup> Appleton a few days ago — I have receiv'd no other intelligence from Barbary since my last worthy your attention & remain very respectfully —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

(Duplicate)

GIBRALTAR *26<sup>th</sup> August 1802*

SIR This being detain'd for want of Conveyance, have now to inform you that this day arriv'd from Norfolk the Ship *Courtney* Cap<sup>t</sup> Fryer who deliver'd me your regarded favour of 6<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> directing my receiving her Cargo of Provisions which were ship'd by Dan<sup>l</sup> Bedinger Esq<sup>r</sup> for the use of the Publick ships on the Mediterranean which shall be attend'd to. —

Dan<sup>l</sup> Bedinger Esq<sup>r</sup> has directed my paying Cap<sup>t</sup> Fryer his freight & Primage after a true delivery of the Cargo in good order which will be comply'd with & take my reimburse on Mess<sup>rs</sup> J. Mackenzie & A Glennie of London as you desire and for which purpose you have been pleas'd to inclose me a Letter of credit on said Gentlemen.

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

[27 August 1802]

Uniform Regulations of U. S. Navy

THE  
UNIFORM DRESS  
of the  
CAPTAINS AND CERTAIN OTHER OFFICERS  
of the  
NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.  
1802

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CAPTAINS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same; a standing collar, and to be trimmed with gold lace, not exceeding one-half inch in breadth, nor less than three eighths of an inch; in the following manner, to wit: — To commence from the upper part of the standing collar, and to descend round the lappels to the bottom of the coat; the upper part of the cuffs, round the pocket flaps and down the folds with one single lace; four buttons on the cuffs and on the pocket flaps, nine on the lappels, and one on the standing collar; a gold epaulet on each shoulder; the buttons of yellow metal, with the fowl anchor and American eagle, surrounded with fifteen stars; the button-holes to be worked with gold thread.

VEST AND BREECHES, White. The vest single breasted, with flaps and four buttons to the pockets, the buttons the same as the coat, only proportionably smaller.

THE UNDRESS — The same as the full dress, excepting the lace and the gold worked button-holes.

LIEUTENANTS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels, and lining of the same; with nine buttons on each lappel; a standing collar, and three buttons on the cuffs and on the pockets, the button-holes laced with such lace as is directed for the captain's; one epaulet on the left shoulder, except when acting as commanding officer, and then to be changed to the right shoulder.

VEST AND BREECHES — The same as the captain's, except three buttons and button-holes on the pockets of the vest.

THE UNDRESS — The same as the full dress, excepting the lace.

MIDSHIPMENS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with lining and lappels of the same; the lappels to be short, with six buttons; standing collar, with a diamond formed of gold lace on each side, not exceeding two inches square; a slash sleeve, with three small buttons; all the button-holes to be worked with gold thread.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, the same as the lieutenants, except the buttons on the pockets of the vest.

THE UNDRESS — A short coat without worked button-holes, a standing collar with a button and a slip of lace on each side.

A MIDSHIPMAN, when he acts as lieutenant, *by order of the Secretary of the Navy*, will assume the uniform of a lieutenant.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS, when in full dress, to wear shoes, buckles, small swords, and gold laced cocked hats; the lace not to shew more than three quarters of an inch on each side — in undress to wear hangers.

MIDSHIPMEN, when in full dress, to wear gold laced cocked hats and hangers, with shoes and buckles.

DIRKS not to be worn on shore by any officer.

#### SURGEONS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same, nine navy buttons, with gold frogs on the lappels, standing collar the same as the coat, and two gold frogs on each side of the collar, three navy buttons below the pockets, and three gold frogs on the pocket flaps, and the same number of navy buttons to the cuffs, with gold frogs.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, with navy buttons — cocked hat.

#### SURGEONS' MATES' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same, nine navy buttons, and button-holes worked with gold thread; standing collar the same as the coat, with two navy buttons, and worked button-holes on each side; three navy buttons below the pockets, and three worked button-holes on the flaps — the same number of buttons on the cuffs, with worked button-holes.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, and cocked hat.

#### SAILING-MASTERS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with standing collar, long lappels and lining of the same, nine buttons on the lappels and one on the standing collar, with a slip of lace; slash sleeves with three buttons, and three buttons to the pockets.

VEST AND BREECHES, white, and plain — cocked hat.

#### PURSERS' FULL DRESS.

THE COAT of blue cloth, with standing collar, long lappels and lining of the same, with nine buttons on the lappels, cuffs open behind, with three buttons, two above and one below; the collar to be embroidered with gold, not exceeding three-fourths of an inch in breadth, with one button on each side, the folds to have each three buttons, and three buttons under each pocket, the buttons the same as worn by the other officers of the navy.

VEST AND BREECHES, white — cocked hat.

A COMMODORE to have on each strap of his epaulets a silver star.

R. SMITH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 27, 1802.*

[NDA photostat.]



To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 27 [or 28] August 1802.

Commodore MORRIS. — *Mediterranean.* —

From the tenour of the letters from the department of State herewith sent and left open for your inspection, you will perceive that you are to have a superintending agency in the negotiations therein contemplated. You will, besides, herewith receive, to be retained by you, copies of these letters and also of the instructions to M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart which had been transmitted by the *Adams*. These several dispatches you will consider as instructions to you as well as to M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart. You will keep it in mind that it is the interest and the desire of the United States to be at peace with all the world, and that it is expected of you to contribute your utmost endeavours to effectuate without delay an honorable accommodation with Tripoli Morocco and any of the other Barbary Powers with whom we may happen to be at war. And although the instructions to make peace have relation only to Tripoli yet you will consider yourself hereby fully empowered to negotiate an adjustment of our differences with Morocco or with any of the other Barbary powers that may have declared or waged War against us. And whenever M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart shall be within a reasonable distance you will not fail in giving him due notice and in calling him to your assistance. In adjusting the terms of Peace with the Dey of Tripoli, whatever regard may be had to the situation of his Brother, it is not to be considered by you of sufficient magnitude to prevent or even to retard a final settlement with the Dey. M<sup>r</sup> Eton in this affair cannot be considered an authorized agent of the Government. —

If circumstances should render it indispensibly necessary for you to make peace with any of the Barbary Powers without having the benefit of the advice and aid of M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart, you will, as Commanding Officer of the Squadron, be considered by the Emperor or by any of the Bashaws as sufficiently empowered without the form of a special Commission. —

It has been reported that about the 1<sup>st</sup> June there had been an engagement between Captain M<sup>r</sup>Neill and a Tunisian Squadron. This Report, I am willing to persuade myself, is not correct. But if so unpleasant an event has happened, the Aggressor merits punishment. If the Aggression has proceeded from the Tunisian Officer, we trust, it was not by the order of the Dey, and, in such case, we are willing to leave the proceedings in consequence of it in his own hands entirely. And if our Officer has been the Aggressor he will be proceeded against according to the Laws of our Country and every reparation will be made which Justice and Honor shall require. —

The thirty thousand dollars for the Dey of Algiers and the twenty thousand dollars for the other powers as explained in the dispatches of the Secretary of State you will employ agreeably to his instructions and in paying over the same you will take such vouchers as will be prescribed to you by the Treasury Department. —

As the Emperor of Morocco has declared War against the United States without the least appearance of Justice and as other of the Barbary Powers may be induced to do the same, it is the Command of the President and you are hereby instructed to protect our Commerce by all the means in your Power against the armed Vessels of any Barbary State that may either declare or wage War against us. The

*New York* is dispatched to join your Squadron and you will soon receive as a further reenforcement the *John Adams*. —

Considering the varying aspects of our affairs in the Mediterranean it would at this distance be highly improper to lay you under absolute orders as to the precise disposition of your Squadron. You will therefore distribute them in such manner as in your judgment will most effectually afford to our Commerce the proposed protection. But it will I trust, be in your power to employ one of the frigates constantly in convoying our Merchantmen from Cadiz and another in convoying them from Malaga. And as Convoyed Vessels are liable to be dispersed in the Gut during Calms, the *Enterprize* might there meet each convoy for the purpose of keeping the Emperor's Boats in check. —

The *General Greene* had been put in Commission for the purpose of conveying to you one hundred Gun Carriages to be delivered to the Emperor of Morocco as a present with an appropriate letter written by the President himself. These testimonials of friendship have been withheld in consequence of the unexpected declaration of War by the Emperor. And instead of them have been substituted the two additional frigates, the *New York* and the *John Adams*. —

You will cordially co-operate with the Swedes and with every other nation at War with those Barbary Powers that may have declared or waged war against us. At the same time you will cautiously avoid whatever may have a tendency to bring us in collision with any friendly State. —

Be pleased to accept assurances of my great regard and esteem. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 28 Aug — 1802. —

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your letter of the 23rd instant and have directed M<sup>r</sup> Harrison to have the repairs of the *Philadelphia* immediately put in hand conformably to your report of her wants. —

[NDA. OSW, LB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

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To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 28 Aug, 1802. —

Lieutenant Cassin reports to me that he has taken a Survey of the frigate *Philadelphia* and finds it necessary to caulk the Birth and spar decks, also the quick work in and outside. Mizzen and foremast fished, clamping the step of the foremast (somewhat decayed by the heat of the-----) the fore and main Tops condemned, a new gang of main rigging, fore and main top mast, spring stays. The Caronades on the quarter deck to be shifted further out clear of the hammocks. Some small alteration in the store rooms for the benefit of air. The Boat to be repaired. —

These repairs I have to request that you will be pleased to have at once put in hand. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801–1802.]

To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

Copy

LEGHORN August 28<sup>th</sup> 1802.

DEAR SIR This ins<sup>t</sup> I have Received the following Official intelligence from Tripoly which you will please to Make Circular as soon as possible and endeavour as much as possible, to prevent any of our vessels sailing without convoy. I am happy to inform you that three of Cap<sup>n</sup> Morris's Crew were claimed by the British, they being born in Irland, & two were delivered to the french Charge des affaires, being french citizens, Consequently there remains but four in captivity, Namely Cap<sup>n</sup> [Andrew] Morris his carpenter & two Negroes, and M<sup>r</sup> Nissen is in hopes to have them given up to him in lieu of the Tripolines delivered up to the Bashaw by Commodore Dale in convention sealed with the great Seal of the Regency & dated Tripoly 1<sup>st</sup> 1801.

\* \* \* \* \*

[Inserted here was an extract from letter of Captain Andrew Morris, dated 22 July, 1802, included in this volume under date of 17 June 1802.]

P. S. You will please my Dear S<sup>r</sup> to Spare no pains to forward the copy of this Letter to Barcelona & Gibraltar requesting our Consuls to transmit a copy thereof to Commodore Morris & to the Commanders of our Ships of War & consuls along the coast the Tripolines cruising ground is from Cape Palos to Cape de Gatt among the Islands and from thence to Algiers should they take any prizes they coast along Barbary coast lay their Prizes up in Tunis & steal round Cape Bon with the prisoners in the Night off Cape Bon & near Carthageana I presume is the most probable place [to] fall in with them

I am in great haste this Being Post Day & respectfully subscribe myself.

[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797-1809.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 30 August, 1802.

The PRESIDENT. — *Monticello.* —

In making out Captain Barron's orders I find that we are without your signature to any of the printed instructions to the Commanders of our armed Vessels, I have therefore the honor to enclose 12 Copies and to ask that you will be pleased to sign and return them by the next mail. —

Captain Barron is hauling out of the Eastern Branch, and will have dropped down to Hampton Road before these instructions can return, but as he will have to recruit some Men & take in some stores at Norfolk, they may probably overtake him there; if not, they must be sent by the *John Adams* which will follow in a few days, and in the mean time Capt. Barron will not be without authority for acting under the general instructions of the Department & the orders of Commodore Morris. —

[NDA. Nom. Appts. LB, 1798-1820.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. 31 August 1802. —

Enclosed I send you a list of Spars and Cordage wanted for the Frigate *New York* now under orders for a cruise. — I have therefore to request that you will have this business at once put in hand and

the whole provided with the utmost possible dispatch. The frigate is now hawling out of the Eastern Branch and will probably be in Hampton Road by the time you receive this letter. The importance of the service she is ordered on, requires that a moment should not unnecessarily be lost. —

Beef and Pork for this frigate have been ordered to you from New London and Newport. Rice, Butter and Powder from Baltimore. Beans from New York. These Articles I hope may have all arrived and in good time. If there should be any deficiency in respect to any of these articles, or Captain Barron should require any other, you will be pleased to furnish the same without delay. — Captain Barron will also require some money for recruiting a few men to complete his crew, at Norfolk, which you will furnish. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 5, 1801-1802.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *New York*, from  
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 31 Aug — 1802. —

The Frigate *New York* under your Command being nearly ready for Sea, you will proceed to Hampton road, and when there you will dispatch an Officer to Norfolk to recruit as many men as will be necessary to complete her crew. The recruiting money will be furnished by Daniel Bedinger Esq — who will also furnish you with the beef, pork, rice, butter, powder, and all the articles necessary to complete her stores for a cruise. After you have received these men and stores on board — It is the Command of the President that you proceed with all possible dispatch to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean where you will act under the orders and directions of the Senior officer on that station. —

The accompanying circular letter of the 18 february and the papers thereto annexed, contains regulations and instructions to be attended to in executing your present commission, in relation to the Dey of Tripoli and with respect to any of the other Barbary Powers that shall or may declare or wage war against us, you will receive and obey the instructions of the Commanding Officer of the Squadron. —

Messrs Degen Purviance & C<sup>o</sup> are our Agents at Leghorn, and John Gavino the same at Gibraltar. I have deposited a credit with Messrs M<sup>o</sup>Kenzie & Glennie of London, on whom the Commanding Officer of the squadron is authorized to draw to supply its wants. Messrs Degen Purviance & C<sup>o</sup> are also authorized to draw on them to reimburse themselves for any supplies they may furnish or advances they may make beyond the amount of the funds placed in their hands. —

You will receive from the Treasury of the U. States \$50,000 which you will deliver to Commodore Morris under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, taking such vouchers as he shall prescribe.

I shall direct twelve hundred dollars to be placed in the hands of your purser to supply the small expences of your Ship at Gibraltar, or wherever else you may find the same necessary. —

Previous to sailing from Hampton Road, you will be pleased to forward to this department a complete list of the Officers, & Muster Roll of the crew of your ship and returns of stores of every description on board. —

You will if necessary touch at Gibraltar for any information you may want respecting Commodore Morris. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — *Aug 31 — 1802* —

If from your view of the species of warfare practised by the forces of the Emperor of Morocco against us you should be of opinion that a few Gun boats are essentially necessary for the protection of our Merchantmen in the Straits of Gibraltar during calms, you may purchase them from the Spaniards or the English and draw upon this department for the amount. The lives and property of our fellow citizens are entitled to and must have an adequate protection. In judging of the expediency of procuring at this time these Boats, you will consider whether the Season be not too far advanced. The Christian powers of Europe do not, I believe, use these boats but in the summer, and their practice ought to be a guide to us.

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN *August 31<sup>st</sup> 1802*

SIR In answer to yours of the 8<sup>th</sup> of July you will please to inform Ciddi Mohammed Daguize that I shall enter into no negociation with his Master what ever until he carries into effect the convention agreed on by his certificate bearing date at Tripoli the first of September 1802 [1801] and delivers up Cap<sup>t</sup> [Andrew] Morris and three of his Crew, instead of an officer and twenty one Soldiers Subjects of Tripoli delivered up to him by the American Comodore Dale

Accept the assurances of my highest consideration

Should the Bashaw deliver up the above mentioned prisoners you will please to forward me the earliest intelligence

Copies of all those papers will pass through the hands of Comodore Morris —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — *1 Sept. 1802.* —

It has been represented to me that the Officers attached to our Vessels of war on the Mediterranean service, are frequently, from the length of the cruises, in want of funds to defray their necessary expences, and although it is desirable that we should be governed by the principles of economy in all our expenditures, but the more especially abroad, where remittances are sometimes made with difficulty and not unfrequently with loss, yet I consider that the good of the service and as intimately connected therewith, the respectability and comfort of the Officers of the Navy, requires, that advances to them on account of their pay &<sup>c</sup> should be authorized. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to take order for ascertaining from your own observations the wants of the Officers on board your own ship, and from the reports of the Commanders of the other Vessels of the squadron under your Command, the wants of their Officers respectively, and that from time to time you cause

such advances to be made as in your discretion the same shall be eligible and necessary, out of such funds as may be at your disposal in Europe, or by bills on this department if you can negotiate such without loss. In addition to the foregoing, fresh provisions and hospital stores for the use of the sick should always be furnished on the requisitions of the Surgeons and this clause is added lest some of the Commanders should consider the procuring of these articles as not comprehended within their authority. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy. —

TANGIER 1<sup>st</sup> Septem<sup>r</sup> 1802.

SIR I have received the Letter you wrote me, in answer to that I had the honour of addressing His Imperial Majesty (whom God preserve) from Tetuan. — In that Letter you acquainted me it was His Majestys pleasure I should remain in this place, and exercise the functions of my Office as heretofore, as that the necessary Orders had been given for that effect to the Governour Alcayde Abdashaman Hashash. — Very much desirous of seeing perfect harmony subsist between this Empire & the United States of America, and at all times ready to contribute thereto as far as in my power, I did not hesitate at again hoisting their Flag on my residence in Tangier, in testimony of the return of Peace, and notified to His Excell<sup>y</sup> The President His Majestys Friendly dispositions in this particular. — I also gave the necessary information on the subject to the Commanding Officer of the American Ships of War stationed in these Seas, and granted Passports for His Majestys Frigate *Mirboha*, and Schooner *Miribha*, that they might put to Sea & Navigate in safety. —

I beg you will have the goodness to represent these matters to His Imperial Majesty, with an assurance from me, that he will always experience from the Government of the United States, and their Agents, an equal readiness to correspond with every disposition His Majesty may be pleased to shew, for maintaining an uninterrupted Peace between the two Nations. — At same time speaking with that sincerity ought to guide the Representatives of Nations, I cannot help expressing to you with what surprise & concern, I observe the farther Communication you make me by order of His Imperial Majesty, stateing his expectation of Annual Embassys accompanied with Presents, from the United States of America. — You are pleased to say it was so stipulated with the late Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman. — I beg you will tell me when, and by whom such engagement was made, for I am a perfect Stranger to it. — What I know of the matter is, that in the year 1795 when I had the honour of being sent by the Government of the United States, to His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman at Rhabat, for the purpose of Congratulating him on his happy Accession to the Throne of His Ancestors, and for obtaining a Recognition of the Treaty made at Morocco between His Majestys Father Sidy Mohamet Ben Abdullah (of Glorious Memory) and the United States of America, His Majesty was pleased to ratify that Treaty, without any addition or alteration; in fulfillment of His Fathers engagement, made in the name of the Almighty, that it should continue in full force for Fifty years, from the first day of Rhamadan 1200, on which it was signed. — His Majestys Letter on that occasion to the

President of the United States bearing date the 2<sup>d</sup> of Zafar 1210 was delivered to me by Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, and declared that His Majesty was at Peace — Tranquillity and Friendship with America, in the same manner his Father (who is with God) was; to which the Government of the United States have ever faithfully corresponded. — By that Treaty there is no stipulation whatever for Embassys being sent, or Presents made by either the one Government or the other, as you will see by the copy of it I delivered to Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, on the 12<sup>th</sup> July 1795 at Rhabat. — I have seen it my duty to transit to the Government I have the honour of representing in this Country, three several copies of your Letter on this important subject, by different conveyances to guard against miscarriage; and I wait to receive such orders as His Excell<sup>y</sup> The President shall see fit to give me on the occasion. —

I have lately received information that two Seamen part of the Crew of the American Ship stranded three years ago near Cape Nun have escaped from the Arabs, and are now with the Governour of Tarudaunt. — I request you will have the goodness to transmit me a Letter to that Gentleman directing him to allow these unfortunate people to proceed to Mogadore, in order that my Agent there M<sup>r</sup> Peter Gwyn may send them to their own Country. —

Alcayde Hashash having signified to me His Majestys wish to be provided with some more American Rice, I have given the necessary directions to the Consul at Gibraltar to send me a supply, so soon as he can get any of a quality proper for His Majestys use. — It will at all times afford me particular pleasure to obey such commands from His Majesty. — I avail of this opportunity of renewing my assurances of respect, and beg you will be persuaded I am

JAMES SIMPSON

His Excell<sup>y</sup> SIDY MOHAMMED BEN ABSALEM SELAWY  
Secretary of State &<sup>ca</sup> &<sup>ca</sup> &<sup>ca</sup> Fez —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797–1803.]

To William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain, from William Kirkpatrick,  
U. S. Consul, Malaga

Copy.

MALAGA 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 1802.

DEAR SIR I have the Pleasure to reply to your Esteem'd favours 14<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> and Another without Date handing Copy of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Purviance, for which I am thankfull, as well as for advice of the *Boston* Frigate's arrival with you. She reached this Place in Safety Last Thursday Evening, but unfortunately, Commodore Morris had proceeded the same morning for Leghorn, with a Convoy of 30 Americans & Swedes. — under his Protection. Capt. M<sup>o</sup>Neill proposes setting off on Friday for Gibraltar, and America, having here filled up his water Casks &c.

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[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797–1809.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 September 1802. This day's entry includes reference to 28 August 1802

On the 26<sup>th</sup> we left Malaga with a convoy of 30 sail; the wind has since been constantly ahead & we are now not more than 50 miles to

the Eastward. The same day we spoke a Portuguese squadron of 2 74's and two Frigates, just enter'd this sea to Chastise the Algerines, who about three months ago took one of the Portuguese Frigates which ventur'd too far into the Mediterranean alone and against orders. Likewise the American ship *Margaret*, M<sup>r</sup> Coffin supercargo (I suppose). Two months ago said he I saw your friends at Portland: so did I ten months ago.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy, commanding

*Wednesday, 1 September 1802*

Light airs and clear. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past meridian sounded in 31 fathoms water, small shells Cape Bon bears N. B. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. distant 160 miles. Midnight Moderate.

At 5 saw 5 strange sail, bore away to speak a Ship to the Northward & Westward. At 7 sounded in 20 fathoms. At 8 spake the above ship, she was from Smirna bound to Tunis under Ragusa Colours. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 bore away and made sail.

Meridian pleasant.

Latitude in  $35^{\circ} 23' N.$

*Thursday, 2 September 1802*

Light breezes and pleasant weather. At 1 sounded in 20 fathoms water. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 11 in top gallant steering sails.

Midnight light airs.

At 2 in Royals. At 5 saw the island of Pantelaria, bearing N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. 14 leagues Sounded in 97 fathoms water. At 7 set top gallant steering sails & Royals.

Meridian light Breezes and pleasant.

Pantalaria bears N. E. B. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. Cape Gobia in Africa N. N. W. 10 leagues.

Latitude  $36^{\circ} 12' N.$

[NA. ND original.]

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To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco  
Duplicate. — N<sup>o</sup> 49. — TANGIER 3<sup>d</sup> Septem<sup>r</sup> 1802

SIR N<sup>o</sup> 48 dated 12<sup>th</sup> last Month was forwarded in triplicate by way of Lisbon — Cadiz & Gibraltar, each accompanying a translation of the answer, received to the Letter I wrote His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman from Tetuan, which I hope will reach you safe. — I have now the honour to acquaint you that after sending away N<sup>o</sup> 48, I reflected it would be best delay writing the Minister again, untill after departure of the Frigate, then generally believed to be about to sail from Larach; lest the Emperour disapointed by the Resistance it was natural I should make to his groundless pretensions, should recall the order given the Captain for respecting the Flag of The United States. — An uncommon delay happening 'ere application was made for my Passport for that Ship, offered a farther enducement for me not to hazard giving Umbrage at that moment; however the first Leiu<sup>v</sup> arrived from Larach on the 21<sup>st</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, when I delivered him the usual Passport & they put to Sea on the 26<sup>th</sup>; said to be destined to run as far as the Canaries, and thence to the Coast of Cantabria to establish their Cruize. — It now appears the Captain of the Frigate resisted



the order sent him by Alcayd Hashash on my arrival at Tetuan, alledging that altho' he admitted he had authority for directing him to take American Vessels, yet he doubted if once given if he could do away that order; of consequence it became necessary to apply to His Majesty, on receipt of whose answer Captain Lubarez sent for my Passport. — The Ship carries 22 Guns & only 93 Men, part of the Crew having been landed at Larach Sick. —

With this I have the honour of transmitting copy of the Letter I wrote the Minister on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>. — It will afford me much satisfaction, to know what I have said on subject of the Emperours pretension, meets the approbation of His Excell<sup>y</sup> The President. — I have stated only facts, and thought but to reserve copy of my Letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> July 1795 to the then Minister, and that of Muley Solimans to The President on the 18<sup>th</sup> August following, as Vouchers more proper to be exhibited in support of my arguments, and in opposition to what farther may be alledged on the part of this Governm<sup>t</sup> on subject of what they have thought fit to advance, rather than now. — I confess I am almost at a loss to assign any more probable reason for that measure, than that either they are ignorant of what actually passed between the Minister and myself in 1795, and are desirous of coming at such facts as we may be able to substantiate; or that they have asserted an arrangement then took place such as they now wish to establish, and by that finesse conceive they take a more plausible mode for bringing it forward, than a new pretension would be. —

In either case I shall conceive it my duty to resist it by every means in my power, untill I shall be honoured with His Excell<sup>y</sup> The Presidents Commands on the occasion, which I persuade myself you will have the goodness to transmit, in the most probable speedy Channel. —

The busyness of bringing the Tripoline Ship from Gibraltar under the Emperours Flag, has been again agitated, and a general application made by Alcayde Hashash to the Consuls here for Passports for her as belonging to His Majesty, to sail from hence for Tripoly; I positively refused mine in these terms, nor do I find any has been granted; but it is certain Men are ordered from Tetuan for her, and that she is to hoist the Emperour's Colours at Gibraltar, so soon as the Weather will allow these people to get over. — I have acquainted Capt<sup>n</sup> Campbell of the *Adams* Frigate, that in my private oppinion the whole is a colourable busyness; but if the Emperour announces to the Body of the Consuls that the Ship is his, and demands Passports accordingly, merely to go to Sea, and Navigate as his, I really do not see how I dare venture to contest the matter; or from circumstances to express doubts on what is stated by the Sovereign of the Country as a fact, without runing a great risque of drawing serious resentment on the Commerce of The United States. — At this trying moment I pray His Excell<sup>y</sup> The President will be perfectly assured my best exertions shall be called forth for the good of the Service I have the honour of being entrusted with; but I cannot help repeating that nothing can give me such aid as a Naval force being seen on the Coast, or known to be in the Neighborhood, for that alone is the terror of these people. — Altho' I would gladly hope matters may yet be accommodated, yet lest the Emperour should persist in the demands he has at last brought forward, which I conclude will not be granted him, I would beg with due submission to recommend that the Commanding Officer of the Ships of War of the United States in these Seas, be instructed to act

with energy against this Country, but especially against its Cruizers, so soon as the Emperour shall repeat his late hostile conduct in sending your Consul from hence, or by any other means authorise a violation of the Peace now subsisting. — A first grand point in War against this Country, is to be extremely carefull to prevent their Cruizers being sent to Sea, for as they seldom go out in quest of but one Nation, he who blocks up their Ports, is considered to fight the Battles of all; and are accordingly feared or respected, which appear to have become synonymous here. — On my late return to this Country, finding the Frigate at Larach was certainly destined to act against us, I earnestly entreated Commodore Morris to send one of the Ships under his Command to watch her; I was so confident he would do so, I ventured to say he had, which certainly had a good effect for it was generally believed, as fortunately a fresh Gale at East daily presented Vessels beating in sight of the Port. —

\* \* \* \* \*

[ND. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

*Tunis Bay Sep<sup>r</sup> 5th 1802*

SIR I now enclose you a triplicate of my original, a Duplicate of which I left at Malta for you, since when, I have made another Cruize off[f] Tripoli, & am on my way now for Naples, & Leghorn, after a few days Cruize off this Station, for I find we loose the use of a Frigate by being off[f] Tripoli, where we cannot do them any injury, nor do I think it of any avail to keep up the Blockade, in which opinion, the Swedish Admiral agrees with me, I parted with him yesterday, & he has gone there, for the present —

I do not intend to bring my Ship too, nor to permit any boat to come on board of us, to avoid the Quarantine at Naples, but if you have any thing to communicate to me, a boat can lay along side & shall be off this in three Days from this, —

I have two of the Men on board that was Captured in the Brig *Franklin*, they tell me the other Prisoners are well treated, & that they have no want of any thing at Tripoli, as to Provisions &<sup>o</sup> &<sup>o</sup>

I shall take Convoy down to Gibralter, & return this way again, as soon as I can, I find the only security for our Trade is to give repeated Convoy —

P<sup>t</sup> I send you a Letter I rec<sup>d</sup> from the Swedish Admiral, & beg you to enquire whether the British Consul got a Letter I sent to his care for Tripoli by a Ship I boar[d]ed from Smyrna bound to Tunis —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 5 September 1802

Light winds and pleasant weather. At 1 the Sweedish frigate *Froya*, (Admiral Cederstrun) sent his Boat on Board.

At 4 made sail and stood in for Cape Bon it bearing N. W. B. W. ½ W. distant 4 leagues, sounded in 75 fathoms water. At 7 shortned sail and hove too.

At 9 sent the pinnace, between Cape Bon & the Island of Cimaro to sound, We stood after her under easy sail, sounded from 15 to 30

fathoms; In your passage through this place you must take care to keep nearer the Island than the main land & you will find plenty of water. The Island is small, & very high, & when you bring it to bear East, appears like a large turtle.

[NA. ND original.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTAR BAY. U. S. SHIP  
Boston Sep<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, Please to deliver Mr. Ch<sup>s</sup> Wad[s]worth Purser — of the U. S. Ship under my Command, out of the Stores sent by the Navy department of the U. S. for the use of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, Viz.

Twelve Baggs Pease (each two Bushells)  
three Tierces Rice —  
Seventeen Barr<sup>l</sup> Beef —  
Eighteen Barr<sup>l</sup> Pork  
one hundred forty Eight Barr<sup>l</sup> Bread  
Ten Barrils flower —

The whole being wanted for the use of the above Ship under my Command.

DAN<sup>l</sup> M<sup>e</sup>NEILL

To M<sup>r</sup> JOHN GAVINO American Consul

Received the above articles for which I have signed Triplicate Receipts. Gib<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1802 —

Recv<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 7. 1802 of Jn<sup>s</sup> Gavino Esq<sup>r</sup> Twelve bags Peas, weighing Thirteen Hundred & eighty pounds, — Three Tierces Rice, Seventeen barrels beef, — Eighteen barrels Pork, Ten barrels flour, — One Hundred & forty eight barrels bread, weighing N<sup>t</sup> Eleven Thousand & Seventy three pounds for which I have signed triplicate Receipts.

CHARLES WADSWORTH  
Purser Frigate Boston

NB the above Bread & Pease were weighd by M<sup>r</sup> Wadsworth

[Italics indicate the printed form letter.]

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 6 September 1802

Moderate and pleasant weather. At 5 sent our pinnace along side of a french Man of War (lying at Tunis) with a letter to Consul Eaton; fear of being quarintined at our next port prevented our Boarding them. At 6 hove too off[f] Cape Bon, it bearing E. B. S. Carthage point S. W. B. S. distance 4 leagues. (Sounded in 75 fathoms water.) At 8 Cimaro bore E. N. E. At 5 saw a small sail, to leeward went in Chace. At 9 fired a gun at the Chace. At 11 spake her, she was from Tripoli Bound to Marseilles.

Meridian pleasant. Cape Ferina bears S. W. B. W. Cape Bon S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.

Latitude in 37°24' North.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

*Adams, GIBRALTAR BAY Sept<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1802*

SIR I had the Honor to inform you on the 25<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> of my Situation here, since the Departure of Commodore Morris — Have now to add that on the 27<sup>th</sup> I receiv'd a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Simpson at Tangiers dated 22<sup>d</sup> in which he informs me, that the Emperor had claim'd the Tripolitan Ship at this place as his Property, & Men were order'd to proceed to Gibraltar from Tetuan for the purpose of hoisting his Flag on board said Ship, fit her out, & take her to the above Port, or Tangier's Bay; from thence proceed to Tripoli: That Passports had been demanded of him & other Consuls at Tangiers, for the Ship to leave Gibraltar, which were refus'd — I wrote him for Answer, as follows — "Sir — With Respect to the Emperor's pretentions to the Tripolean Ship, I have only to observe, that unless they are accompanied with Vouchers sufficient to prove her his property, I am determined to prevent her leaving this place, nor can any thing less than your Passport alter my Determination" —

On the 5<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> I receiv'd another Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Simpson dated the 4<sup>th</sup>, in which he mentions that things remain'd just as they were, except, that Men were absolutely order'd to Gibraltar for the aforesaid purpose; That he had written to the Emperor for further Explanation respecting the Ship, to which, he had not then receiv'd any Answer — The Wind is now Westerly, & expect to hear from him in the Course of Twenty four Hours. — The Emperor has been punctual to his Word, on the Evening of the 1<sup>st</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> thirty Moors arriv'd here, Among them are two Tripolenes One of whom commanded the Tripolean Brig, that was stop'd here with the Ship, the other a Subordinate Officer

Yesterday they commenc'd the Outfits of the Ship, which will take them at least twelve or fourteen Days, to prepare her for the Short run from here to Tetuan. — I wrote M<sup>r</sup> Simpson on the 5<sup>th</sup> urging the Necessity of coming to a better Understanding with the Emperor respecting the Ship; likewise inform'd him that a Crew had arriv'd from Tetuan, & was in the Act of repairing her; That without he granted her a passport, I am by Duty & Inclination compell'd to detain her; in doing which I see inevitable War. — That the Emperor is desirous of going to War with us, is my firm belief, & this he thinks the most feasible plan for accomplishing his Wishes — He wants Money & ere long will demand it.

Among other Misfortunes attending the *Adams*, we have found our Mizenmast very rotten, and have been oblig'd to make it almost new — Also from Rocks, & foul Ground in Anchoring, I find one of our Cables so materially damag'd, that we shall be oblig'd to purchase a new one, before the Winter sets in —

I have also found it necessary to send home, by the *Boston* Frigate, the following Men, who are render'd by various diseases (the latent principles of which, were not perceptible at their Shipment) unfit for the Service of the United States; — W<sup>m</sup> Cambridge, Quarter Master, Martin Vogt, Seaman, Edward O'Brian, d<sup>o</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Parsells d<sup>o</sup> Barney Lumen d<sup>o</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Furguson d<sup>o</sup> & Joseph Smith d<sup>o</sup> Jeremiah Hanrahan Ordinary Seaman, Rich<sup>d</sup> Thompson d<sup>o</sup>, Jn<sup>o</sup> Hall d<sup>o</sup> Jacob Paddy d<sup>o</sup> Isaac Conchlin d<sup>o</sup> — M<sup>r</sup> Palmer who acted as Sailing Master, & M<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>s</sup> Douglass the Schoolmaster, I have likewise sent home;

The former for Misconduct in repeated Instances; & the latter as not being capable of filling the Office, he engag'd in — Their not having Warrants, I presume nothing farther need be said on the Subject

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 7 September 1802

[Off Tunis] In passing between the Island of Cimaro and Cape Bon from the Eastward, your Course will be W. S. W. until you bring the Island to bear North and the tower on the main land South, then W. B. S. which will bring you to Carthage, when you may Anchor in 8 to 10 fathoms water, the best anchoring ground is for the Small Island to bear E. N. E. —

At 1 P. M. Cimaro bore E B N 5 leagues.

At 9 A M sent the sailing master to sound in the pinnace round the island of Cimaro.

Meridian pleasant.

The Island of Cimaro bore East distant 5 leagues.

[NA. ND original.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from the Bey of Tunis

[Translation]

TUNIS, *September 8, 1802.*

MR. PRESIDENT: With equal pleasure and satisfaction I have seen arrive, and have received successively, all the military and naval stores, as well as the superb jewels, which your Government has sent forward for my Regency and myself, in execution of our conditions for the confirming and consolidating the harmony and alliance which, thank God, have been established, and actually subsist between us.

While I am happy to give you this assurance, indeed sincere, of my full contentment, I ought not to dissemble that I do not, at the same time, see myself treated with the same distinction, and the same regard that you have had for your other friends; and since I am equally one, I avow to you, with frankness, as I have already declared to Mr. Eaton, your consul, that it would have been infinitely agreeable to me if you had also made me a present of a vessel of war.

Mr. Eaton, not finding it convenient to charge himself with the communication of this demand to you on my part, I am determined to testify to you directly, by the present, that it would be very agreeable to me that you should send me a good frigate of 36 guns, which would add to the high esteem I have for your nation, and would more and more cement the ties of our friendship, which on my part I shall maintain firm and inviolable.

Convinced as I am, beforehand, Mr. President, that this demand, taken into consideration, will obtain the full effect which I expect from it, I renew to you the assurance of my most distinguished esteem; and I pray Almighty God to have you in his holy keeping.

HAMUD BASHAW,  
*Bey, Prince of Princes of Tunis, the city well  
guarded, the abode of happiness.*

[Am. State Papers, Claims, p. 331.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from First Lieutenant William S. Osborn, U. S. Marine Corps

FRIGATE *New York* SEP<sup>r</sup> 8 1802

D<sup>r</sup> SIR I have only time to inform you that about 8 OClock this morning we lost our fore top & fore top Gallant & Main top Gallant Masts, with the loss of only one man, he fell from the Main top Gallant Yard arm & struck in the Main chains — We are now at anchor about 4 Miles below S<sup>t</sup> Mary's, repairing the Ship & hope to be off at 2 OClock to morrow morning — The Detachment is well & behave themselves better than cou'd be expected — M<sup>r</sup> Lane has inform'd me he has written to Cap<sup>t</sup> Hall mentioning, I cou'd not, write, being engaged in Cabbin with Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron — but the boat having to wait for letters from Cap<sup>t</sup> B. affords me the pleasure of writing — On my arrival at Norfolk you shall hear from me more fully —

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy, commanding

*Wednesday, 8 September 1802*

[Off Tunis] At 6 the Island of Cimaro bore E. N. E. distant 5 leagues.

At 8 the pinnace returned from the island, she found no bottom within 20 or 30 Yards of the shore — there is a small bay on the south part of the island but no good anchoring ground, it being a very rocky Bottom. At 5 AM. Went in Chace of a ship but she shewing Raguzy Colours, gave over the Chace & stood in for Tunis Bay.

Departed this life Mathias Guise O Seaman Committed his body to the Deep after prayers necessary on the occasion.

Meridian pleasant.

*Thursday, 9 September 1802*

Pleasant weather. Standing in for Tunis Bay. At 2 lower'd down the pinnace along side of an American Vessel lying in the Bay. When the pinnace returned Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stewart gave us the following interesting NEWS. Consul Eaton has received official letters informing that in our engagement of the 22<sup>d</sup> July with the Gun Boats — we had killed the Dey's favorite General, who was on the Beach within a few feet of the Dey, that 11 men had since died in Consequ[en]ce of their wounds, that we had destroyed 2 Gun Boats, he also informed us that Tunis had made a demand of a 36 gun frigate.

At 6 Cape Bon bore S. W. B. S. Cimaro S. W. B. W.

At Meridian the Island of Marlemimo bore E.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . N 5 leagues.

Latitude 37°56' N.

[NA. ND original.]

[10 September 1802]

Survey of Topmasts of U. S. Frigate *New York*

Pursuant to an Order from James Barron Esq<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> of the United States Frigate *New York* dated September the 9<sup>th</sup> 1802

We the Subscribers having taken a strict and Carefull Survey on the Topmasts Complain'd of and are of Opinion that from their having been expos'd to the Sun that they are dry and unfit for Sea

Service and are ready if required to make Oath to the impartiality of our Proceedings

Sign'd STEPHEN DECATUR 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut<sup>t</sup>  
 JN<sup>o</sup> P. LOVELL Master  
 JOHN N CANNON Boatswain  
 PERSIFER TAYLOR Carpenter

FRIGATE *New York* SEP<sup>t</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1802

[NDA. Misc. LB., 1802-3-4.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
 from Second Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon, U. S. Marine Corps

FRIG<sup>t</sup> *Adams*, GIBRALTAR Sep<sup>t</sup> 10, 1802

SIR This letter will be a mere repetition of my last, as nothing has transpired since, worthy of notice except, the pleasing prospect of our being able shortly, to leave this wretched Hole, where we have not experienced one pleasant scene since our being stationd here, except what has been produced within ourselves, — but I hav'n't told you our pleasing prospects yet, and shall commence by saying, that the Emperor of Morocco has made a demand of the Ship, which we have been blockading, — as his property and has actually hoisted the Moorish flag on board, — The Ship is now fitting with all possible expedition for Sea, — This is a piece of Conduct on the part of the Emperor, which is not fully understood but generally believed that it is done in order to have some pretext for a Declaration of Hostilities, as he must be convinced that as Soon as She is out of the limited distance from the Bay, that She will be sent back again by the *Adams* whose orders I understand, is to prevent her leaving this place, all this will happen I believe, but a commencement of Hostilities with the Moors is certainly to be dreaded, for beyond doubt they have it in their Power to do more injury to the U. States, than all the Barbary Powers together, those excepted,

My Detachment is in perfect health, and in as good plite as the nature of the case will admit.

I am sorry to have it in my power to tell you that Cap<sup>t</sup> Campbell has conducted himself in such a manner as to forfeit all the respect of the Officers on Board his own Ship and I believe it extends to all who know him, —

My respects to M<sup>r</sup> Burrows & family, and the Officers at Barracks and beleive me to be Y<sup>t</sup> Ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 10 September 1802

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather. At 2 bent the Starboard Bower Cable.

At 7 Trapano in Sicily bore S  $\frac{1}{2}$  W distant 5 leagues, Island of Lenara[?] S. W. B. S.

At 8 A M made sail for the harbour of Palermo. Meridian Pleasant, Came too in Palemo bay abreast the Mole in 20 fathoms water.

The Praticque officer came on Board & gave us free Praticque.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 12. Sep. 1802.

SIR, \* \* \* On the 5. inst. the *Constellation* hove to in the road of the Goulette, with an Am<sup>o</sup> jack at fore top gallant mast head, signal

to speak the Consul, being at the Goulette, I answered the signal from the *Gloria* and embarked in her boat to go on board — but before I reached the frigate she filled and stood out to sea. I saw her boat pass alongside the french Admiral; and finding it impossible to come up with her, I went on board the Adm<sup>l</sup> where I received the letter of which Enclosure A. is a copy — and from which it will appear that the coast of Tripoli is now totally abandoned by our ships of war. Thus ends the expedition of 1802! — I am in opinion with Captain Murray, that to *keep up the blockade*, in the manner it has been kept up, is of no avail. But to abandon the coast at discretion seems to be going farther discretionarily than the Captains former cautious movements would lead us to expect from him — The circumstance however furnishes additional evidence of the accuracy of my uniform opinion that, *our present mode of warfare is not sufficiently energetic*. The idea of “giving security to our trade by frequent convoy” will be found as unavailing as the blockade. Our merchantmen, impatient of long delay, will hazard themselves at sea; and the enemy, finding no impediment before his port, will become more enterprizing — But if this mode of protecting our commerce should be found, in some measure, to avail, its expence must increase in proportion to the increase of our commercial adventurers and the number of our enemy and its duration would be infinite. Would it not be more safe and less expensive to buy a peace and at once subscribe to tribute at the discretion of these piratical chiefs than to rely on this precarious mode of defending against their outrage? But are the Government and people of the U States prepared for this abasement! —

On the 8<sup>th</sup> 3 o'clock p. m. The *Constellation* again appeared, and hove to in the road of the Goulette — signal as before to speak the Consul — Assured that she would not come to anchor — and fearing that the delay of going to the palace for the Bey's permission to go on board (no Consul can pass the Castle of the Goulette without it) might exhaust her patience, I hastened to the Goulette, bribed the Commandant of the Castle, and pushed off for the frigate — met her boat with an Officer about cannon shot from the shore — found she wanted nothing particular of me — and returned and passed the night with the Danish Consul at his garden on the ruins of Carthage — Next morning at daybreak, to cover the corruption of the commandant of the castle, sent my Dragoman to the palace to ask the Bey's permission to go on board — He sent the tiskery with this message “Tell the American Consul I will not suffer the ships of war of his nation to cruise in my harbor — If they enter here they shall anchor, their commanders come ashore, according to custom let me know their object and their wants — and pay me and the neutrality of my port the respect due to a sovereign!”

I returned the message “Tell the Bey I pledge my personal responsibility for the observance, on the part of our commanders, of the neutrality of his port. And when he will pay our ships of war the same respect as those of other nations in amity I will also be responsible that the civilities shall be reciprocated — But so long as he refuses the *usual* salute to our flag, and withholds the customary present of provisions to our ships of war, as has hitherto been the case, if he expects gratuitous compliments he must be disappointed. I would take care never to invite another Commander on shore until I should have assurance that he would receive the distinctions usually shown those of other sovereign powers in friendship with him — In the



mean time our ships of war would cruise on his coast and look into his ports whenever circumstances rendered it expedient. If he wished to know their *object*, it was their enemy (there was then an enemy cruiser in port) and as to their *wants* I wished he would not suffer his feelings to be too much interested about them — But if he felt himself hurt at not receiving the usual national respect from them, I would enter with him, in person, into a discussion on the subject whenever he was disposed to do it on principles of reciprocity. \* \* \*

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

Instructions to Captain Joseph Bounds, commanding American Ship *Gloria*, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 12. Sep<sup>r</sup> 1802

SIR, You will proceed in the Ship *Gloria* under your Command with the first fair wind to Leghorn, and consign said Ship to the house of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Degen and Purviance at that place. — For your better information I furnish you with copies of my power of Attorney and letter of this date to those Gentlemen — You are charged with important dispatches to the Government of the U States; which, it is desired, you should deliver with your own hand. — And for which you will receive compensation from the Government — You will be pleased therefore to avail yourself of the first safe passage from Leghorn to the U States and deliver said dispatches to their address — Your own and ship's account will be settled at Leghorn, except you should be freighted to America — In which case you will receive your Instructions from Mess<sup>rs</sup> Degen and Purviance conformably to the power of Attorney and letter above alluded to. — But should the sale or freight of your Ship occasion any considerable delay you will improve the first *safe* occasion to forward the Dispatches with which you are charged to the Department of State. — You have this Bey's passport for the security of your ship; but as full reliance cannot be placed on the faith of these Regencies; and as this security, in case of falling in with an enemy, might tend rather to betray than to protect you, it is perhaps most safe to place your chief reliance on the resistance you will be able to make in case of attack: But in the event of being overpowered [ms mutilated] Dispatches; for which purpose it will be advisable to have them always prepared — You will inform me of your arrival at Leghorn by the earliest occasion, as also of the measures you take for the safe conveyance of the dispatches with which you are charged: as well as of every thing which regards my interest in the disposition or employment of the Ship *Gloria* —

Wishing you a safe and speedy arrival at Leghorn, and thence to the seat of Government of the United States,

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 13 September 1802

at sea off Barcelona. Some of our convoy we left at Alicant, without going in.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of M<sup>r</sup> Morris. All the Virtues which constitute the chief loveliness of your sex are in her conspicuous. her knowledge of Geo<sup>y</sup> His-

tory &c are extensive & a passion for reading is predominant; her person is not beautiful, or even handsome, but she looks very well in a veil; a lively passion for domestic happiness adds lustre to her character and her son little Gerard completes the picture.

Subject for Caricature. The Comd<sup>r</sup> seated on a Match tub, his Lady in a chair by his side with a book, Gerard between them each having a hand, on each side them a nine pounder mounted with the implements of War: at their backs on the Bulwark are fixed battle axes in the form of a half moon & a row of shot in a shot Locker.  
 — — — — Fi — — — — — nis — — — — — O I forgot black Sal  
 (or brown) Sal the maid sitting perhaps on the Deck leaning against the Gun carriage. — — — Finis — — —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 13 September 1802

[In Palermo Bay] At 10 got under way, made sail, and put to sea. Meridian pleasant. Saw a ship under american Colours standing in for the harbour, Sent our Boat on Board her.

[NA. ND original.]

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To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from Andrew Morris, forwarded to Secretary of State

Copy

TRIPOLY, September 15<sup>th</sup> 1802

DEAR SIR, Your Esteem'd Favour with the enclosed from Capt<sup>n</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Niel was handed me the 3<sup>d</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> — I Thank you for The kind Manner you mentioned me to the French Charge d'affaires here, M<sup>r</sup> Beaussier has tendered me his Services in Consequence, but Alas! he can do nothing towards the Main object which is Freedom! —

I am Sorry to hear That we are Engaged in a war with the Emperor of Morocco — As to this Regency they are Very desirous to accomodate Their differences with The U. S. — So much So That, I can Say with Confidence, was our Commodore or any other person, to Come forward, duly authorized by the U. S. That we Could have a peace upon our own terms — My Situation obliges me to be Silent on the Transactions of this place but advise my Countrymen by no means to Expose Themselves in These Seas without Convoy, for Should any more have the misfortune to fall into Their hands, it will not only operate against me but the United States in General — Should M<sup>r</sup> C. Byrnes or M<sup>r</sup> Jolly be yet in your City, please give Them my best Respects. Wishing you health Remain

P. S. [by Mr. Cathalan] There is, now, Six Cruisers out and two more getting ready, one of 10 & the other 14 Guns — both Ship Rig'd — Those That are already out have all Three Latin Sails — Per Copy Conform, Marseilles The 14<sup>th</sup> octob. 1802

The Commercial Agent of The United States of America —

STEPHEN CATHALAN JUN<sup>r</sup>

To be forwarded by Will<sup>m</sup> Lee Esq<sup>r</sup> American Agent at Bordeaux to the hon<sup>ble</sup> Sec<sup>y</sup> of State Washington.

[NA. SDA. CL, Marseilles, Vol. 1, 1790-1802.]

To Secretary of State from William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain

BARCELONA 15<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1802 —

RESPECTED SIR —

\* \* \* \* \*

Commodore Morris passed this Port on the 12<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> in Sight with the Schooner *Enterprize* and I Extremely regret his not Calling, because but three or four days before, there was a Tripoline Cruiser of About thirty Tons on this Coast, and the Schooner might have still found him.

\* \* \* \* \*

[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797-1809.]

[17 September 1802]

Concerning the Tripolitan ship *Meshouda*

Translation. —

Praise be given to God alone.

May God be propitious to our Lord and Master  
Mohamet — his Parents and Friends. —

(Here the Imperial Seal, its impression Soliman Ben Mo-  
hamet — Ben Abdullah, whom God pardon and assist.) —

Know all by whom this noble writing shall be seen, (May God magnify and exalt its Order) of all the Christian Nations who are at Peace with Our noble person, exalted by God, that this Vessel called the *Meshouda* is Ours, she carries three Masts, and thirty Guns, her Captain Arraez Omar a Native of Tetuan and the number of her Mariners Forty, all of Our blessed dominions, she carries Our Victorious Flag, and goes on the fulfillment of Our Orders and intentions. — Let no one oppose her or hinder her, neither do her any Injury; and we Order all the Consuls to despatch her, and deliver their Passports.

This order given on the 18<sup>th</sup> Jumadi the first, 1217. — (Cor-  
responding with the 17<sup>th</sup> September 1802.) —

I hereby Certify that the Original Arabic of the foregoing (to me this day produced with the Imperial Seal thereunto prefixed) was translated into Spanish by D<sup>s</sup> Manuel de Bacca, and from Spanish to the Language in use in the United States of America, by me

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER the 27<sup>th</sup> Septem<sup>r</sup> 1802. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 17 September 1802

Beating into Naples Bay.

Midnight fresh breezes.

Meridian light airs. All drawing sail set.

At 3 P. M. Came too with the larboard bower in 18 fathoms water the lighthouse bearing N. N. E distant  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

A Spanish squadron, and an English frigate at anchor here.

At 4 saluted the Admiral with 15 Guns, which was returned.

Remarks for 36 hours.

[NA. ND original.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 18 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1802. —

You will be pleased to charter a vessel to carry

350 barrels of Beef  
 280 " " pork  
 130,000 <sup>lb</sup> of bread  
 85 barrels of flour  
 450 bushels pease &  
 20,000 lbs rice. —

It is intended that she shall proceed to Gibraltar, and there deposit her cargo, with John Gavino Esquire, Agent for this department at that place — the freight to be paid at Gibraltar on the delivery of the Cargo. —

The Pork you have in store, and Beef will be sent you by Daniel Olcott Esquire of Hartford. — the rest of the Cargo you must procure on the best terms in your power — the Bread you will be very particular in — give the Baker notice immediately, that he may have time to prepare it. it should be baked twice. —

I have this day directed you a remittance of \$2,000 out of the appropriation for pay & subsistence &<sup>e</sup> —

The cargo of the vessel you charter must be insured — and you will be pleased to inform me when she will be ready to sail, that I may forward the necessary instructions to her Commander, in time. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*,  
 from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 18 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1802. —

The frigate *John Adams* under your command being nearly ready for sea you will proceed to Hampton road where you will receive on board the beef, pork, rice, butter, beans, powder, and all other articles necessary to complete her stores for a cruise and which will be furnished by Daniel Bedinger Esquire of Norfolk, on your requisitions. —

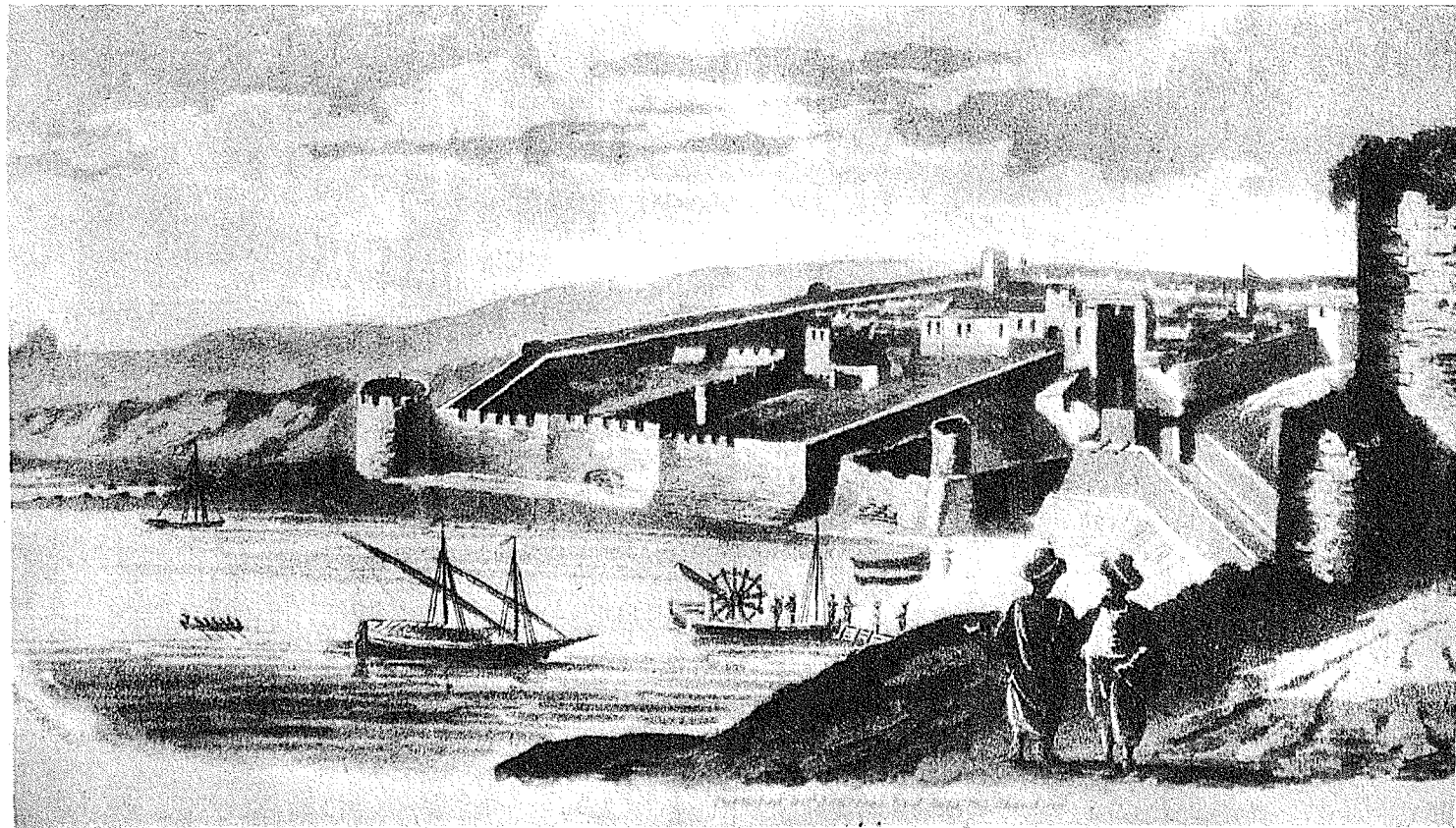
After you have received these stores on board — It is the command of the President that you proceed with all possible dispatch to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean, where you will act under the orders and directions of the Senior Officer on that Station. —

The accompanying circular of the 18 february last and the papers thereto annexed, contain regulations and instructions to be attended to in executing your present commission in relation to the Bey of Tripoli; and with respect to any of the other Barbary powers, that shall or may declare or wage war against us, you will receive and obey the instructions of the Commanding Officer of the squadron. —

Messrs Degen Purviance & C<sup>o</sup> are our Agents at Leghorn and M<sup>r</sup> John Gavino the same at Gibraltar. —

I have deposited a credit with Messrs James M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie & A. Glennie of London, on whom the Commanding Officer is authorized to draw to supply its wants. — Messrs Degen Purviance & C<sup>o</sup> are also authorized to draw on them to reimburse themselves for any supplies they may furnish or advances they may make beyond the amount of the funds placed in their hands.

I shall direct \$1,000 to be placed in the hands of your purser to supply the small expences of your Ship at Gibraltar or wherever else you may find the same necessary. —



TANGIER, MOROCCO.



Previous to sailing from Hampton road you will forward to this department, a complete list of the officers and muster roll of the crew of your Ship and returns of stores in every department and of every description on board. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEPT. — 18 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1802. —

I am honored with your's of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant. —

I am confident that the defects in the equipment of the *New York*, of which you complain, are not attributable to yourself. I am equally confident that you will not sail, until you have, in all respects, prepared the Ship for service. The Agent at Norfolk will give every requisite aid, to facilitate the accomplishment of this object. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy

NAPLES Sept<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1802.

SIR I have just arrived here from Palermo where I met with a Ship that had sailed under your Convoy who informed me that you were destined for Leghorn, I feel particularly anxious to communicate with you, respecting our Affairs in this Region, & nothing but the State of my Ship prevented my proceeding on to Leghorn but I have had the misfortune of breaking one of the Pintles of my Rudder & am obliged to unhang it, to get a new one either of Composition, or Iron, I expect to leave this in ten Days for Leghorn where I hope to find you, but least that shou'd not be the case I enclose you a Copy of my Letter from Malta, & beg if you have Letters for me to leave them at Leghorn, or if you will remain there for a period, I will be with you as soon as I can, I am out of every kind of Stores & if we have supplies at Gibraltar it will be best for me to proceed there with Convoy to procure what I want, after a short Cruize off Tripoli since I left Malta, I proceeded to Cape Bon where I fell in with the Swedish Admiral on his way for Tripoli to Cruize till 15<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> from thence I call<sup>d</sup> to communicate with M<sup>r</sup> Eaton our Consul at Tunis & send you the information I got from him, I then call<sup>d</sup> in at Palermo to get Pratic & from thence had a blustering passage of head Winds for three Days to this, here I met with our friend Cap<sup>t</sup> Robinson in a Brig from N York who gave me the enclosed Letter for you, & shall take him under Convoy homewards —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

NAPLES Sept<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR I trespass once more upon you to prevent a misunderstanding between M<sup>r</sup> Eaton & myself respecting his Ship *Gloria*, the particulars of which you have in a former communication [7 May 1802] from Gibraltar, & now enclose you a Letter written by him which alludes to that affair, & my reply to the same, fearfull that some unfair representations might have been transmitted by him respecting my conduct, —

Referring you to my last respects of the 22<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>, after Cruizing again off Tripoli for some time, & meeting with a heavy Blow in which I found no small difficulty in beating off the Coast, & finding it of no avail to remain there any longer, I resolved to make a short Cruize off Cape Bon, off which place I fell in with the Swedish Admiral, & communicated to him the substance of my interview with the Bashaw of Tripoli, he accedes to the plan which I have given him, but agrees with me that it is now too late in the Season to put it into execution, & thinks to have an additional force with Bomb Ketches & Gun boats, to cooperate in the month of May next, before which time the season will not be favourable, he hath again gone to keep up the Blockade a short time longer, & then means to turn his whole attention to Convoys in cooperation with our Ships, & advises me to proceed to Naples, & to collect all the Swedish, & Americans, from thence Westerly to Gibraltar, & to return with such Vessels as are bound up the Streights, which is the plan I had previously adopted, for the Tripolitan Galleys are now out, four sail'd about the 20th Ult<sup>o</sup> & two were on the eve of departure which I have been on the look out for, off Cape Bon the only place we can have a chance of meeting with them, for such is the nature of the Coast of Barbary that they have Ports, & protection every thirty or forty Miles in the whole extent, & they never get from under cover of the Land till they run over to the European Coast for a dash, to the place they mean to try their fortune, & so well are they disguised that 'twill be hard to discriminate between them, & the Cruizers of Algiers, & Tunis, they all wear Red Colours, & can buy, or enter into collusions with the Galleys of those Regencies to procure the Passports of our Consuls with facility, the Vessels are of the same discription, & nothing can discover them but an act of Captureing our Vessels, or Prisoners on board, thus you will perceive the difficulty of our situation, & unless we War with all, we can't but be deceived, so well aware of the advantages that those States have over Civilized, or well organized Governments, that Policy dictates the surer, tho not the most dignified, custom of paying Tribute, or given douceurs, which I believe every Nation in Europe doth, 'tho at this time the French Republic hath a squadron of two Ships of the line, a Frigate, & Corvette at Tunis, which are acting upon proper grounds, & make Peace upon their terms, they make a great parade, & are striving for a monopolizement of the Mediterranean Commerce, for the Seas are now covered with their Vessels, how then, situated as we are, can we expect to stand almost alone in this Warfare, Sweden will soon make peace, or I am much mistaken; as I now expect to see or hear from Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris soon, I refer you to him for future occurrences. —

I came here to get some repairs to my rudder, & shall leave this in a few Days with Convoy for Leghorn &<sup>t</sup> &<sup>t</sup> —

I have very great attention paid me by the Prime Minister Gen<sup>l</sup> Alton [or Acton] & many of the first Class of Nobility here, they all seem surprized that a Nation rising into consequence so rapidly as America, shou'd not have a proper Representative at Naples, for the present Person, who acts as Consul, is very contemptable & not known by any one, & a French Man, with whom I have no communication, it wou'd be of great importance to the U. States to have a Commercial Treaty at least with Naples, for such Nations as hath, have great advantages over us, there is a very respectable Gentleman here, a M<sup>r</sup> Dogen a Merchant of the first connections, that I think



wou'd be a very proper Person to transact our Affairs, he is a Prussian by birth but talks English perfectly, & I find we have a considerable Trade here, & rising into consequence — I enclose you, information lately rec<sup>d</sup> from M<sup>r</sup> Eaton —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To the Bashaw of Tripoli from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis  
CONSULATE OF THE U STATES OF AMERICA  
AT TUNIS

*Sep. 18<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

To HIS EXCELLENCY

*The Bashaw of Tripoli —*

Since the commencement of the unprofitable war which unhappily yet continues between your Excellency and the U States, it has pleased the Almighty that but a few prisoners have been made on neither side — Yet it cannot but occur to your Ex<sup>ty</sup> that, last year, a number of your Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s subjects and soldiers fell into the hands of the American Commodore, for whom your Ex<sup>ty</sup> was pleased to agree to the exchange of six Americans — The fortune of war has this summer thrown four American citizens into the hands of one of your Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s cruisers, who have arrived at Tripoli — We cannot consider this accident as a great misfortune, because it furnishes an opportunity of demonstrating to the American government the full reliance they may place on the good faith and magnanimity of your Ex<sup>ty</sup> in regarding and sacredly fulfilling all promises voluntarily made — We will not doubt therefore that the Americans are already set at liberty in faith of that agreement; or, if they are still at Tripoli, that your Ex<sup>ty</sup> does consider them as free citizens of the U States, and not as prisoners of war; as, placing full reliance on your Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s tiskery we do also consider them. This being their situation, it would be convenient that Cap. Morris should be provisionally charged with the affairs of the U States near your Ex<sup>ty</sup> until an accommodation shall be happily effectuated between the two governments. This provision has now become necessary as the Danish Ambassador to your Ex<sup>ty</sup> has not found it convenient to permit the Consul General of his nation to be any longer charged with the American affairs —

The Algerine Jew, Azulai, at this place, has asserted in this Consulate, that the Dey of Algiers has ordered your Ex<sup>ty</sup> to give up the Americans, and that your Ex<sup>ty</sup> dare not disobey the order. But as we remember your Ex<sup>ty</sup> complained of the intervention of that Dey in our treaty of peace and made that circumstance a subject of grievance and an argument for annulling that treaty, we cannot suppose the Dey's interference in the present case can be pleasing to your Ex<sup>ty</sup>: We believe it would suit better both the independence of your Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s character and the interests of the parties that all our negotiations should be direct and without the intervention of any other power.

We cannot but repeat the full reliance we have in your Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s just sense of national honor and good faith to stipulations, and that we shall realize the full effect of this confidence in finding that our citizens are free, and that your Excellency will consent that Captain Morris may be charged with the affairs of the U States near your Ex<sup>ty</sup> until

the pleasure of the President of the u States shall be expressed on the subject: for which purpose a copy of this letter will be forwarded to the President —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 18 September 1802

The Vice Consul came on Board and informed us that our Situation was not a good one, in consequence of the French having sunk, several vessels — Weighed anchor and stood farther up the Bay, and anchored in 13 fathoms water, the Light house bearing N. W. B. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . W. and west point S. W. B. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . W. Moo[r]e'd ship with the stream anchor to the Southward and westward. The Harbour of Naples is a good & capacious one, there is excellent holding ground, and a ship may lay very safely, except when the winds are from the South<sup>d</sup> & West<sup>d</sup> when there is a very heavy sea and no communication with the shore — Vessels in these winds haul into the mole.

Unship'd the rudder, took off the pintle that was Broken and ship'd it again.

Employed watering &c.

[NA. ND original.]

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[20 September 1802]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, from Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco

Translation. —

Praise be to God alone. — There is no Power or Strength but in the Most High and Great God. —

To Consul JAMES SIMPSON — Health. —

We have received your Letter and understood its Contents, and We have acquainted Our Master (whom God preserve) of the satisfaction you had on the occasion of your returning to your House, and again hoisting your Colours. — We have also acquainted him with your endeavours and activity in those matters, by which Friendship and good harmony between Our Master (whom God preserve) and the American Nation have been continued. — He has likewise been told of your granting Passports for the two Vessels *Mirboha* and *Miribha*. — All these are proofs of your Friendship, and what is proper for those to do who are placed as Mediators between Nations. — But in regard to what you say on what I told you in my former Letter, respecting your coming once in every two years, Knowing you to be a prudent Man, I wrote you that it was necessary to observe stipulations. — Had I written so in consequence of superior Orders, it would have been proper for you not to have answered upon the subject, but to have come and presented yourself to Our Master (whom God preserve) and to have accomodated that which has been deranged, by your delay for the space of eight years since you made the Peace, without any of you appearing here. — Had that met His Majestys approbation, and you had then made any demands not stipulated by your Treaties of Peace, they might have been treated upon and answers would have been given to your pretensions. — But you still bear in mind that word, which has no meaning. — In truth any other

but myself would have laid this matter before Our Master (whom God preserve) at your arrival, and things would have been made worse than they were, but as the busyness came thro' my hands and I being the Mediator for accommodating the affair (thanks be to God who has made me such) and Knowing what I have acquired in obtaining His Majestys approbation, and in bringing him back towards you, it was proper I should warn you with sincerity; as I do by all those who avail of my mediation, without asking any thing from them, as all of you know. — This may be seen by what happened to you and the Swede, immediately on my going to Taffelet, in this also is manifested that my Mediation is always employed to do good, — all this is for the Friendship I bear you. —

By my sincerity — By God and by my Law, I have no view of Interest in it, for I have done it also for my own sake. —

Now tell us what you think of the answer we have given you on this affair. —

You will receive the order respecting the two Americans are in Suz, that you may send it to your Agent at Mogador. —

We have written this to you on the 21<sup>st</sup> Jumadi the first of 1217 (corresponding to the 20<sup>th</sup> September<sup>r</sup> 1802)

MEHAMMED BEN ABSALEM SELAWY

The foregoing was translated from the Arabic Language to Spanish by D<sup>r</sup> Manuel Bacca, and from Spanish to English by

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER 26<sup>th</sup> Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1802 —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 21 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1802. —

The *John Adams*, Capt Rodgers, will sail hence in a day or two from Norfolk, there to take in the stores which you have been requested to prepare, and to enter ten or twelve Seamen. —

I have this day directed you a remittance of three hundred & fifty dollars on account of "pay and subsistence &c<sup>r</sup>" to enable you to supply Captain Rodgers with money for the recruiting service. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

N<sup>o</sup> 2

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY Sep<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1802

D<sup>r</sup> SIR Both your favours of July 7 & Aug<sup>t</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> I have had the honor to receive, the first the 12 ins<sup>t</sup> by way of Tunis, and the second by His Majesty's Frigate the 13<sup>th</sup> — for the contents of which I herewith take the Liberty to present my thanks.

I am very happy D<sup>r</sup> Sir to inform you, that Captain [Andrew] Morris his Mate, a Carpenter, a Stewart & a Sailor all embark<sup>d</sup> on board the Imperial Vessel, last night bound to Algiers with a Schaus [chiaus] from the Bashaw; the Vessel departed this morning

My last letter of 23<sup>d</sup> Ult informed you Sir, of the negociation at Algiers for through the mediation of the Dey to procure the liberty of the American Prisoners, and that a Schaus arrived here on the first

day of August — the Business has however been postponed considerably and I have reason to believe that a second more pressing and peremptory message arrived from the Dey the 19<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup>, as the Day after the Cap: unexpectedly was informd by Leon Farfara, but the Bashaw had given him and his crew their liberty and was sending them to Algiers. Many circumstances coincides in persuading me of this; they endeavoured to keep secret the arrival of the courier — I have the Bashaws Tesquere still in my hands, I don't hear that he means to demand it.

My next letter shall contain the accounts of what I have furnished the American Prisoners with and their other expences Captain Morris has given me a receipt for 100 Dollars, the amount of what he has receiv'd in money & Cloathes; at the moment of his departure he got about 20 Dollars more to defray some expences; for this sum he could not give any receipt it being at the time of embarking. He intends to go to Merseilles from Algiers and I shall write to him to send you his receipt. The expences of the Sailors are not much above 100 Dollars, which said accompts I will forward to you by my next Captain Morris is very desirous of a conversation with you Sir, may be he goes to Leghorn several Persons here not your friends have been fabricating histories you understand me? you will easily persuade him of the character of those Persons. and what attention is to be paid to their assertions

\* \* \* \* \*

I am certain that the Bashaw is constantly desirous to come to an accommodation with the United States. Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris went on board from the Spanish house with the Schause I am certain he will inform you of the overtures if any have been made to him

The 5<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> departed from here a Galliot of 4 Guns a Speronare of 2 guns and as four Galliotics were already at sea, there are now 6 Cruisers out

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[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 22 September 1802

Cagliari, Sardin<sup>a</sup>. A head wind and want of Water induced the Com<sup>d</sup> to bear away with the convoy now reduced to eight & we this day moor'd our ship in this port.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 26 September 1802

[Harbour of Naples] The pintle being finished, unship'd the rudder & put it on, but found the other (upper) gone however it was not thought dangerous.

Unmoor'd ship and got ready for sea, the Brig and Schooner going under our Convoy hauled out of the mole.

Squally with rain.

[NA. ND original.]

[27 September 1802]

United States Passport issued to the Ship *Meshouda*

Copy

By JAMES SIMPSON *Consul*  
of the United States of America for  
the Empire of Morocco. —

Whereas the Ship *Meshouda* Commanded by Arraez Omar, appointed and Navigated as described in the foregoing translation of the Passport [17 September 1802] with which she is provided, being about to sail from the Port of Gibraltar, and in Faith of the declaration in said Passport made by His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman of said Ship being at this time His Majestys property, I hereby request all Commodores — Captains and Commanders of Ships and Vessels of War of the United States of America, to whom these Presents shall come, to suffer the said Ship *Meshouda* to pass freely and unmolested on His Imperial Majestys Service, entrance into Blockaded Ports excepted. —

LS. Given under my hand and Seal  
of Office at Tangier this 27<sup>th</sup> Day  
of September 1802. —

Signed JAMES SIMPSON

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797–1803.]

[27 September 1802]

To His Excellency Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

SIR, — I have received the letter your wrote me, in answer to that I had the honour of addressing his imperial majesty, from Tetuan. In that letter you acquainted me it was his majesty's pleasure I should remain in this place, and exercise the functions of my office as heretofore, as that the necessary orders had been given for that effect, to the governour Alcayde Abderhaman Hashash. Very much desirous of seeing perfect harmony subsist between this empire and the United States of America, and at all times ready to contribute thereto as far as in my power, I did not hesitate at again hoisting their flag on my residence in Tangier, in testimony of the return of peace, and notified to his excellency the President, his majesty's friendly dispositions in this particular.

I also gave the necessary information on the subject to the commanding officer of the American ships of war, stationed in these seas, and granted passports for his majesty's frigate *Mirboha*, and schooner *Miribha*, that they might put to sea and navigate in safety.

I beg you will have the goodness to represent these matters to his imperial majesty, with an assurance from me that he will always experience from the government of the United States, and their agents, an equal readiness to correspond with every disposition his majesty may be pleased to shew, for maintaining an uninterrupted peace between the two nations. At same time speaking with that sincerity [which] ought to guide the representatives of nations, I cannot help expressing to you with what surprise and concern I observe the farther communication you make me by order of his imperial majesty, stating his expectation of annual embassies accompanied with presents

from the United States of America. — You are pleased to say it was so stipulated with the late Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman.

I beg you will tell me where, and by whom such engagement was made, for I am a perfect stranger to it.

What I know of the matter is, that in the year 1795, when I had the honour of being sent by the government of the United States to his imperial majesty Muley Soliman at Rhabat, for the purpose of congratulating him on his happy accession to the throne of his ancestors, and for obtaining a recognition of the treaty made at Morocco, between his majesty's father Sidy Mohamet Ben Abdallah and the United States of America, his majesty was pleased to ratify that treaty, without any addition or alteration; in fulfilment of his father's engagement, made in the name of the Almighty, that it should continue in full force for fifty years from the first day of Rhamaden in the year 1200, on which it was signed.

His majesty's letter on that occasion to the President of the United States, bearing date the 2d of Zafar 1210, was delivered to me by Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, and declared that his majesty was at peace, tranquillity and friendship with America, in the same manner as his father (who is with God) was, to which the government of the United States have ever faithfully corresponded.

By that treaty, there is no stipulation whatever for embassies being sent, or presents made by either the one government or the other, as you will see by the copy of it in Arabic. I delivered it to Sid Mohamet Ben Ottoman, on the 12th July, 1795, at Rhabat. I have seen it my duty to transmit to the government, I have the honour to represent in this country, three several copies of your letter on this important subject, by different conveyances, to guard against miscarriages; and I wait to receive such orders as his excellency the President shall see fit to give me on the occasion.

I have lately received information that two seamen, part of the crew of the American ship [*Oswego*] stranded three years ago [3 April 1800] near Cape Nun have escaped from the Arabs, and are now with the governour of Tarudaunt. I have to request you will have the goodness to transmit me a letter to that gentleman, directing him to allow these unfortunate people to proceed to Mogadore, in order that my agent there, Mr. Peter Guyer, may send them to their own country. Alcajde Hashash having signified to me his majesty's wish to be provided with some more American rice, I have given the necessary directions to the consul at Gibraltar to send me a supply, so soon as he can get any of a quality proper for his majesty's use.

It will at all times afford me particular pleasure to obey such commands from his majesty.

I avail of this opportunity of renewing my assurances of respect, and beg you will be persuaded, I am, &c.

[NR&L. "State Papers and Public Documents," Vol. IV.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Duplicate. — N<sup>o</sup> 51. —

TANGIER 28<sup>th</sup> September 1802 —

SIR The *Boston* Frigate having brought to off this Bay on the 9<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> bound home, I availed of that opportunity to forward duplicate of N<sup>o</sup> 49 — its original had already been sent by way of Lisbon, and triplicate was enclosed to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino on the 10<sup>th</sup> — With each of

those I had the honour of transmitting copy of my Letter to the Minister dated the first of this Month. —

I have now the pleasure of sending translation of the answer he has given, which tho' fraught with extraneous matter, the essence of it amounts to a confession, that they have not been able to offer any thing farther, in support of the claims they had attempted to set up. — It will no doubt appear strange to you, that he now denies having written the former Letter by His Majestys Command, such inconsistencies are not unfrequent with those Gentlemen; on the present occasion the contradiction being favourable to us, we shall the more readily excuse him. —

It is now evident to me that the sole drift of the Letter of the 6<sup>th</sup> August was to find out what we had to offer against their pretensions, and I fully hope they have met me so well prepared for them, that they will not readily come forward again with such. — Its my intention to be very concise in my answer to the Minister, but I conceive it will be highly proper to transmit to him a copy of Muley Solimans Ratification of the Treaty made with his Father, for I much doubt if they have it, and also in order that he may see it is not a word spoken by His Majesty "we bear in mind" but his formal Act under His Imperial Seal. —

I shall likewise set him to rights with respect to his Idea of no attentions having been paid the Emperour for eight years, whereas it is little more than half that time since I delivered him a Present at Mequinez in the name of the United States. —

By my N<sup>o</sup> 35 you will see the late Bashaw Hackmawy had been taught to think so, which to me taken with the present assertion, proves how little his Majestys present Ministers are acquainted with what passed during Ben Ottomans Administration.

Sidy Mohamet Slawy pretends having rendered essential service, that perhaps may not have been precisely the case, but I am satisfied he might have done us harm. — On such occasions it is not less necessary to shew our generosity in this Country to the Minister, than to reward actual services done; notwithstanding all his disinterested professions, I can see he expects a Present, and to secure a continuance of his Freindship it must be given. — His Majestys Orders for the two Men at Tarudaunt being sent up to Mogador and permitted to embark there, has been received & will be transmitted by first Courier offers for the Southward. — The Emperours Frigate sailed from Larach last month, put in here on Saturday for Water, it appears by Certificates of good usage he has, that he visited several American Vessels on his Cruize; — he has not taken any Prizes. — After many ineffectual applications in the Emperours name during a period of seven Months for Passports for the Tripoline Ship [*Meshouda*] at Gibraltar, a document under his Seal has at last been transmitted asserting the Vessel to be his, and demanding from all the Consuls resident here Passports for her as such, in terms so positive as to leave no room for farther procrastination, and of consequence they have been granted. — With this I enclose a Sheet containing translation of the paper sent to the Consuls [17 September 1802], and copy of the Passport [27 September 1802] I have found myself under the necessity of granting, or take the consequence of the only alternative, that of contesting what His Majesty asserted; — this I fully hope His Excell<sup>t</sup> The President will be satisfied is a matter I could not attempt without hazard-

ing the Emperour's severest Resentment, and without the most distant hope of bettering the busyness, as he certainly would not be brought to retract what he has so solemnly said. — Yesterday I transmitted Capt<sup>n</sup> Campbell of the *Adams* copies of these papers for his guidance, in case he should not see cause to attach that degree of Credence to the Emperour's declaration my situation appeared to compell me to yield it. — In consequence of some disturbances in the Neighborhood of Morocco His Majesty intends setting out from Mequinez for that City in a few days, with a considerable Body of Troops. — M<sup>r</sup> Gavino sent me an Express Boat on Saturday with advice of the approach of the *New York* Frigate with the Gun Carriages, under an Idea that early intelligence on that subject might have been interesting.

N<sup>o</sup> 50 was sent in Triplicate 14<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> to Gibraltar as served only to advise my having taken the liberty of drawing a Bill on you to order of M<sup>r</sup> Edward Humphrey payable thirty days after presentation for Two thousand dollars on Acc<sup>t</sup> of Sallary, making in all Ten thousand I shall then have received on that Account, since my holding the Consulate of Morocco. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 September 1802

Left Cagliari for Leghorn.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 September 1802

Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather. At 10 AM got under way. A Brig and Schooner under Convoy.

Meridian the Island of Ischia bore N. W. B. W. distant 4 leagues. At 6 the island of Ischia bore S. E. Made & took in sail occasionally.

Midnight squally with rain.

Meridian fresh breezes.

The mouth of the Tiber bears N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. distant 7 leagues.

Remarks for 36 hours.

Latitude 41° 36' N.

[NA. ND original.]

To Francis Pell and John W. Greaton, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 1 Octo: 1802. —

I have received your letter of the 8th ultimo. —

Master's Mates not being Warrant Officers, are not entitled to the 4 months' pay allowed to Officers discharged under the Peace Establishment Act. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

*Adams* OFF GIBRALTAR ROCK Oct 1<sup>st</sup> 1802

SIR I herewith Transmit to you Copies of Letters from M<sup>r</sup> Simpson, accompanied with his and the Emperour's Passports for the Ship [*Meshouda*] at this Place, late the Property of Tripoli — You will



observe by the enclos'd, that the Emperor has made a formal demand of the Ship, as his Property, & given her a passport as formal, which with those of M<sup>r</sup> Simpson & the Sweedish Consul, I thought sufficient to justify my conceeding to the Measure; which being done have only to hope that I have acted Correctly.

The Ship that sail'd from Larache, put into Lisbon, & completed her Outfits — from which place she return'd to Tangiers after examining several Americans, & treating them with Civility

Have not heard from Commodore Morris since he left Malaga for Leghorn, on the 25<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> a Vessel arriv'd here Yesterday from the latter place, after a passage of seven Days, without seeing or hearing of the *Chesapeake* or Convoy — Knowing the rout he intended to take & the probability of not hearing from him in less than ten or twelve Weeks, is the Cause of my not Consulting him on Subject of the Ship being Emperor's property; A Circumstance I presume not contemplated by him at the time of his Departure from this place — so tedious is Communication about those Seas, that I have now two Letters for him from Capt<sup>s</sup> Murry, dated Malta 20<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> shall be under the Necessity of returning them to Malta by the first Ship of War that goes.

We have Accounts of three Sweeds being taken by the Tripolenes, on the Coast of Spain near Barcelona.

duplicate

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 3 October 1802

Light breezes and Clear. At 6 the island of Gorgoza bore N. W. B. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. the light house N. N. E.

At 9 A. M. hoisted out the pinnace and sent Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stewart in her to Leghorn.

At 10 performed divine service as usual. Meridian pleasant. Light house bears N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. At 2 came too in Leghorn roads the light house bears S. E. B. S. the tower on the Malora in a direct line with the island of Gorgoza which is the best anchoring ground.

Lower'd down the fore yard to fish it.

John Mines Seaman enter'd.

[NA. ND original.]

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To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

N<sup>o</sup> 15 Dispatch

LEGHORN Oct<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Bashaw of Tunis to the President of the United States the nature of the demand therein made, as well as the insolent stile it is couch'd in will dictate the necessity of re-inforceing our squadron in this sea as soon as possible after the meeting of Congress, as I presume it would be inconsistent to accede to this demand after having refused the cannon & small arms before demanded from us, but I must again take the liberty to recommend more energy & dispatch in our operations, otherwise we will ultimately lose the little importance we have taken such pains to assume, & will be treated in the same stile of contempt that the Danes & Swedes are, & the Bashaw of Tripoli will have the satisfaction to find his words verified (i e) "the Americans will do like other nations,

they will talk a great deal & do nothing, & at last come cap in hand & sue for peace upon my own terms!" may he be disappointed —

The *Constellation* arrived here on the 3<sup>rd</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> & intends waiting for Comodore Morris; Cap<sup>tn</sup> Murray differs from me in sentiment very much relative to our operations with the Barbary States, he says it is our interest at present to purchase peace at their discretion & observes that in two years from this government will have more energy than they have at present, for which he assigns political reasons not proper to be here repeated, but as he says he has no instructions either from government or the Comodore & I not yet having receiv'd mine which came out in the *Adams* I have made no opposition to what he advances in order to prevent as much as possible those little bickerings & animosities which are too often engender'd by diversity of opinion, I am extremely anxious to receive my instructions in order to have some guide to regulate my conduct by where such diversity of opinion prevails —

What steps will be taken on the arrival of Comodore Morris will depend in a great measure on our instructions & the season is too far advanced to think of anything decisive before next spring but if the Bashaw thinks proper to propose terms of accomodation congenial to our feelings & national rights I think it would be to our interest to accept them —

\* \* \* \* \*

I am ready to embark at a moments warning & in the mean time request the honor to subscribe myself with respectful esteem —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 10 October 1802

This morning we found the ship off Civita Vecchia (for a current during the night had set us to the eastward.)

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *The 11<sup>th</sup> of October 1802*

ESTEEMED SIR On the Evening of 6<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> arrived at Algiers in 16 days from Tripoli Captain [Andrew] Morris his mate and Three mariners two of his crew being British and 2 french were claimed and given up at Tripoli to the consuls of their Nations this american crew were applied for by letter by the dey of Algiers at my request in the name of the United States. on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of July to be given up to him by the Pascha of tripoli whom Could not refuse the friendly and presing request of the dey of Alg<sup>rs</sup>. On the Morning of the 7<sup>th</sup> the dey sent Captain Morris and crew to the american house with his Compliments. that he had made those americans procured by him from Tripoli as a present to the Gov<sup>t</sup> of The united States. I greased The fist of the Bearer of this mesage and wishing The favour to cool I went on the day of The 8<sup>th</sup> to thank the dey in the name of The united States. the dey observed he should be happy in rendering a service of more importance to the U States alludeing to our peace with Tripoli and That he would if required put his hand to the business —

I much thanked Patroon Grandi whom observ<sup>d</sup> that one hand washed The other and both the face — The dey Enquired when I expected the Vessel with Timber from the U States I hope said Vessel will arrive here shortly.

relative to the appointment of M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart the dey was much dissatisfyed said he wanted here an american with a clean face. That he would never accept of any such character and that he would write a letter by Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris to the President of The U States and for me to explain fully his Motives for objecting to receive M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart. that he was an Enemy to Algiers and tripoli and of course not a fit person as agent for the U States in Barbary —

As the dey had wrote a very strong letter on our affairs to The Pascha of Tripoli when he demanded Capt Morris and Crew, The Pascha of tripoli has answered The dey that for his face he would Enter into a negotiation with the Americans and had Empower<sup>d</sup> his Ambassador which came with Capt Morris to Algiers to conclude The business provided I had powers and it should be the deys presing request. it has been intimated to me by one of The Ministry here that The Terms of our peace at the first demand will be as Viz —

in Cash for Tripoli.....	60 Thous <sup>d</sup> doll <sup>rs</sup>
presents.....	10 —
Extraordinarys.....	5.
to The dey of Algiers.....	30
Ministry.....	10.
Extra Services.....	5
	-----
Tripoli and Algiers.....	120 Ths <sup>d</sup> dollars

As on all affairs with Barbary the custom of those Gov<sup>ts</sup> is to demand a great Sum at first in order to see what you might offer their ideas is extravagant. but could in my Opinion be much reduced —

\* \* \* \* \*

When I got the dey on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of July to write to The Pascha of Tripoli I informed the dey and Ministry that for Capt Morris and crew 9 in all I would not go further then 5 thousand dollars but as only 5 is arrived here notwithstanding I keep to my word to be answerable to The dey for The sum of 5 Ths<sup>d</sup> dollars but in The manner those 5 Americans is sent to me by the dey I conclude his Views is much beyond The 5 Thous<sup>d</sup> dollars I had My motives for letting this business Cool as the dey<sup>s</sup> presents to The Pascha of tripoli is as Viz —

10 Thous <sup>d</sup> Measures of Wheat A Gold Sheathed Sword — A pair of pistols Elegant. A Caftan Suposed Value 150\$ A Ring — — 500 dol <sup>rs</sup> to The ambassador and Suit. a watch and Money am <sup>t</sup> 1000\$	{	with Capt Morris mate and 3 Mariners The Pascha of tripoli Sent 10 negros 5 of this number Eunichs to This Vessel with now The dey <sup>s</sup> presents in return for Tripoli The dey demands my pass and certificate I have given The same as p <sup>r</sup> Copy. —
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it seems that the dean [Danish] commodore in august to prevent a war with Tripoli has given the Pascha of tripoli the Sum of 30 Ths<sup>d</sup> dollars for 5 years peace and an Annuity of 5 Thous<sup>d</sup> dollars and presents Suppose Thus The 5 years will cost denmark The Sum of 60 Thousand dollars. has not the deans a great marine —

The french consul is charged by his Gov<sup>t</sup> to make the peace for Sweden with Tripoli it seems by every information it will be Concluded on the following Terms as Viz —

Peace.....	60	Thous <sup>d</sup>	dollars
ransom.....	60.	of 152	Captives and 29 at Algiers Suppose included
presents....	10	—	

Am<sup>t</sup>..... 130 Ths<sup>d</sup> dollars with an Annuity of 5 Thous<sup>d</sup> dollars and this business gaurenteed by Bonapart —

The dutch admiral D<sup>e</sup>Winter arrived at Tripoli in The month of Sep<sup>r</sup> and will have to give the same nearly as The deans —

The french has given Tripoli a Corsair of 14 Guns and presents suppose in all 25 Ths<sup>d</sup> dollars has not Bonapart his Views —

in Algiers. tripoli purchased lately a fine 16 Gun Corsair from The British which with others and 6 at present. below Sicille with the peace with the deans Swedes dutch Spanish french British rusians and imperials regusees and portugeese, will not Tripoli Corsairs have it in their power to Capture American Vessels I have my fears that shortly you will be informed of Several Americans being Carried to Tripoli — and I therefore pray youre attention to The proposed plan of 4 frigates, and with them The money it is Every thing in Barbary — Cash in hand — further observe that if the Vessel with The Annuities does not arrive here shortly I will be obliged to Make Sacrafices — you Know we are in debt, and has not a shure credit for all particulars relative to Tripoli I refer you to the The Bearer — Capt [Andrew] Morris —

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[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

LEGHORN Oct<sup>r</sup> 12 1802

SIR In the communications which I had the Honor to hand you this day on your arrival, you will observe that Commodore Dale had made an arrangment with the Bashaw of Tripoli for the exchange of prisoners captured by him, and delivered up to said Bashaw on his giving his obligation to deliver three American seamen in lieu of 21 turkish soldiers, and an American officer of equal rank, for the turkish officer, who commanded them, should he capture any, for the particulars of said agreement, I refer you to Commodore Dale's correspondence with M<sup>r</sup> Nissen, and the Bashaw's certificate under the great seal of that Regency

By M<sup>r</sup> Nissen's letter to me of the 8<sup>th</sup> of July and my answer of the 31<sup>st</sup> of August you will be informed that the Bashaw was at that period, disposed to enter into a negotiation, with any Agent of the United States for the re-establishment of peace; but at the same time, that he expected the proposal to be made by us, — he did not give the most distant idea of the terms he would except, no doubt supposing that our proposals would bear some proportion to his former demands; and that, I refused positively to enter into any negotiation with him untill he fulfilled his agreement with Commodore Dale and Liberated Capt<sup>n</sup> Andrew Morris and three of his Crew.

The instructions which I had the honor to receive from the President this day by you justifies my having refused to make any proposal to the Bashaw for he being the aggressor, any overture must and ought of right to proceed immediately from him. I am likewise confirmed in my opinion that could a peace be obtained for five thousand dollars it would be as contrary to our interests, as repugnant to our feelings, to pay it for any other purpose, than merely as a Consular present, on the establishment of a Consul, and not even then if it could possibly be avoided —

The intelligence received this day of the hostile intentions of the Emperor of Morocco, the capture of the two Swedish vessels by the Tripolitans joined to the advanced Season of the year, convinces me of the propriety of your ideas — “That it would be as imprudent to draw our force, from the Straights mouth before something is concluded with that Empire, as it would be to permit our merchant vessels to go down unprotected, exclusive of the *Constellation's* rudder being so much out of repair as renders it highly improper to risque her on an enemies coast, in any season; much less in this; consequently it is utterly impossible to shew any more force before Tripoli in the present Crisis, than the *Chesapeake*, and nothing decisive can possibly be effected before May or June next.

I now, Sir, take the liberty to quote my opinion on the steps which I presume are most likely to promote the interests of the U States on a supposition that only one Frigate, can be employ'd before Tripoly at present.

I conceive Sir, that it would be conducive to our interests to proceed immediately to Tunis to obtain intelligence as well as to convince that Government, that we were alert and viewed them with a suspicious regard; to then proceed before Tripoli, and hoist a Signal for the Danish Consul to come off to us and peremptorily demand a compliance with the arrangement made with Commodore Dale, as a preliminary which must be complied with before we could think of even listning to any proposal of accommodation, and to signify in a proper manner that if the Bashaw would hoist a flag of truce; that we would answer it as in similar cases and commence a negociation, thus would the Bashaw make the proposal without wounding his pride, and we, would maintain our dignity and have an opportunity of sounding his Roads close in to the Rocks; as I am convinced there is water enough for our Frigates to bring their broad-sides to bear on the town at little more than a distance of half gun shot and with little or no risque provided a favourable opportunity is embraced should our negociation prove abortive; I am likewise of opinion, that if the appearance of our frigates drawn in a line and approaching the City did not obtain us all we could wish, that ten Shot lodged in the Bashaw's castle, would insure us a peace for a Century or at least during his life; these, Sir, are my Sentiments; I speak from a dear bought experience, and happy shall I be if they correspond with yours; and I farther declare that no peace with Tripoli or any other of the Barbary states will be permanent untill the idea that we sue for peace; through impressions of fear for our commercial interests are totally eradicated and untill those states are impressed with a decided dread of our arms; in other respects we must be guided by circumstances, but it is absolutely necessary that our operations should be characterized by their energy — I am ready to embark at

a moments warning and arrogate the Honor to subscribe myself with the most cordial concurrence and esteem —

P S, Notwithstanding that, I am of opinion that our Frigates could lay the Bashaw's castle in ruins, yet I certainly should prefer purchasing three or four small vessels to serve as bombketches and gun-boats occasionally, for should one of our Frigates be dismasted it would cost more to refit her than the loss on the purchase of those vessels besides keeping so large a number of men inactive for two months at least: Any communications of importance that you should think proper to make would be much more acceptable to me in writing than verbal, if equally convenient to you —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Captain James McKnight, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

*Leghorn Road Oct<sup>r</sup> [12?] 1802*

SIR I am informed by our Consul (M<sup>r</sup> Appleton) that the Gen<sup>l</sup> of the French Division at Leghorn, hath made a demand on him for a French Citizen, that he asserts is detained on board this Ship, (this Man I presume is the Drummer) as you are charged with the terms of engagement entered into between the Marine Corps & the U. States, I request you to call on M<sup>r</sup> Appleton, that a full explanation may take place on this business —

In the first place you will convince him that he is not a French Citizen, but a Switzer that he was taken on board a French Privateer Cruizing on the American Coast, that the said Privateer had actually made Prizes of two American Vessels, previous to her Capture, & had American Citizens then on board Prisoners, a sufficient proof that the French Republic was at War at that period with U. States, or in other words, the Privateer must be considered as a Pirate —

You will also assure M<sup>r</sup> Appleton that this man was not compelled into the Service, nor is there any Law, or President [precedent] that Authorises the compelling any Person to serve the U. States, against their own free will, & that this said Drummer, did enter with his own free will, & had made himself a Citizen of the U. States, as such we have since known him, & as such we intend to discharge him in due time, you will then observe to M<sup>r</sup> Appleton the dangerous consequences that might ensue, upon a Sailor, or a Marine, belonging to any Government refusing to do his duty, (which this man hath done) to be suffered to pass with impunity, & however well disposed I might be, to give him his discharge, yet as a Commander in the U. States Service, I do not think myself justifiable in complying with any compulsive measures or demands (especially when illy founded) from any Person whatever —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 12 October 1802

[At Leghorn] Deserted from the barge whilst on Duty Thomas Dunaven Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Carty and George White seamen.

Received a quantity of Provisions. Arrived the U. S. Ship *Chesapeake* Commodore Morris, and U. S. Schooner *Enterprize* with a Convoy from the westward.

[NA. ND original.]

[13 October 1802]

Passport for the Brig *Monarca*

By Richard OBrien agent and consul General for The united States of america for The city and Kingdom of Algiers —

doth hereby Certify and declare to all whom it doth or may Concern that the Imperial Brig named the *Monarca* Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Iomich [or Zomich?] arrived at this port of Algiers from Tripoli on the 6<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> Bringing with him as a present from the Pascha of tripoli to The dey of Algiers The american Captain Andrew Morris of the Brig *Franklin* of Philadelphia and 4 of his crew which were Captured in June last by a Corsair of tripoli — in consequence the dey of algiers Mustapha Pascha sends by said Imperial Brig to load at the port of Arzew a Cargo of wheat &<sup>c</sup> as a present to The Pascha of tripoli it is Therefore requested on behalf of The United States. That all Com-manders of Public and private Ships of War of The United States. That they will permit The said Imperial Brig *Monarca* Cap<sup>t</sup> Th<sup>s</sup> Iomich to pass free and Unmolested with her Cargo passengers &<sup>c</sup> to the port of tripoli in Barbary —

Given from under my hand & seal of office at Algiers this 13<sup>th</sup> day of October 1802 —

Copy

RICH<sup>d</sup> OBRIEN

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 14 October 1802

[At Leghorn] Heavy Gales. and Cloudy. Died on shore James M<sup>e</sup>Knight Captain of Marines.

Deserted whilst on duty on shore John Roberson (Boy) and J. B. Rudderstrum, Thomas Starkey (O. Seamen.)

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain Daniel Carmick, U. S. Marine Corps

LEGHORN 15th October 1802

SIR I profit by the first occasion to inform you of the Death of One of your Officers (Capt. M<sup>e</sup>Knight) who fell yesterday in a duel with L<sup>t</sup> Lawson of the *Constellation*. The Quarrel took place some time ago, when Capt M<sup>e</sup>Knight sent him a Challenge, (at the same time placing himself entirely at the discretion of his Second) M<sup>t</sup> Lawson accepted the Challenge on conditions that the distance should be Three Paces, which Capt. M<sup>e</sup>Knights second would not agree to, saying that he thought him an Assassin for proposing so short a distance, and that he was a coward; it remained quiet untill we arrived here, when L<sup>t</sup> Lawson sent a Paper on board of us to be shewn to the Officers, wherein he says that he had proved the famous Duellist a coward, and mentions many more aggravating circumstances.

On Capt M<sup>e</sup>Knight asking my opinion I candidly told him I did not think the world w<sup>d</sup> conceive M<sup>t</sup> Lawson a coward, neither could they think him so as he had passed his word of Honour to his Second to accede to any thing he thought proper, and that had I been his Second I would not let him fight at that distance for two reasons; first that I never could justify myself for bringing my friend to a certain Death, and Secondly, that I should not like to run the risk of

being hanged and censured by the world. He then left me and went on board his own Ship where they unfortunately renewed the Quarrel, and aggravated each other to the highest pitch when they consented to fight at the distance of Six Paces with a Brace of Pistols and advance and should both fail then to take Cutlasses. Capt M<sup>c</sup>Knight received the Ball directly through the Center of his heart he had but time to say he was shot and expired. I was not on the ground but was with him immediately after. We had him conveyed to the American Hotel but the laws of the place obliged us to convey him to a Vault near the Burial ground that the Coroner might sit over him, and where I was witness to a scene I shall ever remember, that of being obliged to see a Brother Officers heart cut out, that I might certify that the Ball had passed through the center of it, but the laws (they told me) were not yet fully executed, that the Ball must be found to be produced to the Court, I remonstrated with them for some time, and even threatened to make a corpse of the Surgeon should I prove that he was cutting up my friend for the experience of his Students, to recollect that he had died a brave and honourable man, and not a Culprit; they all affirmed in one voice that it was the law of the land, I left them up to their Armpitts in blood. We interred him this morning attended by as many of the Officers from the Ships as could be spared, but neither of the Commanders would attend; nor would they let me fire over him; he is deposited in the English Burial ground where there are a great number of elegant monuments, among which is that of the famous Smollet, I proposed to the Officers of raising a small one over Capt. M<sup>c</sup>Knight which they readily agreed to, and I have now the funds in my hands for that purpose which will raise a very handsome one. It will no doubt be a gratification to his Children and relations to know the spot where his remains are deposited, and I presume they will not refuse the gratification to the Officers in taking this method of shewing their respect for him. I must observe, as a proof of his coolness, that previous to his going on the ground he left directions for his funeral (in case he proved unfortunate) that it might be with as little expence as possible, and that he should be buried with the Cloaths he had on.

16th, Misfortunes, they say, come together and this last one has made me miserable, as I was innocently the cause of it, altho this accident has confirmed me in my predestinarian principles, yet I can't but lament that I should be made the instrument in the loss of One of the most promising young Men in the Navy (M<sup>r</sup> Innis) with three Sailors all of the *Enterprise*, I will endeavour to relate to you the combination of circumstances that took place to accomplish this misfortune.

I had accepted an invitation to dine with M<sup>r</sup> Amory, at 2 O'Clock at an ordinary, where in general they are very punctual, but *this day* we did not sit down to Dinner 'till past Three, when I was informed our Boat was on shore, I told the Officer that as I had not dined I would not detain the Boat, but get a passage off in some of the other Ships Boats. At 4 I went down with the Officers of the *Constellation* with an intention of getting a passage with Capt. Murray; when we got on the Quay I found there Capt. Sterett waiting for two of his Sailors, and as I was better acquainted with him than Capt. Murray I took a passage with him, (Not considering that our Ship lay much further out than the *Enterprise*, and that the wind was blowing very hard off



shore,) when we had pushed off from the shore the two Sailors came down and by jumping across several Boats, they got into the Boat, Capt. Sterett did not intend to return for them, but to punish them for leaving the boat. *Those two men were drowned*, when we got alongside the *Enterprise*, One of the Men complained of being very sick, he was taken out and another put in his place, who was One of the *Four saved*, and what is more singular, the one that swam alongside of the *Constellation* and gave information of the accident. By the active exertions of the Officers of that Ship, they picked up three more of the Sailors at a great distance from each other, which was owing to the darkness of the night, that they knew not which way to direct their course The Sailor who left the Boat last informs, that Davis (if I am correct in that worthy Tar's name) who was one of the best swimmers swore he would not leave the Midshipman (as he could not swim) but perish with his Officer, who it appears was not only beloved by his Superiors in command, but even by those whom he commanded, Had he been one of our own Midshipmen, I should have thought he was more in the line of his duty, and regretted his loss less, it was not more than ten minutes after he had put me on board that the Accident happened. I wish not to stain his memory even with imprudence, but I most heartily wish he had taken the advice of a Soldier for once, and not put more sail on the boat as she was very near upsetting when he haul'd aft the Foresheet in laying her alongside our Ship, but he assured me he knew the boat, and that there was no danger.

I perceive I am committing myself as to my predestinarian principles, and must drop the Subject.

I am with Esteem

Your Humble Servant

DAN CARMICK  
*Capt Marines*

I shall draw on you in a few days for one thousand dollars,—L<sup>t</sup> L U Uy [?] I understand intends to draw for 750 dol<sup>r</sup>

Lu<sup>t</sup> Baldwin requests to be remember to you Plees to remember me to all the Officers at H Quarters, & Doctor Bullus—Serj Warden was made Master at arms the 16<sup>th</sup> October, & I have taken him off my Roll

P.S. I have much news to tell you but have neither time or spirits at present. The Command you gave L<sup>t</sup> Llewelin had liked to have killed him, With mortification he would neither Eat or Drink untill he got out of the Schooner, however he has worked his Cards very well as he has not been on board of her these two months, and is now on shore at Leghorn, where he intends remaining untill the Schooner returns from Convoying a Number of Merchantmen through the Streights. Hall was likewise mortified at not have a separate command, which is now obviated. I believe I informed you in a former letter that he likewise had a Duel, in which he received two shots, the first in the Groin and the last in the wrist, which set his Pistol off when he was within four paces of his adversary, advancing to blow his brains out. Capt. Murray (being hard of hearing) had no idea of the Dissentions there were on board his Ship; he was much enraged at the death of Capt. M<sup>o</sup>Knight; and I thought he was rather unreasonable in desiring that there should be inscribed on his Tombstone; That he had fallen a victim to a false idea of Honor, and took

the liberty of telling him, that there should not be a Stigma to his memory placed over his remains.

It is the request of all parties that no publication takes place respecting this Duel, & I hope that of his being cut up may be kept secret as I presume it would not be agreeable to his friends —

On our passage to this port we stopped at Malaga & at Cagliari on the Island of Sardinia, when I had the honor of being present to the Vice Roy, Tomorrow I go to see the famous leaning Tower of Pisa

[See letter dated 17 October 1802, from Lieutenant Hall.]

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

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To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

[BAY OF LEGHORN 15 October 1802]

"SIR, On the 12th instant, I arrived in this bay from Gibraltar, with a convoy from that place and Malaga. Our passage was extremely prolonged by calms and easterly winds. My having received official information of there being three Tripoline corsairs cruising in the Mediterranean, induced me to take the *Enterprize* with me for the purpose, in case of falling in with them, to have her aid with sweeps. It is impossible a frigate can have any chance of capturing those cruisers in moderate weather: they generally cruise close in with the land, and make use of oars to get into shoal water, or some port.

I have dispatched Captain Murray in the *Constellation*, which has received considerable damage in the rudder-irons, to Toulon, to have it secured, and then to go to Gibraltar. His instructions, which I have the honor herewith to enclose, will explain my reasons for sending him to that place. I am informed by Captain Murray, who has had recent information from Tripoli, that provisions are cheap and plenty, especially the article of bread. Under these circumstances and knowing the immense injury the commerce of the United States would receive from a war with Morocco, I have authorized Captain Murray to instruct Mr. Simpson, our Consul, to grant passports to vessels bound to Tripoli, laden with wheat.

As soon as the ships of war arrive at Malta, which, you will perceive, I have ordered up, and the bowsprit of the *Chesapeake* (which is rotten) is sufficiently fished, which can be done much before the arrival of the frigates from Gibraltar, I shall proceed before Tripoli, and with Mr. Cathcart, make every possible effort to effect a peace.

Our having had a passage of 55 days, together with the delays I met with, in bringing matters about with Morocco, and the advanced period of the season when the *Adams* arrived in the Straights, has made it so late, as to render it impossible to appear off Tripoli before January. Indeed, the months of November and December are considered as unsafe to risk a ship on that coast. Captain Murray is entirely out of provisions, and has expended the whole sum of money he had on board, except 4 or 500 dollars, which has deprived me of any funds from him. This circumstance will oblige me to draw for three thousand dollars, on the navy department, the only bills that can be negotiated, without a considerable loss; and bills are drawn at a great loss on London, at Malta.

Your favor of the 13th August, I beg leave to acknowledge; it came to my hands on my arrival. I regret the frigate *Boston* sailed for America, before it reached me. It would have been a fortunate

circumstance, to have retained her in these seas. I am fully persuaded, that a *formidable force is the only means by which peace can be procured with Tripoli, or hostilities prevented with the rest of the Barbary Powers.*

I am extremely pleased with your intentions of sending out the *New-York*. You may rest assured, Sir, that every exertion on my part shall be made, to place the United States on friendly terms with these powers, and in the event of war, that all possible means shall be used to preserve the dignity of our nation, and protect the commerce of our country. I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the necessity, in case of war continuing, of having small vessels, such as the *Enterprize*; they are sufficient in strength to take the galliots and galleys, and are the only class of vessels we are in the use of, that can take the advantage of sweeps, and approach the land with safety.

I do not believe that gun-boats can be procured here; every nation who are at peace with the Barbary Powers, are so desirous of preserving that state, that they are afraid to sell vessels to act against them, from the fear of giving umbrage, and involving themselves in war."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 October 1802

[Leghorn] At last you see we have arrived at our destin'd port. The *Constellation* is here and on board her I find my old Friend S. Bloget Mid<sup>n</sup> W. Jones Mid<sup>n</sup> *Chesapeake* is remov'd to the *Constellation* as his orders directed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Capt. M<sup>rs</sup> Knight of the Marines was killed in a duel with Lieut. Lawson, both of the *Frigate Constellation*.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunisia

TUNIS. 16 Oct. 1802

To Com<sup>rs</sup> MORRIS.

SIR, I learn the departure of your Squadron from Cagliari on the 28<sup>th</sup> ult. supposed for Leghorn — A report is in circulation here that a negociation of peace between the United States and the Bashaw of Tripoli is going on at Algiers; but I am totally ignorant of its foundation, or whether it is by the authority of the Government, not having rec<sup>d</sup> any advice from home since Oct. last. It is certain however that our prisoners are liberated from Tripoli, and that Cap<sup>n</sup> Morris is gone to Algiers, accompanied with a schaux (envoy) with a view of effectuating a pacification. The Bashaw has long since manifested a desire of an accommodation with US., actuated by a wish to manage the Swedes alone and to relieve himself from his apprehensions of danger from his brother's late position — What influence the intire change of that position will have on his future arrangements time will unfold — But I am decidedly of opinion that good policy would dictate that no negociation should be entered upon with so faithless a character until he shall first have received an

impression of terror from the energy of our arms; above all things that Algiers should not be resorted to as a mediator between the parties — Is it forgotten that the Bashaw made the interference of that Dey in our establishment of a peace his sole pretext for violating the treaty? Or can it be so soon overlooked that the Dey refused his interference when called upon to enforce his guarantee of that treaty? It is hardly to be supposed that the Gov. of the U States, once deceived, would again expose themselves to a second insult on the same ground — Hence I conclude that the present interference of that Regency is unsolicited; a project of the Jews to get an ascendancy in our affairs in all these Regencies: a project which they have assiduously and perseveringly labored to effect ever since the U States have been known here as a nation — a project calculated to keep us in perpetual embroils with the other regencies, at the same time that it destroys the idea of our national independence at Algiers, and imposes on US an imaginary obligation there which is thought never to be sufficiently compensated — Whatever may be the pacific temper of our Government and Country experiment has already demonstrated that nothing will render our nation respectable here and secure the faith of treaties but a decided dread of our resentment. If we let the present occasion to stamp that impression pass over we establish a precedent for ages, and posterity will have reason to upbraid us of a weak and a yielding policy. As a citizen of the United States I am for breaking the yoke of slavery and of vassalage here — And I wish the present age may have the merit of it.

I know we have some politicians among us who talk of reliance on the *magnanimity* of the great powers of Europe to interfere in our behalf — When *the lion and the lamb shall lie down together* this event will take place; but while jarring interests agitate this world and while the greater powers of Europe are actuated by a counting-house policy, in stead of relying on their *magnanimity* we must think of defending ourselves against their intrigue here — If the US. had possessed no commercial enterprize the immense treasures of Algiers would not have lain so long secure in the vaults of their palaces. No! Bonaparte would long since have penetrated those mines. If there were no Barbary States England and France would erect them — But if we substitute tribute and regalia instead of *solid argument* to parry the effects of this policy the revenue of our Country would not be adequate to the exactions of these regencies — apart the abasement of the concession —

I should have been extremely happy to have waited on you in this port — Have communications to make to you which cannot be trusted to a legible character and with which you ought to be made acquainted —

I pass through your care a letter to the Dep<sup>t</sup> of State — the receipt of which and mode of conveyance please to advise me of by the earliest occasion —

(Went forward by a Danish merchantman via Leghorn — Oct. 18. 1802 —)

(Was rec<sup>d</sup> and delivered by M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart about a fortnight after date. But never answered!)

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

To Second Lieutenant Edward Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, on board the U. S. Frigate  
*Constellation*, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Leghorn Oct<sup>r</sup> 16th 1802*

SIR I have ordered Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stewart to put Lieu<sup>t</sup> [R. H. L.] Lawson under arrest, you will upon the recep<sup>t</sup> of this receive him as your Prisoner as guilty of Murder, & keep him confined under a proper guard in his Cabbin till further orders —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Leghorn Oct<sup>r</sup> 16th 1802*

SIR Upon the receipt of this you will repair to your Cabbin & consider yourself as under Arrest for Aiding and abeting in the Death of Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Knight & there remain till further orders —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

[Date unknown]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy

SIR I regret that your not having understood the purport of my note of last evening, prevented my receiving the answer that I expected, & occasions me, to trouble you a second time —

You may probably recollect that after ordering me out of your cabin, for relating to you the language, you used to me the preceeding day, I repeated my request that I might be no longer consider[ed] on duty, which I understood to be granted, & also that you at the same [time] ordered me below as if arrested. After this I did not suppose that you could have considered these words of my note — the restrictions that you prescribe me in my present situation — to ask for a detail of duty — my meaning was, that you might inform me, whether you considered your expressions to go to the same point that I did & if so, what were to be the restrictions during my arrest — & to know whether I'm allowed to go upon the quarter deck or not —

There is one circumstance mentioned in your note that has been misrepresented to you, where you say, that, after hearing your orders for shortening sail, I applied to the pilot — I aver that I did not heard you order sail to be taken in.

You remark Sir respecting the treatment you are to receive, I consider equally unprovoked & unnecessary The duty I owe myself will always dictate to me, a respectful deportment to my commander & the the regard which I recently entertaind for you, especially led me to observe it towards yourself; but at the same time I know & feel that there is respect due even to the feelings of a Lieu<sup>t</sup>

Ja<sup>b</sup> Jones

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

To Acting Lieutenant Michael B. Carroll, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Leghorn Road Oct<sup>r</sup> 16th 1802*

SIR In consequence of the Arrest of Lieu<sup>t</sup> Lawson, I hereby appoint you as Acting Lieu<sup>t</sup> on board this Ship, 'till further orders, you will

therefore receive the pay, and Emoluments as such, & fulfil your Duty in the capacity of a Lieu<sup>t</sup> —

MICHAEL CARROL Esq<sup>r</sup> [Midshipman, U. S. Navy]

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 16 October 1802

[At Leghorn] Fresh gales and Cloudy. Easterly At 6 struck lower yards, and top gallant masts.

At 7 we were alarmed by a Cry, which appeared to proceede about 20 or 30 yards from us in the water, lowered down our Barge and order'd her to the place from whence the sound proceeded, we picked up a man, who informed us, that "the U. S. S. *Enterprizes* Barge with 7 men and a midshipman, had upset about 2 miles on our larboard quarter", hoisted out the Boats, and sent them in search of the unfortunate sufferers, after 2 or 3 hours they returned with 3 men, the midshipman and other 3 men have not since been heard of, nor the Boat in which they upset.

At 11 sent our Boat on Board the *Enterprize* to inform her of the unfortunate Catastrophe.

[NA. ND original.]

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To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Second Lieutenant Edward Hall, U. S. Marine Corps

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*  
Leghorn October 17<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR It is with great sorrow that I have to inform you of the unfortunate affair that lately took place between two of our Officers, Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Knight & M<sup>r</sup> Lawson our Second Lieut, the former gave the challenge, they fought at six paces, both fired at the same instant. Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Knight was shot through the heart and died instantaneously, M<sup>r</sup> Lawson was not hurt, M<sup>r</sup> Jones our 4 Lieut was second to the former, & M<sup>r</sup> Porter of the *Chesapeake* to the survivor. I knew nothing of the affair till it was made public in the ship. This melancholy event took place here on the morning of the 14<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> both parties behaved with great firmness & presence of mind. I am sorry that the unfortunate business terminated fatally, we were always friendly and on good terms. but fate has given him what the world calls and honorable death, which cannot now be helped. He was buried the day after his decease with all the respect that the Officers of the Squadron could shew him — Their dispute did not originate from, or infer to any thing relating to the Corps. but as private gentlemen. — While I regret with the keenest sorrow this melancholy event I have to inform you of another equally as much so. Last evening a boat belonging to the *Enterprize* was upset while returning from the *Chesapeake*. the wind being very strong off shore, the sea high, and the night dark it was miraculous that a single man was saved, but providentially one of her crew a good swimmer, after two hours exertions made our Ship and gave us information of his unfortunate companions, our boats were immediately sent in search of them and by uncommon exertions in a dark tempestuous night found 3 more floating on the benches and oars who are now perfectly recovered, the boat could

not be found. — M<sup>r</sup> Ennis, midshipman and three seamen must have been drowned, as it is impossible they could survive till morning. —

I have taken charge of the Detachment and public cloathing, the private property of Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>o</sup> Knight is under the care of M<sup>r</sup> Spence our Purser, he had a Pay Roll signed and witnessed up to Sep<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1802, and an other began, signed by two or three to the last of Dec<sup>r</sup> both of which are considered as private property and of course in possession of the Purser, whom he requested to take charge of every thing belonging to him. — Cap<sup>n</sup> Murray has given Roland the Drummer his discharge which leaves my detachment without music, it is true his time like a number of others, was expired, but I think like the others he ought have been retained till our return to America — The Detachment though reduced to 40 is in fine order, and I think equal to any I have seen since I left home. — We sail to morrow for Toulon & Marseilles where we shall get some little repairs, then make the best of our [way] for Gibraltar and Tangier, from which place I shall not fail to write you. Present my respects to Mrs. & Miss Burrows, and your favorite Harriott, — I have heard of the narrow escape of the Corps and your self but happy was I when I heard of your continuance in office — Cap<sup>n</sup> Carmic is well and in good spirits, poor Lewellen has suffered sufficiently for his improprieties; he is sick with grief and reduced to a mere skeleton. — As Cap<sup>n</sup> Murray has arrested M<sup>r</sup> Lawson, I beg this letter may be considered as private and not be brought forward in case of a prosecution, by his friends. I am with esteem My respects to all the officers

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

[17 October 1802]

To President Thomas Jefferson from the Dey of Algiers

To. our great friends THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT —

We salute and pray for your health and happiness. your Consul OBrien in your name demanded. the favour of us to seek and Obtain. the release from Slavery of your Subjects in the Possession of The Pascha of Tripoli. we wrote and Obtained The same and gave them to your Consul to Send to you as a present. and we pray you to receive The same and be assured of our friendship —

We have been much dissatisfied to hear That you would Think of Sending near us. the Consul That you had at Tripoli, whenever he comes we will not receive him. his Character does not Suit us as we know wherever he has remained that he has created difficulties. and brought on a war And as I will not receive him I am shure it will be well for both nations

these at our Divan at Algiers with The Great Seal of Mustapha Pascha —

Equal to OCTOBER The 17<sup>th</sup> 1802.

Certified to be The Substance of The dey<sup>r</sup> letter to The President of The U States

OBRIEN

N. B. The dey requests. That Captain Morris will deliver his letter to the President of The U States.

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy, commanding

*Sunday, 17 October 1802*

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather.

At 10 AM. got under way, with the Brig *Ann* Cap<sup>t</sup> Robinson (New York) & schooner *Eliza* — Devoux — Philadel<sup>s</sup> under Convoy. Discharged — Rolland — marine Drummer. Entered John Williams, John Smith, & Timothy Burns (Lands.)

Meridian more moderate wind Easterly.

The Island of Gorgoza bears S.W.B.S. distant 4 leagues.

No Observasion to Day.

*Tuesday, 19 October 1802*

Wind from the Eastward. Standing in for Toulon. At 2 got a pilot.

At 4 Came too in the Harbour in 5 fathoms water. Moored ship head and stern. Got out the Launch & sent her watering, at which she continued during our stay here. Unshipped the rudder, and sent it on shore to get a new upper pintle. Fired a Salute, which was answer'd by the Admiral.

[NA. ND original.]

To Robert E. Livingston, U. S. Minister to Paris, France, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

Port of Toulon Oct<sup>r</sup> 20th 1802

SIR A recent occurrence respecting American Convoys, induces me to trouble your Excellency, as the only medium I can suggest to obtain relief —

I sailed from Leghorn with the U. S. Frigate *Constellation* under my Command, with an American Brig, & Schooner, under Convoy, bound to Malaga, but having met with the misfortune of damaging my Rudder, was obliged to touch at this Port to get it repaired —

with regard to myself I have met with every friendly Aid, & attention, I cou'd have wished, but the Custom house hath demanded Tonnage money of those Vessels, to the Amount of one hundred & forty five Crowns for the Brig & nearly an equal sum—for the Schooner —

If this principle is adhered too, it will destroy the intent & purpose of Convoy's, as we are obliged to call in at the various Ports in our tract, to collect our Vessels, & if they are to be subjected to Port charges in every Port, it will be so heavy a tax upon them, that they will be induced to run greater risks than they woud otherwise do, & occasion the Capture of many of them —

I therefore beg you will endeavour to represent this grievance at the proper Office, in such a light, as to exonerate those Vessels that have already paid, & to prevent others from the like inconvenience —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To General Gantheaume, French Commander at Toulon, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constellation*

Toulon Oct<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1802

SIR I cannot leave this Port without expressing to your Excellency, my most cordial thanks for the friendly & very Polite reception I



have met with from you, as an Individual, as well as for the Aid I have received in the repairs of my Ship by your direction —

Be assured Sir, that no favors of this nature can ever be considered, otherwise by me, than such as operate with a grateful mind, fully impress'd with the extent of your kindness

I have the fullest conviction that it will be highly estimated by my Government to whom I shall not fail to make it known, & I beg Sir that you will accept of my sincere wishes for your health & happiness & with every consideration —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Secretary of State

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *October 21<sup>st</sup> 1802.* —

SIR My last which was of Aug<sup>t</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> acknowledged your two Letters of June 17<sup>th</sup> and 26. — Those since received are of Aug<sup>t</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> inclosing the Letter to you from the Emperors Minister and of Sep<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> inclosing your answer to that letter. —

Your return to your Consular station under the circumstances which led to it, is entirely approved by the President. — It was proper both as it secured a temporary state of peace at a critical moment, and as it facilitates the use of other means for effecting a permanent reconciliation. — The President approves also your opposition to the claim of periodical presents, which your own recollection and the papers in your hands will best enable you to disprove. — The Interest which the United States have in maintaining Peace on admissible terms with the Barbary Powers being particularly applicable to Morocco, we calculate on all the exertions which you promise, for re-establishing on a solid basis the good understanding with the Emperor. With this view you will keep him sensible of the friendly dispositions of the U States, and of their respect for the good faith heretofore observed by him. — The commercial Interest which Morocco has in avoiding War with a Nation possessing the faculties of the U States, is another consideration which you may probably touch on with advantage. — Should money, or its equivalent, be found an indispensable Agent in fixing the Emperors disposition to Peace, you already know that Commodore Morris has a small fund, on which you may draw.

Be as sparing of expense however, as possible; both from a regard to economy, and to the policy of keeping down the hopes and pretensions of these mercenary powers. — In no event you are to exceed 20,000 dollars; nor to go as far as that sum, unless it shall produce a firm peace and an express or tacit relinquishment of the claim set up to presents at stated periods, which are another name only, for tribute. — The United States must judge for themselves how far, and on what occasions presents may be a proper testimony of their respect for the faithfull and friendly conduct of the Emperor; and even of small presents regulated by this motive, you will not countenance expectation if it can be avoided. — The 100 Gun Carriages which were kept back in consequence of the Emperors hostile declaration, will be forwarded as soon as a proper conveyance can be found. —

The Frigates *New York* and *John Adams*, will probably be in the Mediterranean before this reaches you. — The force which will be kept in that Sea, will depend on the state of our affairs with the Coast of Barbary, and particularly with Morocco. — For this as well as

other reasons, the frequency and exactness of your communications will continue to be expected. —

It will be agreeable to receive from you, as soon as more urgent duties will permit, a sketch of the present relations of Morocco with the several powers of Europe on the subjects of War and peace, commerce, tributes and presents; and of its dispositions and connections with Algiers and the other Regencies of Barbary. — A fund will be placed in the hands of Bird Savage and Bird the Bankers of the United States in London, and you may in future draw on them for your Salary. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803–1810.]

To Captain L. Bourne, of the ship *Cora*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT

October 21<sup>st</sup> 1802

As soon as you are prepared for Sea you will weigh anchor and proceed immediately to Gibraltar, and there deposit agreeably to bill of lading the public property committed to your care with John Gavino Esq. the American Consul to whom you will also deliver the accompanying letter — Should you meet on your passage either of the public ships in want of provisions, or any thing else you may have on board you will supply them therewith, taking the Captains duplicate receipts therefor; one of which you will transmit to this Department, the other you will present to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, who thereupon will duly consider such supply in the bill of Lading, and no interruption with respect to the Settlement of freight will be experienced —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802–1803.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 22<sup>d</sup> Oct. 1802

SIR, I have now the honor to recapitulate some of the most interesting articles of information which went forward by different conveyances under dates of 12. ult and 9. inst. The original letter, of which enclosure A. is a translated copy, was dispatched by Cap<sup>n</sup> Bounds, who left this 14. Sep. — Its still is indicative of a resolution in the author not to receive a negative. *if the letter should provoke resentment, Porto Farina may be taken by surprise or stratagem with 800 men and the Beys whole naval arsenal together with his large vessels of war destroyed but it would require secrecy and address it would be a vital wound to cruising but it should be done in the winter or spring season* [italics indicates cypher]

The Dane has again this summer, made peace with Tripoli —

The French have re-established their ancient treaties with Barbary, with amendments exclusively advantageous to the republic —

The Dutch are visiting these Regencies with three ships of the line and two smaller ships — and succeed in renewing their treaties (they say) without presents.

On the 5. & 8. Sep. the U States frigate, *Constellation*, appeared in this Bay — did not come to anchor. And on the 28. Commodore Morris's squadron sailed from Cagliari — I had no advise from the Com<sup>rs</sup> —

The Sapatap demands of me a gold-mounted double-barrelled fowling piece — says it was such he expected from England — It is false.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bryan M<sup>o</sup>Donough, charge of affairs of H: B: Majesty at Tripoli to Henry Clark, charge of aff<sup>s</sup> at Tunis dated 6<sup>th</sup> inst.

“We have had a french frigate and brig a few days ago to confirm their peace with this regency — The Bashaw received large presents from them, amounting in value to at least forty thousand dollars — And, what is considered of greater value, a beautiful cruiser mounting eighteen guns; sent as a present from Bonaparte to the Bashaw.

The Swedes have settled their affairs with this regency: but the poor captives must remain until the money comes, which is stipulated for three months: their frigate sailed for Leghorn the 2<sup>d</sup> instant” (The peace was obtained through the intervention of the French Ambassador. Thus ended the *coalition of the north!* Thus ends the alliance between Sweden and the U States)

The American Captain and his crew was sent some time ago to Algiers — And I have reason to believe their affairs will soon be settled through the mediation of that Government.”

\* \* \* \* \*

Far from receiving any succour from the *magnanimity* of the great nations of Europe, we have now demonstrations of their policy to use these instruments of piracy as impediments to the growth of our commerce. Why does Bonaparte, at this peculiar crisis, give Tripoli a cruiser? Why has England assisted the escape of the Tripoline admiral and his soldiers? The object is so clear that the regencies themselves cannot but percieve it: and it encourages their insolence. They have formed an idea that the U States are too far off to coerce them — and the operations of our force have hitherto but confirmed them in this security —

\* \* \* \* \*

The indignities I have suffered at this court latterly are insupportable — On the first appearance of our squadron this Bey behaved respectfully: he has grown insolent in proportion to the moderation of their movements and the success of the enimy — I have in no instance yielded to his exactions — But, again permit me to repeat, without more energetic support I cannot maintain the position I have taken here: a position which has hitherto received the approbation of every distinguished officer of the General Government with whom I have had the honor to correspond. — And, suffer me to add, if further concessions are to be made here I desire that I may not be the medium through whom they shall be presented — The rich regalia I have already given this Bey in the name of the Chief Majistrate of the United States serve only to show him our wealth and our weakness, and to prompt his avarice to new demands — Three years ago I apprehended this consequence of our yielding expressions of amity. The same effect will result from the same cause so long as the latter exist.

Only one American frigate has been shown here since 29<sup>th</sup> January last — And, I confess, it embarrasses me to account for our squadron having lain ten days in Cagliari, only eighteen hours sail from this, without enquiring whether peace still subsisted here, or without giving me a word of information; more peculiarly so as there are frequent occasions from that port to this. Whatever may be the motive of these omissions, they are injurious in effect to the public interest.

I am indeed weary of this state of exile & fruitless exertion — do not however permit myself to consider any privation of personal enjoyment (though on my part it is total) as a sacrifice, if it may go to promote the honor and aid the interest of my beloved Country — But let me be supported or replaced — it is a proposition equally reasonable as desirable.

P. S. Oct. 23<sup>d</sup> This morning Azulai, the Algerine Jew, announces to me the arrival of the American captives at Algiers — The information comes to him by express — I receive no letters!

Oct. 24. I learn this morning the conditions of the Swedish peace — 150,000 dollars prompt payment; 8,000 Consular present — and 8,000 annual tribute — And Sweden is now to thank France for her *Mediation!* — “*VæVictis!*”

The french Commissary General tells me, “The Swedish Admiral acknowledges that the mediation of the french Ambassador at Tripoli has saved his nation *a hundred thousand dollars!*” He might have added — *But the national honor and independence of Sweden are thrown into the scale to balance the obligation!*

NB. Last summer a small Tunisine coaster, from the island of Gerbi, attempting to enter Tripoli with corn and oil, fell in with the Swede. The Admiral confined the crew below, and put a Baron and ten men on board to conduct the prize to Malta for adjudication: but, instead of Malta, they made Derne Head — The Nobleman, not knowing where he was, called up his prisoners and asked “*What land? to whom belonging? & in whose possession?*” The Tunisines answered — “*Derne; belonging to Egypt; and in the possession of the English!*” — He put into port — was siezed — and sent prisoner to Tripoli. — The Bashaw rendered the vessel and cargo to the proprietors in compliment to the Bey of Tunis — This Bey, notwithstanding, reclaims of the Swede vessel, cargo and indemnity for detention — And states in his invoice *fifty thousand Spanish dollars*, which he says were concealed under ballast for purchasing negro slaves at Tripoli — making an amount of about 75,000 dollars. Six months allowed for payment — The Alternative, *War!*

Was Captain Murray uninformed of the Swedish Baron's disaster when he proposed to carry Mahamet Bashaw to Derne?

\* \* \* \* \*

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT. — 23<sup>d</sup> Oct. 1802 —

SIR: I have it in charge from the President to inform you that the *Chesapeake* and *Constellation* are not to remain in the Mediterranean during the ensuing winter but that they must return without delay to the United States and, in case our differences with Morocco should be adjusted, that the *Adams* should also return. And it is the pleasure of the President that these Vessels be brought into the Eastern Branch.—

If the *Enterprize* can with propriety be retained, it ought to be done. But as the term of the enlistment of her crew will expire on the 15 feb<sup>y</sup> next, they ought not to be detained beyond the stipulated period without their consent. It is however hoped that you will be

able to make some arrangement under which the *Enterprise* may consistently be detained. It is confidently expected that a competent number of Officers and Seamen will voluntarily offer their services.—

As a superintending agency in the adjustment of our affairs with the several Barbary powers has been committed to you by the President from his confidence in you, it is obviously important that you remain until all those negotiations be terminated. With this view the President has instructed me to transfer you to one of the Ships which will remain. You will therefore, Sir, assume the command of either the *New York* or the *John Adams* and you will give the Command of the *Chesapeake* to the Captain whose Ship you may thus select. You will, it is believed, be fully sensible of the necessity of this arrangement and that it has been made under the most respectful considerations for you.—

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*. Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 23 October 1802

Fresh Breezes, and flying Clouds. At 3 got under way, and beat out of the harbour [of Toulon], with the *Ann & Eliza* under Convoy.

At ½ past 4 Discharged the pilot & hoisted in the Boats. At 6 Cape Sepet bore E. N. E. 3 leagues. Cape Sicie N. W. in Top gallant sails, and mizen top sail. Made, and shortned sail occasionally.

Midnight fresh Breezes and Clear.

At 6 made sail.

Meridian moderate and Clear weather.

Convoy in Company.

Latitude 41°34' N.

[NA. ND original.]

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To Captain Daniel McNeill, U. S. Navy. Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY dep<sup>t</sup> — 27 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1802 —

Under the provisions of the Statute entitled “an Act providing for a Naval Peace Establishment and for other purposes”, it was made the duty of the president to reduce the Captains to the prescribed number, nine; and in the discharge of this duty he finds that he cannot retain you in commission, consistently with the principles of selection which have been adopted. —

The task, therefore, has devolved upon me of informing you, that you are no longer considered as holding the Commission of a Captain in the Navy of the United States, and you will accordingly consider this as your dismissal from the service, under the Act above mentioned. —

You will be pleased to have all your Accounts examined and adjusted with the Accountant of the Navy. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

[31 October 1802]

Passport issued by Charles Pinckney, U. S. Minister to Spain

Copy

To the Commodore, or other Officer commanding the Ships of war of the United States, before Tripoli —

## GREETING

Whereas His Catholic Majesty has directed an application to be made to me, as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to his Court; to grant a safe conduct to a Spanish Packet (a brig or Brigantine) to return to the Port of Tripoli, from whence she came with Dispatches from His Majesty's Consul General & Encargado de Negocios — And as I know the friendly disposition of my Government towards His Majesty — I pray & request that you will suffer the Spanish Brig or Brigantine, which has this Passport, to enter the aforesaid Port of Tripoli, taking in with her two Subjects of Tripoli, the one, Mahomed Sornos a Pilot, the other, a Mariner; and that you will render to the said Brig or Brigantine, every friendly aid & assistance in your power — she conforming, so far as relates to Articles contra-band of war, to the Regulations prescribed by the Laws of Nations for neutral Vessels entering a blockaded Port. —

In Witness whereof I have signed these Presents, and caused the Seal of this Legation to be affixed hereto, in Barcelona, this 31<sup>st</sup> day of October in the Year of our Lord 1802, & in the Twenty seventh of the Independence of the United States of America. —

(L. S.)

(Signed) CHARLES PINCKNEY

Tunis 27. January 1803 — Entered and registered in the Consular Office of the United States of America at this Place — Witness my hand and Seal of Office —

(L. S.)

[H. E. Huntington L&amp;AG, Micro-film.]

To Lieutenant Richard H. L. Lawson, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*]Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1802

SIR I duly rec<sup>d</sup> your Letter of this date However unpleasant your situation may be & of which I am fully sensible & woud most willingly mitigate it even to the extent of your present requisition, if it were in my power, but be assured it is not —

You ought to know the Laws of our own Country, which doth not admit of Bail or of granting Furlough, to Persons labouring under the serious charges for which you are now under arrest 'tho I lament the cause, (in which I hope & beleive you were not entirely the aggressor) which brought on the fatal Catastrophe, yet I clearly perceive that there is nothing left in my Power to alliveate your present unhappy situation

If a Public Vessel was bound to the U States your request shoud be granted or you may make your request to Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris, who now Commands the Squadron in these Seas —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Architect, from President Thomas Jefferson

Copy of a letter from The President of the United States to M<sup>r</sup> Latrobe, dated Nov<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1802

SIR, The placing of a navy in a State of perfect preservation, so that, at the beginning of a subsequent war, it shall be as sound as at the end

of the preceeding one, when laid up, and the lessening the Expence of repairs perpetually necessary while the Vessels lie in the water, are objects of the first importance to a nation which to a certain degree must be maritime. The dry Docks of Europe, being below the level of tide water, are very expensive in their construction and in the manner of keeping them clear of water, and are only practicable at all where they have high tides: insomuch that no nation has ever proposed to lay up her whole navy in dry Docks — but if the dry dock were above the level of the tide water, & there be any means of raising the Vessels up into them, and of covering the Dock with a roof, thus withdrawn from the wet and sun they would last as long as the interior Timbers, doors and floors of a House — the vast command of running water at this place, at different heights from 30 to 200 feet above the tide water, enables us to effect this desirable object by forming a lower Bason, into which the tide water shall float the vessel and then have its gates closed, and adjoining to this, but 24 feet higher, an upper bason 175 feet wide and 800 f. long (sufficient to contain 12 frigates) into which running water can be introduced from above, so that filling both basons (as in a lock) the Vessel shall be raised up and floated into the upper one, and the water being discharged leave her dry — over a bason not wider than 175 Feet, a roof can be thrown, in the manner of that of the *Halle du ble* at Paris, which needing no underworks to support it, will permit the Bason to be entirely open and free for the movement of the vessels. I mean to propose the construction of one of these to the national legislature, convinced that it will be a work of no great cost, that it will save us a great annual expence, and be an encouragement to prepare in peace the Vessels we shall need in war, when we find they can be kept in a state of perfect preservation and without expence —

The first thing to be done is to chuse from which of the Streams we will derive our water for the lock, there are the Eastern Branch, Tyber, Rock Creek and the Potomak itself — then to trace the Canal, draw plans of that and of the two basons, and calculate the expence of the whole, that we may lead the legislature to no expence, in the execution of which they shall not be apprized in the beginning. for this I ask your aid which will require your coming here. Some Surveys and levelings have been already made by M<sup>r</sup> N. King a very accurate man in that line, and who will assist in any thing you desire, and execute on the Ground any Tracings you may direct, unless you prefer doing them yourself — It is very material too that this should be done immediately, as we have but little more than 4 weeks to the meeting of the legislature and there will be then but 3 weeks for them to consider and decide before the day arrives (Jany 1) at which alone any number of labourers can be hired here. Should that pass either the work must lie over for a Year or be executed by day labourers at double expence. I propose that such a force shall be provided as to compleat the work in one Year. if this Succeeds as it will receive all our present ships, the next work will be a second one, to build and lay up additional ships. On the subject of your Superintending the work it would be premature to say any thing till the legislature shall have declared their will. be so good as to let me hear from you immediately if you cannot come as soon as you can write — accept my best wishes and respects —

Signed TH JEFFERSON

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 November 1802

between Corsica & Elba. yesterday we left Livonine with as much pleasure as we enter'd it, for 20, or 30 days will generally satiate us with any place.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
off Malaga 7<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802

SIR Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris hath now taken the station that I have hitherto occupied, & as the distance between us is so remote, & opportunities so seldom occur to communicate together, that I shall yet continue to advise you of any occurrences of moment, that may happen under my observance —

I had waited ten days at Leghorn for his arrival, & had resolved at length to sail with the Convoy I had collected; when on the Eve of departure, he appeared, after which he thought proper to detain me several Days longer, his Letters herewith, will further explain —

By Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris I was honored with your favor of the 1st April, which was the first Line I have received from the U. S., since I left it, by this Letter I am sorry to find that my bringing with me \$6000, hath not met with your concurrence —

I knew not of your arrangements for the Mediterranean Squadron, having had no advice on that head, but I knew that we should be subjected to a variety of contingent expences, & in Ports, where Bills could not be negotiated but at a certain loss to the U. S., those Ideas, you will find accurate, for in every port I have been in, had I have drawn Bills, & passed Accounts, from one Consul, & Agent, to Another, before a final adjustment could have taken place, there would have been a loss to the Government of at least 10 p<sup>t</sup> C<sup>t</sup> however, that was no consideration of mine, had I have known your arrangements in time, I should not have made any infringments —

I now inclose you the Pursers Acc<sup>t</sup> of his disbursements of that money, I have only to observe, that it hath not been misapplied, our private, & public expences are unavoidably very great here, to support a proper dignity; Our Officers & Seamen had only two months advance, we have now been near eight Months from America, during which period, every Economy hath been exercised on our part —

I have given Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris a full detail of all my proceedings, till our arrival at Leghorn, he will now find no obstacles in the way of making Peace with Tripoli, Sweden, as I before prognosticated hath made her Peace, upon what terms, I know not, money hath no doubt been paid —

I had a fine passage of only 24 hours from Leghorn to Toulon, where I repaired my Rudder in the best manner, & sail'd on the third Day, I there met with the most Polite, & friendly reception, nor would they suffer me to pay any thing for the services rendered, I had only to make a trifling present to the workman, but the Merchant Vessels, that accompanied me, were subjected to such heavy charges from the Custom house, that I thought it my duty to represent the matter to our Minister at Paris, a Copy of my Letter, I herewith inclose, also my Letter to Gen<sup>l</sup> Ganteaume, & his Answer, to shew you their



friendly disposition towards us, you have also a Letter from Doct<sup>r</sup> Cutbush, I am sensibly distress'd on his account, because I believe the arrangements that hath been made in the Surgeonry department, hath been premature, he certainly is first in Rank, & I am bold to say, first in abilities, & intrinsic worth, I hope justice will be done him —

I am sorry to inform you of the Death of my Cap<sup>t</sup> of Marines, (M<sup>e</sup>Knight) who was killed in a Duel by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Lawson at Leghorn, the survivor I have on board under confinement, & will so remain 'till I receive your orders; I have appointed M<sup>r</sup> Carrol one of my Midshipmen as an Acting Lieu<sup>t</sup> in his place, & hope he will be confirmed in that Rank, he is an old Midshipman & a very deserving Man, he is from Patuxent —

The unhappy catastrophe, of Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>e</sup>Knight, who was a very deserving Officer, tho rather irritable, induces me to wish that an article might be incerted in the regulations for the Navy, rendering every Officer liable to heavy penalties, & even to loss of his Commission, for giving or receiving a Challenge, & also the seconds, for aiding & abetting in such unwarrantable acts, especially upon Foreign Service, I woud even extend it further, & make every Officer Amenable to such penalties, if they did not make their Commander acquainted with events of that serious nature, for had I have had the least hint of the meeting, I coud have prevented it, & saved a worthy Member to his family, & Country, on the contrary, I had ever considered that my Officers lived in perfect harmony together —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 9. Nov. 1802.

SIR,

\* \* \* \* \*

Since parting, on bad terms, with the minister on 4<sup>th</sup> Septem<sup>r</sup> I have not been at the palace till yesterday; and then went to demand the destination of a squadron of the Bey's cruisers, consisting of five vessels, carrying in all 104 guns and 730 men, now ready to sail. Was received with more civility than for many months past, — and obtained satisfactory assurance that the Bey had actually no hostile intentions against the Americans — He will be quiet till he receive the President's answer — It is hoped the answer will come forward with argument to keep him quiet.

It were to have been wished that the President's answer concerning the present intended for me by the Government of Denmark had been decisive and final. In the first instance I refused retaining it on any consideration. The commissioner begged I would not offer this contempt to the good intentions of the King. I therefore submitted the matter to Gov<sup>t</sup> But the President's answer throws the subject back to its original position. I shall leave it there till I return to America.

From the last clause of your letter of 10. May I am apprehensive Government will be as much disappointed at the ineffectual operations of this season as any individual can have been. It is most unfortunate that any events should have impeded the squadron proceeding to its intended station. The moment was favorable — it is past — and we must retrieve by accelerated energy what we have

lost by moderation — No U States ship of war has appeared on the enemy's coast since the last of August.

The prizes lately carried to Tripoli, supposed to be Americans, prove to be swedes. They arrived since the negotiation: but the Bashaw nevertheless raises new claims on that account, and refuses to liberate them on the consideration of the general ransom and pacification. Here is a new source of embroil. Such will forever be the consequence of negotiation with these pirates so long as cash or foreign intervention are relied upon as mediators —

The Batavian squadron, which arrived here on the eighth ult. will depart in four days. They certainly succeed in re-establishing their former treaties without new sacrifices; but they come forward with an imposing attitude: a squadron composed of three ships of the line and several frigates — the Admiral of which De Winter, is an officer of distinguished talents and merit.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

Copy

TUNIS Nov. 9. 1802.

SIR, Advise received in this Consulate yesterday from Tripoli up to the 21. ult. states, that the renegade, Lisle, was ready for sea with a Squadron consisting —

of a Xebec of 10 Guns —

Ditto — — — 14.

Kirlanghie — 14 — That on the 9<sup>th</sup> departed on a cruise a Xebec of 14. guns — And that a Kirlanghie and a Polacre of 18. guns each, and a Xebec of 16. were also ready and preparing for sea. It is conjectured that Lisle, the Admiral, with his squadron, intends to pass the straits.

He has dressed his people in short blue jackets, overalls, and hats, for a decoy — if you could luckily catch the villain it would give the United States the command of terms at Tripoli —

This goes by a Batavian squadron — the Admiral of which, De Winter, if you make acquaintance with him, you will find a man of distinguished talents and amiable accomplishments —

Commodore MORRIS —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part I, March 1801–Dec. 1802.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 11 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802,

SIR, You will herewith, find inclosed, Copy of the Letter, I had last the Honor of addressing you, on the 20 Ult<sup>o</sup> Since then, Intelligence has been communicated by the Supreme Board of Health in Madrid, to the different Sea Port Towns in this Kingdom, that the Yellow Fever was raging, with the most malignant Symptoms, in Philadelphia, by advices received from the Spanish Consul resident there, and with directions, to observe the greatest attention not to admit of, any Vessels proceeding from that Quarter, I am very sorry to add that at a general meeting held in Consequence, by this Board of Health, it has been determined, that no Vessels coming from *any Port* of the United States should be permitted to enter our Mole, but

be turned off, in order to perform Quarantine elsewhere, This most extraordinary determination, I have been made acquainted with, thro' a Friend, not in an Official manner, as the measures adopted at their Meetings, are not made public, of Course I cannot represent against it, but I shall, do every thing in my Power to have it revoked, the moment they pretend to turn off, any of our Vessels, from any other part of America, than Philadelphia, when furnished with a Bill of Health, certified by the Spanish Consul. — Should this Resolution, adopted in a great measure thro' Ignorance, be carried into effect, it will prove very prejudicial to our Trade, in the Mediterranean, and particularly as it would be imprudent for Vessels to proceed a loft, without convoy.

I learn by Letters from Gibraltar under date of the 4 Inst, that the Governor of Tangier, had demanded of the American, and Swedish Consul, a Passport for the Tripoline, now Moorish Ship, so long blocked up in that Bay, to proceed for Tripoly, this having been refused, orders were immediately passed to Gibraltar, for to return the Emperor of Morocco's Pass to that Ship and the Certificates furnished by the foreign Consuls, residing in his Dominions, which has been done, and the Vessel again laid up, untill the Emperor should determine on the Subject, I sincerely hope this Circumstance may not Occasion fresh disturbances with Morocco. —

By last advices from Leghorn, I find Commodore Morris had only reached that Port on the 12 Ult<sup>o</sup> — With the Convoy, under his Protection, The Schooner *Enterprize* was immediately after, despatched with another Convoy, and had arrived at Barcelona on her Way down the Mediterranean, I consequently daily look for her in this Quarter — a Swedish Frigate sails from hence this day, with Three American and Sixteen Swedish Vessels, which she escorts as far as Toulon, where she is going to repair. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT *Novem<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1802*

The long and unexpected detention of the frigate *Adams*, at New York has been productive of considerable embarrassment to the Government, & I feel it to be a duty incumbent on me to institute a particular enquiry as to the cause of such detention —

Cap<sup>t</sup> Preble joined her on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February — and on the 20<sup>th</sup> he wrote me a Letter in which he states, “that the Cabin, Ward Rooms and Store Rooms were then to finish, having all of them been broken up — “that it would require 4 weeks to complete them”. He could not then give a particular account of the Stores in the different Departments — as the officers had not Joined the Ship —

Cap<sup>t</sup> Preble wishing in consequence of his indisposition to be relieved from the Command of the *Adams*, Captain Campbell was ordered to her & on the 27<sup>th</sup> of April he took the Command of her — In a letter from Cap<sup>t</sup> Campbell dated 27<sup>th</sup> april he states “that it will require about 10 days to prepare the Ship for Sea” on further examination it appears from his letters of the 1<sup>st</sup> may, 11<sup>th</sup> may & 3<sup>d</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> of June that he found that the different Tradesmen employed in repairing the ship progressed very slowly — that the powder on board proved defective that he could not possibly get the cabin so far finished

as to receive him on board — that of course he was obliged to sleep on Shore — that the workmen were scattered over the city & that he was obliged personally to attend to each of them. that in the shot supplied there was no attention paid to the Calibre of the Guns — that both shot and Langridge were unfit to carry with him —

From the whole it appears that notwithstanding his letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> of April wherein he expressed it as his opinion that the Ship would be ready to sail in 10 days from that date and Cap<sup>n</sup> Prebles letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> holding out similar information — the *Adams* did not sail till the 11<sup>th</sup> of June following —

Be pleased to let me hear from you on this subject and furnish me with as circumstantial an account of the cause of the detention of the *Adams* as you can possibly collect

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Midshipman Ralph Izard, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — 12<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802 —

You will immediately assume the command of the frigate *United States* now laid up in ordinary. While acting in this station, you will be entitled to the rank, pay & emoluments of a Sailing Master. — Captain Tingey will furnish you with more particular instructions for your government. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 November 1802. This day's entry includes reference to 11 November 1802

[Palermo] On the 11th we arriv'd here with a schooner under convoy which we tow'd all the way from Leghorn:

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To William Willis, U. S. Consul, Barcelona, Spain, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

Circular

ALGIERS the 15 of October [November] 1802.

SIR On the 6<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> arrived here in 16 days from Tripoli Cap<sup>n</sup> Morris & Crew, at Tripoli the Deans Batavians & Swedes secured their Peace there was none of the frigates or Corsairs of the United States offf the Port of Tripoli there is 6. Sail of Tripoli Corsairs to the west<sup>t</sup> to Malta and 4. Sail of large Corsairs were fitting for Sea in order to Search for Americans and it is considered if they meet a Levant wind the said Corsairs will push out of the Streights where they know our Vessels has no Convoys in Consequence all Masters & Citizens of the United States concerned is to gaurd against the Threatened danger they will run in Being met by Corsairs of Tripoly.

NB. Tripoli is at Peace in the Portugal

The above letter I suppose to be wrong dated as it is probable it was wrote on the 15<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> Barcelona Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1802

WILL<sup>m</sup> WILLIS

[NA. SDA. CL, Barcelona, Vol. 1, 1797-1809.]

[15 November 1802]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, from Sidi Mohamet Ben Absalem Selawy, Secretary of State of the Emperor of Morocco

Translation

Praise be given on all occasions to God alone. —

There is no Power or Strength but that proceeding from the Great God. —

To JAMES SIMPSON *Consul of the Americans* — Tangier.

We have received your farther Letter with the paper it covered, and perfectly understand all its Contents. —

This day the happy news of the safe arrival of Our Master (whom God preserve) at Morocco, has been received here. — During his stay there, communicate to me whatever you may have to say on matters of your Nation, or regarding yourself. — So are all other Consuls to do. —

At His Majestys return (which may the Almighty protect) you may always depend on having in me a true Freind near him, and I trust in God all will continue well between you and Us. — Peace be with you and all good people. —

Written on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of the Sacred Month of Rajeb 1217.  
(corresponding with 15<sup>th</sup> Novem<sup>r</sup> 1802)

Signed MEHAMMED BEN ABSALEM SELAWY

The translation on the foregoing page was done from the Arabic to Spanish by D<sup>a</sup> Manuel de Bacca, and from Spanish to English by

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER 24<sup>th</sup> December 1802. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797–1803.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Malaga Road Novb<sup>r</sup> [19?] 1802*

SIR Having had a dreadful long and bustering passage from Toulon on my way to Gibraltar, I sprung my fore mast, & fore yard, and am entirely out of every kind of Provisions, the Wind yet prevents my getting any further independant of other considerations —

Under these pressing circumstances I request you will gain permission for me to take my Ship into the Mole as speedily as possible, that I may get my necessary repairs done and Provisions —

We have not one ounce of bread on board & beg you will send me off about 1000 lb. for present use —

I shall be happy to see you on board as soon as convenient, as I have many enquiries to make

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Malaga Road Novb<sup>r</sup> 19th 1802*

SIR I yesterday arrived here after a very blustering passage of a Month from Leghorn beating against head Winds, and strong Gales

every Mile, from Majorca, I was bound for Gibraltar but have had the misfortune of springing my Fore Mast, and Fore Yard, & also had expended the last of my Bread the Day we arrived here, having been some Days on short allowance —

As I shall meet with considerable detention here before I can secure my Mast, & Yard, I have judged it proper to send on copies of orders from Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris, which I beg you will attend to in every particular, & send over to M<sup>r</sup> Simpson the contents, without delay. —

I hope to be with you shortly if my Mast proves no worse than I suppose it is, tho' I believe I shall be obliged to get it out, & as you are no doubt in possession of much News from America, I beg you will devote a leisure moment to an old friend, & tell me how all things go on there, as I have not heard from thence since May last, if you or M<sup>r</sup> Gavino shou'd have any Letters for me, pray send them by this Express, & let me know what assortment of Provisions are at Gibraltar for us, as I am out of every thing in the Article of Stores, & prety well worn out myself, in the very fatiguing Cruize I have had —

I beg you will dispatch the Messenger without delay, that I may make my arrangements here, by procuring what I can't get with you —

I unfortunately miss'd seeing Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron who only sailed the Evening previous to my arrival, do tell me all the news he hath brought? especially about naval arrangements, I expect we have Peace with Tripoli by this time —

Adieu for the present, being in haste to dispatch the Messenger —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

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To Midshipman George S. Hackley, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — 19 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802

You will take charge of the *General Greene* laid up in ordinary in the Eastern Branch — while on board you will receive the pay and emoluments of a Sailing Master in the navy. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 19 November 1802

[Routine cruising since 23 October] At 4 P. M. came too in 12 fathoms water — at Malaga roads. The steeple on the Cathedral bearing N. N. E. Cape Moliere S. W. B. W.

10 AM. hoisted out all Boats. The pilot came on Board — Got under way and towed into the mole. 11 let go the anchor abreast the mole head. Got a stream anchor out astern and hove taut.

[NA. ND original.]

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To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

NAVY YARD 20<sup>th</sup> November 1802

SIR Agreeably to Your order of Yesterday, I herewith transmit a list of the warrant Officers and those now acting as such on board the Ships in Ordinary in the Eastern Branch

Enclosure]

[20 November 1802]

LIST OF WARRANT OFFICERS & C

Frigt *United States*

Ralph Izard (Midshipman) .....	Acting as Master
Thomas Decordy .....	Acting Gunner
Will <sup>m</sup> Hunter .....	D <sup>o</sup> Boatswain
Matt <sup>v</sup> Welch .....	D <sup>o</sup> Carpenter

*President*

William Knight .....	Sailing Master — Warrant
John H. Swoope .....	Acting Gunner
James Fry .....	D <sup>o</sup> Carpenter
No Boatswain	

*Congress*

David Phipps .....	Sailing Master — On liberty
James P. Mix .....	Acting Gunner
Conrad Buskin .....	D <sup>o</sup> Boatswain
Robert Smith .....	D <sup>o</sup> Carpenter

*Boston*

A B Lord (Midshipman) .....	Acting as Master
James B Potts .....	warrant Boatswain
Richard Stevenson .....	Act <sup>r</sup> Gunner
Mogue Carthy .....	Act <sup>r</sup> Carpenter

*Essex*

[Richard] Butler .....	Warrant Sailing Master
John Brewin .....	Act <sup>r</sup> Gunner
John Adams .....	D <sup>o</sup> Boatswain
Abel Longdon .....	D <sup>o</sup> Carpenter

*General Greene*

George H Hackley (Midship <sup>a</sup> ) .....	Act <sup>r</sup> Master
Thomas Holden .....	Act <sup>r</sup> Gunner
Thomas Hunter .....	d <sup>o</sup> Carpenter
No Boatswain	

THO<sup>s</sup> TINGEY

NOVEMBER 20<sup>th</sup> 1802

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To the Agent of Sidi Hamet Caramanli of Tripoli, from Captain Richard V. Morris  
U. S. Navy

[Malta, about 20 November 1802]

SIR, Your request in behalf of his Excellency Sidi Hamet Caramanli, I have had translated, and have now the honor to reply to them.

The Government of the United States, not having the wishes of his Excellency Sidi Hamet Caramanli made known, previous to my leaving the United States, did not give me powers to engage in so important an undertaking. But at the same time, I make no doubt, if you will communicate with the American Government, detailing the specific sum that may be wanted, and the probability of success that will attend the undertaking, with the advantages that will arise to the United states in case of success, that they will instruct me to co-operate with his excellency, Sidi Hamet Caramanli, which I will cheerfully obey. Any communication you wish to make on the subject, I will forward by the first opportunity.

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

To Stephen Cathalan, Jr., U. S. Commercial Agent, Marseilles, France, from  
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT *Novem<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1802*

We have a squadron of ships in the mediterranean at present under the command of Commodore Richard V Morris I have observed that you have been good Enough to render it your assistance on several occasions for which you will be pleased to accept my thanks

The appointment of a navy agent in each port in the mediterranean frequented by our ships of war is considered as unnecessary and inexpedient — in proportion as we multiply our agents we increase the difficulties in the adjustment of our accounts —

These considerations have hitherto restrained my appointing more agents than were indispensibly necessary — From representations, however, lately made to me, I feel a persuasion that the appointment of a navy agent for the ports of marseilles and Toulon would promote the public interest — and feeling highly confident of your Integrity and Zeal it affords me pleasure to offer that appointment to you, and as your Jurisdiction as Consul for the United States extends to both these Ports, I presume it will not be inconvenient to you to attend to our Vessels arriving in either —

I have deposited a Credit with Mess<sup>rs</sup> Degen & Purviance, on whom you will draw for any supplies you may furnish our Ships Your drafts for this purpose must be Countersigned by the commanding officer of the ship — The accountant of the navy will give you instructions more in detail with respect to accounts —

For your Trouble in the execution of this Commission you will be allowed 2 p<sup>t</sup> cent on the amount of all Supplies — purchased and furnished by you & 1 p<sup>t</sup> cent on all sums of money received on all Public property sold by you under the direction of this Department —

You will be pleased to let me hear from you frequently, on all subjects of concern to the Department —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 20 November 1802

[At Malaga] Moor'd ship with the larboard bower ahead, and large Kedge anchors on the Starboard quarter-fasts on shore &c.

Unbent the stay sail and all head sails. Got in the flying Jibb boom, launch'd the Jibb Boom, & all top gallant masts. Unrove all the running rigging forward — Got the fore and fore topsail yards on deck, and launch'd the fore top mast. Got the sprit sail yard fore & aft.

[NA ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Mole of Malaga Novb<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1802*

SIR Referring you to the enclosed Copy of my respects of the 7th Ins<sup>t</sup>, which was put on board a Vessel at Sea bound to Philadelphia, & which, from the very tempestuous Weather I have since had, will not reach you as soon as this, I again address you, to inform you of the cause of my being here —

Ever since I left Toulon I have had nothing but one continual heavy Gale of Wind, except at short intervals, from the westward, &



after persevering, to get to Gibraltar, till I sprung my fore mast, & fore yard, & expended the last of my Bread to one Day allowance, having been for some Days previous, at half a pound a Day, & seeing no prospect of a change of Winds, 'tho in sight of the Rock, I was compelled to stand for this place, & was received into the Mole to get my Mast repaired which I shall have to hoist out to get fished & will probably detain me here a Month, I could not be in a better place for the purpose, & hope it will not be attended with a great expence as I have a good Carpenters Crew of my own on board, who have since I left America Caulked every seam in the Ship from the Water edge upwards inside, & out, & the Ship is in fine condition in all respects but as to the Mast & Yard, I have a spare yard at Gibraltar to replace this one, which will carry us there; at this Season of the Year we wreck & tare our Ships to little purpose by being at Sea, for the Barbary Powers seldom ever keep their Cruizers out in the Winter Months, but as soon as my repairs are done I shall proceed to Gibraltar take in a supply of Provisions and return back to my old station, if required —

I was charged with some instructions from Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris respecting Morocco, which I by express sent on to Cap<sup>t</sup> Campbell to have put in execution, it being uncertain when a Sea conveyance will offer —

I must beg leave to observe to you that I think it would be a great saving to the Government, if instead of incumbering our Ships with such large quantities of Bread, which takes up so much room that a due proportion of Flour might be sent over & above three Months store for present use, we can have the Flour landed here or at Malta & get good fresh Bread Baked out of it at little expence & no waste, consequently more salt Provisions might be taken on board, & less Water than usual so that each Ship could carry at least eight Months Provisions, & Stores, for the having of extra Stores deposited at Gibraltar, is little better than having them in America, so very precarious, & uncertain are our passages up & down the Mediterranean, for an extent of near 1500 Miles to the Coast of Tripoli

I have one more observation to make as respecting the *Constellation*, previous to our departure from America, the Department was advised of the bad state of her Decks, & some of her Beams, as well as the Copper on her Bottom, it will be requisite that some provision should be made for her against her arrival, if her services should again be required, & altho it may have a selfish view, yet, I am inclined to believe you will find there is no port of America, where a Ship can be so well repaired, & at so reasonable a rate as Phil<sup>a</sup>

I parted with the *Enterprize* with her Convoy from Leghorn & Barcelona, but I fear they have been dispersed or drove into some Port, the last time I saw them was off Majorca in a heavy gale —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Sunday, 21 November 1802*

[At Malaga] Unrig'd the fore topmast and got it on deck — Got off the Cap. receiv'd on Board, provisions for ships crew. Got off the fore top, and down the main yard. Arrived the U. S. Frigate *John Adams* — John Ro[d]gers Esq<sup>t</sup> Comm<sup>t</sup>

Monday, 22 November 1802

[At Malaga] Arrived the U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*. Got the fore and main yards up, for sheers to get out the fore mast. Woolded the fore top mast to the fore yard. Striped the fore mast.

[NA. ND original.]

To General William Allen from Midshipman William Henry Allen, U. S. Navy

John Adams at anchour

Malaga November 23d 1802.

We arrived at Gibraltar the 17th Instant after a fine passage of 25 days From Hampton Roads: we found the frigate *Adams* lying opposite at Algeiras watching the Motions of the Tripoline Ship [*Meshouda*] we Blockaded here in the *Philadelphia* — his Moorish Majesty demanded & Obtained passports from our consuls at Gibraltar and Tangeirs for the Tripoline, to pass unmolested claiming her as his property (she got already for sea,) but unluckily for them, they sent over two Officers to take charge of her who (both being of equal Rank) claimed the Superiority & Occasioned a scuffle which ended in nothing more serious than the discharge of the crew & dismantling the Ship — the granting of those passports was the only thing that prevented a war with the Moors —

The Swedes have made or purchased a peace with the pirates paying the sum of 150-000 dollars — they wish to make the same terms with us — But I have too high an opinion of our economical administration to hazard the supposition, that the fear of the expense of supporting the remnant of a small naval force will Induce them to make a dishonorable peace —

The *Constillation* & *Enterprise* are now here the former with her foremost out to fish, having sprung it in a gale of wind while off Tripoli she had a slight cannonade with the Batteries and Gun Boats 2 of them were very much Injured & several of the rascals killed —

The Brig *Franklin* that was captured is now at Tunis her crew were sent to Tripoli by Land.\* two of them found means to make their escape in a boat & got on board the *Consellation* — The *New-york* is gone to Algeirs the Commodore is at Leghorn & we sail the first fair wind for Gibraltar, to take provissions & then return with the *Adams* to this place & from this we all set sail for Malta where there will be a general Rendevous of all our Squadron —

Two frigates have arrived from England (here) Gibraltar with Troops bound to Malta — Report says England & france will not remain at peace long† — at Toulon the French are fitting out every thing that carrys guns — I beleive I have now given you all the news of the day —

I shall expect letters shortly from all my Friends, you will I presume send me all the Debates of Congress as I am a great *Politician!!!*

Convey my best love to Mamma Sarah, Thomas Mary & all Freinds you may be assured if I could, I should fly on the wings of Affection to the fond Embraces of an amiable Circle —

Receive the Effusions of a gratefull heart & the Assurance that you never shall be ashamed to own Wm Henry as your Son

(\*The *Franklin* was captured by the Tripolitans on June 17, 1802. The crew was ransomed in October as a result of Algerine intervention.)

(† England declared war on France in May, 1803.)

[H. E. Huntington Library Quarterly.]

To Secretary of State from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS *The 23<sup>d</sup> of november 1802*

ESTEEMED SIR On the 21<sup>st</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> at 4 P M I got alongside of the united States frigate The *New York* Captain Barron and rec<sup>d</sup> your letter of The 27<sup>th</sup> of July with a P. S. of The 22<sup>d</sup> of August with the 30 Thousand dollars in order to make a Cash payment to this regency in Lieu of Stores. it blew fresh we landed at the marine of Algiers at 7 P M with the money where all remained that night. in the morning at 8 A M on the 22<sup>d</sup> of november I acquainted the General of marine and Minister for forign affairs that the Government of The united States could not make it convenient to send stores. That they sent cash to pay The annuity. That we had difficulties with Morrocco and Tripoli to This he answered that Algiers would not accept. a Cash payment. That if we wanted The friendship of this Regency we should bring Stores and be punctual — On this I observed that our treaty with Alg<sup>ts</sup> Stipulated that we should pay Annually 12 thous<sup>d</sup> Algerine Sequins or stores. that at present. we found in order to avoid difficulties deficiencies and detentions that the best method to suit both parties would be to pay in dollars that the 12ths<sup>d</sup> Sequins was 21600 dollars. but we had brought 30 Thous<sup>d</sup> dollars which was 8400 dollars more than we stipulated to give and that I hoped it would be received. That it would on this plan be a clear business. to both parties. he observed it would not do. that it would be to The interests of The United States. but not to Algiers and That Cash would not do, that Algiers must have The Stores agreeable to The Custom or Usansa of This place —

at 9 A M I sent my drogerman to The dey with my respectfull compliments That I wanted to see him on business. The dey answered That if I wanted to see him on The business of The Cash payment I need not come. That he would not see me on that Subject but If I had any other business I might approach him. I answered That the Cash payment was the Chiefe of my business at present —

At 3 P M the dey sent to inform me that he gave three Months. to bring the Commissioned for timber and Stores and with said articles 1000 Barrels. of Gun powder and That If we wanted war to tell him at once. I answered we wanted peace and bringing The Money was a strong demonstration Thereof. That I would promise to write to the Government of the United States. and bring him full answers to all he required. but could not assure him or promise that those articles he demanded would be sent —

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — *24 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802*

By a resolution of Congress of the 29 March 1800, the President was requested to present to Captain Thomas Truxtun, a golden Medal, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in an engagement with the French Ship of War *La Vengeance*, on the 1<sup>st</sup> March [February] 1800. A medal has accordingly been prepared and presented to Captain Thomas Truxtun and a number of impressions have been taken for the purpose of being distributed. I have lately received a few & considering you as the Senior officer of the Navy, and entitled to the most respectful atten-

tion, I cannot resist the inclination I feel, of presenting one to you — which you will find enclosed. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from James Leander Cathcart,  
U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli

MALTA Nov<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR Being apprized that the Bashaw of Tripoli, has made a merit of giving up Capt<sup>a</sup> Andrew Morris, his Mate, Carpenter, Steward and a Sailor, by the Mediation of Algiers, thereby placing the United States under imaginary Obligations to that Regency, I take the liberty to inform you, that Commodore Dale, had made an arrangement with the Bashaw of Tripoli for the Exchange of prisoners and had actually delivered twenty one turkish Soldiers and their Officer, in the pay of Tripoli, up to that regency on receiving the Bashaws tischera for an American Officer of Equal rank and three Seamen — should any be Captured, This would have included the whole of our prisoners, Capt<sup>a</sup> Morris's Mate Excepted, who is an Englishman, and the son of one of the Collectors of the Customs in England, who only waited for his papers to arrive, having had the Bashaws promise of Enlargement the moment of their Arrival. Thus Sir, you are made acquainted, that any Expense or Obligation incurred on the Part of the United States has been entirely thrown away And has only served to Embarrass our affairs. The only utility attending the measure was the Enlarging the prisoners, probably two months sooner than they otherwise would have been, as I had in answer to an intimation made to me, that the Bashaw would treat with any Agent of the United States for the re-establishment of Peace absolutely refused to listen to any proposal whatever, before he carried into effect the Convention entered into with Commodore Dale — Since that period I am informed that a Negotiation is either clandestinely carrying on between the United States of America, and the Regency of Tripoli through the mediation of Algiers, or in Contemplation; I say a clandestine Negotiation, because if any such exist it must not only be unauthorized by Government, but likewise in direct Violation of the Presidents Instructions to me on that head, And I being the only person vested with full powers to Enter into and to conclude a Treaty with that Regency, no Negotiation whatever can be valid until it receives my sanction and Signature. I therefore shall be in duty bound to declare it null and void unless it should be in strict Conformity to my Instructions, which Specifies — "That I am in the most peremptory manner to stifle every pretension or Expectation, that the United States will on their Side ever make the Smallest Contribution, to the Bashaw of Tripoli, as the Price of Peace — That a new Treaty may be entered into, on terms which will include indemnification for our Loss by the War, and Satisfaction for the insult our flag suffered, before the War commenced, and founded on the Basis of mutual convenience, strictly reciprocal in all its parts, That; that part of the former Treaty which relates to Algiers being the Guarantee, And the Dey being the Arbiter and Expositor of our Treaty must be Omitted, as the Bashaw of Tripoli, made that part of Said treaty a pretext for declaring War against the United States — Thus Sir you are informed, that I am in duty bound to counteract any intrigue of the Bashaw of Tripoli, or his Emissary's, that may tend to a violation of my instructions. But should any treaty be

entered into, which includes the above objects on your forwarding me a Copy, I will if possible, give it my sanction if any construction of my orders will give me that latitude; should any promises of a pecuniary nature have been made thro' the mediation of Algiers — I cannot sanction them — but sooner, than risque a difference with that Regency, I will wait the determination of Government. It is devoutly to be wished, that no such arrangement has been made, And it seems to me Extremely equivocal and absurd, that the Regency of Algiers, having lent a deaf ear to all the amicable references and remonstrances of the United States, Should now Espouse the cause of the Agressor, But it certainly would be more absurd for the United States to admit them — I should thank you to give me every information on that Subject, You are Master of —

Commodore Morris, who is now here, delivered to me, together with full powers for negotiating a Treaty with Tripoli, My Commission as Consul General at Algiers, Dated as far back as the 10<sup>th</sup> of February last. The Secretary of State informs me, that, that, Consulate will be Opened to me by the resignation of M<sup>r</sup> OBrien who has leave to retire on my arrival at Algiers — as the affairs which is entrusted to my guidance will inevitably draw my attention for some time — I presume it will be May or June, before you need Expect me at Algiers, in the Intermediate time, I request you to Correspond with me as frequently as possible, And to cause to be arranged all accompts between the Regency of Algiers, and the United States, \* \* \* And should nothing of importance intervene, which would demand your immediate inspection, and you should determine to go home before my arrival, you in that case will please to seal the Chancery of the United States, and entrust the Keys to M<sup>r</sup> Bille, his Danish Majesty's Consul General, advising me of the Measure as soon as possible

Should the Dey or his Ministers enquire if you Know the Purport of my instructions, relative to that Regency — You will please to inform them that the President has instructed me, to be indefatigable in endeavouring to Cultivate the subsisting harmony between the two Nations, upon honorable and Equitable terms, and that they may depend, as an individual, I shall spare no pains to put my orders in Execution.

I request that you will forward me a list of the Jewels, Watches, Cloths &<sup>e</sup> that you may have on hand, belonging to the United States, for my Government.

[NA. SDA. CL, Algiers, Vol. 6, Jan. 1801–Dec. 1803.]

Survey of U. S. Frigate *New York*

U: S. FRIGATE *New York* Port Mahon

25<sup>th</sup> November 1802

Pursuant to an Order from James Barron Esquire Captain of the United States Frigate *New York* we the Subscribers have taken a strict and Careful Survey on the Bends, Gun and Spar Decks of the aforesaid Frigate and find them as follows — the Oakum worked out of the Seams the Decks Leaky and in want of Caulking

STEPHEN DECATUR J<sup>r</sup>... 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant  
 JN<sup>o</sup> P LOVELL..... Master  
 PERSIFOR TAYLOR..... Carpenter

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802–3–4.]

To Charles Pinckney, U. S. Minister to Spain, from Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Malaga Mole Novbr 26th 1802*

SIR Having had the misfortune to spring my Fore Mast, & received other injuries which obliged me to seek out a convenient Port for repairing them, I judged this the most secure from the inclemency of the Weather, 'tis true I obtained permission to take my Ship into the Mole, after a good deal of formality, but what I beg leave to trouble you about, is, that you will endeavour to obtain a general permission for our Ships to haul in whether in distress, or not, for the outer road is so exposed to Gales of Wind from the South, & Western quarters, that you can get no Shelter, & our Ships are often in eminent danger & many Vessels lost or drove on shore, the same principle holds good with regard to Cadiz, which Port woud be very convenient for us in case of being under the necessity of entering there —

Your kind interference in this business will render us great relief provided you succeed —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Chesapeake*, from Captain  
Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Malaga Mole Novbr 26th 1802*

SIR After one of the most tempestuous passages, of nearly a Month from Toulon, (where I remained three Days to repair my Rudder) beating constantly against heavy Gales of Westerly Winds, I arrived here in distress, having sprung my fore mast, and fore yard, & expended all my Bread, I was for some Days on half allowance, & here I have met with great difficulties for want of proper conveniences, having no resources but within myself, for getting out my Mast, & have been obliged to fish my fore yard, & raise it three feet to make a shore with the Main Yard, however, we are going on very well, & shall, I hope be enabled to get through all our difficulties in due time

Fortunately the Day after my arrival the *John Adams* arrived here, & from her I have taken most of her Provisions, & also supplied the *Enterprize*, who also came in a few Days after, & now dispatch her back to you, presuming that she may be of service to run backwards, & forwards in your negotiations —

As soon as the *John Adams* gets a little Calking, which Cap<sup>t</sup> Ro[d]gers says she stands in need off, I shall send her to Gibraltar to load with provisions, & to bring me my fore yard, and then dispatch her to you, & when my repairs are done, all of which I shall have to do with my own Carpenters, (that is in fishing my Mast) I shall proceed to Gibraltar for Provisions, & join you as soon as possible, unless the *Adams* can bring them up —

As soon as I arrived here, I sent off an express by land to Campbell, to execute the orders I was entrusted with, & hope all things in this quarter may go on well, for a while at least, but of this, we shall soon hear more about it —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Novb<sup>r</sup> [26, 1802]*

D<sup>r</sup> SIR As soon as the Wind is favorable, I beg you'll proceed with the *John Adams* to Gibraltar & there take in all the Provisions your Ship will stow with convenience, & if the services of the *Adams* are not wanted, I beg you will also require Cap<sup>t</sup> Campbell to do the same, & also to bring as much of the Cordage assorted as you can, with the Medicine & Marine Clothing, I wish you likewise to bring my fore Yard, & all the heavy Oak Plank I left with M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, for fishes & &<sup>t</sup> Cheese Butter & Candles we stand much in need of, if M<sup>r</sup> Gavino can comply with the Indent furnished him you will bring them also, —

I hope by the time you arrive here to be nearly ready to proceed on with you to Malta —

P<sup>r</sup> I will thank you to bring us 6 Barrels of the Condemned Pease with the other stores —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Malaga Mole Novb<sup>r</sup> 26th 1802*

SIR I think it probable that Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris will require the services of the *Enterprise* above, & as there seems to be no call for you here, I woud advise you to take in all the Provisions Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodgers can spare you, & proceed direct to Malta, where you will probably find him, or recieve his instructions, provided these instructions doth not interfere with those you now have —

Wishing you a pleasant passage

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 26 November 1802

The *J. Adams*, Sail'd for Gibraltar [from Malaga].

[NA. ND original.]

Survey of Foremast of U. S. Frigate *New York*

US: FRIGATE *New York* Port Mahon  
*27: November 1802*

Pursuant to an Order from James Barron Esquire Captain of the United States Frigate *New York* We the Subscribers have taken a strict and Careful Survey on the Fore Mast and find it as follows — Badly Sprung in the Partners & unsafe to Proceed to Sea with — without being taken out and fished

STEPHEN DECATUR J<sup>r</sup>... 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant  
 JN<sup>o</sup> P LOVELL..... Master  
 PERSIFOR TAYLOR..... Carpenter

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 November 1802

Sail'd; the *Enterprize* for Malta [from Malaga]. —

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the  
Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — 28 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802 —

We shall soon send a small Squadron to the Mediterranean to relieve the one at present there, and you will again be called upon to act as the Commanding Officer on that station. It is proper to give you early information on this subject, that when required, you may be prepared for the performance of this duty — and it is also proper to inform you, that the situation of the Navy will not admit of your having a Captain under you on board your Ship. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,  
from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

MALTA, Nov<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR, I Trust by this time you have come to a friendly understanding with the Emperor of Morocco, and that it will be unnecessary to keep our force at Gibraltar — if that should be the case, I must entreat you to make all possible dispatch with the whole force to Join me at this place.

You will in coming up, run close in with Cape Bon, perhaps I may be cruizing there, To continue at peace with Tunis, it is necessary to appear off that place with the Greater Part of our force, There has nothing transpired with Tripoli, since you sailed from Leghorn. Do not omit letting the Ships bring up as much provisions, as they can conveniently stow, and all the Spare Spars. I hope the *New York* and *John Adams* have arrived, they will be a timely reinforcement.

Our Bowsprit is in a much worse condition, than was Expected, it is out and under the Carpenters hands. The short notice I have had of this Opportunity — Obliges me to conclude.

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S.  
Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 November 1802

[At Malaga] Employ'd overhauling the rigging — Carpenters on shore at the fore mast. Crew very sickly — upwards of 100 on the list with violent Colds.

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from Captain Daniel Carmick, U. S. Marine Corps

MALTA 30 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802

SIR I have enquired here for the brass Drums but find they are not to be got & I am sure they cannot be had at Gibraltar the most likely place to find them in the Mediter<sup>an</sup> is at Leghorn, where I have no doubt we shall return before we sail for America, I am sorry to inform you I have no use for a Drum as my Drummer died on the



19<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> very suddenly, I shou'd like to know if the Corps is still existing & if I have the power of enlisting Musick as several have applied to me, that are to be discharged from the English,

There is every prospect here of hostilities being renewed between the English & french, they have no Idea of giving up this place nor of sending their fleet home,

I wrote you from Leghorn infor<sup>m</sup> of the Death of Capt McKnight, and that I had drawn for 1100 dol<sup>r</sup>

Lu<sup>t</sup> L U U [?] is still on board of us, where he finds himself much more comfortable than on board of that ungodly Schooner, which is always under water

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

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To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

[MALTA 30 November 1802]

SIR, I had the honor to address you from Leghorn, under date of the 15th October, since that period there has nothing of importance transpired in this quarter. I have had letters from Captain Campbell, dated Algeiras, November 2d; he mentions a misunderstanding having arisen between the officers of the late Tripoline ship, now considered Moorish property, which still detains her at Gibraltar. Captain Campbell mentions nothing of the arrival of the *New-York*. I hope she will soon make her appearance. Sweden having concluded a separate peace with Tripoli, renders it more necessary that our force should be encreased before we can expect to effect a favorable negociation with that regency.

The bowsprit of the *Chesapeak*, is in a much worse condition than was expected, it was decayed more than five inches in, and the rott extended thirty five feet, however, I have been enabled to procure a fish from the remaining stores of the British in this port, and it is now out and in a state of forwardness. As soon as the *Chesapeak* can be got ready, I shall employ her in cruising, until the arrival of the squadron.

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 30 November 1802. This day's entry includes reference to 20 November 1802

Malta, La Valetta The 20 inst. brought our Ship the United States Frigate *Chesapeak* of 44 guns safely into Port: in the Morning were on the north of Goza's Isle, sailing sweetly along with a 4-knot Breeze; we soon descried St. Paul's Bay, it being just at the entrance of the narrow straits which separate Malta from Goza: here Paul moor'd his ship with Five anchors astern and wish'd for day.

At 11 we luff'd round that point of the town which forms one part of the Harbor; the high walls & battlements of the town here depriv'd us of the breeze & the Topsail Halyards were let run in unison with the Boatswain's call: the Topmen aloft quickly furl'd the sails and we warp'd the ship up to her moorings. — Here is one of the best Harbours in the Meditteranean excepting at Port Mahon. The English have 5000 men under the command of Gen. Villetes & Gov. Ball rules the

realm, so you see the English still sway the Sceptre at Malta — and with great Justice and Lenity, for the inhabitants are more satisfied, the Government unoppressive. There are fewer importations of provisions from Sicily & elsewhere than formerly, even under their Grand Masters.

There are here 14 sail of British Men of War 64's and Frigates, & their Frigates and Sloops of War frequently come in & go out, to & from Egypt Constantinople, Sardinia, Gibraltar, &c &c.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
Malaga Mole Nov<sup>r</sup> 30th 1802

SIR Since writing the inclosed [Letter of 21 November 1802], which was expected to have proceeded on the next Day, the Winds have still continued to blow from the Westward so that no Vessel can, or hath passed the straits this five Weeks as there is, as yet, a likelihood of its continuation, I have deemed it advisable to inform you of the state of our squadron by way of Lisbon, I have written frequently but presume this will get to hand before any other of my Letters —

On the 22<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> the *John Adams* arrived here, & the following Day the *Enterprize* came in alone her Convoy having been dispersed in various Gales, she was also out of provisions, I thought it probable Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris might want her services, & requested Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodgers to furnish her with one months stores, & sent her to Malta to join him there, & to give him an Account of our situation, I also took one months stores out of the *John Adams*, & directed her to proceed to Gibraltar, & if the *Adams* cou'd be spared from watching the Tripolitan Ship [*Meshouda*], now said to be the Emperor of Morocco's property, both of them to load with as much provisions & other Stores, as they cou'd with safety, & to join me here, when I cou'd take a due proportion out of each, & all proceed on to Malta together, as I expect to be ready by that time, they will also bring my fore Yard —

I can't think but it woud have been policy to have permitted that Tripolitan Ship to have sailed long since, we shou'd have soon taken her, & not have lost the use of a Frigate watching her, —

I took my fore Mast out & have been obliged to take it all to pieces, in as much so as if we had to make a new Mast, the Hounds, Checks, &&<sup>s</sup> had all started from the main piece, we have now repaired them, & bolting them on again, & expect to make it as good as ever it was, without a shilling of expense, having all necessary materials within ourselves & good Carpenters; as to any delay 'tis of no moment at this Season of the year as no Barbary Cruizers keep out, 'tis well to be in a situation to watch their motions, & gain information

The *New York* sailed from this the Day previous to my arrival, I did not meet with her but she must be at Malta by this time with the *Chesapeake*, & have no doubt but Peace is made with Tripoli e're this, there was nothing wanting but a negotiator, but the instability of the Barbary States is such that no confidence can be placed in them we ought never to be off our guard —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 5 December 1802

[At Malaga] Moderate weather, Wind North<sup>d</sup> & West<sup>d</sup> Departed this life Frances Sweeny (marine) took his body in the pinnace & Carried it out side the mole, after the necessary prayers committed his body to the deep. Arrived two American Vessels from the Eastward.

[NA. ND original.]

[7 December 1802]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

Copy.

SIR! In compliance with a Letter from you, I inform you of the state of the U. S Ship *Constitution* About 30 days ago the ship was pumped out and she had four feet & two inches of water in her hold; altho' it was pumped out with the chain pump in 35 minutes, there was 60 or 65 Tons of water in her. Before the *Constitution* hauled into the Wharf to receive her repairs she leaked a small quantity. During the time the ship layed there & five weeks after she hauled into the stream she continued perfectly tight. About the middle of August September & the greatest part of October last she leaked three feet & eight or nine inches every eight or nine days. Since the middle of October last she has not leaked so much. I tho't at one time the leak must have originated from a trunnel or bolt being drove slack in her bottom, but since that I have conversed with Mr Hartt who was the master-builder & he says it was impossible that any neglect of that kind could have happened. It is Mr Hartts determined opinion as well as my own that the leak must have originated from her being on shore near Cape Francois which was on the 22 July 1800. The particulars of that day I cannot give as the Log Book of that date is at the Navy Department, but however the Ship was on the outreef near the Cape 47 minutes & every officer & man in the ship expected the masts would go over the side. At the time the ship received her repairs, the copper was taken off her sailing trim six streaks down and as far as the Copper could be seen under water when the ship was on a creen it was found full of holes some of which were of the bigness of a Dollar leaving the plank entirely bare. For the truth of this, Sir, I beg leave to refer you to Mr Hartt, Mr Hatch, Mr Swift & Mr Hartt the younger, who all live in this town & were employed as foreman in coppering the ship. The Grass, Sea moss & muscles which you saw raked from the ships bottom is a very convincing proof that the copper is in many places entirely & totally destroyed. I have two or three times swept the ships bottom with ropes & I am confident the keel is in many places shivered & chafed. By taking a boat hook & running it under many parts of the ships bottom it may be hooked into the ships bottom [which] is an additional proof the copper is worn out. —

The Ships spars rigging & sails are all in complete order & as to Cables & ship has enough for harbor use but must have three new ones before she proceeds to sea. —

On board the U S FRIGATE  
*Constitution* BOSTON HARBOR  
December 7<sup>th</sup> 1802 —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding

7 December 1802

Malta La Valetta Yesterday arriv'd the *Enterprize* Capt Sturett from Malaga.

9 December 1802

Valetta By the arrival of the *Enterprize*, we learned of the establishment of a "Board of Admiralty" in America, that our Uniforms are alter'd & that the *New York & John Adams* — Frigates are within the Straits of Gibraltar, direct from America. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Lieutenant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> 10 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1802 —

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your letter of the 5 instant. —

You may consider yourself on furlough to perform an East India Voyage or any other Voyage that will not take you longer than 12 months to accomplish. You will be on half pay until you are again called into actual service. Immediately on your return to America, you will report yourself to this Department. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — Dec<sup>r</sup> 10.1802 —

In answer to your letter of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant, it is proper to inform you explicitly & without delay, that Congress will not, in my opinion, pass a law this Session, authorizing the appointing of Admirals in the Navy of the United States. And from the tenor of your letter I perceive that it is also necessary to state to you, that no Officer of the Navy can consistently be allowed to decline at his will & pleasure a service to which he may be ordered by the President. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding

Friday, 10 December 1802

[At Malaga]

\* \* \* \* \*

Arrived the U. S. Frigate *John*. *Adams*. Sent our launch to her for provisions. Employed reeving running rigging. Got out flying Jibb Boom, and stayed the main and main top mast. Black'd the Bends and painted the sides.

Saturday, 11 December 1802

[At Malaga] Bent the stay sails, Jibb, and flying Jibb. Condemnd the fore yard, and cut it up for fire wood. Receiv'd from the *J. Adams*, a quantity of provisions — likewise the agreeable news of our being ordered home. AM. Employed rigging the fore yard, brought us by the *J. Adams*, tarring the fore & fore top mast rigging.

Employ'd as usual.

[NA. ND original.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray,  
U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation* MALAGA MOLE  
Decb<sup>r</sup> 12th 1802

SIR Having finished the repairs of the *Constellation*, and being in readiness to return to my station, the *John Adams* again arrived from Gibraltar, & handed me the inclosed Letter from the Sec<sup>y</sup> of the Navy, by which you will perceive that my Ship is ordered without delay to return to America, without any conditions, I therefore am now about to fulfil his instructions, & shall call in at Tangier on my way, to learn of M<sup>t</sup> Simpson the result of our affairs in that quarter for the information of our Government. —

I cant think but they have been premature in ordering so many of our Ships home, but I have no right to scrutinize, May you have a pleasant Cruize, & a happy termination to our Political Affairs with all the States of Barbary & a speedy & happy return to our Native Country, is my very sincere wish, and with my best respects to M<sup>t</sup> Morris —

P<sup>t</sup> Shoud any Letters arrive for me, will you be so kind as to send them on by the *Chesapeake* —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To General William Allen from Midshipman William Henry Allen, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *J. Adams*  
Malaga December 13th 1802

Since my last from Gibraltar of the 4th Instnt Orders have arrived from Government by a store Ship for the return of the *Chesapeake Constellation* & *Adam[s]* Frigates leaving our commerce under the protection of the *Newyork*, *Enterprize* & *John Adams* — We arrived here from Gibraltar the 9th Instant with the provisions I mentioned in my last and found the *Constellation* here — she sails in 3 days for america — just at the moment of the receiving the orders for the return of these ships a circular letter has arrived here from Consul Obrien Stating that captn [Andrew] Morris and crew had arrived at Algeirs having been ransomed through the Influence of the Dey. also that before Captn Morris left Tripoli the Swedes had concluded a peace with them and their being no american Ships of war off there, 6 Tripolitan cruisers sailed in Quest of prey and that 4 other large cruisers would Immediately follow them & endeavour to get into the Atlantic, Obrien also says these cruisers are now to the westward of Malta — another letter has been received here by our consul from his correspondent at Almera, (about 60 leagues to the Eastward of this) Informing him there were four cruisers off there working to the Westward under Moorish colours & that he supposed them to be Tripolitans, tommorrow we sail in Quest of them (and if they are to found will write you what we have done with them — This news may be depended on as I read the letters myself — nothing more at present —

You cannot be too particular in conveying my Best regards to all Freinds — To mama, Sarah, Thomas, & Mary. my Best love with the assurance of a long return when they write me a short Letter

[H. E. Huntington Library Quarterly.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation* MALAGA MOLE

Dec<sup>r</sup>: 13<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR Just as I had finished all the repairs of my Ship, and being in readiness to proceed up to Malta, with the *John Adams*, Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodgers put into my hands your Letter of the 23<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> directed to Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris the first clause of which required my immediate return to the U. States, I therefore shall loose no time to comply with your instructions, & shall sail immediately, calling first in to Gibraltar for Provisions, & then at Tangier, to make some enquiry of M<sup>r</sup> Simpson respecting our situation with Morocco, & hope soon to notify to you my arrival in the Chesapeake Bay —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To John Graham, U. S. Secretary of Legation, Madrid, Spain, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

*Malaga Mole* Dec<sup>r</sup>: 14<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR I duly receiv'd your esteem'd favor & have no doubt but you'll endeavour to gain the general permission for our Ships to take Shelter in all the Spanish Ports when necessity requires —

In reply to your question, about the force we now have in these Seas, they now consist of the, *Constellation* of 44 Guns & 320 Men, the largest of our Ships now here, but the term of engagement with our Crew having nearly expired, She is now about to depart for America —

The *Chesapeake* of 44 Guns 350 Men, now up the Straits, with the *New York*, also of 44 Guns, 320 [men], 18 lb Cannon on the lower Battery, the Schooner *Enterprize* of 14 Guns 90 Men 6<sup>th</sup> & the *John Adams* of 32 Guns 250 Men, now here & sails directly to join the other Ships at Malta, the *Adams* of 32 Guns & 250 Men is now stationed at Gibraltar, 12<sup>th</sup> on the lower Battery —

but it appears to be the intention of our Government to decrease this Force, rather prematurely, on the supposition that our Affairs stand upon more favorable grounds with the States of Barbary than I think at present justifiable

JOHN GRAHAM Esq<sup>r</sup>

*Sec<sup>r</sup> of Legation at Madrid*

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Charles W. Goldsborough, for Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT Decem<sup>r</sup>: 14<sup>th</sup> 1802

Captain T. TINGEY

The President has understood that it is contemplated by the officers of the navy at this place to fire a salute on his message being delivered to the national Legislature; and he has directed that no salute whatever be made —

Be pleased to Countermand immediately all orders that may have been taken in this Business in opposition to the Presidents wishes —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of State from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 15 December 1802,

SIR I had last the Honor of addressing you on the 14 Ultimo, inclosing Copy of a Letter written by the Swedish Consul at Mar-seilles to his Colleague here With Advice of Peace having been concluded between Sweden and Tripoly, thro' the Interference of the French Commercial agent residing at the latter Place; I now enclose a duplicate thereof, and reply to the Letter transmitted me by Dan<sup>l</sup> Brent Esq<sup>r</sup> in your Absence dated Washington 26 August by assuring you, that the Instructions therein contained shall serve as a Guide for my Conduct in regard to such distressed Seamen as may come this way, tho' I consider it necessary to observe that Twelve Cents p<sup>r</sup> diem, will procure a very scanty fare for any One in this Place,

On the 17 Ult<sup>o</sup> the *New York*, James Barron Esq<sup>r</sup> Commander called in here, with an Intention to fill his Water Casks, and give some necessary repairs to his Frigate, but finding on our Joint Application to the Governor, that He started objections to her coming in to the Mole where they could alone be made with Expedition, and any degree of Safety He determined to proceed on the day following to Algiers, and in case the Wind should become Contrary to call in either at Cartagena or Mahon, However as I have since heard nothing from him, and the Wind continued favorable for several days after his departure, I should presume He reached his destined Port in safety.

On the Evening of Capt Barron's departure, the Frigate *Constellation* Alexander Murray Esq<sup>r</sup> Commander arrived here, in distress, having sprung her fore Mast, on his Passage from Toulon, and in great Want of Provisions, I immediately laid before our Governor the Situation, that the *Constellation* was in, and procured Permission for her being admitted into the Mole, Where the repairs she stood in need of, have been compleated, but to prevent henceforward a Second denial on the part of our Governor, Capt Murray, as well as myself have written to the Charge des Affaires in Madrid, to Solicit from the Spanish Ministry a General Permission for all our Frigates to come in to the Mole when they arrive here, as in the Bay, they are much exposed in the Winter Season,

The Schooner *Enterprize*, and Frigate *John Adams*, have since successively called in here, the former proceeded on the 26 Ult<sup>o</sup> with despatches in quest of Commodore Morris and the latter to Gibraltar, for Provisions with which she returned on the 10 Inst; — I have been exceedingly mortified to learn from Capt Murray, that all our Frigates actually in the Mediterranean, except Two, are ordered Home, It proves the more distressing at this moment when even a greater force would be requisite, for the Protection of our Trade, in Consequence of Sweden, having made Peace with Tripoly, and that I understand the Bashaw of Tunis has made fresh demands, not withstanding the very handsome Present that was lately made him, So little dependance can be placed on all the Barbary Powers, that a considerable force, should, in my humble opinion, be constantly kept in these Seas, to prevent depredations on our Trade, which of late has been very extensive, if not it must gradually decrease, and fall into other Hands,

You will observe by the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Consul OBrien, which I only received on the 11 Inst that the Bashaw of

Tripoly, has made an effort to get some of his Cruizers to Sea, and was fitting out others, which I apprehend are now cruizing on the Coast of Spain, at least there is some probability, that they use the Ships, to which the Copy here inclosed of a Letter from my Vice Consul at Almeria dated 29 ult<sup>o</sup> has a reference, and if so, I fear some of our Merchant Vessels may fall a Victim; Capt Murray, on the point of returning to America, in consequence of the orders received, tho' contrary to his own Opinion, has resolved on my application to him, to give Convoy to four now here as far as Gibraltar, And the Repairs of the *John Adams* being compleated, Capt Rodgers has proceeded this morning for Malta, proposing on his Passage up, to give a call in at Almeria, to endeavor to find out whether they are really Tripolines, or not, I have written to that Place, and Velez, to collect every possible information regarding them, and so soon as any thing new transpires I shall have the Honor of Communicating it to you, — The Batavian Squadron formerly advised you to have sailed from hence, continues still in the Mediterranean, as well as the Swedish Admiral Cederstrom With Four Frigates — The late order for obliging all Vessels from the United States to perform a rigorous Quarantine has not yet been revoked, and as no vessels have arrived here, I have not had an opportunity of representing against it, I fear it will remain in force till the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia writes that the Yellow Fever has entirely Subsided, —

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793–May 1814.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from First Lieutenant Thomas W. Hooper, U. S. Marine Corps

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*,  
*Malaga Bay December 15<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

SIR, I wrote you immediately on my arrival at Gibraltar, by a Ship bound to Baltimore, and enclosed you a Muster Roll and Inspection return. Since that time the only alteration in the detachment, has been occasioned by the death of W<sup>m</sup> Prin[c]e — he died Nov<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> of a Fever — The other Men are recovering, but have been so sickly that I have rarely mustered on parade more than 15 Men fit for duty. This circumstance has occasioned me much uneasiness. I have paid every attention in my power to remedy it, and they have every possible indulgence from Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodgers and the Officers on board. M<sup>r</sup> Kirkpatrick received a letter from M<sup>r</sup> O'brien at Algiers, mentioning that a number of Tripolitan Zebecks had escaped from Tripoli since the Swedes had effected a peace with them. We hope Fortune will favor us in falling in with them. They have so many small Vessels however, that many of them will doubtless escape our vigilance. And the *Constellation* and *Chesapeak* being ordered home, it is feared the American Commerce will be left with a very inadequate defence. We sail tomorrow for Malta. I continue to be happily situated on board, and much pleased to inform you that the greatest harmony subsists between all the Officers in the Ship. M<sup>r</sup> Smith requests I would present you his respects. With real esteem and respect,

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 December 1802

[At Malaga] At day light, the pilot Came on Board. Weighed and stood out of the mole. At 9 Came too in the roads — Light



house in a line with the Cathedral in 16 fathoms water; which is the best anchorage for this Season.

Some hands employed watering the Brig *Ann* and getting her ready for sea.

[NA. ND original.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Adams, 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1802—Gibraltar Bay

DEAR SIR, Malaga as yet is the Extent of our Cruise in these seas, Nor shall we see more of the The Mediterranean, unless the Tripolene ship [*Meshouda*] should Leave this place, & the Emperor of Morocco continue to be friendly disposed towards us, which at present is the case, But his Whimsical conduct since my Arrival here, with his long and late silence on a subject that the voice of Majesty is required, leaves Room for Conjecture not the most favorable — Be assured Sir, they are Slippery Politicians, & require good Looking after Either in peace or war —

\* \* \* \* \*

We daily see Either French or English Men of War passing this place, a Bussle appears to be afloat, at one time the cry is a Glorious War, at others peace is the order of the day — the Spaniards you know have made a peace with Algiers, for the moderate sum of one hundred Thousand Cobbs p<sup>r</sup> Annum, so has Bonaparte brought that power to an understanding on terms more reasonable — So much on politics. Permit me add my respectfull Esteem for your good family, your son has no doubt reached you long Ere this, I think he carries with him some Marks of the Rope yarn — Our ships Company is in perfect health — OBannon one of the Happiest fellows Living, he has just returned from spending the Evening with a Brilliant Circle of spanish Ladys, & By way of Consolation for the loss of their company, Philosiphy & the fiddle is called to his aid, on the latter he is now playing, Hogs in the Cornfield —

\* \* \* \* \*

[MCA. LR, 1802.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 18 December 1802

Moderate and Clear weather. All light sail set. At 4 fresh breezes. In all small sail — and third reef in each topsail. Departed this life John Brown (Marine.)

Midnight fresh breezes and Clear. At 5 Apes hill bore S. W. Europa point N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. At 8 moderate. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 10 Came too, in Gibraltar Bay — found laying there the U. S. Frigate *Adams* Capt. Cam[p]bell.

Meridian pleasant.

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS, Dec. 20th, 1802.

My means and my resources of resistance are totally exhausted at this place. The operations of our squadron this season have done less than the last to aid my efforts. Only one frigate of this squadron

has been hitherto seen on the enemy's coast. I can no longer talk of resistance and coercion without exciting a grimace of contempt and ridicule. I am neither permitted nor inclined to talk of concessions. And, of course, my personal services can no longer be useful here under actual circumstances. Any body whose fidelity may be depended on, and who is capable of writing an intelligible letter, may be of equal service and less exposed. This Regency view me with a jealous and suspicious eye. They say, "the American Consul is an enemy to the Barbary interests." (God forbid that he should be a friend to them.) And, in case of a rupture, I have not the least reason to suppose the Bey would consent to my departure. When the commodore and Mr. Cathcart arrive I shall consult with them, and if they concur in the measure, shall endeavor by stratagem to get out of this country and repair to the seat of government of the United States. \* \* \*

[NR&L, rare book, *Life of Eaton*, 1813.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Adams*, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

[U. S. FRIGATE] *Constellation*  
GIBRALTAR BAY Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR As it is of great importance that we should gain the best possible information respecting our situation with Morocco, & as I shall be detained here a few Days taking in my Stores, previous to my departure for the U. States, I request you will, in the interval, run over to Tangier with the *Adams*, & let M<sup>r</sup> Simpson know that I intend calling on him on my way, for any dispatches he may have for the Sec<sup>r</sup> of State, & that he may be prepared to furnish himself with the best knowledge of the Emperor of Morocco's disposition towards us, so as not to delay me, the Weather being very precarious at this season of the Year —

You will, from prudential motives, request him to keep my destination a secret, & to give out that I am to call merely for a supply of Live stock, of which I beg the favor of you to get him to have provided in due time, say about eight Doz. Fowls, some Eggs, & food for the fowls, —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTAR BAY Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR I am this far on my way to the U. S. in compliance to your orders, I shall be detained here a few Days to gain full information from M<sup>r</sup> Simpson respecting our situation with Morocco, & have dispatched the *Adams* over to Tangier to beg him to be fully prepared with his dispatches against I call on him, we have not had any information from that quarter lately

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799–1805.]

To Captain Richard Dale, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT Dec<sup>r</sup> 21. 1802 —

I have received your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> instant, tendering the resignation of your commission. —

In accepting your Resignation, the President not unmindful of your services, nor insensible to your merits, has charged me to express to you his wish that you may enjoy as much happiness in private, as you have honor in public life — And you will be pleased to accept the assurance of the great personal esteem & high consideration, with which I am sir

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain John Barry, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — *December 22nd 1802* —

We shall have occasion to keep a small force in the Mediterranean, and upon the return of Commodore Morris, we shall expect your services on that station. This information I consider it proper to give you at this time, in order that, when called upon, you may be prepared to perform this duty without injury to your private affairs. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> *Dec<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1802.* —

It is in contemplation to procure a few small vessels with the view of affording a more efficient protection to our commerce against the Corsairs of Tripoli. The opinion of some gentlemen as to the most eligible size of these Vessels, is, that they ought to be 14 Gun Schooners — others think that 16-18 & 20 gun Sloops of war, will be the most proper. As it is probable that I may be called on for information on this subject, I wish previously to avail myself of the opinion of Gentlemen who have had experience of the Mediterranean Seas, and of the mode of warfare pursued by the Tripolines. I shall, therefore, be obliged to you for your opinion as well with respect to the size as the fashion of rigging & arming vessels for this service, and if you can make this communication by the return of Mail, be pleased to do so; and when more at leisure, I shall thank you for your ideas as to Model. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco  
N<sup>o</sup> 53  
TANGIER *24<sup>th</sup> December 1802* —

SIR

\* \* \* \* \*

With due submission I cannot help repeating that in my opinion this Station should not be left without one or more Vessels of War; the knowledge of such being near us, is a far better security for permanent Peace than any promises, the best managed negotiation can obtain. — The chief matter of Public busyness has occurred since N<sup>o</sup> 51 worthy of troubling you with a report on, is what relates to the Ship [*Meshouda*] left by the Tripolines at Gibraltar, — in that I told you Passports had been granted for her, as a Vessel belonging to the Emperor, and Captain Campbell wrote me he would pay due regard to them. — The Ship was got ready for Sea, but the Commander saw some cause to apprehend he would be detained by the *Adams* & declined leaving Gibraltar; he had recourse to Alcayde Abdashaman Hashash with his complaints, who in his turn entered into a correspondence with me on the subject.

Notwithstanding I assured him (after having received Capt<sup>o</sup> Campbells answer to what I wrote him) that the Ship would not meet any interruption at leaving Gibraltar, they chose to lay her up again, but still retain the Passports granted.

Hashash continues at Tetuan, for some weeks he has been silent on this subject, perhaps waiting farther Orders from His Majesty, with whom the intercourse is no doubt tedious at this season, especially as we have had an imensity of Rain during this and last Month. — You will have seen the affair of this Ship has not been touched upon in any of the Letters I have received from His Majestys Minister since my return to this Country; neither have I considered it a matter proper to be opened by me to him, as I have had reason to know His Majesty had left it totally to the management of Alcayde Hashash, and consequently according to their custom none other would interfere. —

I regreted the Gun Carriages did not come forward as was intended, however the Emperors absence makes the delay less material. — I hope they may soon now be here. —

The Larach Ship finished her Cruize without making any Capture, and is now laid up in that River. —

The Galleys will be ready to put to Sea from Tetuan, when the season such Vessels navigate in arrives. — Some Masts are yet wanting for the Ships at Salli, it is expected one will be ready next Spring, but unless a supply of Naval Stores be received, they certainly cannot send both to Sea. —

\* \* \* \* \*

With this you will receive an Account of the disbursements actually made by me from the time I was ordered to quit this place up to the return of my Family, Amounting to Eight hundred seventy three dollars & seventy one Cents, every Item of which I fully persuade myself will be admitted as justly stated to Government in my Public Accounts. — The sum given to Alcayde Hashash, was put in his hand at Tetuan when I solicited his preventing the Frigate sailing from Larach, untill His Majestys answer should arrive, to what I was then about to write; which had so good an effect, he very shortly after hinted that even the Order given Captain Lubarez for capturing Americans might be withdrawn. — This with the Silver Tea Pot stated in the Account is all I have yet given him. —

Sidy Mehammed Selawy has not yet been presented with any money, but it was necessary to have it ready, in case he should send any of his confidential Friends to receive the gratuity he undoubtedly expects, which is the only mode of doing those things here, when a personal interview cannot be managed. —

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[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

[24 December 1802]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

*Report on the present Relations of Morocco with the several Powers of Europe, and the upper Barbary States. —*

RUSSIA, has not, nor never has had any Political or Commercial intercourse with Morocco. —

PRUSSIA, has not any Treaty of Peace with Morocco — in 1799 on the occasion of a Prussian Vessel being taken by a Salleteen Frigate the King of Spain interceded for the release of the Crew, which the Emperour granted without Ransom, at same time expressing his readiness to enter into a Treaty of Freindship with Prussia.

SWEDEN, for nearly thirty years back has been in the habit of sending periodical Presents to Morocco, consisting chiefly in Naval & Ordnance Stores, but without any actual stipulation to that effect by Treaty. — Untill Sidy Mohamets death those Presents were sent every other year, accompanied by an Ambassador; at Rhabat in 1795 His present Majesty consented to receive them every third year. — In 1798 an Embassy was accordingly sent; — that expected in Spring 1801 came only last January — the derangement with England was pleaded as an excuse for the delay. — His Majesty complained (it is believed with justice) that the Articles then sent, as well as those of 1798 were in general of inferior Quality, and consequently not of such value, as the Presents had usually been sent by Sweden to his Father. — On this principle he demanded in March last an extra Present in Jewelery to the Amount of thirty thousand dollars, and after some Negotiation directed that the Consul should quit his Dominions, untill those Articles should be sent; threatening to commence hostilities at the end of six Months, if his demand was not granted. —

The Consul accordingly went to Stockholm, and is now on his return by Land, but the determination of His Swedish Majesty on the Emperour's demand, is not yet known here. —

Sweden never has had any direct Commerce with this Country.

DENMARK, continues to pay its Annual Tribute of twenty five thousand dollars. — Formerly a Company of Danish Merchants were established at S<sup>a</sup> Cruz, but having failed in performing certain engagements made with the then Emperour, they quitted the Country.

At present there does not exist any Commerce between Denmark and Morocco, — The Danish Vessels as others, come to Mogadore and other Ports occasionally, Freighted. —

HOLLAND, has not yet sent any Ambassador to Muley Soliman since his Accession to the Throne, or renewed its Treaties with him. — It is said Admiral DeWinter comes to Tangier for that purpose, his appearance in these Seas, in the mean time seems to have quieted the Emperours importunities on the subject of an Embassy. —

The Dutch never paid any Tribute to this Country, and commonly were spareing in their Presents to the Emperour, save when it became necessary to send an Ambassador. — It is well understood that Muley Soliman intends demanding an Annual sum from Holland, whenever their Ambassador may come for purpose of renewing their Treaties. — It is observeable that notwithstanding the length of time since Peace was restored to Holland in Europe, scarce any of their Vessels have to this day appeared in the Mediterranean. —

One House of Commerce under the Batavian protection is established at Mogadore, that Port has always carried on a considerable Trade with Amsterdam as well in Import as Export. —

ENGLAND, by repeated Treaties had been promised unlimited supplies of Provisions from this Country for its Garrisons in the Mediter-

ranean & Fleets employed in these Seas, at established and moderate rates of Duty; during all the present year this accommodation has been denied them, beyond a quantity not even equal to the consumption of Gibraltar for six Months, save at thrice the duty established by Treaty; which they now pay for all taken above the Monthly quantity of Cattle, still allowed to be shipt at the former rate; — In other respects we have not observed any innovation. —

England never has been subjected to the payment of any Tribute to this Country, and but seldom sends Presents to the Emperour. —

At Mogadore there are three English Houses, who carry on a pretty extensive Trade with their Country. —

FRANCE, has lately intimated to Muley Soliman, that having no immediate matter to treat upon with him, besides what can be done by their Commissary for Commercial Concerns resident at this place, the Consuls do not see occasion for sending an Embassy. — Hitherto the antient Treaty between France & Morocco has not been ratified by Muley Soliman; the person Commissionated for that effect in 1795 was on his Voyage from Marsellies detained by the English, and sent Prisoner to England. —

There are some French Houses of Commerce established at Mogadore, and one at Rhabat; — between those places and Marsellies Trade begins to revive, having during the last War been entirely suspended. —

France never paid Tribute to Morocco & but very seldom made Presents of consequence to the Emperour. —

PORTUGAL, imports from Morocco Grain & Cattle in large quantities, scarce any other Commerce is carried on between the Countries. —

A matter of dispute has arisen between the Courts lately, in consequence of a Company of Merchants from Lisbon established at Saffy, for shipment of Grain for that City, having failed in performing certain Contracts, made with the Emperour for his Tythe Wheat & Barley of 1800 & 1801 collected in the Provinces of Abda — Duquella & Schedma.

On the part of His Majesty it is alledged Sixty thousand dollars remain due to him, — the Portuguese Merchants assert they were allowed to reject all but sound Corn, and that this demand arises from a very considerable quantity of damaged Wheat found in the Magazines; — the Emperour has required the Prince of Brazil to do him Justice on the occasion. —

Portugal has not been subjected to any established Tribute to Morocco, but makes frequent Presents of value to the Emperour, and never fails in supplying his Ships of War with Stores when they call at Lisbon. —

SPAIN, notwithstanding the Emperour persists in disavowing the Treaty of 1799 (so far as regards the Tariff of Duties thereby established,) (as advised in N<sup>o</sup> 35) has not hitherto shewen any disposition to enforce it, besides continuing the suspencion of all Commercial intercourse with this Country under Spanish Colours; — the Agents of the Gromios [?] of Madrid stationed at the several principal Ports, of consequence remain inactive. — The Emperour is indebted to that Company about One hundred thousand dollars, for Amount of Articles supplied by them for Public Service; payment of this sum the Consul has lately been instructed by his Court to demand of the Emperour. —

Even in this state of little Friendship Spain continues to make Presents of considerable value to the Emperor with frequency. —

GERMANY, No Treaty has yet taken place between the Emperour of Germany and Morrocco. — Sidy Mohamet however allowed Tuscan & Imperial Vessels to Trade to his Ports without molestation.

The Imperial Consul at Cadiz lately wrote Alcayde Hashash a letter, desiring to know if Vessels under their Colours could Trade with safety to this Country as formerly; — his answer was that Muley Soliman desired an Ambassador should be sent him, in order that Peace might be firmly established between them. —

As the Emperor of Germany is now in possession of Venice, which paid ten thousand Zequins yearly to this Country, it is known Muley Soliman will endeavour at getting that Tribute continued.

GENOA, formerly had an Agent resident here, but has not renewed its Treaty with Muley Soliman. — Alcayde Hashash in July last detained a small Genoese Vessel here, which was liberated by the Emperor, on the intercession of the French Commissary. —

ITALY — has not made any Treaty with this Country, but the French Commissary lately sent Muley Soliman by order of the First Consul a drawing of the new Flag of this Republic, with a desire that it might be respected by him; to which no sort of answer has hitherto been given. —

RAGUSA, in consideration of its supplying the Emperour with four Vessels Annually for conveying Pilgrims to and from Alexandria, or for any other Service required, has long enjoyed Peace with this Country; but without having any Consul in it, or direct Commerce. —

NAPLES, has never had any Treaty or Commerce with Morrocco. —

SARDINIA, is in the same situation. — Also

MALTA and all the other Independent Islands in the Mediterranean. —

ALGIERS, of late years has been perfectly at Peace with this Country, the former Bey of Mascara occasionally fomented disturbances on the Frontiers, with the view of obtaining possession of a part of the Province of Tezza, but since Muley Solimans Accession that has been accommodated. —

TUNIS, has but little intercourse with this Country by Sea, neither

TRIPOLY, the only Article they carry from hence & Tetuan being a Saponaceous Earth dug from a Mountain near Mequinez, used in their Baths; but all the three enjoy a Trade by land of some consequence, carried on by Caravans from Fez and Mequinez. —

Muley Soliman most powerfully attached to the Religion of his Ancestors, Interests himself in what regards those three States; as has been experienced in the past he has taken towards favouring Tripoly; to this State he considers himself particularly obliged, by the Asylum and assistance it affords his Subjects at their grand resting time, on their Pilgrimage to Mecca, and return from thence: — probably he now sees more than ordinary motive for this partiality, his second Son Muley Moussa [?] having left Fez about three Months ago on that Journey.

TANGIER 24<sup>th</sup> December 1802. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 1, 1797-1803.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
Gibraltar Bay Decbr<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1802

SIR Since my arrival here I have rec<sup>d</sup> your favor of the 28th Ult<sup>o</sup>, you are no doubt ere this, apprized of my intention of taking my departure for America, which I hope will meet your approbation, more especially as you have so many Ships left, & the period required for my station having nearly expired & to have gone up to Malta, & back here, woud have taken me more than that time — with regard to the provisions deposited here, had I not believed that you wou'd have sent the *Chesapeake* also to America, (& that the supply carried you by Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodgers might have sufficed for the present) I woud have prevailed on M<sup>r</sup> Gavino to have Chartered something to have taken them up to you, but if that step shou'd be necessary cou'd you not get some Regusa [Ragusa] Vessel at a Moderate charge to run down here & take up what you want.

various are the reports here respecting several Tripoline Corsairs being out, they came from Tunis under date of the 9<sup>th</sup> Novbr<sup>r</sup> & that they sailed about the 9<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> from Tripoli, as Malta hath a constant communication with Tripoli & no mention made of such an event in your Letter of so much later a period I naturally conclude the report false nor do I know where they cou'd get such a number of Vessels as the said report specifies —

The *Adams* hath returned some Days past from Tangier, where she went to prepare the Consul for my arrival for his dispatches, since then I have been waiting for a Wind & cannot move Cap<sup>t</sup> Campbell tells me all things look with a Peacefull aspect there, & I hope he will soon be enabled to leave this with provisions for you but as he will write you on the subject, I must conclude with no small pain, have had the misfortune of getting my left Thumb & Finger almost torn off to the hand in directing the veering out of a Cable in a heavy Gale we have had here, the ring ropes having been badly put on, I fear I shall loose them —

My best wishes attend you & respects to your good Lady —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 December 1802

[At Gibraltar] Moderate Breezes and hazey — Sent a Boat from us, to assist the Brig *Amphetrite* of Philadelphia —

At 1 AM. Moderate breezes from the Northward — Unmoored ship but the wind hauling to the westward — moor'd again. At 8 wind Eastward, unmoored ship and got under way.

Meridian moderate Breezes and hazey — Abreast Cabretta Point

[NA. ND original.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 January 1803

[Syracuse] 2 o'clock The morning of 1803 has dawned and the Sun — with unusual splendor usher'd in the New Year: his first rays broke on Etna, down whose white sides were pouring columns of



black smoke, which issued from the Crater: The Scite of ancient Syracuse was next illuminated and the steeples of Ortigia hail'd the New Year. —

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[H.W.L. Dana Col.]

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Extracts from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Sunday, 2 January 1803*

Moderate breezes and cloudy weather. Beating to windward to get into Gibraltar Bay. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 Gibraltar Rock bore N  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. Cueta point N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. Sent up top gallant yards.

At 9 came too in Gibraltar Bay in 17 fathoms water.

A. M. Dismounted the Carronades in the waist & stwowed them with their Carriages in the hold.

Pinnacle watering.

*Monday, 3 January 1803*

[At Gibraltar] Received a quantity of provisions from the U. S. Frigate *Adams* — Employed watering.

Patrick Burns a deserter from the Marine Corps was Brought on board by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hall.

Josh. Brussels (quarter master) departed this life.

[NA. ND original.]

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To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Gibraltar Bay Jan<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1803.*

SIR You will no doubt be surprized to find by the date of this Letter that I have been so long detained here, I never encountered with such a mortifying event, we have had nothing but perpetual heavy Gales of Wind from the Westward, since I have been here, except the first Day, or two, after my arrival, when I was employed in taking in my Stores, as a number of Vessels then sailed, & by some of the best conveyances, I sent your Letters, & at the same time, sent the *Adams* to Tangier to M<sup>r</sup> Simpson to desire him to have his dispatches ready against I call'd for them, once since I made an effort to call there, but when I got near Tangier, it blew so heavy a Gale from the S. W. that I was obliged to run to Sea in hopes of better Weather the next Day, but the Gale still continued with great violence, & I was under the necessity of runing in again, to take Shelter in Tetuan Bay, till it moderated, which it did do the following Day, & with difficulty got back again to my old Anchorage, where we have been, fretting ever since; in one of the Gales which was the hardest I ever felt at Anchor, we broke one of the F[lu]jkes of our best Bower, with a Cable on end, yards & top Mast struck, but the sheet Anchor being under foot, brought us up, fourteen sail of Vessels drove on shore, & many of them will be lost, —

Cou'd I have for'seen this mortifying delay I might have run up to Malta with Provisions, & lost no time, but we are narrow sighted Mortals, we know not when we do right, or wrong, I at least have this consolation, that I seldom do wrong intentionally. —

My poor thumb & Finger, that I before advised you I had injured, have nearly healed up, but have lost the use of them, the sinews being contracted —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

To the Accountant of the Navy from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> *January 13. 1803.* —

It has been deemed necessary by the Commanding Officers in the Mediterranean, in some cases, to employ Pilots during the cruise in the Mediterranean. In all cases where they have been employed, a compensation not exceeding \$40 per month & 2 rations per day, may be allowed for their services. —

[NDA GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

[14 January 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.  
*An Act making a partial appropriation for the Naval Service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.*

[Note: This Act, approved 14 January 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, p. 199.]

[17 January 1803]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S.  
Consul, Tunis

*"TUNIS, 26th January, 1803.*

"SIR, At seven o'clock this morning, I received a message from the Bey's Prime Minister, requiring my appearance at the palace. I accordingly rendered myself there. The Bey received me in his hall of justice. He said, the object of his calling on me, was to inform me, that an American cruiser had captured an Imperial vessel, laden with merchandize appertaining to his subjects; and to demand restitution. I observed, that I had heard of the capture of an Imperial vessel [*Paulina*], laden with merchandize, bound to Tripoli, by one of our vessels of war; but this advice was not official, nor had I any particular information of the facts. Here follows the substance of what passed on this subject, between the Bey and myself.

'This,' said he, 'was a cargo from the Levant, belonging and consigned to one of my subjects, of the Island of Yerba. It arrived at Malta. There the proprietor chartered an Imperial vessel, into which he transferred the cargo, to be carried to the port of its destination; but having two Tripolitan subjects on board, whom he was obliged to land at Tripoli, he gave instructions to the master, to shape his course first to that port, with this view: with precise orders, that if he encountered any American vessel of war, before the port, to discontinue the voyage, and proceed to Yerba; in pursuance of which instructions, the said vessel fell in with an American cruiser of two masts, was by him captured, and conducted to Malta. You are responsible for the cargo.' To which I answered, 'I cannot call in question your excellency's veracity in this statement; but, it is presumed, your information on this subject must be incorrect. It is highly improbable that a merchant of Yerba, who could not be ignorant of the blockade of Tripoli, should risk a ship to that port, laden with a cargo intended for Yerba, merely for the purpose of landing two passengers, if his intention was not to land his cargo there also; and the more so, as the port of Yerba is nearly in the direct passage to Tripoli, and but about half the distance.' The Bey hesitated a moment, and resumed the subject. 'Well, admit the cargo was intended for Tripoli, what right have you to make a prize of it?'

'A very simple one. It is long since I have announced to your excellency, the blockade of Tripoli, and I have never ceased to caution your agents and subjects, against making shipments to that port. If, in contempt of this advice and caution, they chuse to risk their property, and it falls into our hands, it becomes, of course, good prize, by a right founded on the known and received laws of nations, applicable in such cases.'

'We Barbary States, do not admit the laws of war, established among Christian nations, applicable to us. We have always enjoyed the exclusive privilege to assert our own customs. We shall exact the same privilege of you. I therefore demand the immediate restitution of the cargo in question, with damages for detention. You will communicate this demand to your Commodore, and tell him to restore the cargo without delay.'

'If the Barbary Regencies have customs or maxims of war peculiar to themselves, and distinct from the general and acknowledged laws of other belligerent powers, this is no reason why we should renounce the latter, and conform ourselves to the former, which indeed, are neither specified nor known, and dictated chiefly by the circumstances of the moment; even though we may find precedent for such a concession.'

'If we were to admit principles so vague and capricious, we might as well at once ourselves furnish our enemy with the means of subsistence and offence. I shall, however, state to the Commodore as well as to my government, your excellency's reclamation. But it is incumbent on me at the same time to signify to you, that though I am not informed what may be the discretionary power of the Commodore in like cases, I doubt whether he be authorized to render this cargo to your claim; because, it being admitted that it was destined for Tripoli, and it being known that this port was in a state of blockade, it has become good prize to the captors, the property totally alienated from the shippers, and subject to the disposition of our laws. No decision therefore can be had in favor of the claimants without the interference of the government of the United States. But, should they consent to grant an indemnity in this case it would be an act of special favor, not of right. I hope your excellency will allow me sufficient time to submit the necessary statement to the President, my master, and wait his decision.'

'No, I will indemnify myself in a shorter and more certain way. You know I am at war with Naples and Genoa; I will order my corsairs to make reprisals on your merchant vessels entering those ports.'

'True; I know that you are at war with Naples and Genoa; but, it is indeed a strange species of war; for we see at the same time a free commerce between you and them; neither one nor the other of those ports can be considered in a state of blockade.'

'They are both in a perpetual state of blockade.'

'This is the first advice I have had of it. It will serve for my government. But any indemnity by way of reprisal, even if your claim were well founded, before the indemnity should be refused to regular applications, would be an act of direct hostility. I profit of this occasion to repeat to your excellency the wish of my government, to maintain peace and a good intelligence with this Regency. The evidence already given of this disposition should not admit a doubt, and my constancy in advising your excellency of all danger which might tend to interrupt it, goes to the same proof. But facts justify an apprehension that this desire is not reciprocal on the part of this Regency. The persevering obstinacy of your subjects, countenanced by their sovereign, to carry supplies to our enemy; seems purposely calculated to embroil our affairs, and eventually and unavoidably will end in a rupture, unless restrained. — I desire therefore that your excellency will cause suitable measures to be observed, to impede such an event.'

'I will use no measures whatever to that effect. My merchantmen will continue their expeditions to Tripoli as usual. I wish to have them captured by you. I shall ultimately gain more by it, than by the commerce, (*me tenere questo que te prendere, me finire de guadagnare molto piu que per far Comercio*) write what I have said to your Commodore.'

'I shall acquaint him with facts. But it is requisite that I should be furnished with such documents relative thereto as the nature of the subject requires.'

'I will cause them to be furnished. You will admit no delay in dispatching advice to your Commodore, to the effect that my subject may be immediately re-instated in his property, or that I may know the result in order to conform my measures to circumstances.'

'I forbear making any comments on the subject of this audience, it speaks a language too plain to need an exposition. I cannot forbear

repeating to you, however, that there is an absolute necessity that I should have an interview with you and Mr. Cathcart, and soon. Affairs of incalculable moment to the United States here, require the assistance of your counsel, perhaps your force. I have this evening had the assurance of the Bey's chief Commercial Agent, who is friendly, but nothing except your appearance here will prevent the Bey from putting his menaces in execution, unless it be unconditional concessions to his demands. I am neither authorized nor inclined to yield to those concessions."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87, and SDA. CL, Tunis.]

To Hon. William Eustis, United States Congress, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup>, Jan<sup>y</sup> 18. 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 23<sup>rd</sup> ultimo.

For the more effectual protection of the Seamen & Commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent Seas, I would recommend that Congress authorize four small Vessels of War, not exceeding 16 Guns each, to be built or otherwise procured, leaving it to the discretion of the Executive to procure them in the manner that may hereafter be found the most expedient. —

The subjoined Estimate N<sup>o</sup> 1 exhibits the probable expence of building a vessel of 14 & 16 Guns. This Estimate is made out from the best information I can obtain. The price of Labor and Materials varies so considerably in the different Sea-Port Towns, that the expence of building Vessels depends very materially upon the place selected for the purpose. It is presumed, however, that on an average \$24,000 for each Vessel, would be sufficient, and of course, should the Executive be authorized to procure Vessels of the size herein recommended, that an appropriation of \$96,000 would be adequate to the object. —

The Estimate N<sup>o</sup> 2 shews the annual expence of maintaining at Sea, a Vessel of 14 and a Vessel of 16 Guns. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, 1798-1811.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — January 19 — 1803. —

I am honored with your's of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst. — On the subject of the timber I have only to request that you will discontinue receiving it unless in cases where Contracts are produced. —

You have done right in supplying the British Frigate *Boston* with a Bowsprit. They are very civil to us in the Mediterranean.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 January 1803

[At Gibraltar] A Gale as usual — struck lower yards and top gallant masts — let go the sheet anchor and veer'd away to the long service.

N. B. During this month we have had a Constant Westerly wind — and never more than two days without a Gale.

[NA. ND original.]

[20 January 1803]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Hamet, Lawful Bashaw of Tripoli

*To his Excellency The President of the United States of America.*

After the Death of my father I became the lawful Bashaw of Tripoli, I continued so only five months when one unfortunate day my brother advised me to go a Pleasuring in the Country, but I was no sooner out of the gates of the City than he shut them against me and I was obliged to go to Tunis, where I remained seven long years, untill my brother more from fear than love wrote to me that he would give me back part of my dominions again Viz: the Territory of Derna also my wife and five children whom he kept Prisoners all this time — I accepted the offer and engaged an English Brig called the *Salamine* to take me there, I afterwards sent the said Brig to Tripoli for my family but he would not let them come away, Therefor I am determined to go there with an hundred thousand men and take him and them too.

But I cannot compleat this expedition without the assistance of some power, Therefore should the United States of America advance me Forty thousand Spanish Dollars, also some Guns, Powder &<sup>cs</sup> for which I promise to repay them whenever we take Tripoli and shall always remain the faithful friend of the United States of America

[Signature in Arabic]

Given at DERNA  
the 20<sup>th</sup> January 1803

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from  
Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> January 21, 1803. —

It is the determination of the President, that all Vessels to be laid up in ordinary, shall be brought to this place, and that all the Vessels now in service, shall return to this place and be fitted out here. You will be pleased to state to me the number of Ware-Houses and other improvements you may conceive necessary at the Navy Yard, and the probable expence of erecting them, having in view the perfect security and entire preservation of the public property of every description now in your care, and that may hereafter be committed to your care, under this arrangement. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT January 24, 1803. —

I wish to procure a Model of one of the most approved Gun-Boats in use at Algeiras. Be pleased to purchase one of a Size not exceeding four or five feet in length, and send it to me by the first safe opportunity. One side should be planked up, the other left unplanked. —

Have you heard of M<sup>r</sup> Geo. W. Reed, a Midshipman in the Navy? He left England about six months since for Gibraltar. His friends not having heard from him, are very uneasy about him. If you should not know any thing of him, be pleased to enquire among the American Commanders, & give me the information you may receive. —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 January 1803. This day's entry includes references to 3 and 15 January 1803

Valetta The third inst we moor'd again in this harbor and I receiv'd Zilpah's & Eliza's letters, the former of the 1<sup>st</sup> September & the latter written in April 1802; We found here on our return from Syracuse the Frigates *Newyork* Captain James Barron & the *John Adams* Capt. Ro[d]gers.

About the 15<sup>th</sup> inst the Com<sup>r</sup> receiv'd information that a certain Polacci ship was laden with Tripolitan Property & bound for Tripoly: the *Enterprize* was order'd out to sea: the Polacci sailed for Tripoly: the *Enterprize* Capt. Sturett return'd next day with the Polacci — a prize. — Cargo — Silks &c

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli  
Dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 1.

MALTA Jan<sup>y</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR I have the Honor to inform you that I sailed on board the *Chesapeake* from Leghorn roads on the 3<sup>d</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> and arrived at Malta on the 20<sup>th</sup> where we lay untill the 25<sup>th</sup> of December when we got underway in company with the *Enterprize* schooner and proceeded to Syracuse in Sicily and return'd to this port on the 4<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> where we found the *New York* who had arrived on the 29<sup>th</sup> of December and the *John Adams* who had arrived from the Westward a few hours before us, by these vessels we are informed that the *Constellation* proceeded direct for the United States in consequence of receiving orders from the Department of the Navy; this Frigate has been the last off Tripoli and she left that station last August. Commodore Morris intends to proceed to Tunis with the Squadron under his command in a few days and from thence he intends to visit Algiers in consequence of letters which he has lately received from M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien stating that the Dey of Algiers has refused to receive a cash payment in lieu of stores and has demanded one thousand barrels of Gun powder I suppose as part of our next year's annuity, but as I have not been furnished with Copies of those letters I cannot be as correct as I could wish and refer you to Commodore Morris for further information

Commodore Morris has likewise received the translation of a letter said to be wrote by the Dey of Algiers to the President of the United States wherein he declares that he will not receive me as Consul of the United States: it is not for me to dictate to government on this or any other subject but as this refusal militates against me as an individual I request to refer you for my opinion to an inclosure in my dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 8 dated July 4<sup>th</sup> 1802 —

It requires no great penetration to perceive that this letter is the act of the Jews & M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien who are not desirous that any person should be appointed possessed of sufficient intelligence to investigate their iniquitous practices and the Jews are particularly interested in wishing to have the Consul of the United States entirely dependent on them;

I can't omit observing that in the letter from the Dey to the President is specified that the Dey makes the government of the United States a Present of Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris & crew as an act of his good will and in M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien's Accom<sup>t</sup> dated November the 28<sup>th</sup> 1802 is charged for

the ransom of Captain [Andrew] Morris and crew 6,500 dollars I confess I can't perceive any peculiar mark of Friendship in charging the United States 6,500 dollars for what at the most exorbitant valuation was only worth 5000 dollars at Tripoli exclusive of his loading us with an Imaginary weight of obligation the value of which at some future period may be very considerable I declare I cannot reconcile those absurdities. Some years ago the Government of Great Britain appointed M<sup>r</sup> Fraser their Consul general at Algiers, on his arrival at that Place the Dey refused to receive him in consequence of his being informed that he was a man who would not put up with the least insult national or personal, the commander that took him to Algiers inform<sup>d</sup> the Dey, that he was order'd by his government to establish M<sup>r</sup> Fraser in his office, that as the Dey did not think proper to receive him he would take his predecessor away likewise and the Place should remain vacant untill the will of his master was known the Government of that Kingdom took no further notice of Algiers untill the Dey wrote to the King and requested him to appoint a Consul when M<sup>r</sup> Fraser was sent there again and received and remained there untill he was superceeded by M<sup>r</sup> Benton who when he was appointed was resident Consul at Tripoli

The copy of your letter of the 27 of July last, I received on the 6<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> as the *New York* deliver'd to M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien the original long before I received the copy no doubt he has acted as you desired and has informed you of the result I have not had an opportunity. Yours of the 22<sup>d</sup> of August I had the Honor to receive the same day and in answer beg leave to inform you that I have not had it in my power to transact any of the business entrusted to my guidance but will punctually obey my instructions in every respect whenever the Commodore thinks proper to put it in my power

The engagement reported to have taken place between the *Boston* and some Cruisers of Tunis must be class'd among the many idle stories related by men who reap a benefit from deception? nothing of the kind ever happen'd.

By my last dispatch (a copy of which is enclosed) you are inform'd that the position, taken by the brother of the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, before the arrival of Commodore Morris, joined to Sweden having concluded a dishonourable peace with that Regency, render'd it necessary, to discard any measures that might have been in contemplation before that period, this was done in a manner, that will neither tarnish our honor, or injure our interest's

Commodore Morris having received information that the Imperial Polacre *Paolina* Cap<sup>n</sup> Lucca Radich was loading for Tripoli, on the 15<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> sent the schooner *Enterprize* out to wait for her who captur'd her on the 17<sup>th</sup> and brought her in here on the Morning of the 18<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> where She remains for adjudication

I have not received any intelligence from Barbary since my last except the enclosed letter from M<sup>r</sup> Nissen of the 22<sup>d</sup> of October as Mess<sup>rs</sup> O'Brien & Eaton have both wrote to Commodore Morris since that period I refer you to him for information

While I remain on this station you may depend Sir upon my zeal and exertion so far as is dependent upon me & I am furnished with the means, but much more depends upon Commodore Morris than upon me I shall take a pleasure in rendering him every service in my power What ever Consul is appointed should the President not think proper

to continue me in office it will be necessary to give him all necessary information from the department of State as M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien informed Cap<sup>t</sup> John Shaw of the *George Washington* that he would be da—'d before he would leave a paper in the Office or give any Consul that would be appointed the least information that he might conduct our affairs as he pleases (and to make use of his own expression) that he might go to hell his own way. Should Cap<sup>t</sup> Shaw be at the seat of Government by interrogating him probably he might relate some other circumstances serving to prove that the sooner M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien is removed the better it would have been many thousands of dollars to our advantage had he never been appointed and at this moment the Barbary States and Algiers in particular would not suppose that we are glad to maintain our Peace with them upon any terms however degrading and exorbitant

With Heart felt pain I again beg leave to reiterate that if we do not act with more energy, dispatch, and decision than we have done, that we will very soon loose the little importance we have taken such pains to assume and will ultimately sink into contempt and be treated in the same unworthy manner that the Danes & Sweedes are —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 26 January 1803

[Gibraltar Bay] Arrived several American Vessels. Employed as usual.

A.M. Moderate Breezes from the eastward. Unmoor'd and stood out of the Bay. Meridian moderate. Abreast of Europa point. Current setting us to the eastward.

[NA. ND original.]

Journal of James Leander Cathcart, from 29 January 1803 to 14 March 1803

The following is a clear, succinet and impartial Journal of events which has taken place in relation to our affairs with the Barbary States. Commencing at Malta January 29<sup>th</sup> 1803

Malta Jan<sup>y</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1803.

Yesterday and to day the enclosed letters N<sup>os</sup> 1. 2. 3. 4, were received from Barbary, with another from M<sup>r</sup> Eaton, addressed to Commodore Morris The pressing manner in which M<sup>r</sup> Eaton desired a conference, induced him to dispatch the Schooner *Enterprize* to Tunis, with a letter from himself, and enclosure N<sup>o</sup> 5, which informed M<sup>r</sup> Eaton, that the Objects Commodore Morris had in view would not admit of his appearing off Tunis at that moment, But that he would take the first convenient opportunity to parade the whole Squadron before that Port. The Objects which Commodore Morris had in contemplation were, to proceed off Tripoli, and if a favorable answer was not given to our proposals of Peace, to take the most advantageous position to intercept vessels trading to, and from said port, until a favorable opportunity presented, for sending the boats of the Squadron into the Harbour to destroy their cruisers. Preparations for which had already been made on board the Ships of the Squadron.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>

We sailed from Malta, the *Chesapeake New York* and *John Adams* being in Company.

Feb<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Off Tripoli

We made the land about 35 Miles to the Eastward of Tripoli, in consequence of having had hard Gales to the Westward, the current here, setting strong to the Eastward.

Feb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>

From the 3<sup>d</sup> to this day, the weather was so very boisterous, as to induce the Commodore to conclude that this was an improper season to attempt an enterprize of such Magnitude, Neither did he conceive the Ships safe, upon an Enemy's



coast in this month. He therefore gave over the *Enterprize*, and hauled his wind to the Northward.

Febr 8<sup>th</sup>

The Commodore hailed the *New York* and *John Adams*, and informed their Commanders, that in Consequence of the *Chesapeakes* having only forty days bread on board, that he intended to stand on towards Cape Bon, on his way to Tunis Bay.

[Feb.] 9<sup>th</sup>

At Meridian Malta bore E N E distant about 8 leagues.

[Feb.] 10<sup>th</sup>

Having had strong westerly Gales in the Night, which occasioned our seperation from the *New York*, the Commodore bore away, and anchored at Valette, at 2 P M. The *John Adams* anchored some time afterwards.

Malta Febr 11<sup>th</sup>

This evening the *New York* arrived, All Well,

[Feb.] 19<sup>th</sup>

Were detained by contrary winds until this day, when we again put to sea bound to Tunis Bay, The *New York* and *John Adams* in Company.

Tunis Bay Febr 22<sup>d</sup>

Anchored in Tunis Bay, Cape Carthage Bearing N $\frac{1}{4}$  E, distant, about 3 Miles, and about 6 Miles from the Castle at Goletta — This Evening at 6 P M, Mr Eaton came on board, and reported to the Commodore that he had demanded permission from the Bashaw to come on board, but was refused. The Bashaw saying that it was customary before such permission was granted, for the Commodore to report his arrival at the Goletta. That he having previously obtained permission to visit the schooner when he thought proper, made use of that medium to procure an interview with the Commodore, and it being late, came off in her boat, being under no apprehension of detection. Mr Eaton remained on board all night, read over several of his Communications to Government. The whole of which tended To prove the great utility the appearance of the Squadron would be to our affairs with this Regency, and to impress the Commodore with the Idea that a personal interview with the Bashaw, would be expected, and was absolutely necessary; as none of the Commanders in Chief of our Squadron had ever paid him that Compliment.

[Feb 23<sup>d</sup>

Mr Eaton went on Shore this morning, reported the arrival of the Squadron, returned, and said he had legal permission to pass, and repass, as he thought proper. He stated to the Commodore the Bashaws reclamation of the Tunisian property captured in the prize, and referred the Commodore to his letter on that subject, of the 26<sup>th</sup> of January. [See 17 January.]

[Feb.] 24<sup>th</sup>

The Commodore answered the Bashaws demand in writing, relative to the Tunisian property claimed by him. Mr Eaton took his letter on shore, and I accompanied him to Tunis, in order to induce the Commodore to visit the Bashaw. As I really supposed, his presence would be of infinite service to our affairs here. I likewise wished to know how far the Bashaw, would put his threat into Execution, as he had declared last year, that he would not permit me to land in his territory upon any consideration. The sequel serves to prove how often those Bashaws wear unmeaning frowns, and the necessity of observing a decisive line of conduct in the most trifling transactions. I did not wait upon the Bashaw, in Compliment to the Commodore, Neither did I receive the visits of the Consuls of other Nations, for the same reason.

[Feb.] 25<sup>th</sup>

Mr Eaton and Myself returned on board the *Chesapeake*. Mr Eaton reported in an Official manner that the Bashaw demanded that the Commodore should come on Shore, that the validity of the Prize should be verified at Tunis. And had signified in the most unequivocal terms, that if these propositions were not complied with, that he would declare War against the United States of America. The Bashaw likewise interrogated Mr Eaton, to know the reason why I had not visited him, as is customary for all public characters to do on their arrival in his Dominions. He answered that I would wait upon him, in Company with the Commodore.

Febr 26<sup>th</sup>

The Commodore, Captain Rodgers, and several Officers from the Squadron landed and proceeded to Tunis in Company with Mr Eaton and myself —

[Feb.] 27<sup>th</sup>

Demanded an audience, but the Bashaw postponed our reception until the next day.

Received the visits of all the Consuls resident in this Regency. This Evening the Commodore had a private conference with Hadgi Unis Ben Unis, the Bashaws Commercial Agent. As I was not present I am not informed on what subject. Hamet Guirgies, Agent of Hamet Bashaw the dethroned sovereign of Tripoli, and now Bey of Derna, waited at the Consular house this Evening, and reported that his Master only waited for the Co-operation of our Squadron to proceed against Tripoli; that he could bring to the assault 30,000 men, who are determined to conquer the usurper or die in the attempt. That should the event be propitious, which they had no reason to doubt. That Hamet Bashaw promises in behalf of himself and successors, a perpetual peace and friendship with the United States, and will not hesitate to sign the contract in anticipation, but at the same time observed that his Master requested a supply of 20 Quintals of powder, and 16,000 dollars in cash to assist his Operations. The Commodore said he would consider how far, he would meet their proposals; and seperated for the Evening.

Febr 28<sup>th</sup>

This morning were admitted to a Public audience in the Ambassadors Hall. After the ceremony of shaking hands and drinking coffee was over. The Bashaw proceeded to demand that the Validity of the capture should be verified at Tunis. The Commodore persisted in his intention to send the Prize to Gibraltar to be tried by a regular Court of Admiralty, and promised to abide by their decision. When the Bashaw explicitly told him that except the investigation should be had on the spot, and the property of his subjects restored; that he would place the United States in the same situation here, as they are with Tripoli, meaning that he would declare war against us. The Commodore consented, on condition that the Bey would rest the issue on the Evidence to be deduced from the regular papers found on board the Prize, and that he would wave all pretensions to such property as should not appear bona fide to belong to his Subjects. To this the Bashaw consented; he then insisted on his right of commerce with Tripoli in defiance of an actual Blockade, although he would consent that we might turn away his vessels that right was contested. The Bashaw replied, that we might if we pleased capture his vessels, but, that in the event we should lose two for one, the Commodore observed, that if he resorted to reprisals, by way of indemnification for regular captures, he might possibly lose three for one, but as the Commodore did not desire me to interpret his last observation, the Bashaw remained in ignorance of it. The Commodore requested me to ask the Bashaw, whether in case of seizure on our part of contraband articles destined to Tripoli by his subjects, he should think of reclaiming such articles. He addressed himself to me, and said, you have been long among us and know our manners, inform the Commodore that we Turks are not in the habit of thinking for tomorrow, it will be time enough to discuss points, after the event has taken place, we are not fond of voluminous communications, and never make unnecessary contracts — We retired, as nothing decisive could take place until the Papers were on shore for which Lieutenant Smith was immediately dispatched. —

Hamet Guirgies returned this evening for the Commodores answer who absolutely refused to pay any sum in cash, but promised to furnish him with twenty barrels of Powder, and engaged to Cooperate with Hamet Bashaw before Tripoli in the month of June. The Agent requested, to give him a passage in the Schooner to Derna in order to Communicate to the Bey his Master. This arrangement. This the Commodore refused to do, when the Agent observed that Hamet Bashaw was in Arms and if he succeeded without our assistance that we could not in justice expect a peace upon the same terms, that we would Obtain it if we Co-operated with him. We answered that whoever Governed Tripoli must expect to be forced to an honorable peace, though our wishes were to conclude one on terms of mutual convenience without having recourse to arms — The above observation may serve to convince us that those nations, even in the moment of soliciting our assistance, believe that they have a right to expect a premium from all Christian Nations as the Price of their Friendship. Hadgi Unis Ben Unis in conversation with the Commodore and Mr Eaton informed them, that his master was very much interested for Tripoli and desired very much that we should conclude a peace with that Regency, alledged that they were poor, and had better pay them something, than continue the War at so great an Expence. The Commodore Negatived the proposition, and Mr Eaton informed me (for I was not present at this conference myself) that he candidly told him that the Bashaw of Tripoli need never Expect to receive one dollar from the United States —

Mr Eaton then commenced to Expatiate on the disagreeable situation he had been in for the last twelve months, said he had contracted Debts to a considerable amount in the Execution of the duties of his Office as well as in his Commercial

pursuits, that he had informed government several months ago, and was in daily expectation of relief, added that he had wrote to me at Leghorn in January, stating his situation, but observed by my silence that I had not received his letter, he then handed me his letter book. I read the letter but as it was an affair in which I had no agency, and in which I had no power to interfere I paid no great attention to it, but merely observed that he had better inform the Commodore of his situation. I have already, answer'd he, yesterday Evening in presence of Hadgi Unis Ben Unis and his Christian Secretary. —

In Justice to the parties concerned, I conceive it incumbent on me to declare that after our affairs were settled, and I had embarked on board the *Chesapeake*, that Commodore Morris pledged to me his honor, that Mr Eaton had never informed him of his real situation, until the 2<sup>d</sup> of March, and then by no means intimated to him that he had bound the United States to be responsible for his debts, or that any written obligation existed between the parties. —

March 1<sup>st</sup>

In consequence of bad weather, the papers were not brought on shore the Squadron laying about Six leagues from Tunis.

March 2<sup>d</sup>

This forenoon the papers relative to the Prize in question were brought on shore, The Bashaws Commercial Agent accompanied with the principal proprietor of the Cargo and the master of the vessel, attended at the Consular House to examine the papers, when it appeared by the Manifest that this Claimant had, bona fide, a considerable share in the Cargo. The Commodore promised its restitution. And the Agent on the part of his Master promised that no farther claims should be made, and that he would not interfere, directly or indirectly in any thing relative to the part of the Cargo which appertained to the Subjects of Tripoli. The Parties seemed perfectly satisfied with each other, and we flattered ourselves that the appearance of the Squadron in this Bay had tranquilized our affairs with this Regency for some time. This appeared of more importance, as their Cruizers were fitting out to cruize (it was believed) upon the commerce of the United States, but at present it is reported that they are destined against the Swedes.

March 3<sup>d</sup>

Hadgi Unis Ben Unis made fresh demands for the restitution of one half of Forty seven casks of raisins, said to be shipped by the Tripolitan Jew, and a Subject of Tunis in partnership. The Commodore consented that they should be delivered up to the proprietor in consequence of said Unis giving the Captors a Certificate specifying that said goods should be paid for, if proved to be the property of Tripoline Subjects at Gibraltar —

[March] 4<sup>th</sup>

This Morning Hadgi Unis Made more demands for several articles not included in the Manifest, and solemnly swore by his Maker that they were mentioned yesterday, and that the Commodore had promised to deliver them up to the proprietor, in consequence of receiving a similar certificate to that promised for the raisins. I lost all patience at so barefaced a falsehood, called him an impostor destitute of shame, he went away in a Pet, and the Commodore in order to prevent detention thought proper to accede to his demand, however unjust, and to prevent a repetition, determined to embark immediately, he having previously intended to take leave of the Bashaw, as is customary when a Public Officer leaves this Country. —

At 9 AM. We proceeded to the mole in order to embark on board a Moorish Sandal to carry us down the lake to the Goletta, where the Ships boats were waiting for us. Hadgi Unis Ben Unis, followed us and presented an obligation from Mr Eaton for the sum of 34,000 dollars (see N<sup>o</sup> 6) saying that Mr Eaton had promised him, that when the Squadron arrived, the Commodore would pay him, and that he would hold the Commodore in security until the sum was paid. Mr Eaton denied that he had made the Commodore responsible for the sum, he said he had only told Hadgi Unis, that he hoped when the Squadron arrived, that he would be able to pay him — they both persisted in what they respectively alledged — The Officers embarked. And the Commodore, Myself and Captain Rodgers returned to the Consular house. The Commodore requested Mr Eaton to go to the Palace, and enquire whether he was detained by the Bashaws Orders, and for what reason he should be detained for debts of the Consuls contracting — Mr Eaton returned, and reported, that in answer to the first, the Bashaw, said it was understood — And to the second that he would converse with the Commodore on the subject next day — The French Agent Mr Devoize offered to be responsible for the whole sum, but required the Commodore to write a letter to him which he dictated (see translation N<sup>o</sup> 7) the stile of which displeased the Commodore — Hadgi Unis returned, repetitions and invectives passed between him and Mr Eaton, and

ultimately, he informed the Commodore that the Bashaw particularly requested, that I might go with him to the Palace to interpret between the Parties. I desired to be excused this disagreeable business, but without effect —

March 5

Went to the Palace at 8 AM, and during the audience which lasted two hours, the same ground was run over, and the conclusion was exactly the same relative to the Prize goods as is related Yesterday — Hadgi Unis presented Mr Eatons bond and demanded payment, again persisting that he had promised that on the arrival of the Commodore he should be paid, This Mr Eaton contradicted as before — The Commodore asked why this Obligation had not been presented to him before, and observed that it was very extraordinary that he had not been made acquainted with a transaction of such importance before the moment he was going to embark. The Bashaw answered that he had not mentioned it, at his audience of reception in hopes that it would be terminated amicably without his interposition — That his Agent applied to him for Justice, and that he had promised to speak to him when he came to take leave, that the agent seeing that he was going to embark and having no hopes of recovering the Money from the Consul, impeded his passage, and added that though it was an act unauthorized by him, that his Agent was perfectly right; for says the Bashaw if the Commodore was permitted to embark without settling this affair, would you like to hear that we had imprisoned Your Consul for Debt, and if he was imprisoned, would that refund the cash. The Commodore promised the debt should be discharged either this day or tomorrow if the weather permitted. —

Mr Eaton persisted in saying he had never promised, that the Commodore on his arrival would assume his debts, said he had some property of his own, and with the relief he expected from Government he had hoped to make all square, er'e now, he then Demanded if ever the Bashaw had been deceived by him, No answered the Bashaw you have a good heart, but a bad head, those entrusted with the guidance of important affairs must be endowed with a great deal of forbearance. I am obliged to exercise it myself, and recommend it to you, no wonder answered Mr Eaton that my head is bad when I am surrounded by Impostors. Your Agent among other things informed me, that you would never permit Mr Cathcart to land in your territory, though now you send for him expressly, and your Prime Minister (who was present) has robbed me of my property. Otherwise I should not at this moment be convened before your Excellency. As things had grown to a height of which I had no conception, I at this moment requested the Bashaw to procure another interpreter, which he refused to do, and the Commodore joined in the request that I would continue to interpret between the Parties; Thus was I placed in the most disagreeable situation imaginable without being permitted to retire. "You are mad says the Minister", Yes you are Mad stuttered the Bashaw in a Phrenzy, at the same time curling his Whiskers; I did not intend to injure you, but since You have yourself began, I will turn you out of my Kingdom; tell the Commodore said he, this man is mad, has beat my people, my Jew Money counter — Famin, Hargreaves, and the Dutch Consul. I won't permit him to remain here; let him take him away reiterated the Minister, and leave one of his Officers here, until another Consul arrives. I thank you says Mr Eaton, I long wanted to go away. The Jew I chastised, because he was insolent in my house, And as for Famin and the others, If I had them elsewhere, they should receive severer treatment. You might do what you please in your own Country continued the Bashaw, but if you had killed a Man in mine I would have had you hung at your own door; and your saying that My Agent spoke unfavorable of Mr Cathcart, even was it true, could only create mischief by your informing him of it — The Commodore requested me to ask the Bashaw if he was really determined to send Mr Eaton out of his Dominions. The Bashaw Answered, Yes, he shall no longer remain here; inform him then says the Commodore that I have not power invested in me to change a Consul, but that as he has a right by treaty to have the Consul changed, that I will leave an Officer in Mr Eatons place until the Will of Government is known; And then demanded if there was any farther impediment to his going on board; None at all answered the Bashaw, settle with Hadgi Unis, and I wish you a good voyage — We shook hands with this Tyrant and returned to the Consular house —

This Evening some difference took place between the Agent, and Mr Eaton, relative to a Ship the latter has at Leghorn, and which he has given up for 7000 dollars in part payment of his debts, which with 5000 more which he promises to pay, will reduce the debt to 22000 dollars — Mr Holck the Danish Consul promised to stand security for the above sum; And the Commodore asked Hadgi Unis if he might go on board; he first answered in the affirmative, but afterwards

insisted that some person of character should remain responsible for the immediate payment of the Cash. I therefore placed myself in the Commodores situation and promised to remain responsible for the payment of the sum before I embarked on board the Squadron —

March 6<sup>th</sup>

The Commodore embarked on board the *Chesapeake*, Captain Rodgers remained with me, and Dr Davis joined us at the Consular House —

March 7<sup>th</sup>

Received the enclosed letter from the Commodore N<sup>o</sup> 8, and sent my answer N<sup>o</sup> 9 — Dr Davis and Captain Rodgers went down to the Goletta —

March 8<sup>th</sup>

At 3 P M, Captain Rodgers, and Dr Davis consigned to me twenty two thousand dollars cash, and letters N<sup>o</sup> 10 and 11. The Agents Clerk came to the Consular house, and commenced counting the money to take it away immediately, I stop'd him and told him to bring the Obligation, that I might write such receipts on the Back of it, as I thought proper (see enclosure N<sup>o</sup> 12) he said Mr Holck desired some person to be security to him for any damage that might occur relative to the sale of the Ship at Leghorn, that he would only give receipts for the Cash he should receive — I observed that I would as soon be detained for the whole sum as for 7000 dollars, and that if he did not settle this affair soon, I would send the cash on board again. Mr Holck then came in and said he would take my security for indemnification in case of loss, I seeing no alternative signed Enclosure N<sup>o</sup> 13, dictated the receipts and agreed to permit the Clerk to count the Money in the morning while we were at the Palace, took the obligation, and placed two Guards that the money might not be taken away, before the receipts were signed —

March 9<sup>th</sup>

At 8 AM, went to the Palace with Captain Rodgers, and introduced Dr Davis (as charged with our Affairs pro tempore) to the Bashaw and his Minister, they said they did not wish a war with the United States, that they only wanted a Person more condescending, and who would act more congenial to the interests of Barbary like the other Consuls. The Conversation turned on the difference between the American Yellow Fever and Levant Plague, asked if we had discharged Mr Eatons debt, answered the Cash was ready at the Consuls house. he gave a significant grin, and wished us a good voyage —

At 11 AM, Hadgi Unis ben Unis being sick, I went to his house in Company with Captain Rodgers and Mr Davis he signed the receipts on the back of the bond in their presence and asked for some of the Tunisians Cloathes which were left on board the Schooner, and a box of Essence — The Clothes were promised, but the essence was refused — Returned to the Consular house delivered the Cash, and sent Dr Davis and the Drogoman with it to Hadgi Unis, who reported that he had no further claims upon us —

At 12 took leave of all the Consuls, At 2 PM received Mr Eatons assignment (N<sup>o</sup> 14), and embarked on board a Moorish Sandal, and arrived at the Goletta at 4. Where we found the Commodores barge awaiting for us; embarked and arrived on board the *Chesapeake* at 6 P. M.

March 10<sup>th</sup>

The Commodore hove out the signal for getting under way Made Sail, and left the Schooner to wait for Mr Eaton —

[March] 11<sup>th</sup>

At 4 P M, Anchored off Port Farino, with Contrary Winds —

[March] 12<sup>th</sup>

The *Enterprize* joined us with Mr Eaton on board —

13<sup>th</sup> [March]

The Commodore hove out a Signal for the Squadron to weigh at 8 AM. Made Sail bound to Algiers, wind at S, E. And thus ends our Negotiation with Tunis, the abode of happiness.

An Exact Copy of the above, was presented to Commodore Morris

By Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JAMES LEA' CATHCART

*Chesapeake*, At Sea,

March 14<sup>th</sup> 1803

Honorable JAMES MADISON Esq<sup>r</sup>

Secretary of State

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, 1801-1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Chesapeake*  
Malta January 29<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR, I have this moment received your favor of Dec<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> and regret that circumstances have prevented me from calling off Tunis before this time, but from the Urgent Necessity you Express of my having a personal Interview with You — I have thought proper to send the United States Schooner *Enterprize* to apprise you of my Intention of calling at Tunis Bay in a few days — There is a necessity of great Moment that I should appear off Tripoli, for which purpose I leave this, with the Ships *Chesapeake*, *New York* and *John Adams*, to morrow morning — and I trust in a few days we shall be with You.

Lisle the Tripoline Admiral is returned to port, where he is now, without taking any prizes —

Squadron proceeded from Gib. to Cagliari — thence to Leg<sup>a</sup> — thence to Malta — and on the 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 1803 were to go and show themselves before Tripoli

[HS of Pa. Gratz Col. NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 31 January 1803

We left Valetta on the 31st Jan<sup>r</sup> in company with the *John Adams* & *Newyork* since when it has been a continual gale: The Deck directly over my Cot leaks very much, of course my bed & bedding are much wet as the Element water is continually in boisterous weather washing over the Gun Deck: at 12 my Friend Cram will turn out to keep his watch when I will turn into his Cot which hangs in a dry place: As for me being officer of the Signals — I keep no watch, which I assure is very agreeable as we expect much Stormy & Tempestuous weather during our Cruise off Tripoly, whither we are bound — & ye Tripolitans beware, for the *Chesapeak*, *Newyork* & *John Adams* are coming towards ye in battle array — Lat 33° 57' Lon 13° 30'. The present Bey of Tripoly is but an Usurper he rebelled and drove his elder Brother (then Bey) from his domain: *he* is now at Malta.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> Jan last died of his wounds at Valetta Lieut<sup>nt</sup> Vandyke of the *Newyork*, which he reciev'd in a duel with Lieut<sup>nt</sup> Osborne of the Marines likewise attach'd to the *Newyork*.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

(Copy)

ALGEIRS 2<sup>d</sup> of feb<sup>r</sup> 1803

DEAR SIR I wrote you in [23] Nov<sup>r</sup> & the 30<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> — informing you that the Dey rejected to receive the Cash brought here by Cap<sup>n</sup> Barron & Insists the U. S. will send Stores to pay the Anueties. We shall have no alternative but to fight or Comply. On the 17<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> the Dey threatend me strongly that if the U. S. did not shortly send the stores he would no longer hold to his friendship. I have no doubt but he will make good his declaration except pre-

vented by some Extra and sudden event, therefore as this business is fully detaild by me to the Sec<sup>y</sup> of State and to Commodor Morris, I think it further prudent our Commerce should be on its Guard against a sudden surprize. — On the 9<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>y</sup> the Dey in one of his great squalls Declared Warr against france & Denmark, orderd the Consuls to depart, but next Day sent orders to the Consuls might remain some time longer. The Dey revokes his whole arragemen<sup>t</sup> with france settled with Embassador of Bonaparte in August last and demands Consular Presents & 200,000 Doll<sup>s</sup>, all the French Merch<sup>t</sup> have left this Regency

\* \* \* \* \*

As our affairs are Verging on to a Lee shore and no Calculating on the force of the Deys squalls you will pleas to direct for me under Cover to M<sup>r</sup> Nordeling the Swede Consul at Algiers —

Every Nation is giving way to the Extra Insults & Demands of Barbary, you know that in August last the Bey of Tunis wrote the President he Demanded a frigate of 36 Guns for his friendship those Demands must be resisted or where and when will they end

[P. S.] 10<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY arrived a Spanish frigate with the new Consul who has given Presents to the amount of 55 Thousand Doll<sup>s</sup> to the Dey, and brought in Cash 100 fathoms —

two Corsairs will sail in three days, this is the 21<sup>st</sup> of feb<sup>y</sup> —

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. II, April 1796–Nov. 1804.]

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Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 6 February 1803

Moderate and pleasant weather. At 9 shortned Sail.

Midnight pleasant.

At 1 made sail. At 9 a squall in top gallant sail — stay sails, Mizen and a reef in each topsail. At 10 set the main sail — Mustered the Crew and read prayers as usual on the sabbath.

Meridian — Moderate & pleasant.

Latitude in 26°4' N. Longitude 20°52' W.

N. B. I cannot conceive the reason why our obs<sup>d</sup> latitude & dead rec. will not agree, — I correct.

[NA. ND original.]

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To Hon. Joseph H. Nicholson, United States Congress, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 8. 1803. —

I have the honor to acknowlede the receipt of your letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> instant. —

To enable the Committee to form a satisfactory opinion upon the expediency or in expediency of reducing the Marine Corps, I herewith transmit to you, to be laid before them, a statement of the distribution & employment of the Officers & privates of the Corps. —

With respect to the grade of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, it is my opinion that a Military Gentleman competent to the various and important duties of such a command, would not undertake them with the rank, pay & emoluments of a Captain. And to aid the

Committee in their deliberations on this point, I take the liberty of stating to them that,

A Captain's annual pay and emoluments amount to-	\$649. 72
A Major's " " " " " " "	826. 80
A Lieutenant Colonel's Commandant " " " "	1722. 90 —

Statement of the distribution & employment of the Officers & Privates of the Marine Corps. —

## OFFICERS

In service in the Mediterranean.....	9
Wanted for the 2 relieving frigates & 4 small vessels.....	7
For the proposed guards at the six Navy Yards.....	6
To have charge of the Marines at the Barracks & those in the Ships in ordinary; one of whom to act also as Adjutant — One as Q <sup>r</sup> Master, & the other as Pay-master }.....	3
	<u>25</u>

There are at present belonging to the Marine Corps — Twenty five Commissioned Officers only, exclusively of the Lieut Col Commandant. —

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS &amp; PRIVATES. —

In service in the Mediterranean.....	216
In Ships in ordinary.....	80
Guard at the Barracks.....	24
For the proposed guard at the six Navy Yards; Each } guard to consist of 24 Men }.....	144
Will be wanted for the next relieving Squadron — } Viz <sup>t</sup> — } For 2 frigates..... 80 }.....	160
4 Small Vessels 20 each..... 80 }	<u>624</u>

There are at present belonging to the Marine Corps, four hundred and fifty three Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; from which it appears that there is at present a deficiency of..... 171 —

But if the *Chesapeake*, the *Constellation*, & the *Adams* should return before the relieving squadron be sent out, the Non-Commissioned Officers & Privates of those Ships amounting to..... 125

Would reduce the deficiency to..... 46 —

Navy Department — 8 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1803. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, 1798-1811.]

To Secretary of State from William Eaton, U. S. Consul, Tunis

TUNIS 8. Feb. 1803.

SIR, Multiplied example having convinced me that no concessions nor even humiliations on the part of a foreign Agent can divert the



projects of these Regencies from the pursuit of their prey; evidence having presented itself from a variety of circumstances of this Bey's resolution to hunt our Commerce in the Atlantic; and having ineffectually tried all pacific means, which offered without compromising rights, to avert the mischief, I have once more resorted to the dernier expedient of refusing my Passports to his Cruisers — at the same time giving it in confidence to a Courtier, who I knew would betray it to the Government, that, in addition to four frigates and some smaller Vessels now on the *Barbary coast*, there were nine others daily expected to re-enforce them — This step, though it might change the apparent ground of offence, could not alter the nature of facts; and, if it should not better the posture of Affairs, it certainly could not effect any thing for the worse — It was under the influence of this view of things that, on the 29<sup>th</sup> ult. I made this resolution public. The first effect it produced was, as usual, a visit from the Bey's commercial Agent, with Solemn, *friendly* warnings *not to take so rash a step; that it amounted to a declaration of war; that it might involve me in inextricable difficulties, as the intire responsibility for the consequences would devolve on myself alone; and that nothing but his disinterested concern for my welfare induced him to interfere to dissuade me from measures which could not but eventually be advantageous to the Bey!* To which I answered — That as the Bey had declared to me his resolution to make reprisals on our Commerce, the position I had taken resulted indispensibly from my duty; that it was impossible for me to change that position so long as the Bey adhered to his; and that, whatever might be the consequences, I had only to revert to facts for my justification. A calm ensued for several days. Previously to this new altercation, with a view of gaining time, I had engaged a friend to amuse the Bey with an indirect proposition of treating for a definite term of Peace on condition of the United States sending him a Sloop of war. I now requested him to bring the subject directly to the Bey in my name. He did so; and yesterday reported to me, that, though the Bey did not recede from his pretensions, the position taken on my part had influenced him to change his; and, instead of Americans, to order the expedition fitting out at Porto farina to run upon the Swedes.

It will recur that, on the 3<sup>d</sup> instant, the Bey had consented to a compromise with the Swedish Agent. The latter reposes in a reliance on that convention, totally unsuspecting of the mischief projecting — and the injunction of secrecy under which I receive this information forbids my intimating any thing of it to him. Indeed I reconcile myself with the more composure to this prohibition on the dictates of humanity, because I know he supposes the expedition intended against Americans, and exults within himself on his intrigue and adroitness in having influenced its direction. But the reflection impresses itself nevertheless forcibly, that the Commercial policy of Christian Courts, which imposes the duty of this cruel intrigue on their Agents, is most cowardly and wicked!

My friend advised me to see the Bey; and, without affecting to know any thing of his last determinations, to bring him to explanations — I immediately sent my drogaman to the Palace to demand a private audience. The Bey, with unusual grace, consented; and said *I might suit the time to my own convenience!* I waited on him this morning at the Palace. He admitted me in his private hall, no other person being present; and asked, if *I had any thing new to communi-*

cate? I answered, no! My chief motive in requesting this audience was to be informed whether he still continued in his resolution of indemnifying himself for the late capture by reprisals on our Commerce? He asked, if *I wanted war!* I said I thought I had been the medium of sufficient proof of our pacific disposition towards him; but it was my duty to guard against decoy and surprize; and, as he had declared his intentions of reprisal, I had taken precautions accordingly; that his Cruisers would consequently be subject to capture by our frigates: but that, as he had refused to listen to my request of waiting the decision of the President on the subject of his reclamation, he could not construe this as an offensive act on our part — He asked, where our frigates were? I told him, *on the coast.* He affected not to have been understood by me — and said he was willing to wait the arrival of the Commodore for the adjustment of this affair. I repeated to him, that it was not in the power of the Commodore to decide on the question; that the capture being regular, and a moiety of it rested in the right of the Captors, no power subordinate to the Government of the United States could grant him indemnity — He revived the subject of the frigate and the Cattle. I told him it was not yet time to have an answer relative to the former; and that I had, a few days since, answered to his enquiry in writing concerning the latter — he must have patience. He said he would wait the arrival of the Commodore for the further discussion of the subject of the Capture; and the answer of the President respecting his other claims: but he should relinquish neither one nor the other. I again requested him to prohibit the enterprizes of his merchantmen to Tripoli — to which he made no answer — I stood a while in silence — He bid me good morning —

It results from these late events that this Pirate is cautious of prowling among our merchantmen while he apprehends our Ships of war on the watch; that we shall neither have peace nor an open rupture here the ensuing season, as has been the case the last; that his resolution to persevere in forcing a commerce to Tripoli will, most probably, eventually augment his list of reclamations; and that he will sieze a moment when we are off our guard, as was the case with the Danes and is actually the case with the Swedes, to insult our flag under a pretext of seeking indemnity.

Events also afford additional evidence that, if nothing is to be gained here by concessions, we loose nothing by a reasonable resistance and a little firmness —

I have received no direct information from any of our Squadron since M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart's letter of 25. Nov. — nothing from Tripoli since the Article of the French Agent's letter of 17. Dec., communicated in my last Dispatches — nor any thing from Algiers since M<sup>r</sup> OBrien's of 26. Nov. — and only one of our frigates has anchored in this road since January 1802. It is presumed the Commodore is cruising for the Tripolitan Admiral, who has long since been at Sea with a Squadron, and who is said to have passed the straits.

Since the arrival of the Chevalier DeBarthe's, the object of whose mission I mentioned in my letter of 12. Nov. nothing has appeared to his assistance. And the Bey has been heard to say that, *his Sequins and jewels will have more influence with the Grand Signor than the interference of Russia.* If the event of renewed hostilities in Europe should not divert the powers, engaged in the success of this

mission, from this to more weighty objects the Bey will find that he relies on a fatal security — the storm must break upon him. And it were devoutly to be wished that the United States might profit of the moment to compel him to recognize their *Independence!*

My friend, to whom I have so often had reference in my late dispatches, insinuated to me a few days since, that the "Jew Directory" at Algiers encouraged this Bey to persist, in his demand for a frigate; assuring him that it is only necessary to be firm in order to secure success; always quoting our examples with the Dey: and that they are engaged in this project from *personal enmity towards me*. I do not give this Article as an oracle; though it suggests nothing improbable.—

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 8 February 1803

Moderate breezes and pleasant. Made and shortned sail occasionally. Went thro' the Usual Custom of Shaving at Crossing the Tropic.

Midnight light airs.

Mended Sails.

Meridian Calm.

Latitude Obs<sup>d</sup> 22°36' Longitude 22°31'

[NA. ND original.]

[10 February 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.

*An Act authorizing the sale of a piece of land, parcel of the Navy Yard belonging to the United States, in Charlestown, in the state of Massachusetts, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike road and Chelsea bridge corporation.*

[Note: This Act, approved 10 February 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, p 199.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 11<sup>th</sup> February 1803

We contemplate sending a provision ship to the mediterranean in the course of the present month — Can you immediately procure,

90 Barrels of Flour

10,000 <sup>lb</sup> of Bread

6500 " of Cheese — N England

2100 " of Butter

300 Bus — Pease

17,000 <sup>lb</sup> Rice

1200 G<sup>q</sup> melasses

1200 d<sup>o</sup> Vinegar,

& a Vessel of a Size Sufficient to carry them & 300 lbs of Beef & 260 Barrels of Pork to be sent from this place? Be pleased to let me hear from you as Soon as convenient —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 13 February 1803

Fresh Breezes and cloudy weather. Steering sails set on Both sides.

Midnight pleasant weather.

All drawing sail set.

Meridian Fresh Breezes.

Latitude Observ'd 20° 14' Longitude 29° 52

N. B. I have at last after some trouble found out the reason why my dead reckoning does not agree with my observation — There is 1 point difference between any 2 compasses, owing I suppose to the Bands of Iron round the mizen mast.

[NA. ND original.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 14<sup>th</sup> February 1803

The Brig *Betsy* owned by Cap<sup>n</sup> White has been represented to me as a Vessel fit for the service of Government.

Will you call on Cap<sup>n</sup> Bainbridge and see Cap<sup>n</sup> White with him on the Subject and know whether he feels disposed to Sell her? if he does you will request Cap<sup>n</sup> Bainbridge in conjunction with one or two Ship Carpenters to examine her thoroughly & report to me their opinion as to her fitness for a Vessel of War and the exact state of her Equipments, with an estimate of the expence if any of altering her should any alterations be necessary — ascertain the time when she was built — & every other circumstance necessary to be considered, & let me hear from you as early as convenient — after you possess yourself of the requisite information on the subject —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

[14 February 1803]

[Note: The duel fought by Midshipman Joseph Bainbridge, U. S. Navy and the secretary of Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta, is described in the "Life of Stephen Decatur," by Alexander Slidell Mackenzie (1846), pp 55-58.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 February 1803. This day's entry includes reference to 11 February 1803

Valetta On the 11<sup>th</sup> we arriv'd here, for a continual gale from the West & South rendered our endeavors to got off Tripoly ineffectual; therefore the Com<sup>d</sup> wisely determin'd to moor again in Malta in sight of which the ships had drifted.

This Morning a Duel was fought between M<sup>r</sup> Bainbridge midshipman of the *New York* & M<sup>r</sup> Cochran. — an Englishman residing at Valetta: the latter reciev'd the ball in his head and instantly died: they fought at four paces distance & exchanged two shots: With pleasure I observe that M<sup>r</sup> Bainbridge was clearly in the right & behav'd honorably throughout the affair. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To the Hon. DeWitt Clinton, Chairman of a Committee of the United States Senate, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT feb<sup>y</sup> 16. 1803 —

I am charged by the President to communicate to you his opinion, that Provision ought to be made for procuring eight Gun-boats in

addition to the four small Vessels of war at present contemplated by the Legislature. —

Should Congress concur in this opinion, it is presumed that an appropriation, of \$12,000, would enable the Executive to carry the measure into Effect. —

[NDA. Cong. LB, Vol. 1, 1798-1811.]

Affidavit of Seid Ahmet Gurgi, Agent of Seid Hamet Bashaw

Translation from the Italian —

TUNIS 20. Feb. 1803

Seid Ahmet Gurgi, late Governor of Mengia in Tripoli, Agent of Seid Hamet Bashaw, the legitimate sovereign of Tripoli, personally appeared in the Consulate of the United States of America, and informed William Eaton Esq. Consul of said States, as follows.

That the said Seid Hamet Bashaw continued waiting an answer from the said Consul concerning the secret engagement entered into between them previously to his departure for Malta and also concerning the agreement the Bashaw there made with the American Commander —

The said agent further informed that he had received letters from sundry persons in the kingdom of Tripoli; that the Arabs, discontented with the reigning Bashaw, had revolted against him and had taken the side of Hamet Bashaw, that the Arabs revolted immediately on the said Bashaws arrival in the territory of Tripoli — a measure they could not prosecute before through fear of the reigning Bashaw — And that the said Hamet Bashaw waited for nothing but the arrival of the Americans by sea to block the port of Tripoli, and that, as soon as blocked he is ready to move against Tripoli with his army —

That a nephew of the said Seid Hamed Bashaw, who was at Cairo, having been banished from Tripoli by the reigning Bashaw when informed that his uncle had come to the kingdom of Tripoli, left Cairo with the few people he had with him — and, having arrived into the territory of Tripoli, was joined by multitudes of Arabs, both foot and cavalry — And that he now waited the advise of his uncle when he should march and join him with his army —

That the camp of the Nephew was fixed about two days march nearer the city of Tripoli than that of the Uncle.

That the said Agent hourly expected a secret courier with important dispatches &c —

The preceding information was translated from Arabic by the American Drogaman, and compared by the above named Seid Ahmed Gurgi, in presence of

AMBROSE ALLEGRO

Sec. of s<sup>d</sup> Consulate of the United States —

N. B. When the foregoing information was communicated to the Commodore, by Ahmet Gurgi, and confirmed by his colleague, the Bashaw's Secretary, he was in possession of a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Consul at Tunis, from which the following is an extract. [See first paragraph of letter dated 22 August 1802.]

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, Micro-film.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding

20 February 1803

Between Sicily & Malta, both in sight: Etna conspicuous. —

Yesterday we again left Malta with the Squadron consisting of the *Chesapeake* 44 guns commodore Morris: *Newyork* 36 guns: & *John Adams* of 32 by the bye I have not mention'd the *Enterprise*; she sail'd from Malta on the 28<sup>th</sup> of last month, for her port of destination, we conjecture Tunis.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>r</sup> the American Ship *Margaret* Capt Cleveland, arriv'd at Valetta & sail'd the 12<sup>th</sup> for America Via Barcelona, M<sup>r</sup> Coffin — Supercargo. —

\* \* \* \* \*

I believe I have omitted to mention that M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart came on board the *Chesapeake* at Leghorn & has continued with us ever since.

M<sup>r</sup> Morris & Gerard her son we left at Malta.

22 February 1803

Last eve<sup>n</sup> we made Cape Bon: all night we stood into the Bay of Tunis, & this morning anchor'd about 3 miles south of Old Carthage, & 4 or 5 East of the Goletta, where are the principal fortifications of Tunis, consisting of upwards of 100 forts, or embrasures 93 of which are mounted with Guns: a few of which are 32's & 24's & perhaps one or two 42's — the rest average 18 & 12 pounders The carriages are not in good repair one or two excepting.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 22 February 1803

Moderate breezes and pleasant weather. At 5 saw a schooner to the southward. At 8 as John Thomas O. S. was coming from the main top he unfortunately fell overboard and was never seen or heard more. At 9 took in Royals, Steering Sails, stay sails &c.

Midnight fresh Breezes and squally, with rain. At 1 in top gallant sails, and the 2<sup>d</sup> reef in the topsails. At 7 veer'd as per log — Set the maine sail, Jibb, and top gallant sails.

Meridian fresh breezes, and Cloudy weather.

Latitude Observed 25° 57' Longitude 62° 39'

[NA. ND original.]

To the Bey of Tunis from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES F[R]IGATE *Chesapeake*  
Tunis Bay. February 24<sup>th</sup> 1803.

To HIS EXCELLENCY the Bey of Tunis —

YOUR EXCELLENCY, I regret that a misrepresentation of facts, should have induced Your Excellency, to make the demands as stated by M<sup>r</sup> Eaton Consul from the United States. Viz: Immediate restitution of the Imperial Vessel [*Paulina*] captured [17 January 1803] by the United States Sch<sup>r</sup> *Enterprise* belonging to the Squadron under my Command.

I trust however, when Your Excellency is made acquainted with the facts relative to that capture, You will acquiesce in the right the Commander of the said Schooner had, to detain that Vessel for adjudica-

tion. The Vessel captured under an Imperial flag, had on board, Subjects of the Regency of Tripoli, one of which is the principal in the Charter Party, and Owner of the greater proportion of the Cargo, destined for the port of Tripoli. To satisfy Your Excellency, more fully on the subject, if any doubts can remain; I have no objections to shew the Papers of the said Vessel, to such of Your Principal Officers, as you may think proper to order on board the United States frigate *Chesapeake*. The papers will be sent to Gibraltar, and if the Admiralty Court of that place, will take Cognizance of the Capture; I shall abide by their decision, whatever it may be. Should the Whole, or any part of her Cargo be condemned; It is not in my power to deprive the Captors of that profit which the laws of their Country authorize. You may readily imagine that the Enemies of the United States, would gladly, avail themselves of any opportunity, to engage Your Excellency's interference, in their behalf; without any respect to truth, or consideration of the Consequences. But from Your Exc<sup>t</sup>'s reputed good understanding; and the particular manifestations, of the Government of the United States to preserve Peace and friendship with Your Regency. I have no doubt but you will feel, a peculiar pleasure in detecting the authors of this false and unfounded representation, and treating them with that severity which their base designs merit. I also feel satisfied that Your Excellency will see the propriety of cautioning your Subjects from having any mercantile transactions with the Enemies of the United States, particularly when their Ports, may be in a state of Blockade. And also of withdrawing Your determination to make reprisals, on the Commerce of the United States, so that you may preserve that good understanding, which at present exists, between the Two Governments, and which the President of the United States is so desirous to continue.

I beg that a decisive answer may be given me as speedily as possible, either, through the medium of the Consul for the United States, or through any other Channel, that may be most agreeable to yourself And by which my conduct shall be regulated, until the same can be communicated to the Government, which I have the honor to represent. And further, I beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that if the Court of Admiralty at Gibraltar should adjudge, that the Cargo or any part thereof should be restored to the former Owners, with Compensation for the detention; It shall be done without delay.

(Signed) RICHARD V. MORRIS,  
*Commander in Chief of the United States Squadron  
in the Mediterranean*

[NA. SDA. CL, Tunis, Vol. 2, Part 2, 1803-1806.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 24, 1803. —

On your journey to this place when you arrive at Baltimore, be pleased to stop and see Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker. I wish your opinion of a Vessel [similar to U. S. Schooner *Enterprise*] there which Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker will shew to you. — Be particular in your examination as your opinion may govern me as to the purchasing her. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Hampton, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — Feb<sup>y</sup> 24. 1803 —

Congress have authorized 15 Gun-Boats to be built and I contemplate having them built on the Ohio. Would it be agreeable to you to go to that Country and superintend the commencement of them so far that the Business might be prosecuted by subordinate Officers who will also be sent? This is merely a thing in contemplation. Let me hear from you immediately. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 25 February 1803

Fresh Breezes and pleasant weather.

At ½ past Meridian set royals, top gallant steering sails, & stay sails. ½ past 1 took in the royals Top gallant steering sails, and stay sails.

2. Saw a sail a head, on a wind larboard tacks on Board. ½ past 2, hove too & fired a shot at him, sent our pinnace on Board, proved to be from N. Carolina, out 14 days — to the West Indies. At Midnight clear & pleasant weather.

At 7 set the Royals, & flying Jibb. Unbent the Mizzen topsail, and Bent another.

Meridian moderate and pleasant weather.

Latitude Observed. 30° 5' Longitude in 68° 50'

[NA. ND original.]

[28 February 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.  
*An Act to provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be built, or to be purchased (if the exigencies of the service shall require it) four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each; to be armed, manned and fitted out for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and for other purposes, as the public service may require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ninety-six thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be built, a number not exceeding fifteen gun boats, to be armed, manned and fitted out, and employed for such purposes as in his opinion the public service may require; and that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for this purpose out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 28, 1803.

[Statute II, p. 206.]



[28 February 1803]

Act pertaining to the Navy and American Seamen

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.  
*An Act supplementary to the "act concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls,  
 and for the further protection of American Seamen"*.

[Note: This Act, approved 28 February 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, pp 203 to 205 inclusive.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1, 5, & 6 March 1803. This entry includes reference to 26 February 1803

At the Goletta lays moor'd the *Enterprize* Capt Sturett who was 16 days getting from Malta to Tunis. Of the Ruins of Carthage at this distance we can discern nothing, & were we to land there in order to explore them, we should be immediately seized & marched off to Tunis, or the Lord knows where. The Com<sup>r</sup> applied to the Bey for permission for the officers to Land & examine whatever is to be seen, but was refused. — The only way is to go on shore at Tunis & get the Consul's droghoman, (a Bey's officer) to ride out with you. He would be a sufficient protection against the insults or violence of the country people. — The Plain where Hanibal & Scipio fought was pointed out to me by M<sup>r</sup> Eaton in passing from the Ship to the Goulette.

When the *Enterprize* was in here formerly her boat with the Consul & a number of officers with the droghoman landed at Carthage. The Wind coming on to Blow, the officer of the Boat, M<sup>r</sup> Galloway then a Midshipman went off to the schooner to get a larger Boat: on his Returning the Party had not come back from their Ramble: they therefore waited & soon after a large Company of armed Turks came down & were bearing him & Crew off in Triumph, when they were met by a stronger Rabble & who took them from the others & marched them to a quick step over hill & dale. The Consul & party in the Mean time returned & discovering by means of the droghoman their route, pursued & overtook them about 5 miles in the country, when by dint of money & the help of the droghoman they procured their release & came off. The money given amounted to 15 dollars.

(Here follows a list of "Dimensions of Guns at the Goulette Tunis.")

There are upward of 50 guns mounted in the Citadel about 30 foot from the ground there we were not permitted to enter. the guns show themselves out of ports in the same manner a ship shows her Battery: these guns appear to be badly mounted & in a bad state having no tomkins &c &c and likewise appear to be of smaller Caliber than those I have noted in the last page.

There is here likewise a famous Mortar, being 15 ft 3 in. in length & 22 inches bore. from this they fire stone Balls a number of which were laying near, it is fixed in a bed of earth. & elevated at about 30 deg. It is split at the muzzle & if it ever has been fired, I imagine it never will be again, & is now kept here in terrorem for it is a wonderful thing — From the observations I have made, the Com<sup>r</sup> ought not to fear the result in laying the American squadron in the Bay, alongside of these works — provided there is sufficient water.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>y the Com<sup>r</sup>, Capt Ro[d]gers & many of the officers went on shore at Tunis in order to settle in conjunction with the Consuls existing differences between the two Governments: The prize

taken by the *Enterprize* was one cause. The Bey of Tunis claims a part as Tunisian property: In an interview the Bey asked — “Why did you take that vessel?” “Because it is agreeable to our Laws & the Laws of Nations.” — Bey. “I know no Laws of Nations” Com<sup>r</sup>. “But we do & observe them, & we mean to make ourselves respected as a Nation.”

On the 5<sup>th</sup> March they set out to come off to the Ship & had proceeded down to the landing place in Tunis — when the Com<sup>r</sup> was detain'd by order of the Bey, the other officers being permitted to come off. Capt Ro[d]gers & Consul Cathcart remained with the Com<sup>r</sup>.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> March the Com<sup>r</sup> came off & the great Joy testified on Return, by the officers & Crew must have been grateful to his feelings. —

\* \* \* \* \*

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy

STATE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT THE GOULETTE TUNIS, WITH THE CALIBER OF GUNS &C. 1803

Nature.....	Bore 9 <sup>th</sup> 9/10.....	15 ft 3½ in. length: 8 ft 11 in. circumference at the base ring. This gun laying on skids is an elegant piece was cast at Leghorn & superbly finished: has never been Mounted.
68 pr.....	8 ¼.....	3 or 4 of this bore badly mounted: the carriages very low & crazy the trucks sunk in the sand: could not be brought to bear on that point when ships would anchor, to demolish the fortifications.
42 pr.....	7 ¾.....	about the same Number in the same state & situation.
32 pr.....	6 ¼.....	6 of each nature, well mounted, brass, the carriages had not been painted & were cracking with the heat of the Sun.
18 pr.....	5 ¾.....	
		The Bore of the Guns I measured, the nature of the piece I found from a table in the Pocket Gunner A Mortar or long-Gun 15 ft 3 in length 2¼ in. bore: This Mortar is elevated 25 deg on a stone bed, the breech, sunk in the earth. several stone balls are laying near. it is split at the Muzzle & if it ever has been fired it never will be again, without being more destructive to themselves, than to the enemy.
		60 Pieces Mounted in the Citadel: Not being permitted to go in, could not Measure the bore: judge them to be 12's & 18's, & very badly mounted: for some of them were nearly capsized, others ready to tumble out of the ports rusty & without Tompkins. Sealing ladders to enter the ports must be 30 feet in length The Citadel is an old building not of stone but of the same composition as they build the walls of their houses, & in where the Guns are Mounted not more than 2¼ ft thick.
		A half Moon Battery projecting from the base of the Citadel, with 20 port, which were shut. A late work I do not know whether there are guns here or not.
		20 ports in a round building: to the south a short distance: Iron shutters to them: which were closed. cannot be brought to bear on the point where ships would anchor, to cannonade the place.
		5 Mortars — 10 inch, covered in front with a four foot wall. well mounted. 18 Gunboats mounting 12's and 18's Moored in the Arsenal: NB there is water enough in the Lakes, for the gunboats to pass up to Tunis: 9 miles distant.
		10 Row Gallies moored in the Arsenal laid up for the winter: with the Bey's pleasure Barge.
		Mr Eaton informed me that there were forty men garrison'd there: when Com <sup>r</sup> Morris was detained: a reinforcement of one hundred men were sent down from Tunis. there arms are a pair of pistols & a saber. some have muskets.

[2 March 1803]

## Act pertaining to the Navy

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. SEVENTH CONGRESS. SESS. II.  
*An Act making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.*

[Note: This Act, approved 2 March 1803, may be found in the Statutes at Large, volume II, pp 208-209.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 4 March 1803

Squally with rain. At 4 handed the main sail. Saw a sail ahead. Hove too and sent our Boat on Board the above sail, she proved to be a Brig from New York out 36 hours. Longitude 69°.

Midnight Moderate.

At ½ past 5 set the stay sails, Jibb, and Spanker, let the reefs out of the topsails, sent up the top gallant yards, set the sails, and royals. Set steering sails and Main sail.

Meridian Moderate and Clear weather.

Latitude Observ'd. 37° 41' N. Longitude in 72° 21' W.

[NA. ND original.]

[7 March 1803]

To the Bey of Tunis from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

HIS EXCELLENCY *the Bey of Tunis*

EXCELLENCY, When I left your Regency yesterday, it was, with the intention, of returning this morning, with the money; exposed to bad, weather, has added indisposition to ill health, and unwillingly, oblidg'd me, to relinquish my desire, of offering my respects, and wishes, that, our present good understanding, may be perpetuated. —

I have charged my friends, Consul Cathcart, & Cap<sup>t</sup> Ro[d]gers the second in command, to present, and make known to your Excellency, Doctor George Davis; whom, I have placed, as Charge des Affaires; untill the pleasure of the Government shall be known; trusting, that he, will prove satisfactory; in stating such communications, as you, may wish to make, to the Government of the United States and as may to him, appear just and proper; as also, in performing the rotine of Consular duty, agreeable, to such instructions, as I am authorized to give him.

While, I assure your Excellency, that nothing, but indisposition, could have prevented my offering my respects in person; I beg you, to be sensible, of the high respect and personal esteem, With which, I have the honor to be —

Signd RICHARD V MORRIS

On Board the U. S Frigate *Chesapeake*  
 TUNIS BAY. 7 March 1803

Had I commanded the United States Squadron in place of sending this letter I would have sent him a copy of my protest against him for the insult my country suffer'd in my person for this overt act of violence & informd him that I should only wait the orders of my government to redress the grievance

CATHCART

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801-Sept. 1805.]

To James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

TUNIS BAY, March 7<sup>th</sup> 1803

U. S. FRIGATE *Chesapeake*

D<sup>r</sup> SIR, I have taken the Liberty of soliciting your aid, in appropriating the monies, I herewith send you, to discharge the debt, M<sup>r</sup> William Eaton has, contracted; and in which, I have been ob[li]d'g'd, to become responsible as the Agent of the United States; and, by the declarations of the Commercial Agent, of the Bey; have, been consider'd as a security, for the same:

For to meet the demands, against M<sup>r</sup> William Eaton, I have sent you, Twenty two thousand dollars, which sum, I understand will be sufficient to compleat the deficiency, of the debt; against him; by the said Commercial Agent; if this sum, is sufficient, or any part thereof, you will please, take up the instrument, in my name, given to the Agent; and give, a receipt, for the amount advanced by M<sup>r</sup> Eaton; you will also, take M<sup>r</sup> Eaton's assignment, of all his personal, and real property, to indemnify, the Government of the United States; in case, they, should think proper, to have recourse, to that measure; for indemnification. —

I have also, to request, that you, will present with Capt<sup>n</sup> Ro[d]gers, M<sup>r</sup> George Davis: as the person selected by me, to represent our Government to his Excellency the Bey of Tunis; Your frankness, in consenting to remain as a security; of fulfilling my promise, to assume this debt, is consider'd, with gratitude by

RICHARD V. MORRIS

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To James L. Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

TUNIS BAY, March 7<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

U S FRIGATE *Chesapeake*

D<sup>r</sup> SIR, I regret that the violence of the wind renders it unsafe to send the money on shore, but the first opportunity, shall be embraced to place it at the Goletta I presume the Coffee is weighed and that it will be in your power to inform me the exact sum wanted we are extremely short of provisions and am of course anxious to terminate our affairs in this quarter I found no difficulty in getting off yesterday, except<sup>t</sup> it blew rather strong; for pleasure, I shall do myself, the pleasure of writing to you, at the time I send the money in the mean time I Remain with Respect

[HS of Pa. Gratz Col.]

[7 March 1803]

[Note: In "American State Papers, Claims" pages 299–307 is printed a petition to Congress, of William Eaton, in which are set forth his services while Consul of the United States in Tunis. This claim summarizes outstanding events in Tunis and the Mediterranean, from 1797 to March 1803.

On pages 323 to 332 are copies of more documents concerning the Barbary affairs in relation to Mr. Eaton's service in Tunis.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> March 7. 1803. —

It has been determined to build one of the Vessels lately authorized by Congress, at Phil<sup>a</sup>, and the plan of building her by Contract to be

executed under the superintendency of an experienced Sea-officer, is conceived to be the most eligible. George Harrison Esq<sup>r</sup> has, therefore, been requested to make the necessary contracts, and you will be pleased to undertake the superintendency of their execution. —

The Ship-carpenter with whom M<sup>r</sup> Harrison may contract, will make a draft of the Model of the Vessel to be built under your directions. The Vessel must be pierced to carry 16-24 pound Carronades — and 1 long 18 Pounder in the Bow, and 1 long 18 Pounder in the Stern, and the following dimensions have been recommended by Gentlemen of professional skill, though on the point of dimensions, it is intended to commit the subject entirely to your discretion with some general instructions hereto subjoined. —

Flush deck—94 feet  
 76 feet—straight rabbit  
 25½ “ Beam  
 12½ “ depth of Hold

Solid Waist to be made of a height corresponding with that of the Guns. —

Size of the Frame. —

14 inches deep on the top of the Keel. —  
 8 do “ “ on the floor Timber Heads. —  
 7 “ “ at the Wale. —  
 6 “ “ at the Tops. —

Taut lower Masts; Narrow light yards, and small well laid rigging. The vessel must be rigged Brig-fashion. She must have a light birth deck to be laid on Carlings, five feet below the Gun-deck. —

In cutting the Ports, care must be taken that the Metal is not carried on the extremes. —

She must be calculated for Sweeps. As her Rowing fast will be of importance for the service intended, you will determine for yourself the best manner of fixing the Sweeps. —

The Agent will consult you upon all the contracts and you will be careful to give him particular information for his Government on each and every essential point. He will also receive from you, Indents of every thing necessary in the construction and equipment of the Vessel. —

As this Vessel is wanted for immediate service, all the different Artists to be employed, must be set to work at once, and it is confidently expected that you will give every necessary attention to see that the business be prosecuted with all possible dispatch and economy. —

There are three other vessels to be commenced at nearly the same time, with the one under your Superintendency, at three different places. This arrangement while it distributes the advantages resulting from this business, will, is hoped, excite a Spirit of emulation at the different places. —

I enclose an Estimate of the probable expence of building this Vessel, which may be of service to you. —

[Similar letters sent to: Captain Samuel Barron, Norfolk, Daniel Bedinger, superintending; and Captain Edward Preble, Portsmouth, N. H., Woodbury Langdon, superintending.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 10<sup>th</sup> March 1803

The masts of the *Philadelphia* have been represented to me to be in a decayed state & unfit for further Service —

Be pleased therefore to have them taken out — & have made — masts put in under the Superintendence of Captain Bainbridge

You will make a requisition on me for the Sum necessary for that purpose

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Officers of the U. S. S. *John Adams*

FRIGATE *John Adams*

March 10<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR The undersigned officers under your command have the honor to request a sufficiency of Water for supper this evening — they have been by an arbitrary order deprived of this indulgence during your absence, although the ship has not been on an allowance, Your goodness on all occasions and your known correctness of conduct evinces them, that it was not done by your order beg leave to assure you, that we shall at all times submit with cheerfulness, to any allowance you may think necessary,

SAM<sup>l</sup> EVANS  
P. C. WEDERSTRANDT  
JOHN M GARDNER  
THOMAS W. HOOPER  
JACOB G SMITH  
BENJ<sup>s</sup> ALLINE  
MARMADUKE LOVE

JOHN RODGERS Esq<sup>t</sup>

[NDA. A-4.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 10 and Tuesday, 15 March 1803

Fresh Breezes and hazy. At 1 saw the land on the lee Bow.

At 1 tack'd as per log. At 4 tack'd as per log. Sent up topgallant yards — and set the sails — At 8 the light of Cape Henry bore west 4 miles.

At 10 Came too, on the lower end of the horse Shoe in 6½ fathoms water, light house bearing S. E. ½ S.

Midnight Moderate and Clear.

At 7 got under way, and Beat up the Bay.

Meridian pleasant.

Several sail in Sight.

Continued as wind and tide, permitting, up the Bay — on the 12<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Goff (pilot) Came on Board — on the 15<sup>th</sup> Ran aground at Greenleafs point. —

[NA. ND original.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*

*Chesapeake Bay* March 11<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR: After a tedious state of expectation, I have at last the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival in the Chesapeake after a passage of

39 Days, ten Days of which we have been beating about in the Gulph Stream in dreadfull tempestious, Weather, & head Winds so that we could scarcely carry any Canvas to it —

You were no doubt advised of our having sailed out of the Straits in company with a Brig bound to New York about the 29th Decbr but in consequence of my attempt to call in at Tangiers for M<sup>r</sup> Simpsons dispatches, when a furious Gale came on from the Westward I was compelled to run up again, to take Shelter in Tetuan Bay, where I beat about for several Days & again returned to Gibraltar with little prospects of a change of Wind, which did not take place for a Month After, we then made another effort, were again drove up, & after a few Days the Wind came to the Northw<sup>d</sup> & we ran down once more in hopes of calling in for the dispatches, but night coming on, the prospect bad, & fearfull of again being drove up, we judged it best to come on without them, well knowing they were of no greater importance than what I can now communicate, namely, that application had again been made to him, by the Governor of Tetuan, to know if the old pasport he had granted for fitting out the Tripolitan Ship at Gibraltar was still valid as he intend'd sending a Crew over to her, he informed him it was, & that business is alone now going on, no late communication had taken place respecting the Emperor; & no information had been received from Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris for three Months previous to our sailing

I have to write shortly more particular as I am at present much indisposed 'tho on the recovery from a severe attack of the Ship Fever, which hath lately made its appearance among us, for particulars & progress of it I refer you to a letter from Doct<sup>r</sup> Cutbush —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

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To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constellation*  
*Potomack 12<sup>th</sup> March 1803*

SIR I had the Honor of addressing you yesterday and upon further recollection & owing to my Indisposition, I have since recollected that I omitted both my signature & Dates which my Clerk forgot to remind me of when the Letter was closed —

We are now this far up & our Pilot tells me it will be necessary to lighten the Ship but I mean to try it without, when we get up to the Shoals, & a tolerable Tide & Wind serving, yet in default of that event, I presume that it will be necessary to provide Craft for our Guns, nothing more I conceive will be requisite to take out, after starting our Water —

Will you be so kind as to take it under consideration that I have Lieu<sup>t</sup> Lawson yet under Arrest on board for Killing Cap<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Knight & advise me further on that head & as both he as well as myself wish much to have the matter brought to issue as speedily as possible, either by Court Martial or otherwise as you may judge proper, & I beg it as a favor that you will be so good as to have the enclosed Packet sent on to M<sup>r</sup> Murray by the first conveyance —

[NDA. A. Murray's LB, 1799-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 March 1803. This day's entry includes references to 10 and 13 March 1803

On the 10<sup>th</sup> inst the fleet weighed & stood to sea but the wind being ahead we came too at Port Farina: here the Bey's Naval forces rendezvous: they are now fitting out a squadron of Corsairs consisting 18 sail — gallies Xebecks &c & a 32 gun frigate which is to proceed to Spain to be coppered. On the 13<sup>th</sup> we again weighed and proceeded to Sea. —

D<sup>r</sup> Davis Fleet Surgeon was appointed Consul at Tunis in the place of M<sup>r</sup> Eaton by the Com<sup>r</sup> who is invested by the Sec<sup>r</sup> of State with that power. —

The cause of the Com<sup>r</sup>'s detention is REPORTED to be this "M<sup>r</sup> Eaton entering into large speculations, became involved in debt: this debt amounted to 34,000 dollars & was owing to the Bey: Not being able to pay it he gave his Consular Seal as a security: the debt of Course became a public one." The Com<sup>r</sup> ignorant of this was coming off when he was informed that he must pay this sum, otherwise remain.

Twenty Thousand dollars were sent from the *Chespeak* & M<sup>r</sup> Eaton's property sold for the remainder."

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP<sup>t</sup> 16 March 1803

Cap<sup>n</sup> THOMAS TINGEY

The sick on Board the *Constellation* must be immediately removed to the *General Greene* — The *General Greene* must be hauled out in the stream, at such a distance from the other Vessels as Doctor Bullus may direct — and every possible care must be taken to prevent a communication between the different ships, until the sick are restored —

You will furnish the *General Greene* with such attendants — Bedding and other necessaries for the sick as Doct<sup>r</sup> Bullus may require —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the  
Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 17. March 1803

We intend commencing the building of the Gun boats lately authorized by Congress We will have two built at Fort Pitt by way of experiment and after progressing some time in building them, we shall be enabled to act with more information as to the residue, & will have them built at such place or places and upon such models as our experience may recommend

Viewing Philadelphia as the most eligible place for having contracts made both with respect to the means of information it affords on the subject — and the facility it offers of making money negotiations with the places where the Gun boats will be Built — I have to request that you will enter into contract on the best terms in your power, for having two Gun boats Built at Fort Pitt of such Timber and upon such model as may be prescribed by Cap<sup>n</sup> Bainbridge, who will fur-



nish you with indents of every thing necessary and give you all the assistance in making the contracts that may be in his power

If practicable you had better contract with one person for completing the Two, taking care to receive responsible Security — Every thing necessary can be procured at Pittsburgh excepting Copper and Copper Bolts which must be sent from Phil<sup>a</sup>

We shall hereafter take order as to military stores — but you can contract for having the Gun Carriages made —

The whole Sum allowed for Building Gun boats is 50,000 Dollars and it is desirable that the whole expence of Building and completing Two should not exceed two fifteenth part of this Sum — it is not intended to confine you to this Sum but it is hoped that it will be sufficient.

Three thousand Dollars may, if necessary, be advanced upon the contract for two Gun boats being entered into and sufficient Security Given —

Cap<sup>t</sup> Eliphalet Beebee of Fort Pitt has been represented to me as an able Ship Wright — He formerly lived in Phil<sup>a</sup> with M<sup>r</sup> Bowers — if upon enquiry you should find that Captain Beebee is a proper character to contract with and that he will contract to Build either or both of these Vessels on moderate Terms it will be agreeable to me if you will employ him —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — *March 17. 1803* —

I have this day written to George Harrison Esquire directing him to enter into contracts for having two Gun-Boats built at Pittsburgh. They are to be built of such timber & upon such Model as you may prescribe, and You will furnish M<sup>r</sup> Harrison with Indents of every thing necessary in their construction and give him every assistance in your power in making the Contracts. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

PORTLAND *March 18, 1803*

SIR I have the honor to acknowledge the rec<sup>d</sup> of your letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> and as the mail closes in a few minutes, I have only time to assure you that I shall sett off tomorrow for Portsm<sup>o</sup> to attend to the duty which you have pleased to assign me at that place, You may rely with confidence on my paying every attention to the subject of your letter, and it shall be my pride that the vessel which I am directed to superintend, vie with either of the other three directed to be built on my arrival at Portsmouth after having seen the agent I shall write you.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> *19 March 1803*

I have some thoughts of having one of the sixteen Gun Vessels of War lately authorized by Congress built on the Western Waters —

Will you be pleased to enquire of Cap<sup>t</sup> Beebee whether he would undertake to build one and on what terms, in what period of time

and whether he has on hand or could procure at Pittsburgh a sufficiency of Seasoned timber for the purpose —

Let me hear from you immediately that I may come to an ultimate determination on the Subject —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

“ALGIERS, 20th March, 1803.

DEAR SIR, After I landed, I was sent for directly by the General of Marine, who told me that the Dey desired to know what news and business the American frigates had, and were on.

I answered I had a letter for the Dey, from the Commodore, and also one from the Consul that the President had appointed to succeed me. As your letter was unsealed, I explained the purport thereof to the Marine Minister, who went to the Dey and made the report, and afterwards told me in answer, that the Dey was well satisfied to be informed for certain, that the American government would send the stores; that he hoped they would be facilitated as much as possible; that relative to the cash, that he would not determine any thing about it, until the vessel with the stores arrived. At the same time, the American government might be convinced of his friendship, and if he can render them a service, he will do it. That relative to the Consul that had resided in Tripoli, that he had wrote to the American government on the subject, that he would not receive him.”

[LC. “Defence of Commodore Morris,” by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — March 21. 1803. —

I have this day written to Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker, requesting him to enter into a contract for building a Schooner of the following dimensions,

84 feet on the Gun Deck. —

60 feet Keel

22½ feet Beam moulded, or 23 feet from out to outside of the Bends. —

9 feet 6 inches hold. —

To be pierced to carry 14 six pounders. — These are the exact dimensions of the Schooner *Enterprise*. —

Be pleased to have a Drawing made according to these dimensions, and as soon as You can leave Philadelphia consistently with your business there, You will repair to Baltimore, and give such instructions as may be necessary relative to building this Vessel. You will also make out Indents immediately of every thing necessary and transmit them to Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker at Balt<sup>o</sup>. In these Indents, you will mention the Timber of every description that is necessary, so that Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker may proceed in making the Contracts, with full information on the subject. —

You will attend occasionally at Baltimore to superintend the Building and Equipment of this Vessel. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR<sup>t</sup> 21 March 1803

Captain Tingey has made a requisition for 4,000 sheets of Copper 48 in<sup>s</sup> by 14 and 30 <sup>oz</sup> to the foot —

If you have in store this quantity of this Description be pleased to ship it to Captain Tingey by the first opportunity — if you have not 30 oz — 28 or 32 oz will answer —

Your letter of the 19 instant has been received — You have done right in acceding to M<sup>r</sup> Huttons terms for Building the Brig of War as they were the best that were offered — However they rather exceed our Calculation, but I hope you may be able to cover the excess in the other Contracts so that the Gross amount we have estimated & that has accordingly been appropriated, may be adequate to the object —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — March 23<sup>d</sup> 1803. —

I am honored with your's of the 15<sup>th</sup> instant. —

Captain Preble at Portsmouth and Captain Bainbridge at Philadelphia have each of them the superintendence of one of the Brigs. — A correspondence with those Gentlemen, would, no doubt, be beneficial to You all. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 25 March 1803. This day's entry includes reference to 20 March 1803

[Gibraltar] On the 20<sup>th</sup> inst we arriv'd at Algier when we did not come too but lay for 24 hours off the Bay. M<sup>r</sup> Obrien came on board and after the Affairs of the Nation were settled we sail'd for Gibraltar.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> March 26, 1803 —

The Dey of Algiers having refused to receive the money offered him in commutation for the naval stores due him, and the business of supplying these stores having been intrusted to me, it becomes necessary that I should be furnished with a statement of the articles due. This information you will be pleased to supply me as early as practicable, and You will also inform me whether these articles can be immediately procured at Philadelphia. —

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> March 26. 1803. —

I am honored with your's of the 22<sup>d</sup> instant. —

I am rather disappointed in the time it will take to complete the Vessel for Sea, yet I am confident that every exertion will be used on your part to expedite the business.

Although the Vessel is to be constructed to carry 24 pound carronades, yet we shall on her first cruise, be obliged to put 9 pounders, long guns, on board. —

Agreeably to your request, I have ordered Lieut<sup>t</sup> James Decatur to place himself under your command, and if You can advantageously employ any of the Midshipmen in Philadelphia, you may do so, reporting to me the names of those You employ. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAV DEP<sup>t</sup> 26. March 1803

I have this day requested George Harrison Esq to ship to Baltimore consigned to you 14 six pound cannon which are intended for the Schooner building at Baltimore —

I rely with great confidence on your exertions to have this Vessel completed with all practicable dispatch — She must be Copper fastened —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAV — DEP<sup>t</sup> 26 March 1803

I have this day directed George Harrison Esq to Ship to Norfolk consigned to you, 2 long 18 pound cannon which are intended for the Brig building at Norfolk

It is of great importance to have all the Vessels now building completed with dispatch — and I confidently rely on your exertions to hasten the completion of the one Building under your agency

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAV DEPARTMENT 26. March 1803

The dimensions proposed for a Schooner to be built at Baltimore are those of the *Enterprize* built under the directions of M<sup>t</sup> Yellott. If you could procure the draft of the *Enterprize* from M<sup>t</sup> Yellott I should wish the Schooner to be built in exact conformity to it — The *Enterprize* we know to be built after an excellent model —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco  
N<sup>o</sup> 55. TANGIER 28<sup>th</sup> March 1803.

SIR N<sup>o</sup> 53 dated 24<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> laid by me waiting Captain Murrays arrival untill the 2<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> when Captain Campbell of the *Adams* took charge of it, put up with N<sup>o</sup> 54 which I had the honor of writing you on the 31<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> —

A severe Gale at East which then raged, prevented Captain Murray calling in this Bay, but Capt<sup>n</sup> Campbell assured me the Packet would be forwarded by a safe conveyance. —

His Majesty is still at Morocco but returns to Mequinez soon after the approaching Festival of the Greater Beiram, which happens on the 10<sup>th</sup> this Moon. — I am without any farther intelligence of the Gun Carriages, intended for the Emperour; — as they have been

promised it would be very well if they arrive before, or soon after His Majesty comes to this part of the Country. — On the 2<sup>d</sup> February at the particular request of Alcayde Hashash, on a paper affixed to the Passport given on the 17<sup>th</sup> Septem<sup>r</sup> last year for the Ship left by the Tripolines at Gibraltar, I put a confirmation of it; to convince them (notwithstanding the reports had been industriously propogated to the contrary) that whilst the Vessel was navigated with Muley Solimans Pass and in terms of those granted at his Request by the Consuls here, she would meet no sort of interruption from Ships of War of the United States. — Captain Campbell confirmed this to our Governour when here, and in consequence the Ship has again been got ready for Sea. — It has been impossible in the first stage of this busyness to oppose the Emperour takeing this Ship under his Flag, if in the sequel it shall appear to have been lent as a cover, and that an improper use be made of it, then there will be just cause of complaint.

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[NA. SDA, CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — *March 29. 1803* —

Captain Barron highly approves of the dimensions stated in my Letter to him relative to the Brig, with one exception, that is, the breadth of beam. He recommends 1½ feet wider than the breadth mentioned. —

I mention this to You, not in any manner to control your opinion on the subject, but to bring your attention particularly to it. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, U. S. ex-Consul, Tripoli  
Dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 3

U, S Ship *Chesapeake*  
*Gibraltar. Bay March 30<sup>th</sup> 1803*

SIR, My last dispatch inform'd you of our transactions at Tunis I have now the honor to communicate those at Algiers, on the 19<sup>th</sup> in the evening we arriv'd in the Bay where we found a French Frigate whose Commander inform'd us, that the Dey of Algiers had not declar'd War against France as we were inform'd at Tunis that their boat was on Shore in order to accommodate matters amicably if possible, the Commodore order'd the Schooner to stand in Shore in order to bring M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien off in the Morning, thus will the Dey be inform'd that M<sup>r</sup> Eaton was sent away from Tunis, by the Bashaw which will induce the Jews & M<sup>r</sup> OBrien to persist in persuading him not to receive me as Consul who undoubtedly will quote this transaction as precedent & insist upon the same privileged —

20<sup>th</sup> at 1 p m M<sup>r</sup> OBrien arrived on Board & remain'd one hour, he presented the Commodore with some papers the Contents of which are to me unknown he gave me a letter which he said was an answer to mine of the 25<sup>th</sup> Novemb<sup>r</sup> it contain'd little but insolence which I treated with silent contempt, its prominent features were the dey's positive refusal to receive me & M<sup>r</sup> OBrien's refusal to be amenable for his Conduct to any authority but the Government of

the United States as he by no means considers himself superceeded by me, it however merits an answer which he shall have by the first Opportunity a Copy of which shall be transmitted to the Department of State he likewise furnish'd me with a List of the Consular presents deliver'd in 1798 —

In answer to the Commodore's interrogations M<sup>r</sup> OBrien answer'd that the Dey had refused the cash commutation, that it was deposited in his house that when the stores arrives there remains a probability of his being persuaded to receive a part payment in cash for the next years annuity, but even that, depended upon circumstances & added that the United States were in debt to the Jews about twenty thousand dollars which must be immediately paid as they were impatient for their money & continued he, the Dey is very much displeas'd that the timber for ship building was not forwarded ere now, as he is thereby prevented from finishing a Cruizer he has on the stocks nearly ready to launch he again reiterated that the dey would not receive me and observd that we had better not displease him as he was negotiating a peace with Portugal which would open him a passage into the western Ocean when he would prove a terrible enemy to our Commerce "true answer'd I & all the presents we will ever give him, will not prevent his Cruising against us when that takes place, but, he will never have it in his power, to act the tragedy of 1793 again, so long as the United States has Vessels of War to oppose his depredations

M<sup>r</sup> Eaton came on Board with M<sup>r</sup> OBrien, when the latter declar'd to the Commodore that several Months past some respectable subjects of Tunis declar'd to him at Algiers that the Prime Minister of Tunis had solemnly protested that he would endeavour by every means in his power to effect the Ruin of M<sup>r</sup> Eaton, this is at least presumptive evidence that M<sup>r</sup> Eaton has fallen a sacrifice to the Minister's evil Machinations & that the detention of the Commodore was premeditated not so much to procure the prompt payment of the debt as to injure M<sup>r</sup> Eaton's reputation & thereby more easily effect his expulsion from that Regency

\* \* \* \* \*

At, 5 P M, we made sail and the Schooner was left to wait for the Deys answer to the Commodores & my letter, —

On 22<sup>th</sup> off Cape de Gatt we fell in with Six, sail of American Merchantmen & several others have arrived here since this proves our Enemies want of enterprize which I assure you is our chief protection I most sincerely hope that the Cruisers of Tripoli may not be at Sea if they are our merchantmen most undoubtedly run a great risque and it is more than probable that some will be captur'd,

On the 23<sup>d</sup> we Anchor'd in this Bay and a few hours after us arriv'd the Schooner with M<sup>r</sup> OBrien's Answer to the Commodore which states that the dey will wait for the Stores, but positively will not receive me as Consul, from the United States that he has wrote to the President on the subject and awaits his Answer It is a fact well known that when M<sup>r</sup> OBrien resign'd it was upon a supposition that his resignation would not be receiv'd by Government his motives for tendering it was to procure the Removal of M<sup>r</sup> Eaton which he failed to effect, every step which he has taken since my appointment serves to prove his intentions to maintain his post as long as possible & that he will never evacuate it unless by force, it therefore remains

for Government to determine whether it wou'd not be to the interest of our Country to continue him in Office, however unworthy, and should I hazard an opinion on the subject it would be this, that so long as we continue to acquiesce in every demand of that Regency that he is the most proper person to remain there, it may cost us a few thousand dollars per annum more than is necessary to maintain our peace, but we shall be under no apprehensions from his energy or sense of national dignity for he is literally the echo of the Jewish Sanhedrim who are the Creatures of the Dey. If Government thinks proper to continue me in that post, it would facilitate my reception to write to the Dey by the ship that brings the Stores for Algiers and at the same time to write to the Jews to Stop M<sup>r</sup> OBriens credit he being no longer encharged with our affairs; I shall have the Consular present ready to present at the same time if not receiv'd before, which will interest the Dey and Regency in favour of my reception & the Jews having no longer an Interest in M<sup>r</sup> OBriens remaining there will cease to oppose my admission; in whatever way the Wisdom of Government may decide I hope no personal consideration will have any weight upon my account as the Interest of an individual I hope will never be held in competition with the Public good & my services probably may be fully as usefull else where, & much more agreeable to myself, I have been long employ'd in this theatre of iniquity, may I not hope, that I may be remov'd to some place more eligible, especially as I can be, of little service here, it occurs to me that the difference which exists between the United States & Spain will furnish employment for several Gentlemen in our territory in their vicinity, if such appointments should be made I probably could render my Country more essential service there than in the Mediterranean as I am well acquainted with the language & manners of the Spaniards in general

The whole of our Force in the Mediterranean is now here, what steps will be taken in the ensuing summer you will be inform'd by Commodore Morris I wait his arrangements according to my instructions & will take a pleasure in giving him my opinion when ever he thinks proper to request it —

I presume I shall remain with the Commodore some time longer should we separate M<sup>r</sup> Gavino our Consul here will be inform'd where I may be found which most probably will be at Leghorn as the funds for the payment of our Consular present is there deposited —

Should any thing more occur worthy of notice before the departure of this Ship for the United States it shall be the subject of another communication. In the mean time permit me the honor to subscribe myself with the greatest respect & esteem

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

[30 MARCH 1803]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

“SIR, There has a greater length of time elapsed than I could have wished, since I had the honor of writing to you. — The want of opportunity has been the cause. Your dispatches by the *New-York*, and their duplicates by the *John Adams*, have been received.

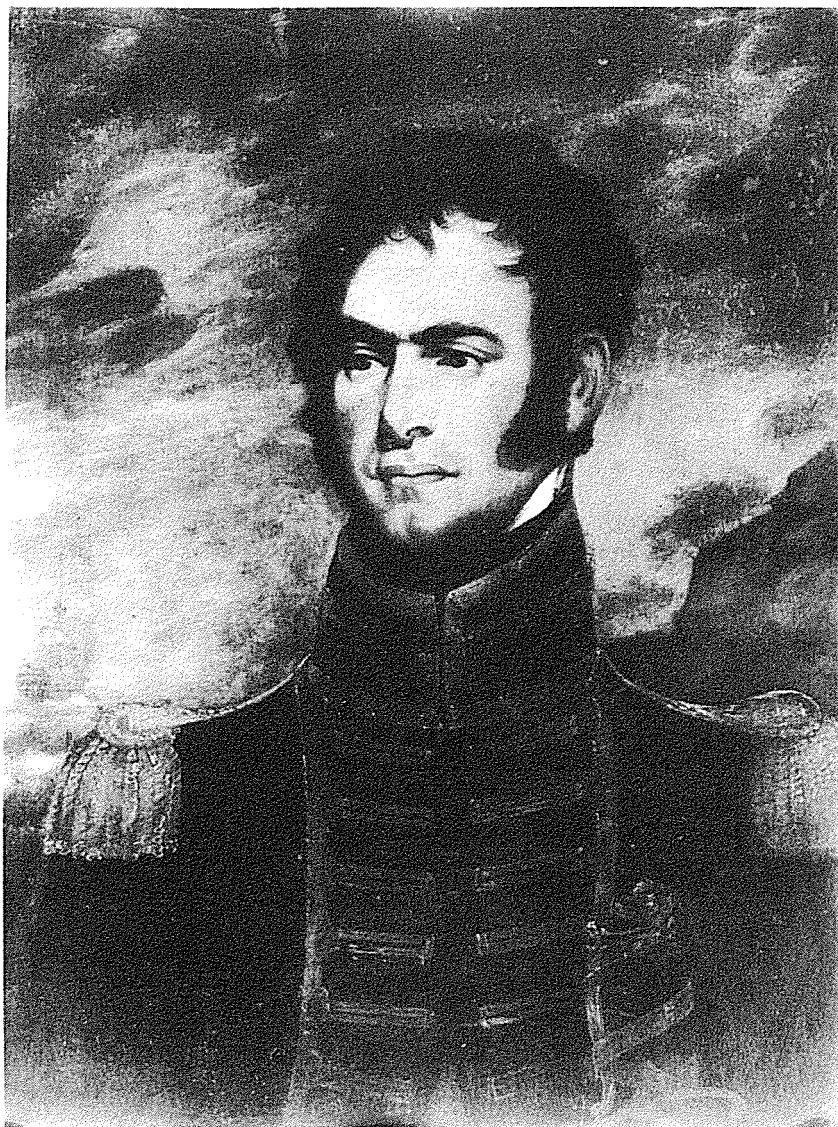
“On the 3d November, the *Chesapeak* sailed from Leghorn, for Malta. We were wind-bound a fortnight in that road, with southerly gales. I took under convoy, an American schooner bound to Palermo.

On the 10th we were off Palermo, on the 11th finding we gained nothing against a heavy head sea, the wind directly an end, and being aware of the decayed state of our bowsprit, determined me to make a harbor. We anchored on the evening of the 11th in that bay; and on the 15th, the weather and wind favouring us, we sailed for Malta, and arrived there on the 20th. We immediately commenced stripping the bowsprit, and found it to be infinitely worse than I expected.

"I am under great obligations to Captain Scott, the then commanding-officer, of his Britannic majesty's ship, the *Stately*, for furnishing a Fish to repair it. There were only two remaining in the arsenal, one of which he gave us. On the 7th December, we got our bowsprit in, and it was my intention to have immediately commenced a cruise; but the unhealthy state of the ship's company, who were attacked with the influenza, deterred me from risking the increase of their complaint, by exposing them to the inclemency of the weather. On the 25th, (our crew getting much healthier) we got under way, and on the 26th, ran into Syracuse. My intentions in going to that place, were, if it was found more easy and cheaper to procure fresh provisions, to give it the preference to Malta. On the contrary, every article was much more exorbitant, and in fact, impossible to procure. On the 1st January, I sailed for Malta, and arrived there on the 5th, where I found the *John Adams*, and *New-York*. Captain Rodgers represented the state of the *John Adams*, as extremely leaky in the upper works. I directed the carpenters of the different ships, to repair on board of her, and caulk her as soon as possible. This was completed by the 25th, and all the provisions equally distributed among the squadron, that Captain Rodgers had brought from Gibraltar. On the 29th, receiving pressing letters from Mr. Eaton, Consul at Tunis, I dispatched the schooner *Enterprize*, for that Bay, and sailed with the *John Adams* and *New-York*, the next day, for the coast of Tripoli. My object in going on that coast was, to offer terms of peace, and if rejected, the boats of the ships were prepared to go in, and burn the cruisers of the Bey. Captain Rodgers was appointed to command the expedition.

"However, before we cleared Malta, there commenced a gale of wind which blew incessantly for eleven days, which rendered it impossible to approach the coast of Tripoli. I was apprehensive of the *Chesapeake* losing her masts — she labored and worked to an alarming degree. — Our provisions becoming short, and the weather continuing boisterous, obliged me, though reluctantly, to hawl to the westward, for Tunis Bay; and on the 9th, we found it difficult to weather Malta, the ships then plying under reefed fore-sails, and storm stay-sails. — We parted company in the night, with the *New-York*. The gale continuing on the 10th, induced me again to make a harbour with the *John Adams*; we anchored in the evening. On the 11th, the *New-York* ran in, and also anchored. The weather continued boisterous, and the wind a head, until the 19th, when we again weighed, and proceeded to Tunis, where we arrived on the 22d. Had captain Murray brought up supplies, as he was directed, with the assistance of the boats of the *Constellation*, I am convinced that we might have destroyed all, or the greater part of the cruisers of Tripoli. Had we have had provisions, I should have made the attempt before the sun had crossed the line. In the winter season, it is impossible to approach that coast, without endangering the safety of the ships.





CAPTAIN JOHN RODGERS, U. S. NAVY.



“Mr. Cathcart wrote to Mr. Nissen, the Danish Consul at Tripoli, that he was authorized to treat on terms of mutual reciprocity, with the Bey of Tripoli; stating his proposals in part, which were rejected. For the particulars of Mr. Cathcart’s propositions, I beg leave to refer you to the honorable Secretary of State. He informs me he is furnished with a copy of his letter to Mr. Nissen; they, however, were rejected. But, Sir, as I am honored with the confidence of the government, to negotiate in their behalf, I shall use my utmost exertions to bring about a reconciliation. At this period, however, there appears to be some probability of the brother of the present reigning Bashaw, succeeding in raising an army to place himself on the throne. Should that take place, and a treaty were formed with the present Bashaw, it would become invalid on the accession of the other. I have been solicited by agents, or pretended agents, to co-operate with the brother to dethrone the Bey. Their demands have been from 50,000 to 16,000 dollars; 10,000 stand of arms, powder, and some light field-pieces. This I absolutely refused, but consented to bring the ships before Tripoli in June, and to furnish 20 barrels of powder, on condition that I could be satisfied, they had authority to allow the United States, an equivalent for their aid, in the event of success. Their answers were, that we would be permitted to make a favorable treaty. I was by no means satisfied with merely a pledge of those agents. Their word was not a sufficient guarantee: and in the event of our rendering them assistance, I shall take care to have the advantage clearly defined, and as binding as the nature of the case will allow.

“While we lay in Malta, I received information of an Imperial vessel, having Tripoline subjects on board with their property, constituting a principal part of the cargo, and bound to Tripoli. I immediately dispatched the *Enterprize* on a cruise, with orders to Captain Sterret, if he found the vessel circumstanced as was represented, to bring her into Malta. He fell in with her on the 17th, and on the 18th brought her in. I applied to Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of the Island, to permit the Court of Admiralty to try the prize; but as there is no regular Court of Admiralty at that place, it could not be decided there. The only place where I could then hope to have a decision was at Gibraltar. Captain Sterret, was ordered to take the Captain and Boatswain on board, together with the Moors; and some of them claiming Tunis for their country, I requested him (if he found it the case) to permit them to go on shore, and if the property (consisting of part of the cargo) was found to be theirs, after an investigation took place at Gibraltar, he might promise them, it should be returned. On my arrival at Tunis, I found the enclosed letter from Mr. Eaton, in answer to which, the Bey was furnished with a letter; the copy of which, I herewith have the honor to enclose you. The proceedings whilst at Tunis, I have journalized. You will, I trust Sir, approve of my conduct, under the circumstances I was placed in. Compelled as I was, to take Mr. Eaton out of Tunis, I considered Dr. George Davis as the most proper person to manage the Consular affairs, until the government should be apprized of Mr. Eaton’s removal. Dr. Davis received instructions from me, a copy of which is enclosed. I cannot forbear (in justice to myself, and the insult offered to my country) to attribute the cause to the duplicity of Mr. Eaton. Had he intimated to me his embarrassments, previous to my going on shore, and particularly, that he had bound the United States, by

placing their seal to the obligation given, I should not have put myself in the power of the Bey of Tunis. Mr. Eaton's entreaties to prevail on me to go on shore, and the secrecy the affair of his embarrassments was kept in, together with his promise to Hadge Unis, the commercial agent of the Bey, (the person the bond was given to) that I would assume the debt on my arrival, (which I firmly believe Mr. Eaton did promise,) strengthens my belief in his being accessory to my detention. As a security for the money paid by me, I insisted on Mr. Eaton's assigning all his real and personal estate to the government, which transfer, together with an attested copy of the bond, will accompany this.

"The apparent determination of the Northern Powers, to meet and subscribe to all the demands of the Bey of Tunis, rather than risk a war; furnishes in my mind, strong grounds to apprehend a rupture with the United States. His cruisers are fitting out, and he has declared that he will not regard a blockaded port, and that he will continue his commerce with Tripoli, and resort to reprisals, if any of the vessels were taken or detained by our squadron. In fact, I conceive the Bey is alarmed, lest if the Bashaw of Tripoli should be compelled to a peace, it might induce the tributary powers to attempt the same measures with him; his ports are certainly more susceptible of blockade than any other of the Barbary States. The menacing conduct of the Bey of Tunis, with his declared desire of preferring a war with us, I have no doubt will point out the necessity of encreasing the squadron in the Mediterranean. A force is the only hope we can have of continuing in peace with the Barbary States. They all appear predisposed to be at war: and should they commence hostilities, when we are unprepared to meet them, (particularly as our merchant vessels pay no regard to their safety,) it would cost millions to reclaim our citizens, and bring about a negotiation. — You will readily perceive, Sir, the necessity of employing the whole force, before Tunis and Algiers; and the disappointment of not having a supply of provisions, by the *Constellation*, obliged me to bring the whole squadron to Gibraltar.

"These unavoidable circumstances, have left an opportunity for the Tripolines to put to sea, and I am extremely apprehensive, they will do some mischief to our merchant-men, before we can get on the coast of Tripoli.

"The *John Adams*, and *Adams*, shall be dispatched as soon as possible, with convoy; and the *New-York* will proceed direct, if there should not be any American vessels wanting protection; if on the contrary, it shall be afforded. As soon as the *Enterprize* is manned, she shall be employed to the best advantage in my power. Our unsettled state with Morocco, has induced me to detain the *Adams*, until the period of the term of the enlistment of the people, is expired. Your letter bearing date October 23d, 1802, was not received until the 4th January. Had your letter above alluded to, come to hand before, it would have been extremely hazardous to send the *Chesapeake* on the coast in the winter season. She is decayed, works, and is still an uneasy sea-boat.

"Captain Barron delivered the 30,000 dollars, to Mr. O'Brien, on his passage to Malta, intended for the Dey of Algiers. Mr. O'Brien's communications I have enclosed, they will serve to make you acquainted with the Dey's determination.

"On the 19th inst. in the evening we appeared off the Bay of Algiers. I directed Captain Sterret, to keep close to the town, and at day light to make the signal for Mr. O'Brien. At 12 o'clock, on the 20th, he brought him onboard the *Chesapeake*. I then enquired of Mr. O'Brien, if the Dey had consented to receive the cash, instead of stores. He informed me, the Dey positively refused to accept of any other mode of payment than that expressed by treaty. In consequence of this declaration of the Dey, I wrote to him (the contents I have the honor to enclose) and required Mr. O'Brien to return the \$30,000. He said he would, if the Dey would permit him to re-ship it, which he very much doubted. I told Mr. O'Brien, I did not conceive the Dey had a right to detain the money, if he would not accept it, in the way it was offered. Mr. O'Brien left us at 4 P. M. I desired Captain Sterret to wait until Mr. O'Brien returned with an answer, and if he brought off the money, to take charge of it, and follow me down to Gibraltar. Captain Sterret brought the enclosed letter from Mr. O'Brien, but did not get the money. The Emperor of Morocco has furnished the late Tripoline ship with papers, and claims her as his property; as such has demanded the Consular passports, and they were furnished. They, with the Emperor's certificate, have been presented to me, and I have consented to regard her as the property of the Emperor of Morocco, and promised to let her depart unmolested. A copy of the passport from Mr. Simpson, and the Emperor's certificate, I herewith send you. I have not received later information from Mr. Simpson, than the enclosed. Captain Barron will be instructed to call for his dispatches."

[LC. "Defence of Commodore Morris," by Morris, E 335, M 87.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE 30 March 1808

SIR, The Secretary of the Navy, to whose Department the transmission of the Articles for Algiers has lately been transferred has given orders for collecting the maritime stores and other articles, the lists of which you have transmitted, with the exception only of the powder, on which as there would be a loss of two or three Cent p<sup>r</sup> Cent it is not believed that the occasion demands such a sacrifice, especially as the money in your possession, if ultimately accepted on the annuity, the stores &c above alluded to, the Consular and biennial presents, which are soon to be made, ought sufficiently to gratify the Dey's expectations from our liberality: at least the urgency is not considered so critical as to preclude the delay necessary for endeavours to repel the demand.

It may be proper here to recall to your recollection some circumstances, which may account for the omission till now of effectual measures for collecting and forwarding those stores. They may tend at once to give you proper impressions and allay the suspicions and impatience of the Dey. When the present administration succeeded to the management of the public interests, they found our relations with the Barbary Regencies in an alarming situation, all of them openly menacing our peace, and Algiers and Tunis founding their dissatisfaction upon the large arrearages due and withheld from them. To the latter all her dues were soon paid up, and to the former, we have given satisfaction, except as to the last year's annuity, for

which we sent the same sum of money that had contented her the year before, but which she has not now thought proper to accept. A more reasonable expectation could not have been entertained than that her conduct would have been the reverse of what you inform me it is, both as to the refusal of the cash in payment of the annuity and her peremptory requisition of stores greatly exceeding in value the arrearage. If our punctuality instead of producing a harmonizing temper becomes a temptation to extort more than justice admits, there will be little encouragement to that line of policy towards the Dey.

My letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> May last must have been misunderstood, if it could be construed to withdraw the small pension you allow your Mother out of your salary. I have ordered the only draft that since appeared from her to be paid.

To satisfy the debt due to the Jews, cash is preferable to goods. If other motives to this preference were wanting, it would be sufficient to recall to view the expence and trouble incurred in procuring the extraordinary articles forwarded in the [*George*] *Washington* on her last trip, which were then rare, and are now unsaleable, and which they have returned without assigning any reason. You will be pleased to claim a credit from them (which they are bound in writing to admit) equal to the insurance paid upon the Articles they received in the *Sophia* and the *Washington* on her first voyage to Algiers. The inclosed certificate from the Purveyor, which, from its date, you will perceive, was intended to be transmitted long ago, will serve to ascertain the amount of the credit.

The President in compliance with the usage which admits of the refusal of a Consul on grounds peculiar to the person, will shortly appoint another for Algiers to succeed you. He will no doubt be sent out without delay, and with all the requisite instructions for substituting his responsibility on the public account for yours. It is also intended that he shall carry out tops and samples of the new passports, which are to supercede those now in use, after a sufficient lapse of time from our hearing of their being distributed on the coast of Barbary to enable all the vessels of the United States to be supplied with them.

There are several other subjects in your latest letters (some of them personal) requiring answers, which shall be duly attended to.

JAMES MADISON

[NA. SDA. Disp. to Con, Vol. 1, Oct. 1800–Feb. 1817.]

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To Charles Simmes, Alexandria, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP<sup>t</sup> 31 March 1803

I have received your letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> inst —

We have not been in the Custom of discharging, sick seamen after they have performed a cruise — We have generally kept them under the care of a Physician until restored — There may however have been some instances where seamen have been discharged sick — but I know of no provision for them after being discharged other than that under the control of the Treasury Department

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802–1803.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> April 1<sup>st</sup> 1803

I am honored with yours of the 30<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>

The terms upon which M<sup>r</sup> Price has undertaken to build the schooner are highly acceptable to the Government — and you will be pleased to receive my thanks for the attention you have bestowed on the Subject —

The Substitution of red cedar, for oak, on the upper works of the Schooner I approve — The difference in price must of course be submitted to —

You will be pleased to purchase the Copper and Copper fastenings You will use the canvas and any thing else that you may have in store for the schooner — It is our wish to Build her on the most economical terms therefore we must not purchase any article that we may have on hand of a suitable kind —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *Chesapeake*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 2 April 1803

On the 22<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> it being the day after we left Algiers: Mrs. Low (wife to James Low Captain of the Forecastle) bore a Son, in the Boatswain's Store Room: on the 31<sup>st</sup> inst. [March]. — the babe was baptiz'd in the Midshipmen's apartment: The Contriver of this business, was Melancthon Taylor Woolsey a Mid: who stood Godfather on the occasion & provided a handsome collation of Wine & Fruit: M<sup>rs</sup> Low being unwell M<sup>rs</sup> Hays the Gunner's Lady officiated: Divine Service by Rev. Alex M<sup>o</sup>Farlan. The Childs name Melancthon Woolsey Low: — All was conducted with due decorum & decency no doubt to the great satisfaction of the parents, as M<sup>r</sup> Woolsey's attention to them must in some measure have ameliorated the unhappy situation of the Lady who was so unfortunate as to conceive & bare, on the Salt Sea. NB. The other Ladies of the Bay\* — \* The Forward Most part of the Birth Deck — viz. M<sup>rs</sup> Watson: the Boatswain's Wife, Mrs Myres the Carpenter's Lady — with M<sup>rs</sup> Crosby the corporal's Lady: got drunk in their own Quarters out of pure spite — not being invited to celebrate the Christening of Melancthon Woolsey Low.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT — April 6, 1803 —

We have now on the stocks and building with all possible expedition, three Brigs of 16 Guns each and 1 schooner of 12 guns, all of which will be ordered to join You immediately on their being ready for Sea, and it is confidently expected that they will all sail in the month of August, if not before. —

You will consider yourself as hereby invested with a discretionary authority to retain in the Mediterranean, if in your judgment it shall be necessary, either the *Chesapeake* or *Adams*, until these Vessels now preparing, shall join You, and it is hoped that You will find no difficulty in re-inlisting the Crew of the Vessel you may retain, and if You can re-inlist them for one or two Years, You will do so. — If,

however, it should not be necessary in Your judgment to retain either of these Vessels, You will act agreeably to the instructions contained in my Letter of the 23<sup>d</sup> October 1802. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799–July 1807.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 6 April 1803

[Gibraltar] This afternoon the *Chesapeake* set sail for America. Yesterday the Com<sup>d</sup> hoisted his pendant on board the *New York* & I remov'd myself & baggage. Several officers of the *New York* return to America — and several of the *Chesapeake's* were removed to the *New York*.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent of Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> april 1803

Your resignation as Superintendant of the navy Yard at this place is accepted [\*]

You will be pleased to deliver by inventory all the public Property in your possession to Captain John Cassin taking his receipt as your Voucher in the Settlement of your account with this Department —

[\*Although his resignation was accepted, he continued performing the duties of Superintendent. He was nominated Captain in the U. S. Navy 23 November 1804, but documents available here do not indicate beyond question, if or when he was discharged as Captain in the U. S. Navy, under the Peace Establishment Act.]

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802–1803.]

To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the  
Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> April 7, 1803. —

The public property at this place belonging to the Navy Department, requires the superintendence of a vigilant, active, and intelligent Navy Officer. You have, therefore, been selected for this station, and You will consider yourself hereby invested with the charge of all the Vessels that now are or may hereafter be in ordinary at this place — also of all the stores and other public property now at the Navy Yard, or that may hereafter be deposited there, excepting the small Arms which are to be in the charge of Col<sup>o</sup> Burrows. The stores now here, You will receive by inventory from Captain Tingey, upon which, you will be charged with them on the books of the Accountant, and held accountable for their Expenditure. — You will give Receipts for all public property deposited at the Navy Yard here, and take Receipts for all the issues you make. —

It is expected that You will immediately take measures for cleansing each Ship, and for putting her as far as your means will admit, in a state of preservation, and ready for service as far as their dismantled state will admit, and that You will adopt such a discipline as will effectually keep them all in that state. — It is also expected that you will as far as may be practicable, arrange all the different stores, having the stores of each Vessel placed separately and distinctly — that you will have all the cordage, Sails, Water-casks, Boats &<sup>t</sup> com-



pletely overhauled and put in a State fit for service, and it is further expected that you will from time to time communicate to me such improvements in the arrangements at the Yard, as your Experience may suggest. —

To enable You to execute the duties of this appointment, You will have a Clerk under You, and You are hereby invested with the command of all the Officers and Men now at the Yard or on board the Ships, or that may hereafter be attached to either.

You are allowed the frigate *United States* and her furniture for your accommodation, and you will receive for your services, the pay and rations allowed by Law to a Master Commandant. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Portsmouth, N. H., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> *Ap. 8, 1803.* —

It has been found by experience that the filling in a Ship with pine timber, is injurious to the frame. The frigate *Essex* is an instance of this. That we may not run into former errors, I must beg leave to call your attention particularly to this subject, and I request, that with respect to the Brig now building at Portsmouth, You will adopt such measures as in your judgment may be advisable, to prevent the injury heretofore experienced from the use of materials improper for filling in a Ship. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Israel Whelen, U. S. Purveyor, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> *April 10, 1803* —

I referred your letter in answer to mine on the subject of stores for the Dey of Algiers, to the secretary of State, from whom I have received the four enclosed lists, marked, a, b, c, d, comprehending the articles which it is expedient should now be forwarded to Algiers. —

You will immediately procure all these articles, if practicable, in Phil<sup>a</sup> — if You should not be able to procure the whole in Phil<sup>a</sup> You will procure as many of them as may be in your power, and transmit to me a list of such as cannot be obtained in Phil<sup>a</sup> —

The Secretary of State remarks "If, as is probable, the Purveyor should have made a different disposition of the Timber contained in list c, it must be again procured with the variation of the width (except as to the four plank last mentioned in it) which ought to be uniformly 14 inches: the length of the Timber in that list should with the same exception, be not less than 30 feet". —

This you will be pleased to attend to. —

[The lists mentioned comprize many pages of manuscript and are too voluminous to include herein.]

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 12 April 1803. This day's entry includes references to 7 and 11 April 1803

[Off Malaga] On the 7<sup>th</sup> inst the *Adams* sail'd from Gibraltar East with a convoy: On the 11<sup>th</sup> the *New York*, *John Adams* and *Enterprize* Capt Hull left Gibraltar — we may now date the com-

mencement of our cruise off Tripoly — where we expect to pass the ensuing summer. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> *april 13<sup>th</sup> 1803*

I am honored with your communication of the 5<sup>th</sup> instant — The Proposals which have been made to you on the subject of building a Brig are altogether inadmissible — At Philadelphia we have contracted for building a brig of the same size with the one directed to be built under your agency for 26½\$ p<sup>r</sup> ton including all after bills and the Vessel to be completed in august next — in Baltimore we have contracted for the building of a Schooner @ 23\$ p<sup>r</sup> ton and she will probably be completed in July if not before —

I have therefore abandoned the idea of Building at norfolk and have this day ordered a Brig to be Built at Boston —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT *april 13<sup>th</sup> 1803*

The four Vessels lately authorized by act of Congress. I had determined to build at norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia & Portsmouth but the proposals for a contract offered at Norfolk not answering the Views of Government, particularly as respects the period of time by which the Vessel was to be completed. I have entirely abandoned the idea of building one of the Vessels there, & have determined to build at Boston under your agency a brig to be calculated for carrying 16.24 pound Carronades — 1 long 18 pounder in the Bow and 1 long 18 pounder in the Stern —

You will therefore be pleased to advertise immediately for contracts, & if upon receiving the different proposals, you should find that the Vessel can be built for the sum appropriated namely 24,000 dollars, exclusive of military Stores, you will enter into contracts with the different artists immediately — & set the whole at work at once, so as to have the object completed in the shortest possible period —

It is intended to use in the construction of this Vessel the timber & other articles that you may have in your possession and which may not be intended for the 74<sup>r</sup> provided such timber and other articles be of a suitable kind and all the contracts must be made with a View to this arrangement which it is hoped will both reduce the expence and aid in dispatching the work —

I have directed Cap<sup>t</sup> Preble at Portsmouth to furnish you with Estimates of every thing necessary and as soon as he can conveniently leave Portsmouth to repair to Boston to give you every necessary assistance in making the contracts. & also to furnish you with a draft of the model by which the Vessel must be built — Her dimensions will not materially differ from the following Viz —

Flush Deck 94 feet  
 Straight Rabbit 76 feet  
 Beam-----26 feet  
 depth of Hold..12½

at Philadelphia we have made a contract for a Vessel of the above dimensions @ 26½\$ p<sup>r</sup> Ton including all after Bills. at Baltimore we have contracted for a Schooner @ 23\$ p<sup>r</sup> ton —

When Captain Preble arrives at Boston he will confer with you and select one of the undermentioned Lieutenants to continue with you and execute such duties relative to the Brig as may be enjoined on him

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Cox, Jenckes, Wyer Blake and Tarball all of whom are now either in Boston or its vicinity

Captain Preble will advise you of the kind of Timber to be used, & of every other essential point, You will keep an account of the expence of postage attending your correspondence with him paying as well for all letters sent to him as for letters received from him & charge the amount thereof in your account

If necessary you may engage to advance on the different contracts 6 or 8,000\$ Dollars taking care however to make no advance without obtaining previous responsible security —

P. S. I have not heard from you in answer to my letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> of march, on the subject of M<sup>r</sup> Morse's Cambooses —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 14<sup>th</sup> April 1803

As we have abandoned the idea of building a Vessel at Norfolk you will be pleased not to make the Shipment of Cannon ordered for that place —

I have this day directed some 24 pound Carronades to be sent to you from this place — for the brig building under your agency — Should we have sixteen we shall send them all — but if we should not have so many we shall send all that we have & you must procure the number that may be wanted by purchase —

Capt<sup>n</sup> Bainbridge has suggested that the Bulkward of the frigate *Philadelphia* should be taken away — This I approve of Be pleased therefore to have it done —

I yesterday ordered you a Shipment of Canvas Every thing else that you may want for the Brig you must procure on the best terms in your power —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> — April 15, 1803 —

Cap<sup>t</sup> ED<sup>d</sup> PREBLE Boston

Duplicate to Portland, Maine. —

I am honored with your's of the 6<sup>th</sup> instant. —

I cannot determine until I hear from M<sup>r</sup> Langdon, whether I shall build the Brig at Portsmouth or not. At all events, I have directed a Brig to be built at Boston, and have written to you on the subject directed to Portsmouth. If I cannot build at Portsmouth, I shall probably build at New York. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 15 ap<sup>l</sup> 1803 —

I have given directions for one of the Vessels of War lately authorized by Congress to be built at Portsmouth N. H — but from information which I have just received from Cap<sup>n</sup> Preble, I find that

there is no seasoned Timber to be had at that place — & I believe we shall have to relinquish the idea of building there — I have not yet however heard from M<sup>r</sup> Langdon the agent & I only wait to hear from him to determine whether I shall build at Portsmouth or not If I should determine not to build at Portsmouth it will be agreeable to me to build one of the Brigs at New York under your agency — I therefore request that you will make enquiry as to the terms upon which a Vessel of the following dimensions can be built — Viz<sup>t</sup>

Flush Deck.....	94 feet
Straight Rabbit.....	76 "
Beam.....	26 "
Depth of Hold.....	12½ "

To be built of seasoned white oak — Be pleased to let me hear from you immediately on this subject

P. S. at Phil<sup>a</sup> we have engaged to have Built a Brig of the Size herein mentioned @ 26½\$ p<sup>t</sup> ton including all after charges — at Boston we shall engage @ 25\$ or less — at Balt<sup>o</sup> we have engaged for a Schooner @ 23\$

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> ap<sup>l</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

You will be pleased to charter a Vessel on the best terms in your power to carry —

300 Barrels of.....	Beef
250 d <sup>o</sup> .....	Pork
120,000 lb.....	Bread
60 Barrels.....	Flour
17500 lb.....	Rice &
400 Bushels of Pease —	

It is intended that she shall proceed to Gibraltar and there deposit her cargo with John Gavino Esq<sup>t</sup> agent for this Department at that place — the freight to be paid at Gibraltar on delivery of the cargo —

The Pork you have on hand but it may be necessary to have it repacked and repickled — the Beef will be sent to you from New London — the rest of the articles you must procure on the best terms in your power — The Bread you will be very particular in — give the Baker notice immediately that he may have time to prepare it. it should be Baked twice

M<sup>r</sup> Allyne will send you from New London 220 Barrels Beef — M<sup>r</sup> House will send you 500 Barrels — Be pleased to send out all that M<sup>r</sup> Allyne will send and 50 Barrels of what M<sup>r</sup> House will send M<sup>r</sup> Allynes has been put up for some considerable time and therefore should be used first —

Let me know how much money you will require for these purposes and a remittance shall be made to you accordingly

The cargoe of the Vessel you charter must be insured and you will be pleased to inform me when she will be ready to Sail that I may forward the necessary Instructions to her commander in time —

You will be pleased to pay the freight of the Beef from Connecticut, on its being delivered to you in good condition —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> April 18, 1803.

Cap<sup>t</sup> ED<sup>d</sup> PREBLE. — Boston  
Duplicate to Portsmouth, N. H.

I am honored with your's of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant. —

I have, in consequence of the information received from you and M<sup>r</sup> Langdon, entirely abandoned the Idea of building a Vessel at Portsmouth. —

You will perceive by my letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> instant, that you are to give your assistance in superintending a Brig to be built at Boston under the agency of M<sup>r</sup> Brown. As to the dimensions, I commit the subject entirely to your discretion, with this exception, that the amount of money to be expended, shall not exceed the sum appropriated, namely twenty four thousand dollars.—

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

ALGIERS the 19 of April 1803 —

D<sup>r</sup> SIR I wrote you by the Conveyance of Commodore Morris & which called off here the 20 of March — M<sup>r</sup> Eaton was ordered from Tunis the 4. & Sailed in the *Enterprize* the 10th George Davis Esq<sup>r</sup> is charged with our affairs at Tunis — The Commodore in a manner was arrested at Tunis & obliged to pay 22 Thousand \$ whether this was a public or private Debt I cannot say — The Dey sayes he will wait the arrival of the Stores I hope they will arrive Soon — but if the affairs of the Mississippi is not arranged the Mediterranean will be little attended to —

Since the french frigates left here the 2 of March we have had no Accounts from france, it is agreed that france will Send the Usual presents for the Potent & aids — a shamefull business —

On the 7 Inst Sailed 9 Sail of Algerine Corsairs, I believe for the Coast of Genoa & Naples —

Letters from Tunis of the 30 Ult<sup>mo</sup> mentions that 15 S<sup>t</sup> of Corsairs were ready, Supposed to make a dash at the Swedes — now that they have arranged with Tripoly & Stupidly withdrawn their frigates from this Sea — further Tunis is anxious for a truce & Peace with Portugal, her views is to have the Ocean free to her Corsairs — the Same, time Tunis continues from [firm] in her demand of a frigate from the U States —

The States of Barbary is Exceeding per their System & no doubt but the great Consul will see the necessity of putting on a stopper — Shortly —

[NA. SDA. CL, Malaga, Vol. 1, June 1793-May 1814.]

To Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> ap<sup>t</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1803

I have received your letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> instant —

The terms which have been offered at New York for Building a Brig of War are inadmissible — I have therefore abandoned the idea of building there —

You have three Cambooses in Store — Be pleased to inform me immediately of what size they are — that is for what number of men they are calculated and also if they are in Order —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> ap<sup>t</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1803

I have been favored with the receipt of your letter of the 26. ins<sup>t</sup> —

I should wish to purchase the *Nautilus* — if she could be bought on reasonable terms, and should in the opinion of experienced practical Gentlemen be suitable for the service — but I am afraid she will not answer — many objections have been made to her — Captain Bainbridge states that she is so sharp that she would not be able to stow more than 5 weeks provisions — that her water and provisions being stowed — there would not be sufficient room left for the accommodation of the Crew — that the Bulkwork which would be necessary to put on her for the Guns, could not be properly fitted without considerable expence — & from the construction of her bottom this necessary Top-hammer would materially effect her sailing — Her great rake weakens her at the extremes too much to admit of a heavy Gun intended and proper to be carried for Stern and Bow Chasers —

Be pleased to mention these objections to practical Gentlemen — & if after duly considering them they should be of the opinion that the *Nautilus* is a suitable Vessel for the Service — You will then be pleased to ascertain from them how long it would take to fit her for Sea & also ascertain Captain Tenants lowest Terms —

If I should determine not to purchase the *Nautilus*, it is more than probable that I shall build a Schooner in Baltimore.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

[28 April 1803]

Charter of the American schooner *Federal Eagle*

This Charter Party of Affreightment indented, made and fully concluded upon this twenty eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three between Ezra Weston of Duxbury, in the County of Plymouth & Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Merchant, Owner of the good schooner *Federal Eagle* of the burthen of one hundred and forty one 86/95ths Tons or thereabouts now lying in the harbour of Boston, whereof Luke Hall is at present Master, on the one part, and Samuel Brown Naval Agent residing at Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting for and in behalf of the Navy depm<sup>t</sup> of the United States pursuant to his instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, under date Washington April the 15<sup>th</sup> instant on the other part, witnesseth, that the said Ezra Weston, for the consideration hereafter mentioned hath letten to freight the aforesaid Schooner *Federal Eagle* with the appurtenances to her belonging for a voyage to be made by the said Samuel Brown Naval Agent for the Navy Department of the United States in the said Schooner *Federal Eagle* from the Port of Boston to the Port of Gibraltar in Europe where she is to be discharged (the danger of the Seas excepted); and the said Ezra Weston doth by these presents covenant and agree with the said Samuel Brown acting in his

capacity as aforesaid in behalf of the Navy depm<sup>t</sup> in manner following, that is to say, That the said schooner *Federal Eagle* in and during the voyage aforesaid, shall be tight, staunch and strong and sufficiently tackled and apparelled with all things necessary for such a vessel and voyage; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Sam<sup>l</sup> Brown in his capacity as aforesaid in behalf of the Navy department of the United States their agents or factors at Boston aforesaid to load and put on board the said schooner *Federal Eagle* a full loading of such goods and Merchandize as they shall think proper, contraband goods excepted. And it is agreed & understood by the respective parties, that there shall be allowed for the loading of the said schooner *Federal Eagle*, fifteen days from Tuesday the third day of May next ensuing, and on the arrival of said vessel at Gibraltar, fifteen days from and after the time said schooner shall have made entry at the custom house be ready to discharge her cargo; And it is further agreed that if the Agent of the Government at Gibraltar should not receive the said cargo within fifteen days from the time as aforesaid, then and in that case the said Samuel Brown in his capacity as aforesaid will pay or cause to be paid to the said Ezra Weston owner of the said schooner *Federal Eagle* or to his Assigns at and after the rate of fifteen dollars per day for each and every day said schooner may be detained by the government. —

In consideration whereof, the said Samuel Brown in his capacity as aforesaid, doth by these presents agree with the said Ezra Weston well and truly to pay or cause to be paid unto him in full for the freight or hire of said Schooner *Federal Eagle* and Appurtenances by the Agent of the United States at Gibraltar, sixteen hundred Spanish milled dollars or the value thereof in Gold &/or Silver. And the said Ezra Weston doth agree to pay the charge of victualling and manning said schooner *Federal Eagle* and to pay all port-charges and pilotage during said voyage. And it is agreed by the parties that the said Ezra Weston may lade on board said schooner *Federal Eagle* four Hogsheads of Merchandize or in lieu thereof two Tons admeasurement goods in full for the privilege of the Master, Mate & Crew and necessary provisions during her voyage aforesaid. — And to the true and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, payments and agreements aforementioned, each of the parties aforesaid binds and obliges himself, his Executors, and Administrators in the penal sum of one thousand dollars. IN WITNESS whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year afore written —

EZRA WESTON (LS)  
SAMUEL BROWN  
Acting Agent (LS)

Signed, sealed and  
delivered in presence of us  
W. COCHRAN  
SAM<sup>l</sup> A. WELLS

[Note: Other Charters, drawn up along similar lines to the above charter, were as follows: —

1 June 1803 — *Betsy Walk*, George McIntosh, owner; of Norfolk; 325 tons; voyage from Norfolk to Algiers.

8 November 1803 — *William and Mary*, James and William Bennett, owners; voyage from Norfolk to Gibraltar, or Malta.

10 January 1804 — *Woodrop Simms*, George McIntosh, owner; voyage from Norfolk to Gibraltar, or Malta.

17 October 1803 — *Citizen*, Allen and Francis Dodge of "George Town in the Territory of Columbia," merchants and owners; voyage from Washington, D. C. to L'Orient, France, thence to Gibraltar, Tangier and from that port, to return to the United States.

These are only a few of the chartered ships which formed the line of supply to the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, so important in the absence of U. S. naval bases, at that time.]

[NDA. Contract LB, Vol. 1.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAV. DEPAR<sup>t</sup> 30. april 1803

I am honored with yours of the 27. ins<sup>t</sup> and shall in the course of one or two days take order for sending you the spars agreeably to your requisition —

We will name the Vessel Building under your agency *Syren* and you will be pleased to have an appropriate figure made at her head

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Luke Hall, Master of the *Federal Eagle*, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> May 4<sup>th</sup> 1803

As soon as you are ready for sea you will weigh anchor, and proceed to Gibraltar and there deposit agreeably to Bill of lading the public property committed to your care with John Gavino Esq the American Consul to whom you will also deliver the accompanying letter — Should you meet on your passage either of the public ships in want of provisions or any thing else you may have on Board — you will supply them therewith taking the Captains duplicate receipt therefor, one of which you will transmit to this Department the other you will present to M<sup>t</sup> Gavino who thereupon will duly consider such supply in the Bill of lading and no interruption with respect to the settlement of freight will be experienced —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> May 4 1803 —

I have not heard from You since the 30<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1802, but I will not permit myself to suppose that You have not written since that period, yet it is a subject of serious concern that we have not heard from You. I presume it would be superfluous to remind You of the absolute necessity of your writing frequently and keeping us informed of all your movements. —

[NDA. LB, May 1799-July 1807.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 4 to Thursday, 5 May 1803

Departure from Malta on 4 May 1803 with the American frigate *John Adams* on a cruise to Tripoli. At 6 P M set sail from the said port . . . At sunset we were abeam of Malta [?]. Anchored. Distance ½ mile. Stood to the north . . . The current swept us in shore . . . At 8 A M took the bearings of the point of Gozo E/4 N W, the point S W of Malta S E/4 S . . . stood on to sight Lampi-



dosa [Lampedusa] . . . At noon . . . proceeding in the same direction.

Latitude observed 35°36' N

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> May 5, 1803 —

I have received your letter of the 2nd instant. —

The schooner Partisans have insisted on it that the *Nautilus* is well qualified for the public service. I have accordingly purchased her, after having ineffectually endeavoured to have a Vessel built at Norfolk, Portsmouth & New York. —

Be pleased to communicate to Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker your opinion as to the alterations necessary to be made on her. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 5. May 1803

I am honored with yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> instant —

You will be pleased to close the purchase of the *Nautilus* — I concur with you in opinion that the purchase under present circumstances, is a good one — I have this day directed you a remittance of Doll<sup>r</sup>s 7,500 out of the appropriation "for the purchase of Vessels &c"

It is intended that the *Nautilus* shall be fitted out with all possible dispatch — with a view to accelerate this Business I have this day ordered the following officers to repair to Baltimore to join her —

L<sup>t</sup> Somers

Robinson

Reed

S<sup>t</sup> master Richardson

Surg<sup>t</sup> Mate Tisdale

Jacques

Midsn Marcellin

O. A. Page

S. Cassin

Jas. Wilmer & Spottswood —

Purser Ja<sup>s</sup> Tootell — & on Capt<sup>n</sup> Bainbridge's arrival in Baltimore he will consult with you and select & name to me suitable characters for

Boatswain

Gunner

Sailmaker &

Carpenter

I shall also order one hundred and fifty Barrels of Beef and one hundred and fifty Barrels of Pork from this — this Quantity will be more than sufficient for the *Nautilus* and the Vessel now Building — and as we have medicine chests and instruments here I shall order them with medicines to be sent also —

Every thing else that may be required — you will be pleased to

procure & I confidently rely on your best exertions being used to hasten the preparation of the *Nautilus* for Sea —

Be pleased to let me hear from you from time to time — and keep me advised of your progress and of the officers Joining the Vessel —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> May 5. 1803 —

You will be pleased to order a detachment of marines for the United States Schooner *Nautilus* now Equipping for sea at Baltimore —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul,  
Tunis

N<sup>o</sup> 4

LAZZARETTO OF S<sup>t</sup> ROCCO —

Leghorn May 5<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR In my last of the 30<sup>th</sup> of March I had the honor to inform you that I intended to remain some time longer with Comodore Morris, as I presumed that I should be able to convince him of the propriety of proceeding off Tripoli immediately & of taking me with him in order to commence a negotiation with that Regency according to the tenor of my instructions, I fail'd in the attempt, and on the 6<sup>th</sup> of April was favor'd with the enclosed note from him of the 5<sup>th</sup> the *Chesapeake* sailing the same day prevented me from informing you of this event by that conveyance, but as Cap<sup>tn</sup> James Barron was acquainted with the circumstances no doubt he has given you every necessary information —

In vain did I point out to Comodore Morris the difficulties he would have to encounter should he attempt a negotiation with Tripoli without a faithful co-adjutor unacquainted as he is with the language customs & manner of negotiating with Barbarians, I quoted the embarrassing situation he had just emerged from at Tunis on the first moment he had ever landed in any of the Barbary States, I inform'd him that the Bashaw would employ those who were entirely devoted to his interest who would endeavor to take advantage of his ignorance of their situation & placed in a striking point of view the probability of his being deceiv'd in a manner similar to the Swedish Comodore Tornquist in 1801 already detail'd to government, neither did I omit mentioning how extremely trifling it would appear to government when they would be inform'd that he had taken me all round the mediterranean without giving me an opportunity of putting into execution any part of my instructions, the Comodore answer'd that he had receiv'd instructions that superceded mine & as I had furnished him with a copy of the Treaty which I had drawn out he could do without me & again repeated that he would send for me should he want my assistance —

The clause in my instructions of the 22<sup>nd</sup> of August 1802 which provides for contingencys to myself is by no means applicable under the present circumstances, for I have literally nothing to do here, the Consular present for Algiers when finish'd will be paid for by my

Agent, the Dey of Algiers instigated by the intrigues of the Jews co-adjuted by M<sup>r</sup> OBrien has refused to receive me & awaits the Presidents answer on the subject which will cause a delay of some months during which time it was my duty as it was my inclination to have proceeded before Tripoli & to have at least made an attempt to commence a negotiation with that Regency; I declare I cannot account for our Comodores conduct in any way but by supposing that he intends to spend the summer in inactivity & occasionally give convoy, or is jealous lest my presence at the negotiation might diminish his share of the *glory* atchieved by its success; if the former it no doubt will meet the attention of government as it merits, if the latter I most sincerely hope that his exertions may be crown'd with a success equal to his most sanguine expectations —

I saild from Gibraltar on board the *Adams* on the 7<sup>th</sup> of April with a convoy of seven sail, touch'd at Malaga Alicant & Barcelona, & arrived in the road of Leghorn on the 29<sup>th</sup> & in addition to the many mortifications which I receiv'd since my departure from this place (on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of last November) I was sentenced to a Quarantine of fourteen days, I cant help expressing myself extremely grateful to Cap<sup>tn</sup> Campbell for the very polite & hospitable treatment I receiv'd while onboard the *Adams* happy should I be could I extend the same acknowledgment to Comodore Morris, but as every Officer onboard the *Chesapeake* knows I cannot with propriety, I must request that should he make any charge to government for my table, that he may be refer'd to me for payment, as it is well known, that I am neither in arrears to him in politeness or hospitality —

The money mentioned by Comodore Morris is six thousand dollars which I advanced him at Malta for the use of the Squadron a dollar being worth there 5<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> sterling & at Leghorn only 4<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> consequently by my taking his bills upon this place it has saved the United States 8<sup>d</sup> on each dollar which amounts on the above sum to \$888 88/100

Enclosed with this is the copy of the Treaty which I left with Comodore Morris with a literal translation in Italian should he send for me I will immediately obey the summons if not I will remain stationary until I receive the Presidents further orders —

Permit me the honor to subscribe myself with the greatest respect & esteem —

[Note: Copy of the proposed Treaty, comprising 17 Articles, may be found in National Archives, State Department Records, Consular Letters, Tripoli, Volume 2, June 1801–September 1805.]

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 5 to Friday, 6 May 1803

. . . At 2 P M sighted land to the W N W. Headed for the same. Recognized Lampidosa [Lampedusa] distance about 18 miles [?]  
 . . . At 4 P M sighted a vessel ahead of us. Crowded sail. Having come alongside, we hoisted the British flag. She hoisted her British flag . . . going to Malta with a cargo of oil and soap. At 6 P M stood to the S S W. At sunset Lampidosa to the W S W distance 5 leagues, Linosa to the N E distance 4 leagues . . .

Latitude observed 34° 4' [?] N

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> May 6, 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 29<sup>th</sup> ultimo. —

I have no objection to your increasing the dimensions of the Brig to the size therein proposed. —

I have this day requested M<sup>t</sup> Brown to procure a cambouse for the Brig, at Newbury port, agreeably to an intimation in your letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> ultimo. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 6. May 1803

I am honored with yours of the 29<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> — The terms upon which you have made the contract for building the Brig are highly acceptable — She may be Built to Ton 274 Tons & I have mentioned it to Captain Preble —

P. S. Capt<sup>n</sup> Preble states that good Cambooses may be procured at Newbury Port — Be pleased to procure one for the Brig building under Your agency —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 6. May 1803

I have this day received a letter from Daniel Bedinger Esquire of which the following is an extract

“With respect to the marines I am happy to say that a change for the better has taken place in their conduct.

“We no longer see them intoxicated as formerly — nor is the neighbourhood disturbed with their nocturnal riots and outrages — Not a single complaint has been made by any of the citizens since the arrival of Lieu<sup>t</sup> Keene so that as long as the present system of discipline is maintained it will not be necessary to rent a House and remove them from the Yard —”

This communication affords me much satisfaction —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*From Saturday, 7 to Sunday, 8 May 1803*

. . . At sunset . . . heading to the S S E. At sunrise sighted land ahead of us. Recognized the mountains of Tagiura . . . Stood on to sight the city of Tripoli. At 8 A M sighted the city and headed for it. Noted that all the Consuls had their flags out. At noon we were 3 miles distant. The gunboats got under sail to advance on us . . . We prepared for action.

*From Sunday, 8 to Monday, 9 May 1803*

At 1 P M  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the city of Tripoli. The French Castle [Citadel] began to fire on us. Discharged the port battery. Continued to fire several times. Bore off to the north. At 2 P M tacked and headed for the city. The gunboats fired several shots, as did the

batteries of the city. Fired starboard battery. Harassed by shore batteries. Tacked and bore off shore . . . At 8 A M about 12 miles east of Tripoli . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 9, 1803 —

I have received your letter announcing your readiness for actual service. — It is intended that you shall have the command of the *Siren* and I would now attach you to her, but Captain Bainbridge having been previously directed to superintend her, must continue to do so, until she is launched. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPAR<sup>t</sup> 9 May 1803

I am honored with yours of the 7<sup>th</sup> instant —

I have this day directed Cap<sup>n</sup> Cassin to send you the 12 pound Carronades with Carriages and apparatus, for the *Nautilus*

He will also send you the Carriages and apparatus of all the Guns ordered from this place — I have also directed him to send you Two hundred rounds of assorted Shot, to be calculated for 22 — 6 pound Cannon 2.12 pound Carronades — & 4 — 24 pound Carronades — we will probably use for the Schooner *Vixen* which we will henceforth call the vessel building under your agency Captain Cassin will also send you Kentledge for the *Nautilus* & *Vixen* —

PS. I have ordered L<sup>t</sup> Smith sailing master Trippe and midshipman Cox to the *Vixen*.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*From Monday, 9 to Tuesday, 10 May 1803*

At 2 P M sighted a lateen sail to the S W heading for shore. Prepared to make sail . . . At 3 P M headed for the city. Lost sight of the said sail . . . At 4 P M about 8 miles distant. The gunboats got under way from the roadstead. There were 7 vessels. At 4.30 P M they opened fire on us; each vessel made two discharges . . . At 5 P M off Tripoli. The gunboats headed for the city, having borne down on us a second time and fired again . . . At noon stood in shore . . .

*From Tuesday, 10 to Wednesday, 11 May 1803*

At 5 P M headed for the city . . . At 6 P M 4 miles from the city. The gunboats unmoored and bore down on us, using their oars . . . At 7 P M stood off to the north . . . At 4 A M heading S E . . .

*From Wednesday, 11 to Thursday, 12 May 1803*

Afternoon . . . about 12 miles south of Tripoli . . .  
At 9 A M about 25 miles N E of Tripoli . . .  
At noon . . . Tripoli about 18 miles to the S W . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE *May 12<sup>th</sup> 1803*

SIR Honour'd with yours of the 5<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> to Repair to Baltimore, and assume the command of the United States Schooner *Nautilus* — at wich place I am arrived at; and shall Immediately proceed agreeable to Your Orders

[NDA. Misc. LB., 1802-3-4.]

To Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> *May 12, 1803*

The following officers have been ordered to place themselves under your command.

Lieutenants	{	Robinson
		Reed
Surgeon's Mates	{	Tisdale
		Jacques
Purser -----		Tootell
	{	Richardson
Midshipmen		Spotswood
		Marcellin
		Page
		Cassin

You will give me information as these Officers join you, reporting such as do not. —

You will also inform me as soon as you are ready to open rendezvous for entering the crew. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from Diary of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate  
*Constitution*, Thursday, 12 May 1803

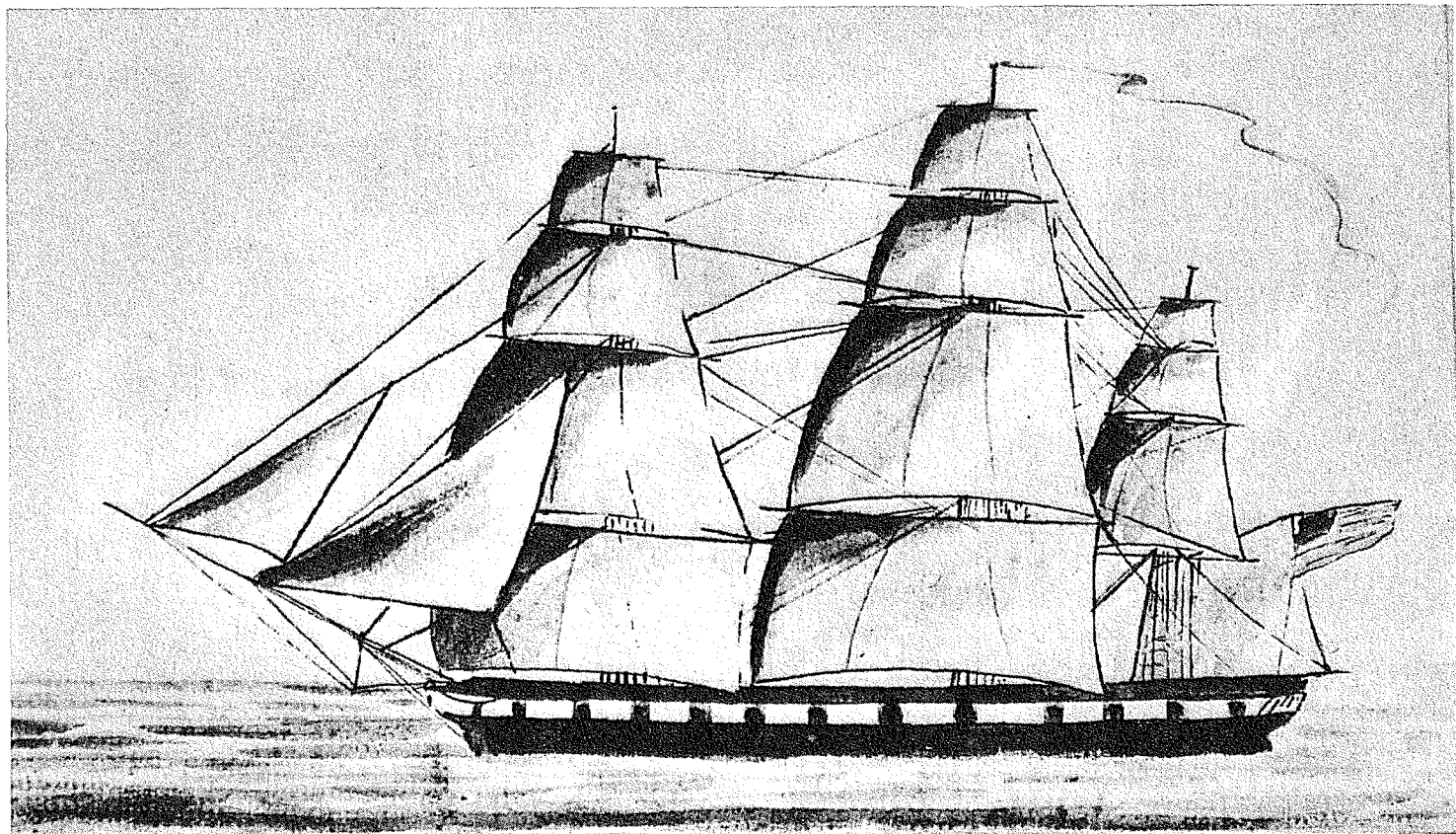
[Boston, Mass.] Laid the keel of the United States Brig *Argus* in Hart's yard

[LC. EPP, Diary, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 12 to Friday, 13 May 1803

. . . At 3 P M sighted a sail to the east of us. Crowded sail and headed for it . . . 5 P M we were 3 miles away from the vessel. She hoisted the red flag and the signal flag at the foremast . . . At sunset we spoke. The vessel [*Meshouda*] was coming from Gibraltar and proceeding to Tripoli. Launched the boat. The Captain came on board. The sailors were guarded [?]. One Lieut. and ten sailors were sent to take possession of the vessel, which had on board 40 Barbary sailors and 15 passengers. At 8 P M sent the small boat to get the prisoners . . . All prisoners on board. At sunrise . . . about 30 miles east . . . At 9 A M towing the vessel . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]



U. S. FRIGATE JOHN ADAMS.





Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 12 May 1803. This day's entry includes references to 25 April and 1 May 1803

[Malta] Thirty-six days have elapsed — & I have not had time to continue my journal. however let me return and give an account of a dreadful accident which happen'd off the South end of Sardinia. I will give the extract from the Log Book.

"April 25<sup>th</sup> At 8 A. M. we were alarmed by an explosion of powder in the cockpit: Beat to Quarters and discover'd that the accident had happen'd in the Gunners Store Room situated in the Cockpit and not far from the Powder Magazine: The consternation among the people was great, but soon ranks were form'd & those in the Cockpit supplied with water, wet blankets, swabs &c — & the fire was extinguish'd in one hour & an half: The Boats were hoisted out on the first alarm, & the signal of distress made. Found very considerable damage done. The Gunners Stores almost entirely consum'd Pursers Slops, Marine Cloathing, & Hospital Stores reciev'd considerable damage, amount not yet ascertain'd. — But the greatest misfortune is the injury done to those in the cockpit at the moment of explosion: a number of whom are so shockingly burnt that their lives are despair'd of. Their names are as follows: M<sup>r</sup> Richard Morrill, Gunner who was in the Store Room at the time, M<sup>r</sup> Alexis midshipman & M<sup>r</sup> Lewis do — both on the Ladder over the Cockpit on the birth deck, M<sup>r</sup> Weems, Surgeon's Mate, M<sup>r</sup> John Shults Com<sup>rs</sup> Secretary, M<sup>r</sup> James Jennison Capt's Clerk, Mr Kennedy Pursers Steward W<sup>m</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Gee marine Centinel at the Magazine Passage David Hamilton Loblolly Boy — All in the Cockpit at the time. It appears from the Gunner's Account, that early in the morning as is usual he had directed John Staines gunner's mate to return the signal lanterns to the Store room & that he (the Gunner) going into the storeroom soon after to see every thing in its proper place, found that Staines had left a candle there which he extinguished & came on deck to reprimand his mate for such carelessness: not yet satisfied that all was safe he returned to the Store room to examine it & by removing some sheep skins he observed some sparks of fire which fell out of them into a Bucket that contain'd some damaged powder prepar'd for smoking the birth deck, from them it communicated to the Powder Horns hanging up in the Store room & by the explosion of them & the damaged powder the bulk head of the Marine store room burst & it communicated to about 37 dozen blank cartridges therein" Here finishes the Recital as pr the Log-Book, but I will furnish a few remarks such as do not come within compass of a Log-Book description: We were in the utmost danger of blowing up as the door opening to the Magazine passage was burst. In the Wardroom there is a scuttle for the purpose of passing up cartridges in time of action, this scuttle was lifted & another passage opened by the explosion, otherwise it is the opinion of all that we should have been lost, for the explosion would have burst the only remaining door into the filling room: here there are always an hundred or two of cartridges ready filled: This explosion would momentarily have been followed by the magazine & then adieu. —

M<sup>r</sup> Morrill, M<sup>r</sup> Shults, M<sup>r</sup> Jennison & David Hamilton have all since died, but the others are in a fair way of recovery. —

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of May we arriv'd here. There are now at Valletta an

English Fleet consisting of 10 sail of the line 25 Frigates under the command of Sir J Bickerton, Rear Admiral.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To his Brother from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE May 13<sup>th</sup> 1803

DEAR BROTHER I arrived here, after a long and tedious day & Nights Ride. — I was all day before I got over a few moments Mortification, at the State Office, for not starting fifteen Minuets sooner Night, comeing on and being taught Stowed between two fat fellows, I slep, roll'd to starboard port & pitchd away my thoughts of Disappointment

Now Dear Sir, I'll proceed to relate to you the Situation of the United States schooner *Nautilus* agreeable to your Request, — But, Stop, first, I must apologize for not writing immediately on my arriv[al] agreeable to my promise; I first waited on the Agent M<sup>r</sup> Stricker, who I was inform'd by the Servant had left the City for Willmington Del — I then went to his partner M<sup>r</sup> Beatty, who could not give me but little information, at that time, untill he went to the Store, only that she lay at the point, wich was too far to go, untill I had wrote to the Secretary of my arrival by the Mail. after Breakfast I waited on M<sup>r</sup> Baety, who went with me to the Schooner, they wher Just at that time heaving her out, to look at the Copper wich was all good accept a little on the Sternpost, owing to the Rudder being wooded, — her Bottom is just like a wedge, she will not stand without Ballast She is One hundred & Eighty five Tons, Between Eighty & Ninety feet on Deck 26 feet Beam Nine & a half hole, She is to Mount 12 six pounders two twelve pound Caronades, I have only two or three acceptions or I think I should be pleased with her Viz she has not got a full harpin enough to keep her above water, very little room on the forecastle, her quarters are very Slight timbers hardly Stout enough to support the Recoiling of the guns, only  $\frac{1}{2}$  Inch Boards; She is so sharp there [ms mutilated] accommodation, she has a trunk over the Cabbin — [ms mutilated] lays low, wich must be altered to keep the people from being wash<sup>d</sup> off [f] the Jib Boom, Much work to be done to her, She is in the Carpenters & Riggers hands, her Guns have not yet come from Washington — I might have staid in Phila these ten days for she cannot be Ready under twenty —, the Man that sold her says he will be Damn'd if any thing that ever floated, Can beat her Sailing, —

After seeing all I could said but little as it was my first visit — I then found I must go & look for a place to Board, as I had not much Money, & the expence of a publick house would be from two & a half to three Dollars a day — As You was good Enough to give me permission to Draw on you when I Arrived here, — I went to M<sup>r</sup> Beatty one of the Agents to get him to Accept a Bill on you, he said there was no occasion of Drawing a Bill on you for he would give me what money I should want, only Return it when Convenient. I Receivd One hundred & fifty wich I shall want while here & thought it would save trouble of calling often, I told him I should write for it to day, wich be good enough to send me, by the next Mail after the arri[v]al of this — there was not a moment pass'd but I was uneasy having but little Money in my pocket and fearing some Accedent should happen

me on the Road & be placed in some perdecament that would be an injury to me —

Lieut<sup>t</sup> Johnson of the Marine Corps a friend, a ship, and Old Messmate, of Mine, left here this Morning for Phila, I Beg you will Receive him as Such; I should have gave him a letter to you but had not time to write—he says he will be good enough to bring the Accts of mine with the United States, to me, by whom I can Intrust them, I wish you to call on M<sup>r</sup> John B Wallice for a Certificate of the expences of Prosicuting the Secureties of Sund[r]y persons that had enter'd on board the U. S. *U States* to be named seperately, the Names of those that nothing could be Recov'd from — & that he proceed'd agreeable to the Laws' of the State of Pensylvania — I have just Recevd a note from the Agents whom wish to see me, one of the Midship<sup>n</sup> says there is a letter for me Acco I shall write by Next Mail

I Remain Your affection Brother

RICH<sup>d</sup> SOMERS

[Earle Hepburn Col.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Friday, 13 to Saturday, 14 May 1803

Afternoon . . . towing the vessel . . . At sunset launched the boat to take the necessary provisions to the prize. At 9 P M . . . still towing the prize . . . standing on . . . At 6 A M sighted a vessel to the SE and headed for her. At 10 A M the French flag was hoisted. We showed the Swedish flag. We spoke. The Captain came on board the cutter[?] *Le Voyant*[?] *Bonaparte*, bound for Tripoli. Found her papers in order . . . sighted another vessel to the S E. Gave chase.

Latitude observed 33° 10' N

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Lieutenant John Cassin, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> *May 14, 1803* —

We have reason to expect the arrival of the frigate *Chesapeake* at this place, daily. On Monday Morning, therefore, be pleased to proceed to mark out the channel of the Eastern Branch by such distinctive marks, that our Vessels may pass up to the wharf without grounding. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> *May 14, 1803*—

You will assume the Command of the frigate *Constitution* and have her put in a condition to sail at the shortest possible period, in all respects except provisioning and manning. You will exercise your discretion as to heaving her down — if, however, You should think it necessary that she should be heaved down, it had better be done in this Country, and immediately. —

Make your requisitions upon M<sup>r</sup> Brown — He will give you every necessary assistance. —

You will also call upon one or two of the following Lieutenants to join the *Constitution* —

J[ohn]. S. H. Cox	Boston —
W. C. Jenckes	Providence R. I. —
Ed <sup>d</sup> Wyer	Boston
Jos <sup>t</sup> Blake	“
Jos. Tarbell	“

You may also order two of the following List of Midshipmen to join you. —

Weston	Boston —
Scallon	Salem —
Rowe	Portland —
Ben: Page	Providence, R. I. —
D <sup>r</sup> S. Dexter	“
Thomas Hunt	Boston
Ch <sup>t</sup> Morris j <sup>r</sup>	Pomfret — C <sup>t</sup> —

Reporting to me such as you may order to join you. —

With these officers to assist you, you will be able to direct the equipment of the *Constitution* and continue to superintend the brig. —

Be pleased to let me hear from you immediately, and give me your opinion of the present situation of the *Constitution*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> May 14. 1803

I have received your's of the 10<sup>th</sup> instant —

We must not suffer ourselves to be overcome by difficulties in procuring the Timber and plank for Algiers — the object is of the utmost national importance — and we must on the present emergency borrow from the stock of the 74<sup>s</sup> — You will therefore do so — taking care however to keep an exact account — & to replace what may be taken from that Stock — You will also procure a Vessel to sail by the time the Timber and plank is prepared — we must not lose a moment in dispatching her. — Let me know immediately when she will probably Sail

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE May 14<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR I Receiv'd yours, with One enclosed to M<sup>r</sup> Richardson: w<sup>ch</sup> I deliver'd agreeable to Yours —

And a list of the Officers to Join the *Nautilus* —

following is the Names of those Reported themselves to Me

Sur <sup>t</sup> Mate	M <sup>r</sup> Jacquese
Mids <sup>s</sup>	“ Marcellin

Those that have not

Lieu <sup>t</sup>	Roberson
“	Reed

Surg <sup>t</sup> Mate	Tisdale
------------------------	---------

Purser	Tootell
--------	---------

Mids <sup>s</sup>	{	Richardson
		Spottswood
		Page
		Cassin

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Saturday, 14 to Sunday, 15 May 1803

At 3 A M fired a shot and hoisted the Swedish flag. The brig showed the Ragusan flag. We spoke. She was bound from Alexandria to [illegible]. . . . heading S W . . . the vessel ahead of us . . . At sunset . . . about 30 miles east of Tripoli . . . At sunrise, standing to the W S W, having noted that we were 30 miles east . . . At 10 A M sighted the city of Tripoli. At noon, we were abeam. We saw the flags of all the Consuls . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> — *May 16, 1803*—

You will appoint the Master's Mates of the *Nautilus* from the Midshipmen attached to her, and as I wish that such appointment shall be considered as a promotion, you will select the most meritorious paying due respect to date of warrant in cases where there may be an equality in merit. I have ordered Midshipmen Gibbons and Thompson to join you. —

It will be agreeable to me to hear from you oftener, reporting the progress you may be making in the equipment of the *Nautilus* &c —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding,

*From Sunday, 15 to Monday, 16 May 1803*

\* \* \* At sunset the city of Tripoli to the SW/4 W distance 3 leagues At 8 PM sighted a ship and headed for her, but lost sight of her and resumed our course \* \* \* At sunrise sighted two sails to the SW of us running NE \* \* \* At 8 AM we spoke the two Imperial Brigs, bound from Tripoli to [illegible] \* \* \* We learned some news of Tripoli.

At 10 AM standing NNE with the prize to take her to Malta.

Latitude observed 33° 27' N.

*From Monday, 16 to Tuesday, 17 May 1803*

. . . Under way with the prize [*Meshouda*]. heading for Malta

Latitude observed 35° 27' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE *May 18<sup>th</sup> 1803*

SIR I receiv'd yours of the 16<sup>th</sup> and shall pay due respect in appointing Midshipmen to Masters Mates, as promotion, agreeable to yours —

You write for my progress in the equipment of the *Nautilus*

Coll Stricker has not been in town since my arrival untill Yesterday, the Rigger & Sailmaker have been constantly employd, likewise the Joiner, in laying the platform, forward for birthing the people Since, the Necessary arrangement have been made, for the Magazine Wardroom and Storerooms — I shall make all possible despatch in

the equipment of the *Nautilus* and soon as ready to open rendezvous shall immediately inform you —

Lieutt Reed has Reported  
 Lieutt Roberson  
 M<sup>r</sup> Tisdale Surg<sup>t</sup> M<sup>t</sup>  
 “ Spottswood Mids<sup>a</sup>  
 “ Gibbons  
 “ Thompson

have not Reported

In yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> there is no appointment of Warrant Officers, such as Boatswain Gunner Carpenter & Sail Maker — I believe such may be had here —

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 17 to Wednesday, 18 May 1803

4 P. M. sighted the island of Lignosa [Linosa] about 18 miles to the N. W. . . .

At sunrise sighted Malta about 18 miles to the east. at 8 AM sighted two sails to the North . . . towing the prize . . .

At noon 3 miles E  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE distant from Gozo . . .

Lat. observed 36°3' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 19<sup>th</sup> May 1803 —

SIR, I am honored with your letter of the 14 instant directing me to assume the command of the Frigate *Constitution* — As the mail is about closing, I have only time to observe that I shall go on board tomorrow morning to examine the state and condition of the ship, and report to you as soon as possible I consider myself highly honored by this additional mark of your confidence and hope to evince by exertions in her equipment, how desirous I am of giving satisfaction,

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

MALTA 19<sup>th</sup> May — 1803 —

DEAR SIR I hasten to inform you that last Evening the U. S. Frigate *John Adams* arrived at this place from her station off the Port of Tripoli and brought in with her the ship *Messudar* [*Meshouda*] claimed by the Emperor of Morrocco as his Property, and which notwithstanding your declaring in your Passport that Blockaded Ports were to be respected was taken [13 May 1803] in attempting to go into Tripoli with a considerable number of Guns Cutlashes Hemp & other contraband articles that were not on Board when she left Gibraltar, and not expressed in her Passports — She shall not be condemned if proved that this was not the orders of the Emperor — It is however expected that the Captain will be severely punished if it is an act of his own — There are also twenty Tripoline subjects on Board — in short this whole business appears to be a detestable Fraud — We are

this moment getting underway for the Coast of Tripoli which prevents me from adding more than my sincere wish to avoid a War with the Emperor, and a continuation of good health to you & your amiable Family to whom M<sup>r</sup> Morris begs to be particularly remember'd —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 5, 1802-1803.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 18 to Thursday, 19 May 1803

\* \* \* At noon sighted a ship of the line aft on our course  
 \* \* \* At sunset sighted ten vessels to the east coming from Malta, 8 ships of the line and 2 frigates. The city of Malta to the S. S. E. about 8 miles distant. At 8.00 P. M. Captain John Rodgers ordered me to go on board the prize. Went on board. Heading for the City . . . at midnight . . . standing to the NE. At 4 AM bore to the south, heading for Malta. Near shore the wind shifted. We were 3 miles to windward of the port of Malta. Bore off shore . . . At 8 AM standing off shore . . . At 10 AM standing in shore . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 19 May 1803

[Malta] Yesterday sail'd the British Fleet consisting 9 sail of the line & 2 Frigates under the command of Rear Admiral Sir J Bickerton. Today Arriv'd the *John Adams* with a Prize [*Meshouda*]. Capt Ro[d]gers was order'd to sea about the 8<sup>th</sup> inst — on a cruise. The Tripoline Admiral's ship which has for two years past been blocked up at Gibraltar, at length sail'd, but as Moorish Property & had the Com<sup>r</sup>'s passport to sail unmolested to any port but a blockaded one The Moorish Consul at Gibraltar gave his honor, that she should not go into Tripoly. The *John Adams* caught her in the act: Whether she is Moorish property or not is uncertain, we have only the Emperors word of honor that she is: She is now in Malta Yard & top-masts down and safely moor'd. There were 60 men on board her, she mounts 28 guns 6 or 9 prs. She left Gibraltar the 8<sup>th</sup> April and went into Some port near Tunis where taking in a quantity of arms she sail'd for Tripoly.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 20, 1803 —

It is a point of so much importance that the frigate *Constitution* should be prepared for service with all possible dispatch, that I deem it proper in order to guard against accidents sometimes attending the carriage of letters, to enclose copy of my letter to you of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, directing her to be got ready as expeditiously as may be practicable. —

Give me your opinion as to the period by which she will be ready to receive her Crew and Provisions. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from  
Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

N<sup>o</sup> 1

BOSTON 20<sup>th</sup> May 1803

SIR, I am directed by the Secretary of the Navy to assume the command of the Frigate *Constitution*, and have her put in a condition to sail in the shortest possible period —

You will therefore consider the Ship in Commission from this date, and receive your future instructions, from me or the Commanding Officer on board

I have to require of you a return of the Officers, able, and Ordinary Seamen & Marines, now attached to her together with a Copy of the latest instructions you have received from the Navy Dep<sup>t</sup>

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of  
the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> May 20, 1803 —

Be pleased to inform me by what period of time the frigate *Philadelphia* could be prepared for sea. —

I have ordered Spars from Norfolk agreeably to M<sup>r</sup> Harrison's requisition, but I cannot say when they will arrive in Phil<sup>a</sup> as they are to be made masts. Cannot spars of a sufficient size be procured at Phil<sup>a</sup>? If they can, calculate upon procuring them there, in estimating the period of the readiness of the frigate for sea. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 19 to Friday, 20 May 1803

\* \* \* 2 P. M. entered port of Malta with the prize \* \* \*

Came to anchor \* \* \* We found the Commodore of the American Squadron and the schooner *Enterprize* ready to sail. We found four vessels at 6 fathoms [?] and three frigates at 4 fathoms [?] and several merchant ships, Ascension Day was being celebrated in the City of Valetta.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 20 May 1803

P. M. Sail'd from Malta with the *J. Adams* and *Enterprize* for Tripoly. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPART<sup>t</sup> 21, May 1803

A Squadron is now preparing for the mediterranean which will consist of the following Vessels —

Frigate	<i>Constitution</i> —	Cap <sup>t</sup> Preble
	<i>Philadelphia</i> —	Bainbridge
Brig	<i>Syren</i> — — — —	at Phil <sup>a</sup>
"	Building at Boston	
Schooner	{ <i>Enterprize</i> in the Medit <sup>a</sup>	
	{ <i>Nautilus</i> &	
	{ <i>Vixen</i>	



and I have this day given directions to prepare these Vessels with all practicable dispatch —

Be pleased to employ as much force as can be employed in preparing the two Schooners — It is of great importance that they should sail as soon as possible I am confident you will use every Exertion in your power —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 21, 1803 —

Having on the 14<sup>th</sup> instant directed you to assume the command of the Frigate *Constitution* and to prepare her with all possible dispatch for sea, and apprized you by letter of yesterday's date of the great importance of this object, it remains now for me only to disclose to you the views of Government in giving those orders, and to repeat the solicitude I feel for their prompt execution. —

As soon as it can possibly be got in a State of readiness, a squadron will sail for the Mediterranean consisting of the following Vessels —

The *Constitution*

*Philadelphia*

*Siren* — building at Phil<sup>t</sup> —

Brig [*Merrimack*, renamed *Argus*] building at Boston. —

*Enterprize* — now in the Mediterranean. —

Schooners { *Nautilus*, which will be ready to sail in 3 weeks from  
Baltimore.

— Vessel [*Vixen*] — now building at Baltimore. —

And reposing in your skill, judgment and bravery, the highest degree of confidence, the President has determined to commit the command of this squadron to your direction. —

To a Gentleman of your activity and Zeal for the Public service, to command your most strenuous exertions, I need only inform you that your Country requires them. —

Be pleased to let me hear from you frequently and communicate the progress you may be making in the execution of these instructions. —

I have not time to day to say any thing about your Officers. — I will write you on that subject on the 23<sup>rd</sup> —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy  
NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 21, 1803 —

I am honored with your letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> instant. — and am very happy to find that you are progressing with such rapidity in building the Brig [*Argus*], and it will afford me very great satisfaction if the Brig building under your superintendency, being the last ordered, shall be the first ready for sea. —

I concur in your proposition of putting only 16 Guns in the Brig, and as you do not approve the 18 pounders now in the Navy Yard at Charlesto[w]n, I have this day directed George Harrison Esq<sup>t</sup> to ship to M<sup>t</sup> Brown 2 long 18 pounders for the Brig. —

I shall be glad to hear from you frequently — reporting the progress you may be making in the Brig, and in the equipment of the frigate *Constitution*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE May 21<sup>st</sup> 1803 —

SIR I am sorry to inform you that an examination of the stores that came round from Washington, I find there's a great many wanting Repairs, Only two Gun Carriages that will answer to mount the Guns, all being too small only calculated for fours & Short Sixes — The Iron work — the Greatest part will answer for New, and some of the Trucks will answer again having been made of plank —

Shou'd it meet your approbation I should wish to have two Brass Nines on the Schooner as I think she will beare them, and great advantage be derived from them in firing a long shot in Chace —

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> May 21, 1803 —

You will assume the command of the Frigate *Philadelphia* and have her put in a condition to sail at the shortest possible period in all respects except Provisioning and manning. —

Make your requisitions upon M<sup>t</sup> Harrison; he will give you every necessary assistance. —

A squadron is now preparing for the Mediterranean to consist of

The Frigate *Constitution*  
" *Philadelphia*. —

Brig----- *Siren*  
" at Boston

Schooners — *Vixen*, *Enterprize* and *Nautilus*, the whole to be under the command of Captain Preble. —

Be pleased to let me hear from you immediately, and let me know from time to time the progress you may be making in the equipment of the frigate. —

Continue the superintendance of the Brig until further orders. —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ben, Smith is ordered to join you. I enclose his orders; he will be in Phil<sup>a</sup> soon, when you will deliver it. I shall write you about your other officers on Monday next. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPT<sup>t</sup> 21 May 1803

I am honored with yours of the 18<sup>th</sup> instant with the accompanying draft of the *Siren* —

I have not counterordered the shipment of canvas from norfolk because it will be wanted hereafter at Philadelphia

The articles which will be delivered to you by M<sup>t</sup> Whelan I wish to be shipped to norfolk if they can be sent from Philadelphia soon enough to arrive there by the 5<sup>th</sup> of June — otherwise you will not send them but as it is a point of very considerable importance that they should be sent out with the Vessel carrying Timber for the Dey of algiers — I hope you will endeavour to send them so as to come by the 5<sup>th</sup> of June —

Captain Bainbridge has this day been directed to take the command of the frigate *Philadelphia* and prepare her with all possible dispatch for the mediterranean, You will be pleased to give him every assistance in your power to hasten the accomplishment of this object —

Be pleased to ship by the first opp<sup>y</sup> to S<sup>t</sup> Brown Esq Boston 2 long 18 pounders for the brig building at Boston [*Argus*]

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of State from Robert Montgomery, U. S. Consul, Alicante

ALICANTE 21<sup>st</sup> May 1803

SIR. I had the honor of addressing you on the 27<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, forwarding Copy of a Letter received from M<sup>r</sup> OBrien at Algeirs. Since which the inclosed has been handed me for you, sincerely hoping he may be able to weather out the *squall* he so much dreads

No Tripolin Corsairs have appeared on this Coast since the Capture of the *Franklin* Cap<sup>n</sup> Morris and tho our Merchantmen continue to navigate here with some dread they have since that time been entirely unmolsted, Our Convoys for want of small Vessels are insufficient to cover all the trade. With much respect I have the honor to be

[NA. SDA. CL, Alicante, Vol. 1, 1788-1834.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 21 May 1803

[Moored Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.] Moderate Breezes & Cloudy Weather. A[t] 10 A. M. Commodore Preble came on board the *Constitution* and took charge as Commodore; After the *Constitution* has been lying in Ordinary Ten Months & 14 days Commodore Preble examined every part of the *Constitution's* Inside & ordered a carpenters caulking stage along side in order to examine the copper on the ships bottom; He appointed Lieu<sup>t</sup> Joshua Blake to the *Constitution* & M<sup>r</sup> N Morris to [act] as Acting Purser — Towards Noon the Commodore left the ship & proceeded over to the Navy Yard in Charlestown & examined the *Constitutions* stores which are in the Navy Store —

A M The Commodore again came on board & gave the necessary Orders for employing a number of seamen in order to get the rigging from the Navy Yard on board the *Constitution* at Noon Wind east clear;

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Friday, 20 to Saturday, 21 May 1803

3 P. M. The Commander gave the signal to prepare to set sail. . . 6 P. M. Sailed from the port. The Commodore unmoored. The boats were hoisted in. 18 Moors of Tripoli on board. At sunset the City of Malta about 3 miles to the WNW. . . Heading for [illegible] . . . at 9 AM sighted a three master. . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1803 —

SIR, I have examined the bottom of the *Constitution* with rakes and hooks and find the Copper much broken, & it is my opinion that she ought to be hove down, and that it would be necessary to re-caulk,

and New-Copper her from light water mark, to the bottom of her keel — Tomorrow I shall remove her from her present moorings to a wharf, where I intend to heave her down, and shall have her in readiness for that Operation by the time M<sup>r</sup> Brown can learn from you, what copper he is to supply me with: that made by M<sup>r</sup> Revere, is good, and of proper thickness — if it was not necessary to heave down and copper I could have her ready for Sea in three weeks, but as she is situated at present (no preparation having been made for heaving down except the making of careening blocks) it will be an expensive business, and will detain her some time longer in port —

I think it probable I can have her got ready for sea in 7 or 8 weeks at farthest taking the chance of weather, probably I may have her ready sooner: her hull is in excellent Order, excepting the bottom, and a few days work for the Joiners, to complete the hanging Magazine forward, and finishing the boatswains, Gunners & Carpenters store rooms, and cleating for the hammocks, the masts & spars rigging and sails are in good order for sea service — a few spare spars will be wanted, and the necessary sea supplies in the Different Departments previous to sailing — her Guns are at Castle Island, I have Ordered them to be brought here directly as I shall want them in heaving down, the Gun Carriages are in tolerable good Order, hands will be employ'd tomorrow to take them from the Sheds to examine them particularly & paint them —

I believe from report, that the powder and other Military Stores require the immediate attention of a Gunner I have not had time to examine, but shall as soon as I conveniently can — Two or three new cables will be necessary — As soon as I have opportunity to make further examination I shall make report — A Carpenter is wanted for the Ship — and I believe Oconomical to attach a purser to her — I request you to permit me to engage a Capt<sup>n</sup> Clerk for the *Constitution* as I am much in want of one — Lieut<sup>n</sup> Blake & Tarbell & Midshipmen D. S. Dexter and Charles Morris are Ordered to join the Ship L<sup>t</sup> Blake is on board, the other Gent<sup>l</sup> I expect in a few days — The Brig [*Merrimack* renamed *Argus*] progresses well. I shall give her all necessary attention

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

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To Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

N<sup>o</sup> 6

Boston 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1803 —

SIR, Tomorrow morning you will make every Necessary preparation for moving the Ship from her present moorings to Col<sup>o</sup> May's Wharf, send a Mid<sup>n</sup> to me at 7 o'Clock in the morning for the key of the Store at Charlesto[w]n and take from thence, all the lower standing rigging, careening blocks, and such rigging as may be necessary to remove her, taking an exact account thereof you may direct M<sup>r</sup> Harraden to engage 20 Labourers, accustomed to work on Ship board, and to agree with them for such wages as is Customary they finding their own provisions & Rum. — The men had better be engaged this evening —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

[22 May 1803]

To William Eaton, from First Lieutenant Thomas W. Hooper, U. S. Marine Corps

1. Commodore Morris arrived before Tripoli in the U S Frigate *New York* May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1803.

2<sup>nd</sup> Commodore Morris left the station June 10<sup>th</sup> 1803. having remained 19 days before Tripoli, 6 of which were employed in negotiation with the Bey.

3. At 5 P M, May 28<sup>th</sup> 1803 the *New York*, (Commodore M) being 2 or 3 miles ahead of the Squadron, and a very light breeze, 9 Gun boats of the enemy, and a large Zebec, were discovered, in shore of us. The Commodore made a signal for the *John Adams*, to make sail — she had every thing then set that could be of any advantage, but one lower steering sail, which was instantly set. The wind still decreasing & not coming up with the *New York*, the Commodore, *hove too*, with his *Main Top sail aback*, & made the signal for the *John Adams*, to lead the Van; she accordingly passed the *New York* & commenced the action on the Gun boats, Zebec & Forts. The Commodore took a position, about 3 or 4 Cables length, on the weather bow of the *John Adams*, & fired 2 or 3 broad sides, after which *no report* was heard from *his battery*. The *John Adams* continued firing untill darkness prevented objects from being distinguished. The Forts & Gun boats kept a constant fire. The *John Adams* remained, on the scene of action all night. In the morning the Commodore, with the remainder of his Squadron were about 11 or 12 miles distance to the Northward & Westward.

4 It was currently reported Commodore Morris disapproved of the capture of the *Masshouda*, and said that, to Cap't Rodgers should be attached the *blame*, and *expencc*. M<sup>r</sup> Alline, Purser of the *John Adams* can probably authenticate this report.

5 Commodore M permitted an English Sloop to pass to Tripoli. but it [is] said, at the request of the Governor of Malta (on *public business* —

6 The Commodore left Gibraltar for America some time between the 20<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> & 1 October 1803.

It is hoped M<sup>r</sup> Eaton goodness will excuse the answers to his quiries being delayed so long, (having been absent from the City, has occasioned it.) — I beg leave to refer you for the truth of the facts contained in the answers to your questions, to the log book of the *John Adams* and a copy of Cap't Rodgers journal. Both these records are open to your inspection at the Navy Office, and will probably afford you many more *awful* testimonies, against the conduct of Commodore Morris — It would be more agreeable to me, that those records should be quoted as your authority, than my name. In the hands of a *soldier*, however, I am confident no communications I could make, would be used to my prejudice. When I assure you Sir, of my esteem, it is mixed with regret for the misfortunes you have so unjustly experienced — That your future happiness may repay you for the many anxious moments you have passed, is the sincere wish

of Your Friend & hb'l Serv't

THOMAS W. HOOPER

MARINE BARRACKS  
February 1<sup>st</sup> 1804

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 319.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday 22 May 1803

[Moored off Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.] Moderate Breezes from the Westward, on Saturday A. M. which is the beginning of Sundays Log, The Commodore came on board & surveyed the *Constitutions* bottom in order to find the state of the Copper This Survey was done with brushes with Iron teeth & Boathooks. The Copper was found to be ragged & full of small Holes with a quantity of Grass & sea Moss; the Holes must be occasioned by the Copper being entirely worn out. Commodore Preble Lieu<sup>t</sup> Blake & Myself are of opinion, that the *Constitution* is not in a state fit for sea untill her bottom is examined. Commodore Preble gave orders to send an Officer and a boats crew for M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Knox the Pilot, which was sent & returned at 9 P. M. — A. M. Light breezes from the Eastward.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Saturday, 21 to Sunday, 22 May 1803

After noon . . . headed for Tripoli . . . 6 A. M. sighted Tripoli to the east about 15 miles distant. 10 A. M. Tripoli in sight about 6 miles away; saw the flags of the Consuls. 11 A. M. Sighted a vessel west of Tripoli, signalled to the Comd<sup>r</sup> who in turn signalled to the schooner [*Enterprise*] to give chase to the west — we noticed that all the gunboats had left port. At noon the Castle [Citadel] opened fire on the schooner; then the gunboats fired on the vessel. The schooner headed west and another battery opened fire . . . the schooner signalled . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding

22 May 1803

About 9 oclock we made Tripoly, & as soon as we came within long gun Shot, or rather before we came within reach, the Batteries open'd upon us. We hove to: not noticing them. The *John Adams* made signal "discovering a strange sail West". We made sig for the *Enterprise* to give chase: she did, & going rather nearer the Town than we were the principal fire was directed at her, however none hit her: The *Enterprise* was now running nearly parallel with the coast when a two gun Battery newly erected & not observ'd by Capt Hull commenced firing. he pour'd a broadside into the Battery, distant about half gunshot, & quickly passing, approached still nearer the land — in chase. The Chase a Felucca of about 25 or 30 Tons now ran on shore & the people taking to their Boat's landed: leaving the Red Flag hoisted: The *Enterprise* now waited for us to come up The Com<sup>r</sup> waver'd whether to take her off with the Boats or not but at last determin'd in the negative. A Body of Cavalry came full speed from Tripoly to man the Two gun Battery, the First set having decamped bag & baggage, but their battery was too far off to annoy us: We were all very much disappointed at not being permitted to tow her off: especially when we saw a detachment march from the two gun battery

apparently to prevent us. The *Enterprize* ran close in a fir'd a Broad-side to hull her, but fail'd & the Red Flag was left flying. The Com<sup>d</sup> said had she been arm'd, or an object worth taking, that he would have brought her off: however had she been but an oyster boat t'would have been amusement for us to skirmish a little: I'm vex'd & tho' very fond indeed of the Com<sup>d</sup> altho' I esteem him very much, (yet I thus privately note it in my journal I wish Capt. Morris had command on today.) [The phrase in parentheses has been crossed out by the writer and crosswritten "mutiny".]

Thus ends the narrative of the first day. Twelve months pass'd after I enter'd the Straits before I saw Tripoly. The *Chesapeake* return'd to America without seeing her enemies' Port.

23 May 1803

8 oclock P. M. Stood off & on during last night & was beating to the eastward all day in the evening we stood within three miles of the Town: the Gun-Boats stood out about one mile nearly, & commenced Firing. They were six in number & the shot flew all round us: We gave them a broadside in tacking & stood off: The *John Adams* came up in our wake and followed our example: The shot flew among them no damage done them. They return'd to their moorings. — *Enterprize* in company.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Sunday, 22 to Monday, 23 May 1803

After noon . . . the battery 3 miles west of Tripoli fired on us . . . the schooner [*Enterprize*] fired several shots . . . at 10 A. M. were at a distance of three miles . . . at noon standing out to sea . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> May 24<sup>th</sup> 1803

I am honored with yours of the 21<sup>st</sup> instant —

I regret the Circumstance of the Gun Carriages not being of the proper size — but I hope the *Nautilus* will experience no detention on this account — Have as many as are wanted made immediately of the proper Size —

L<sup>t</sup> Somers has requested to have 2 brass nine pounders in the Schooner if you can procure them conveniently be pleased to do so on the best terms in your power —

I am glad to hear the *Vixen* is progressing so rapidly — agreeably to your request I have directed L<sup>t</sup> Sterett to apportion the accommodations — he will also give you every other necessary assistance in Superintending the *Vixen* —

As soon as L<sup>t</sup> Somers informs me of its being necessary I shall send on recruiting instructions for the *Nautilus*

P. S. Could Carronades of a suitable size be purchased in Baltimore for the *Vixen*

[NDA: GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 24<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 21<sup>st</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> and am glad to hear of your safe arrival at Balt<sup>o</sup>. The *Chesapeake* will probably be here in a day or two. When you hear of her arrival, we shall be happy to see you here, if you can conveniently spare so much time. —

Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker has requested your aid in apportioning the accommodations of the *Vixen*. I do not mean to order you to this duty, or any other so soon after your arrival from so long a cruise; but if not disagreeable or inconvenient to You, I should be glad if you would undertake the superintendency of the *Vixen*, and give Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker the benefit of your experience & information. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 24<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

SIR: I have made the following arrangement of officers for the frigate *Constitution*.

Lieutenants —	[William C.] Jenckes,	who is to change places with Lieu <sup>t</sup> Dent now on board the <i>Adams</i> in the Mediterranean.—
	[Thomas Jr.] Robinson [Charles] Gordon,	now on board the <i>New York</i> in the Mediterranean.—
S. Master Surgeon "Mate Purser	[Joseph] Tarbell, [Samuel] Elbert, [Nathaniel] Harriden	
	[James] Wells [Nathaniel] Tisdale	
	[James S.] Deblois	
	[Ralph] Izard [William] Burrows	
	[John] Rowe [Daniel S.] Dexter	
Midshipman —	[Thomas] Hunt [Charles] Morris j <sup>r</sup> [John] Davis [John M.] Haswell [William] Newman —	

I wish you to appoint your Master's Mates from the Corps of Midshipmen. They must be informed that I consider this as a promotion, and you will be pleased to select the most meritorious Midshipmen for this station, having regard however to seniority of appointment in cases where there may exist equality in merit. —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Blake will be ordered for the Brig building under your Superintendency, which I have called the *Merrimack* [afterwards changed to *Argus*]. — Lieu<sup>t</sup> Cox will be ordered for the *Philadelphia*, and on his arrival in the Mediterranean, will change places with Lieu<sup>t</sup> Porter. —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Dent will be your first Officer. — His reputation as a Navy Officer is high, and I have reason to believe that you will be pleased with him. — I understand that Lieu<sup>t</sup> Wyer has gone to Europe. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]



To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa.,  
from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> — May 24<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

As you have been directed to assume the command of the frigate *Philadelphia* and prepare her for sea with all possible dispatch, it has become necessary to appoint some other Gentleman to superintend the building and equipment of the *Siren*, and as Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stewart is intended to command her, I have this day given him directions to take upon himself your place in superintending her. This arrangement will leave you entirely unembarrassed, and your whole attention being undivided, you may prosecute to advantage, the preparation and equipment of the *Philadelphia*. Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stewart will pursue the plans you have devised in building the *Siren*, and I trust you will freely and frequently communicate with each other on the subject. —

I have ordered the following Officers to join the *Philadelphia*. —

- |                       |  |  |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Lieut <sup>s</sup> —  | { J. S. H. Cox, who is to take the place of Lieu <sup>t</sup> Porter<br>on board the <i>New York</i> , & Lieu <sup>t</sup> Porter is<br>to join you. — |  |
| Surgeon               |  | { [Jacob] Jones                                  |
| " Mate                | { [Benjamin] Smith   |  |
| S <sup>r</sup> Master | { [Theodore] Hunt  |  |
| Purser                | { [Edward] Cutbush   |  |
| Midshipmen            | { [Jonathan] Cowdery   |  |
|                       | { [William] Knight   |  |
|                       | { [Timothy] Winn   |  |
|                       | { [James] Gibbon   |  |
|                       | { [Christopher Jr.] Gadsden,   | now in the <i>New York</i> in Med <sup>a</sup> , |
|                       |  | who will join you in the                         |
|                       |  | med <sup>a</sup> —                               |
|                       | { [Charles] Wilson   |  |
| Mids <sup>a</sup> —   | { [Thomas] M <sup>o</sup> Donough  |  |
|                       | { Ja <sup>s</sup> Biddle   |  |
|                       | { [Daniel T.] Patterson —  |  |
|                       | { [Bernard] Henry  |  |
|                       | { [William] Cutbush  |  |
|                       | { [William] Miller   |  |
|                       | { [Wallace] Wormeley   |  |
|                       | { [Robert] Gamble—   |  |

You have a Boatswain and Gunner on board, [Joseph] Douglass, Sailmaker is ordered to join you. You must appoint a Carpenter. —

Let me hear from you frequently and advise me of the progress you may be making. I have ordered Spars from Norfolk. They are large enough singly for the purposes required. — We have none of the dimensions required to make the Masts of the *Philadelphia* made masts, & the urgency of the occasion will not permit our waiting till they could be prepared. —

P. S. — You will appoint your Master's Mates from the Midshipmen — having regard to merit as it must be considered a promotion, and respect seniority of appointment in cases of equality in merit. —

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPART<sup>t</sup> 24. May 1803

I am honored with yours of the 16. instant —

The frigate *Philadelphia* is in commission and will Sail for the mediterranean as soon as she is prepared for Sea — I much fear that she will be detained for want of the spars directed in my letter of the 10 Ins<sup>t</sup> Lose no time therefore but send the large pieces you mention as being already in the Yard They must be made to answer for the present send them by the first opportunity informing George Harrison Esq when they will leave norfolk and by what Vessel

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802–1803.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 24<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

Captain Bainbridge having been directed to assume the command of the Frigate *Philadelphia* and prepare her for sea with all possible dispatch, will necessarily be too much occupied in the execution of these instructions to continue the superintendency of the Brig *Siren* to advantage. It has, therefore, been deemed proper to relieve him from that business, and to direct you to supply his place. —

You will accordingly undertake to superintend the building of the *Siren*, of which vessel you are to have the command as you have heretofore advised. —

As a deviation from the plans which have been devised by Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge in building this vessel, might retard her preparation, occasion considerable additional expence, and possibly might produce no essential advantage, you will communicate freely with Captain Bainbridge in every stage of your progress where it may be necessary, and pursue the arrangements he has made; and in short, you will take up the business where he may leave it, and make no alteration; at least without obtaining my previous sanction to it. —

Your letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> with the accompanying model of a carriage for a Carronade, I have received. It will ever afford me a high degree of happiness to perceive such manifestations of zeal in an officer to introduce improvements into the Navy of the United States. The use of Carronades, and especially in small vessels I have much approved, and my only objection to them has been their imperfect Slides or Carriages. Being pleased with the plan which you have proposed, I am willing that you make the experiment & that the Carriages for the Carronades of the *Siren*, be made according to the model you have sent to me, with such further improvements as may suggest themselves to you. But every variation from the model you have sent, you will, without delay, communicate to me. —

The following officers have been ordered to join the *Siren*. —

Lieut <sup>9</sup>	[James R.] Caldwell
	[Michael B.] Carroll —
S <sup>t</sup> Master —	Maxwell
Purser —	Nathan Baker —
Mids <sup>9</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> P. Smith
	[Thomas O.] Anderson
	[Robert T.] Spence
	[John] Dorsey
	[Thomas] Brown. —

You will provide a Boatswain — a Gunner — a Sailmaker, and a Carpenter. — Be careful in the selection of these Officers, and let me know their names as soon as you have selected them. —

Let me hear from you frequently, and advise me of the progress you may be making. —

P. S — You will appoint your Master's Mates from the Midshipmen, having regard to merit, as it must be considered a promotion. Respect seniority of Appointment in cases of equality in merit. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM: May 24<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

It has been found expedient to make a different arrangement of some of your Officers. —

M<sup>r</sup> Trippe is ordered to join the *Vixen* as Acting Lieutenant and M<sup>r</sup> Cox will join you as Sailing Master. M<sup>r</sup> Gibbons has been ordered to the frigate *Philadelphia*, and M<sup>r</sup> Spotswood has been dismissed the service. — The officers now attached to the *Nautilus* are,

[James] Decatur	} Lieut <sup>s</sup>
[George W.] Reed	
[John S. H.] Cox	— Sailing Master —
[Gershom R.] Jacques	— Surgeon —
[James] Tootell	— Purser —
[George A.] Marcellin	} Midsn. —
[Octavius A.] Page	
[Stephen] Cassin	
[Charles C. B.] Thompson	

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 24 May 1803

[Moored off Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.] Moderate Breezes & Cloudy Weather. At 2 P.M. the lower rigging came along side us. This afternoon we employed 21 seamen part of whom were employed getting the rigging on board & the rest sent to the Navy Yard to put the Blocks & other articles into the store which were taken out in order to get at the lower rigging — The seamen which are employ'd at days work on board the *Constitution* are mustered at  $\frac{1}{4}$  Past 5 O'clock A.M, go to Breakfast at 7 & are Mustered at 8, go to dinner at 1 P.M. & are mustered at 2. At 11 A.M. & at 4 P.M. They are allowed 15 minuted to Grog. They leave work at 7 in the Even<sup>g</sup>

A.M. we employed 29 Seamen in getting the lower rigg<sup>t</sup> over head, Weighing the stream anchor & making the necessary arrangements for transporting the *Constitution* to the Wharf.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Monday, 23 to Tuesday, 24 May 1803

3 P.M. were about two leagues from the city . . . The schooner [*Enterprize*] to the west about 3 miles away. 6 P.M. the gun-boats . . . came out of the harbor and opened fire with their guns on the

Commodore (Comd<sup>e</sup>) . . . we tacked to the north and fired our starboard battery. The gun-boats fired several shots at us. Three shots fell to the north of us. At 10 AM . . . the schooner headed for the city . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 24 May 1803

Narrative of the second day May 24<sup>th</sup> eveg

The Squadron lay with their Main Topsails to the mast all day — distant about 12 miles from Tripoly. Pleasant weather fair Breezes & not yet too warm. No fun.

[H.W.L. Dana Col.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 24 to Wednesday, 25 May 1803

. . . The schooner [*Enterprize*] maneuvered to come alongside the Commodore (Comd<sup>e</sup>) . . . headed for the city 3 leagues distant . . .

At sunset Tripoli about 10 miles distant . . . at sunrise sighted Tripoli about 15 miles to the S.E. . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William W. Burrows, U. S. Marine Corps, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT May 26. 1803

Detachments of marines are required for the following Vessels —

The Frigate <i>Constitution</i>	} at Boston
The Brig <i>Merrimack</i> [renamed <i>Argus</i> ]	
The Frigate <i>Philadelphia</i> -----	} at Phil <sup>a</sup>
The Brig <i>Syren</i> -----	

The Schooner *Vixen* ----- at Baltimore

For these Vessels you will supply Detachments as follows —

For the *Constitution* — one Captain and one Lieu<sup>t</sup> Serjeants — Corporals — music & 40 privates —

For the *Phil<sup>a</sup>* — one Lieu<sup>t</sup> — Serjeant Corporals — Music & 35 privates —

For the Brigs *Siren* & *Merrimack* 1 Lieutenant — noncommissioned officers — & 20 privates each —

For the *Vixen* 2 Sergeants — Corporal and 15 privates —

As these Vessels will sail for the mediterranean as soon as they are prepared — you will lose no time in supplying these Detachments

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 25 to Thursday, 26 May 1803

. . . 4 A. M. headed for land to the west. . . .

6 A. M. sighted land. . . .

8 A. M. Tripoli 20 miles N. E. and S. W.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 26 May 1803

Narrative of the third day May 26 Eve<sup>f</sup>

Yesterday appearances indicating a gale of wind from the Northward we beat off the Land: To day we ran down again & are now just in sight of Tripoly from the Mast head. The *Adams* Frigate has just Joined us, last from Malta.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 27<sup>th</sup> May 1803 —

SIR, I am honored with your letters of the 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> — I am truly sensible of the honor the President has conferred on me by committing to my direction the command of the Squadron destined for the Mideteranean service. I am fully aware of the great trust, and high responsibility connected with this appointment, and altho I may err in judgment from a want of talents and experience, for so important Station, yet he may rest assured that I never shall from a want of Zeal for the Public service. The honor of the American Flag is very dear to me, and I hope it will never be tarnished under my command — I beg you to accept my thanks for the gratefull manner in which you have communicated the appointment to me, and to be assured it will ever be my pride to endeavor to deserve the good Opinion you profess to entertain of me —

I am making progress in preparing the *Constitution* for heaving down — her stores and equipage are preparing and putting in Order, she is now sufficiently rigged for careening, but we shall be obliged to wait until some time next week for Capsterns and Hulks to be prepared.

I presume that the ship will be ready to receive her men in three Weeks from this, and as they are scarce it will be well to open a rendezvous for recruiting by that time —

I have not yet seen her powder, but as it has not been turned, or moved for nearly two years, and was in bad Order when landed, it is probably all spoiled, and fresh powder will be Necessary

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Tarbell is not yet here, he was in the district of Main when I ordered him to join the Ship. I expect him in a day or two, Neither of the Midshipmen I ordered have yet appeared, they are momently expected.

I experience the want of Officers to attend to the Different Departments — If I am to take 9 Pounders for the Brig [*Argus*] in lieu of Carronades, the Carriages will want repairing — It will be well for the Officer who is to command the Brig to be here as soon as is convenient, he will find full employ in attending to the Mechanicks employ'd about her — my time is very much engaged in attending to the *Constitution* at present, and will be some time hence — She will want two or three boats: The Brig will be afloat by the time contemplated, a Purser and Gunner are much wanted for the Ship —

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 27<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

Captain [James] Barron has suggested and I am under the impression that it will be expedient to send in the 2 brigs, one or more Sea-mortars for each. They may generally lay in the Hold as Ballast and be brought up and used as occasion may require. —

Let me hear from you on this subject as soon as convenient. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 27, 1803 —

You will proceed to Boston and assume the superintendency of the Brig *Merrimack* [renamed *Argus*] now building there. This Vessel you are to command until you fall in with Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull now commanding the schooner *Enterprize* in the Mediterranean, when Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull will take the command of the *Merrimack*, and you will take the command of the *Enterprize*.

As you have been almost constantly in service since you first entered it, you may probably wish to spend some time with your friends in Phil<sup>a</sup>. This I cannot object to, and if you choose, you may remain there for two weeks, then proceed to Boston. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Stren*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> May 27<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

Cap<sup>t</sup> James Barron has suggested that it would be expedient to send in the 2 brigs, one or more sea-mortars for each, and I am persuaded that it is an advisable measure. They might generally lay in the Hold as Ballast, & be brought up and used as occasion might require. —

Be pleased to communicate with Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge on the subject and let me hear from you as soon as convenient. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain David Nickerson, of the Ship *Monsoon*, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT May 27<sup>th</sup> 1803

As soon as you are ready for Sea you will weigh anchor and proceed to Gibraltar and there Deposit agreeably to Bill of lading, the public property committed to your care with John Gavino Esq the American Consul to whom you will also deliver the accompanying Letter — Should you meet on your passage any of our Public Ships in want of provisions or any thing else you may have on Board you will supply them therewith taking the Captains Duplicate receipt therefor one of which you will Transmit to this Department the other you will present to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, who thereupon will duly consider such supply in the Bill of lading and no interruption with respect to the settlement of Freight will be experienced

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT May 27<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

Samuel Brown Esq naval agent at Boston will transmit you an invoice and bills of lading of the Cargo of the provision Ship *Monsoon* David Nickerson master, which cargo you will be pleased to receive for the use of the public ships in the mediterranean —

On receiving the cargo in good condition you will be pleased to draw on Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie & Glennie, London, for the amount of Freight and premage and pay as you may be advised by Samuel Brown Esq —

The enclosed Letter to Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>r</sup>Kenzie and Glennie will authorize your drawing upon them —

Captain Nickerson has been directed in the event of his falling in with any of our public ships on his outward passage in Want of provisions to supply them taking the Commanders receipt therefor. Upon such receipt being produced to you — you will consider the Supply a Bona fide delivery, that the proprietors of the Vessel may experience no delay in receiving the freight —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 26 to Friday, 27 May 1803

. . . 2 P. M. headed for the city. . . .

4 P. M. the Commodore (Comd<sup>re</sup>) signalled that a vessel had been sighted and the entire squadron gave chase.

6 P. M. the vessel signalled that she was the frigate *Adams* headed for us.

8 P. M. the frigate was hailed and it was learned that she came from Malta. . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 27 May 1803

4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> days. — May 27 Eve<sup>s</sup>

About 5 P. M we discover'd nine gun boats & a small ship close in with the land, standing down for Tripoly. They were about 5 miles West of the town & close to the small Battery before mention'd: We made sail & all ready for action, deemed it certain that we should at once rob the Bey of all his Gun Boats & one of his cruisers. but alas the wind died away, & when within long gun shot the setting sun seemed to destroy at once our shining prospects: a gentle Breeze wafted us along: Signal made for the *John Adams* to lead in as she had a pilot: we sail'd in a line abreast: the wind blowing directly on shore: when within little more than point blank shot, the *John Adams* laid her broadside to the shore & open'd her battery. both ships and the schooner did the same. it was now just dusk & we could no longer discern our enemies but by the flash of their guns: had their been anyone on board who like Joshua of Old could have commanded the sun to stand still, Thy Gun Boats would have been ours Tripoly, & thy people our Slaves.

It was a most elegant sight. the frequent flash & heavy report of the gun boats: the still more frequent broad Sides of our squadron form'd the most sublime scene you can imagine. The shot from the

Gun boats whistle'd over us & struck all around — but none hit us. however we engage'd to a great disadvantage. the Enemy close in under the land which threw a dark shade over them — were not to be seen, whereas we being in their western horizon made an excellent mark for them: We haul'd close to the wind & ceas'd firing, standing off the land: it was almost calm, the ship going about 1 mile per hour: Now had their Gun boats been manned by Americans, they would have rowed out & completely wrecked our three ships, for had they come within half a mile we could only have seen them when their guns flash'd: the moon shining against our sails & the light from our gun deck afforded them a sure mark at the distance of one mile. at eight they ceas'd firing: at nine we beat the retreat from quarters, & secur'd the guns. At 11 or 12 a gentle breeze from the S. W. enabled us to get off shore. The Ship was a corsair either just attempting to go out on a cruize or just coming in from a cruize.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT *May 28<sup>th</sup> 1803*

Captain Preble will make his requisitions upon you for every thing necessary towards the equipment of the *Constitution*

as she is to be hove down and coppered from light water line to the bottom of the keel — he will require copper &<sup>c</sup> for the purpose. If you have enough in store of the proper kind furnish Captain Preble with it and engage with M<sup>r</sup> Revere to replace what you may so furnish —

It is of the utmost consequence that the *Constitution* shall sail as soon as she can possibly be prepared — Pray use your exertions to effect this object

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> *May 28, 1803* —

You will proceed immediately to engage a crew for the schooner *Nautilus* under your command, to consist of, besides officers and a detachment of Marines which will be supplied by Col<sup>o</sup> Burrows, — 20 able Seamen, and 24 ordinary Seamen and Boys. To able Seamen, you will allow, not exceeding \$10 Per month, and to ordinary Seamen and Boys, from 5 to 8 dollars, according to merit. Two months' advance may be made on their giving the customary security, and you will engage them to serve two years from the time the schooner weighs anchor for a cruise. The allowance for recruiting is two dollars per man, including all expences. —

I enclose the necessary blank shipping papers. —

Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker will supply the necessary monies for recruiting &<sup>c</sup> upon your requisitions. —

To an Officer of your activity it is unnecessary to add any thing to the wishes already expressed for the speedy sailing of the *Nautilus*. The public service demands that she should be at sea as soon as possible, and it is expected with confidence that you will use every exertion to hasten her preparation. —

When you are about sailing, you will be particular in sending to this office, a Muster-roll of the Officers and Crew of the *Nautilus*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]



Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 28 May 1803

(Lying at May's Wharf)

\* \* \* \* \*

At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 [A. M.] We hove up the Moorings & hung them to the scow which was brot from the Navy Yard yesterday for that purpose. At 10 it was a dead calm, We slipped the bridles & Veered away, Boats attended on each bow with small kedges & Castors. The Commodore attended the transporting of the *Constitution*. In proceeding from the ships Moorings to the Wharf, which the *Constitution* is to lye at, You pass through a very narrow Channell which has a reef of rocks on each side, & It is very hazardous in attempting this channell except at slack waters. Towards Noon we entered the Narrows & ran out a kedge on each bow. We then ran out the stream Anchor with 300 fath<sup>s</sup> of a Hawser

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Friday, 27 to Saturday, 28 May 1803

. . . Noon . . heading west . . Tripoli hardly visible about 23 miles away . . .

At 2 P. M. approached city . . .

4 P. M. sighted several ships west of Tripoli . . .

5 P. M. sighted a privateer and the gun-boats left Tripoli to protect her — we headed for land.

. . . At sunset we were about 2 miles distant . . . opened fire on the aforesaid vessels . . . we fired 108 shots.

At 8 P. M. we ended the combat . . .

At dawn we approached the city noticing that the gun-boats and the privateer were at Tripoli we headed West . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 28 May 1803

[eve<sup>s</sup>] We have been all day sailing off & on just in sight of Tripoly. About noon we discovered two boats running along shore towards Tripoly, being 10 or 12 miles to the westward of the town. Signal made for the squadron to chase: these fellows too escap'd us and got in to port: whether they were gun boats or not we could not ascertain for we never came near enough to see their hulls.

I had the morning watch this morning & as the day dawned I anxiously looked toward the spot where last night's action took place. Nothing was there: but just at the mouth of the harbor we saw some of the gun boats: the ship they have probally towed in. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To the Commander of the U. S. Schooner off Tripoli from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 29<sup>th</sup> May 1803. —

SIR, Having observed that the United States Schooner off this Port, made the signal that Commodore Dale on his arrival here in

1801 established for demanding a Boat from shore, I requested his Excellency the Bashaw to send one off, but his Excellency answered that he had nothing to correspond about, ordering a Boat to be ready for my disposition, and charging me at the same time to assure the Commanders of the U. S. Ships of War, that in case they wished for any fresh Provisions from the shore I should have permission to send them off. —

I now make use of the Bashaws permission to send off a Boat, confident that the Boat and its crew for which I am responsible will be treated according to the Laws of Nations and permitted to return. —

My answer to a Letter from Captain Rodgers of the United States Frigate *John Adams*, is given to the same small French Vessel who brought the Letter, and now on the point of departing, not being able to sell the Cargo. —

N. NISSEN

*His Danish Majestys Consul*

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB.]

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Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 29 May 1803

Moderate breezes and cloudy Weather: Employed Transport<sup>r</sup> the *Constitution*. At 7 P.M. We hauled into Mays Wharf & secured the *Constitution*. We transported the *Constitution* with 44 hired Men, 12 Men belonging to the ship & 14 Marines from the Navy Yard. We left at the Moorings 3 bower Anchors, two of them belong to the *Constitution* and one to the Navy Yard — A. M. Light Winds from the West<sup>d</sup> No Men employed.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Saturday, 28 to Sunday, 29 May 1803

After noon sighted two ships coming from the west heading for Tripoli. We gave chase but could not overtake them. . .

At sunset we were 3 leagues from the city. . .

. . . At sunrise we headed for the city, the Commodore (Comd<sup>r</sup>) being about 4 miles to the north.

8 A.M. sighted a small vessel near the city, gave chase, signalled to the Commodore (Comd<sup>r</sup>) who ordered the schooner to head for the city and to display the red flags . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipmen Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 29 May 1803

Narrative of the 7<sup>th</sup> day.

A Boat was seen coming out of the harbor by the *John Adams*, but on her making the signal to us the Boat return'd. The *Enterprize* was order'd to stand close in and make the signal for the Danish Consul to come off: When the *J. Adams* was off here before Capt Ro[d]gers sent a letter to the Danish Consul on public business. A Boat Came off to the *Enterprize* & she ran under our stern. Two Tripoline Gentry — officers of the Bey came off in the Boat: they

were the only persons excepting six Turks, composing the Boat Crew. We were inform'd that the consul had made communications to the Bey, who answer'd that as he had not reciev'd direct communications himself from the American Com<sup>r</sup> he had nothing to say — observing haughtily that were the Rock of Gibraltar abreast of him he knew how to difend himself. He very obligingly told the Consul that he was at Liberty to send us fresh provisions — the Com<sup>r</sup> declin'd recieving any. The Com<sup>r</sup> wrote a letter to the Bey, & the Boat return'd to Tripoly. Capt Hull politely offer'd to tow the Boat in near to the City which the Tripoline gentry did not accept: We were inform'd by them that one of their cruizers got into port this morning. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> May 30<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

SIR An absence from Philad<sup>a</sup> at some distance in the Country, has prevented my haveing the honor to receive your Orders of the 24 ins<sup>t</sup> untill yesterday.

I this morning waited on Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge & showed him them, he has communicated every information & I have assumed the superintendance of the Brig *Syren*, & shall procede as you have directed. —

It gives me much pleasure to find you are pleased with the model of the Carronade Carriage, & shall accordingly have one made for experiment, & will make such improvements thereon, as have been omitted, or occur'd to me since, which you shall be fully informed of & a complete model sent you & I trust with an account of its success. —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> May 30<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

SIR As you have desired my opinion on the action "*upwards*" of the Carronade when discharged permit me to observe from all the observation I have made I am fully persuaded that she is as secure (if not more so) than any plan that has as yet sugested itself to me, for this reason: the ridge on the bed haveing a good hold of both sides of the Carriage & from end to end must consequently render it more firmly attached to the bed than the partial hold which the center bolt has of its carriage in the usual plan: But! should your apprehensions on experiment prove correct the center bolt can easily then be added.

I was honored with the receipt of your communication of the 27<sup>th</sup> inst. its contents shall be made known to Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge & you shall hear from me as soon as possible.

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 30 May 1803

(Lying at May's Wharf)

\* \* \* A. M. At ½ Past 5 we Mustered the Men which were 50 in number. We employed them in laying out the two Bower Anchors, The one ahead & the other astern in order to secure the ship for heaving down. A[t] ½ past 11 We sent an officer & a party of Men to

Weigh the two bowers which we left hanging to the Scow, When we transported the ship to May's Wharf — On Monday we employed 44 Men.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Sunday, 29 to Monday, 30 May 1803

At noon we sighted the boat of the Pasha coming close. We hailed the Commodore (Comd<sup>e</sup>).

2 P. M. We headed for the schooner for news and then for the Commodore (Comd<sup>e</sup>) . . .

4 P. M. Received letters from the Danish Consul, Mr. Nissen.

6 P. M. The boat left with the Commodore's reply.

11 P. M. The frigate *Adams* signalled that a vessel was sighted . . .

At noon the squadron was 28 miles from Tripoli . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 30 May 1803

[Narrative of] 8<sup>th</sup> day [eve<sup>e</sup>]

About 10 o'clock the *John Adams* made signal discovering strange sail West: signal hove out to chase, & at 2 P. M. the *Enterprize* (who in light Breezes & smooth water beats us all) brought her too, with a shot, & order'd her under the Commodore's stern: she prov'd to be a French Sloop of about 30 tons: from Tripoly bound to Messina. This vessel the Com<sup>r</sup>, when at Malta gave permission to go to Tripoly. Information reciev'd by her: That in the action of the 27<sup>th</sup> evening there were three Tripolines killed and five wounded & that the Bey's Brother in Law lost his right arm: (he commanded the small Battery). there were three Corsairs out — & daily expected in. The Com<sup>r</sup> order'd the *Adams* to the Westward the *John Adams* to the Eastward & the *Newyork* & *Enterprize* will remain to the North of Tripoly: Thus we surround the harbor & keep a close lookout & I feel something like a presentiment that we shall soon capture some of our enemies. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy  
Navy DEPAR<sup>t</sup> 31. May 1803

When I determined to use long Guns for the Brig it was under the impression that Carronades could not be procured in time If however Carronades can be procured I should prefer them — & you will be pleased to purchase them on the best terms in your power — & of such calibre as Captain Preble may approve I should suppose she would carry 32 pounders of this, however, Capt. Preble will be the better Judge —

If Cap<sup>n</sup> Preble should require 6. or 8 Carronades for the *Constitution*, you may purchase them — Eight 42 pound Carronades on the Quarter Deck would be a powerful battery

As you have been already advised — beef, Pork — medicines and instruments will be sent to you for the frigate *Constitution* & the Brig

[*Merrimack* renamed *Argus*. See letter of 4 June 1803.] — Engage every thing else immediately

The Bread in particular should be engaged without any delay — as it requires time to have it properly prepared — By purchasing all the articles for both Vessels at once you will I presume be able to get them on better terms than if purchased Singly —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6 1802-1803.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPAR<sup>t</sup> *May 31. 1803*

As the *Vixen* will sail for the mediterranean as soon as she can be prepared for sea — it is proper that all the provisions wanting should be procured immediately — As you have been already advised — Beef Pork medicines and instruments will be sent you — Procure every thing else without delay — the Bread in particular should be immediately contracted for as it requires time to prepare it properly

I have this day ordered from norfolk 12 — 18 pound Carronades which are intended for the *Vixen* — I hope their Carriages and apparatus will be in good order, but if not they will arrive in Baltimore in time to be put in that state before the *Vixen* will be otherwise prepared — I yesterday ordered you 100 rounds of assorted shot for 12 — 18 p<sup>d</sup> Carronades — say ½ round — ½ Grape & ½ Cannister —

I have this day sent you 2,500\$ on account of pay &<sup>c</sup> of the Navy  
[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *May 31<sup>st</sup> 1803.*

SIR. Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris lately arrived and delivered in person the dispatches you had confided to him. The Vessel, with the remainder of the Ship-Timber and other Naval Stores, demanded by the Dey of Algiers upon the annuity, will convey this letter to you. The powder is not sent for the reasons explained in my last of the 30<sup>th</sup> March. The other articles intended as presents are added to the cargo. It is hoped that every exertion will be made on your part to convert it to the best advantage of the public and that thereby it will leave a considerable balance in favor of the United States to be applied to the extinguishment of future annuities.

Tobias Lear Esq<sup>r</sup> formerly the Secretary of Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington is the Gentleman whom the President has selected to fill the Consulate you now occupy, as intimated in my last. He will take his passage in the next public vessel for the Mediterranean, which will probably proceed in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, and, as I suppose, will be the bearer of the President's answer to the letter of the Dey, respecting the redemption of Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris & his crew, as well as of answers to several minute subjects contained in some of your last dispatches.

[NA. SDA. Disp. to Con., Oct. 1800-Feb. 1817.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Monday, 30 to Tuesday, 31 May 1803

After noon . . . the entire squadron gave chase. . . .

At 4 P. M. we hailed the cutter [?] *Le Voyant* [?] *Bonaparte* coming from Tripoli. We learned that the other night we had killed 3 men

and wounded 5 going to Tunis. We headed for the city. . . . at sunset we were about 6 [?] miles distant.

. . . . At 8 A. M. the Commodore (Comd<sup>e</sup>) was about 10 miles south . . . we were 3 leagues S. S. E. of the city. . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 31 May 1803

Narrative of the Ninth day [eve<sup>e</sup>]

This morning the *John Adams* was in sight to the SE the *Adams* bore SW, Tripoly South distant about 15 Miles, the *Enterprize* under our lee. About 10 *Adams* hove out signal of a sail to the westward we suppose & she was too far distant to distinguish Colors, but she chased to the west. It was calm nearly: the *Enterprize* out sweeps and went ahead. at 5 we could just see the upper works of the *Adams*: she commenced firing — & was close in shore: we could not see what she was engaging, but could see plainly her shot strike the water in the direction of the shore. The *Enterprize* chased in a direction two points more to the Eastward of the *Adams*, heading for a different part of The [sic]: The *Adams* hoisted out two Boats & towed them astern: her fire ceas'd & commenced again at intervals. We now hove too in the *New York* to preserve I suppose our station. It is now 8 o'clock a few minutes ago, we were gratified with the elegant scenery of the flashes of a Brisk cannonading from the *Enterprize*. it has ceased: From the Mast head we could distinguish two Boats — Tomorrow we shall hear the News. — With respect to the truth of yesterday's report by the Frenchman we cannot yet ascertain: The Com<sup>d</sup> said he knew him to be a liar in Malta but I see nothing to induce him to tell a falsehood of that Nature: for even liars seldom tell lies unless it benefits themselves.

Narrative of the tenth day Note. In the engagement (if it may be so called) of the 27th eve<sup>e</sup> the *Adams* (when she fell off, for we were all laying too starboard tacks on board, the shore under our lee) fired a broadside the greater part of which passed thr'o the Mast & rigging of the *John Adams*, but did not damage excepting cutting away the Foretop gallant bowlines: —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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To Degen, Purviance & Co., Leghorn, Italy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> June 1, 1803 —

Should W<sup>m</sup> Kirkpatrick Esq<sup>r</sup> draw on you for the amount of freight payable to the owner of the *Betsy Walk* Captain Mills Reddick — for the transportation of a cargo of naval Stores from Norfolk to Algiers, you will be pleased to honor his drafts and charge the amount thereof in your account with this depm<sup>t</sup>. —

ROB<sup>t</sup> SMITH. —

A similar letter to the above was written to Mess<sup>rs</sup> D. P. & C<sup>o</sup> inserting M<sup>r</sup> Gavino's name, instead of M<sup>r</sup> Kirkpatrick's. — Similar letters also to Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Kenzie & Glennie, London. —

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 1 to Thursday, 2 June 1803

At 2 P M sighted a lateen sail to the east of Tripoli. Then sighted eight gunboats under oar, heading to the west of Tripoli . . . Quite close to the city. Fired a shot . . . At 6 P M they returned . . . at 8 A M about 18 miles east of Tripoli . . . At noon about 25 miles east of Tripoli . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

BALTIMORE June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1803

SIR Since the Receipt of Yours, I have not been able to Make but little progress — in consequence of the badness of the Weather, & and Holydays, wich loss of time I have much regret'd as I expect'd on Receipt of yours immediately to have open'd Rendezvouse

Lieut<sup>t</sup> Reed will proceed to Morrow to recruit With all possible dispatch, & I expect will be abl to furnish a Crew In a short time —

M<sup>t</sup> Cox the Master has this day reported himself — Lieut Decatur has not yet arriv'd —, but expect him hourly, as by his letter to me, was to have left town yesterday. —

In your letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> of May, when I had procured, a Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, & Sailmaker — to send you their Names, wich are, Viz Charles Walker Boatswain James Pinkerton Gunner, Robert Fell Carpenter James Glaster Sailmaker The former has Sail'd on board the *Boston*, With me, as Boatswains Mate the three latter have all been well recommended from this place — The Gunner has been employ'd Several days, in repairing the Utensil belonging to that department; with great Satisfaction —

This day I receiv'd the Camboose on board, & am much pleased with the plan — but do not approve of the Coppers being Cast Iron — They are very ruff — and if not able to stand the fire, or by accident get split, can never be repair'd I have experienc'd the loss of one on board the *United States* Commodore Barry, for Six Months — It being of Cast Iron woul'd not beare the force of the fire. Commod had them made of wrought Iron — wich last<sup>d</sup> untill laid up —

I am in want of the Signal Book to prepare the Signals & the distinguishing flag of the *Nautilus*, and wish the code of Laws sent on —

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

[2 June 1803]

To the Emperor of Morocco from the Agent of the Bashaw of Tripoli, in Tunis

Praise be given to God alone —

May God be propitious to Our Master Mohamet, his Family and followers. —

(many Titles given His Majesty)

The representation now to be made to the Noble hearing of Your Majesty is that the Ship [*Meshouda*] which was in Gibraltar and blocked up there by the Americans regarding which you received a Letter from Bashaw Jusef of Tripoly and for which you granted your Passport. — And now My Lord you having given your Passport the Ship arrived at Tunis with Captain and Mariners belonging to Your

Majesty — she anchored for purpose of taking provisions and necessaries and we sent a Courier by Land with Letters for Bashaw Jusef, acquainting him of the kindness you had done on this occasion that he might have Joy and happiness. —

After said Ship had sailed and gone for Tripoly an American Cruizer met with her, took her and carried her to Malta, where their Commander in Chief was. — We do not know if the said Commandant at sight of the Passport of your Majesty will proceed to Judge the Vessel or not, therefor we make this known to Your Majesty, whose knowledge is the highest. —

Peace and the Mercy of God be with you. —

12<sup>th</sup> Zafar 1218 — (2<sup>d</sup> June 1803) from your Servant who kisses your hands. —

JAMIDO BEN ALI CASEM  
*Agent of the Bey of Tripoly.* —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803–1810.]

[2 June 1803]

To the Emperor of Morocco from Hadgi Abdel-Wahed Nasar

Translation of a Second paper accompanied the Ministers Letter. —

Praise be given to God alone. —

May God be propitious to Our Lord & Master Mohamed To Our Master & Son of our Noble Master — the great Emperour My Master Soliman, — to whom God grant a happy Reign.

Know my Master that the Ship [*Meshouda*] belonging to Tripoly which was in Gibraltar blocked up by the Americans and which my Master whom God preserve set at liberty, sending in her Your Majesty's Captain Omar a Native of Tetuan with his Seamen, as she was going in to Tripoly the American Cruizer which had blocked her up the first time took her and carried her to Malta. — This is what I have to acquaint Your Majesty.

This was written (at Tunis) by Your Majesty's Servant Hadgi Abdel-Wahed Nasar — may God be propitious to him Amen — 12<sup>th</sup> Zafar 1218 (2<sup>d</sup> June 1803.) —

Translated from the Arabic by D<sup>n</sup> Manuel de Baccas & from Spanish to English by —

JAMES SIMPSON

TANGIER 26<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1803. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803–1810.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 2 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

Moderate Breezes & rainy Weather. Towards Night We layed out one more of the Bowers for the Other tripping cable; the men employed on board as seamen have from 7/6 @ 8/6 per day. We hove tawt on the tripping cables in order to settle the anchors & keep the Ship from the Wharf.



A. M. We had fresh breezes from the Westward — We employed nearly 40 Men. The caulkers & carpenters are employed in Their different stations The carpenters finished Planking the larboard Ports

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 2 to Friday, 3 June 1803

At 2 P M sighted the city of Tripoli about 18 miles to the S S W. Heading W/NW. . . At 6 P M about 6 miles to the N W of the city. . . At 7 P M we stood in shore. At 9 P M headed for open sea. . . At 2 A M standing in shore . . . At sunrise about 18 miles off Tripoli. At 8 A M sighted a sail to windward of us to the east distance 12 miles . . . Stood off shore. At 10 A M stood in shore to cut her off. At 11 A M fired a shot . . . The vessel headed for us. At noon we spoke. She was bound from Malta to Tripoli. . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 2 June 1803

P. M 4 oclock To go on with the recital. It was calm all night. The *Adams* kept up a fire (from one or two guns) at long intervals all during the night. At 12 oclock on the 1<sup>st</sup> inst. a Breeze sprung up the *Adams* was laying at anchor close in shore: the *Enterprize* made sail towards us, with this Signal flying. "Intelligence I have for the Commander" when we spoke Capt. Hull he said that they had 10 sail of small craft in a small bay, that the *Adams* lay watching them & kept firing now & then to keep them from unloading. Cargoes wheat: none of them were more than 25 tons nor less than 12 or 15. At 5 P. M we anchor'd in company with the *Adams* — one short mile from the Shore. The Boats were all aground. Four of their Skippers had come off to the *Adams*, saying they were Tuniseans: the Com<sup>d</sup> sent them this Notice to haul their boats off along side of us, before 12 oclock or we would burn them. Our Boats were order'd to Row Guard & at 8 oclock, but I am too fast — let me return — all the afternoon there were about 1000 people about on different eminences. Some on Arabian horses — riding full speed flourishing their guns over their heads & cutting Capers The *Adams* now & then giving them a shot for Amusement. On the banks just where the Boats were grounded was a stone house, built something like a fortification. At 8 oclock the ships Jolly Boat with 5 men each armed with a Cutlass Musket and a pair of pistols, with the first Lieut<sup>nt</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Porter & Mr. Wadsworth Mid<sup>o</sup> put off from the ship, we call'd along side of the *Enterprize* & took one of her Boats armed with us. in the two Boats there were 10 Men. We row'd softly within about pistol shot of the enemies Boat when we heard them talking — presently they sett up a yelling and fir'd upon us from another quarter We return'd the fire Briskly their shot went over us — & struck around. The Moon was over the land & shone Brightly upon us, affording an excellent mark for them We could not see them, or if by chance, or hard looking, we caught a glimpse, t'was momentary. We pulled off & landed on a large Rock little than a quarter of a mile from shore: I stood on its

summit & with my right hand extended towards heav'n (laugh here H. W.) took possession in the name of the United States — thus pleasantly passed the time. At 12 the signal was hoisted for us to return & with our pockets full of our Island we departed. A fresh crew immediately return'd on the lookout. This Morning all was busy preparing to put our threats in execution. having prepar'd combustibles, the Boats of the Squadron were in Motion. From the *Adams* came three Boats with Lieut. Ludlow (N. York) & M<sup>r</sup> Wise Mid (Virginia). From the *Newyork* 2 boats with M<sup>r</sup> Porter (Maryland) Captain General of the Armament. Lieut<sup>nt</sup> Lane (Virginia) of the Marines Messrs. Higginbothom (Maryland), Lewis (Virginia), Downs (Massachu<sup>t</sup>) & Wadsworth (Maine) Midshipmen. from the *Enterprize* two Boats with Lieuts. Lawrence (N. Jersey) & Thorne (N. York). Two Boats carried the combustibles, in all there were not more than Fifty fighting men. At 8 oclock we advanced under the fire from the shipping: there were none of the Enemy drawn up to oppose us on the shore, but they had formed a barricado of the boat sails & yeards at the corner of the stone house, from whence they annoy'd us, likewise small parties from behind the rocks & little hillocks. The fire Boats went in among the small craft and set them on fire under cover of our musquetry. There were many horsemen prancing about at A distance: some of the bold would take a circuit & come near, one in particular on a Black steed, flourishing his carbine in defiance began his circuit full speed: when he came near several took aim at him: he plunged forward fell & bit the dust. —

The shot from the ships brought down several horsemen & foot: Lieut. Porter reciev'd a shot through his left thigh, another ball at the same time wounded his other thigh, he set down in the Boat & all pulled on one side to give them fair play on board the ships: — Our Ammunition expended & the craft on fire we began to pull off for the ships: the Moment we were out of Musket Shot the Tripolines came down to put out the fire, which, notwithstanding a brisk cannonading from the ships they effected before they were half consum'd, for the wheat stowed in bulk prevented the fire from burning briskly. several masts were left standing. at 10 oclock we were on board ship. List of wounded Lieut<sup>nt</sup> Porter & one Marine of the *New York*. Two men of the *Adams* & one of the *Enterprize*. We shall soon hear how many of the enemy are killed. But we did not accomplish our object fully: for the cargoes must in a great measure remain uninjured. At 11 the squadron weighed anchor and made sail. —

The Com<sup>r</sup> says there were several Thousand on shore collected behind the different eminences, & only waiting for us to land — to make a general attack on all sides & cut us off at once: he supposes that there were one thousand cavalry: I form'd an opinion, at the time of the Attack from the Number of heads popping up from behind the Mounds & hillocks: the stone house &c &c, that there were about one thousand in all. I give you the Com<sup>r</sup>'s opinion & perhaps it is more correct than my own for after we made sail & left them, they began to muster out of their hiding places & throw the sand in the air by handfuls in defiance.

The *Adams* threw her shot excellently well, whenever three or four were seen running together she would throw a twelve pounder & if they were not cut down, the sand would so cover them that for a minute you could not see them till at last the head most one would make his

appearance followed by the others making haste for the first place of safety. — t'was good sport I must confess — Yet they might with justice join the Frogs in the Fable & say what is pleasure to you is death for us — Yet they had no right to complain when with fifty men we attacked them on their own shores — for there if we gave death, we likewise expos'd ourselves to receive it. I bro't off[ ] an earthen jug from one of the boats, it is for the purpose of keeping water in & has a long neck with two handles. — You shall see it — . Now let me make a finish for I recollect nothing more: nor should I have been so particular, but for my friends at home. — This affair took place about 35 miles N & W of Tripoly. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1803 —

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With respect to the Sea Mortars I am not practically experienced but have no doubt but they will be very serviceable if we should be Ordered to act offensively against any of the Barbary Towns or Fortifications — One can be taken as Ballast in each of the two Brigs, to be made use of if wanted — a 10 inch sea service iron mortar will weigh from 34 Cwt. 2 q<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>lb</sup> to 41 Cwt the weight of each shell will be about 86 pounds — with a charge of 5<sup>lb</sup> 8. Oz — at 21 Degrees elevation it will range from 2335 to 2510 Yards and at an elevation of 45 degrees and charge of 9<sup>lb</sup> 8 Oz it will range 4000 Yards, I believe they are generally fixed in the main hatch way, and beded up from the keelson, however if you should determine to send out two or three, I can touch at Gibraltar and obtain all necessary information at that place from observations on their bomb vessels, and can prepare them for mounting while at that place —

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[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

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To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT 3<sup>d</sup> June 1803

SIR I am honored with yours of the 28<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> —

You will receive by this mail a letter from George Harrison Esq enclosing bill of lading of sundry articles which should they arrive in time are to be shipped in the Ship *Betsy Walk* with the timber and plank which you have procured for Algiers — If after these articles are put on board there should be room enough to send some Beef and Pork — you may send out in her a sufficient quantity to fill her up provided it does not exceed 100 Barrels of each — In case you should put Beef and Pork on Board you will direct the Commander of the *Betsy Walk* to land it at Gibraltar, delivering it to John Gavino Esq at that place and taking his receipt therefor — & you will write to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino enclosing bill of lading and invoice the freight you may pay at Norfolk drawing on me — Keep the freight of the Beef and Pork separate from the freight of the other articles in your accounts, as well as in your drafts on me should it be necessary for you to draw in both cases —

I enclose a passport from the Spanish Government for the *Betsy Walk* which you will be pleased to give to Cap<sup>t</sup> Henry Brown —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Friday, 3 to Saturday, 4 June 1803

Afternoon stood off shore . . . 2 P M stood in shore . . . At sunset . . . sighted the American squadron. Crowded sail to make it out. Then gave distinguishing signal. The Commodore answered . . . At 2 A M heading in shore. At 6 A M the Commodore signalled to come and speak with him . . . At 8 A M . . . Headed south to approach the city. The schooner [*Enterprize*] made for shore for the reply. At noon . . . heading off shore.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPAR<sup>t</sup> June 4<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR Captain Preble has doubts about the powder intended for the *Constitution* — if upon trial it should be found any way injured — it must be remanufactured and if it cannot be done in time and you should not have a supply of Good powder on hand advise me immediately of it and I will send powder from Baltimore for the *Constitution* and if necessary for the Brig — Let me hear, from you on this subject as early as convenient

The officers of the Navy have solicited me in such an earnest manner to change the name proposed for the Brig, that I have consented to it and we will call her the *Argus* instead of the *Merrimack* as heretofore proposed

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> June the 4<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR The severe spell of easterly weather for the last 2 weeks, prevented M<sup>r</sup> Hutton's getting the plank, this has created some delay in the building of the Brig, but they are now progressing rapidly & I hope they will have all the plank on her bottom next week. — Her Spars, Riggin, Sails &<sup>e</sup> is placed in so great a state of forwardness by Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge's Activity & Exertions, that there will be no delay created for want of those things, in equipping her for Sea & the time of her departure will depend on the exertions of the Master Builder. —

I have selected the Gunner, Carpenter & Sail maker all of whose names I send you. It will be necessary to appoint the Gun<sup>r</sup> immediately that he may be set at work to get his sponges &<sup>e</sup> in order. — I have taken the liberty of Indenting for the Cabbin Furniture & permit me to ask leave of you, for the Officers of the Wardroom & Midship<sup>n</sup> to make out theirs, this has not been *generally* the case, but I beleive some of the *Frigates* have had their ward-rooms furnished by Government, should you allow it I will take care to inspect it & see that they are not extravagant — M<sup>r</sup> Philip Stewart a young Gentl<sup>l</sup> of great activity has applied to me to know whether the Corps

of Midship<sup>n</sup> is full & if not whether he can be admitted into it he is from the state of New-jersey about 22 years of age & was a long time a Lieu<sup>t</sup> in the Corps of Artillery of the United States but owing to the death of his Grandfather Colonel Charles Stewart of that State was under the necessity of resigning. — Should there be a vacancy I beg leave to recomend him to your notice.

WILLIAM WILMAN Gunner  
JOHN FELT Carpenter  
THO<sup>s</sup> CRIPPEN Sail-maker

Of those Officers which you have order'd to the Brig, the following have reported themselves to me. —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> CALDWELL  
M<sup>r</sup> BROWN } Midshp<sup>n</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> SPENCE }

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli  
duplicate

(Extracts of letters from M<sup>r</sup> Nissen at Tripoli of the 4<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1803 received at Leghorn 25<sup>th</sup> July 1803.—)

TRIPOLI 4<sup>th</sup> June 1803.

D<sup>r</sup> SIR. The 9<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> two American Frigates & a schooner appear'd again before Tripoli, a few days after the Bashaws Frigate which was at Gibraltar was intercepted going to Tripoli; the Emperor of Morocco (having as it is said) obtain'd passports from the minister of the United States at Lisbon & their Consul at Tangiers had sent the Frigate to Tripoli with a moorish crew; having on board the guns of the other cruiser which was sold at Gibraltar. —

Their has been several canonadings between the Frigates the Forts & the Gunboats but to no effect on the 27<sup>th</sup> enter'd a Xebeck of 14 Guns under the cover of the boats not withstanding the fire of the Frigates & the Schooner the night being advanced & the Ships not being able to approach the batteries. — Of the three Cruisers that are still absent two are safe in the Levant & the other is supposed to have been lost a few days after her departure from Tripoli. — On the 29<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> the Schooner demanded by signal a boat from the shore; the Bashaw sent to me to know the meaning of the signal which I having told to Sacy his Excellency answer'd by him that he had nothing to correspond about, but had orderd a boat to be ready for my use, that I might write what I pleased, but only to add that in case the Americans wish'd for any fresh provisions I should have leave to send off whatever they askd for. — I likewise sent an answer to Cap<sup>n</sup> Rodgers of the *John Adams*, who a few days before had wrote me a letter requesting me to communicate to the Bashaw his wishes of preventing hostilities by an Amicable arrangement, the Bashaw answer'd in high words declaring that if the Comodore wrote to him he woud answer him. —

The boat return'd in the evening with a letter from the Comodore to the Bashaw, which I have not seen it is said to be wrote in french & to contain propositions of Peace, the Bashaw intended to have sent his answer the 31<sup>st</sup> but the Americans were too far off & did not

observe my flag. — This day a boat was sent out with the answer which has not been shewn to me but is to contain that the Bashaw is not adverse to peace that the Americans might send some body on shore to negotiate with him, & it is reported here that the Bashaws demands are five hundred thousand dollars, you no doubt will be inform'd of the contents of the Comodores letter & the Bashaws answer better than I am. —

But give me leave my D<sup>r</sup> Sir candidly to observe that Tripoli this year is well provided with provisions by a rich harvest here are plenty of European goods by the arrival of several ships,\* & the Bashaw having the Swedish money has wherewith to maintain his people & defray his expences. —

He certainly will not declare War against Holland before he concludes a peace with the United States, but will extort sums from their Consul if their presents & ships of war remain absent. — Under such circumstances it seems Sir that a *simple* blockade is as expensive as useless & that your navigation is not secure was seen last year! It must of course be by other means that the United States of America must endeavor to engage the Bashaw to a Peace & I can never believe that you will subscribe to his terms, I am very sorry that the moment so favorable pass'd last year; now that I have nothing to write to the Commanders of the American Ships of War the Bashaw desires me always to send letters he knows their is nothing usefull to communicate. —

\* — what a glorious blockade —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

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Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 4 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

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[A. M.] Two Lighters are employed in bringing up the *Constitution's* Guns from Fort Independence, The Guns are Wanted for securing the Wharf (while heaving down) which has two Pits sunk in it for that purpose. Coopers are employed repairin the *Constitutions* water casks. We bro't over from the Navy Yard a scow full of Water Leagurs which are to be filled with Water in order to assist in heaving down.

[LC. EPP, 1803–1804.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Saturday, 4 to Sunday, 5 June 1803

At 4 P M sighted a sail to the east, leaving Tripoli, which was identified as the cutter of the Bey, bringing the reply. The schooner went to meet her. At 5 P M [the Captain?] went on board the Comodore. Standing in shore . . . At sunset the Captain returned on board . . . At midnight heading in shore . . . At 8 A M the Pasha's cutter made for the shore. The Comodore hoisted the white flag at the mainmast as a signal [?] to the shore. Abeam. At 11 A M stood off shore . . . At noon joined the Comodore.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 June 1803

[eveg.] This morning we joined the *John Adams* off Tripoly. Information from her, that Yesterday she brought too an English Ketch from Malta in Ballast, bound to Tripoly with dispatches for the English Consul & suffer'd her to pass. News By the Ketch The English & French at War. The Americans & Spanish at War.

The *Enterprize* was order'd to stand close in & heave too & if any boat came off to bring her to the Com<sup>d</sup>. She did so — but instead of seeing a boat, the Fort fir'd a heavy Gun at her: we made signal for her to join company — she did. The squadron hove too & the Com<sup>d</sup> had sent his written orders on board the different vessels — he being bound to Malta: the hands were turned up to make sail — when from the mast head was descried a Boat coming out to us: — the *Enterprize* made sail to meet her & soon brought her under our lee: the Bashaw's Minister of War came on Board us — with the answer to the Com<sup>d</sup>'s letter — the purport was that — if the Com<sup>d</sup> would send an officer on shore with powers to make a Treaty, that he would find an officer appointed by him to treat of Peace. Likewise a letter came from this Peace officer inviting the Com<sup>d</sup> to send an officer to treat with him. It blew fresh off shore & was dangerous for them to return, so we shall keep them all night. There are nine Turks — or Tripolines in the Boat they behave very well. The Minister is a man of vast politeness & asked if we would permit him to send us off some fresh Provisions — The Com<sup>d</sup> again declin'd. — he observ'd that at any time when we wanted anything we could stand in & hoist the white flag & if it was answer'd by the Fort, we might with safety come on shore to purchase every thing wanted, he said that the Bashaw was very Angry with his officers for firing the gun at the Schooner.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 5, 1803 —

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your's of the 1<sup>st</sup> June. —

Should M<sup>t</sup> Brown your present carpenter leave you, receive his warrant and send it to me, & appoint another in his place as heretofore directed. —

In my letter to you of the 24<sup>th</sup> I mentioned the names of the Officers that have been attached to the *Philadelphia*. — I presume you had not received this letter when you wrote your's of the 1<sup>st</sup>. —

I have contemplated ordering 12 Midshipmen to the *Philadelphia*, four of the most experienced to serve as Master's Mates. Is this too many? Give me your ideas on this point. —

As to the number of men, I am not yet determined. I am persuaded that we have heretofore had too many men on board of our ships. From the alterations that have been made in the *Philadelphia*, she can now only be considered as rating a 36 Gun frigate, and agreeably to the quota of men heretofore allowed for vessels of that class, she would be entitled to,

100 Able Seamen

137 Ordinary Seamen and Boys, besides Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers, & a detachment of Marines, constituting a crew of 340 Souls. Cannot this number be abridged? If it can, say in what manner. — Let me hear from you as soon as convenient on this subject. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 5, 1803 —

I have received your letter of the 2nd instant. —

The distinguishing Flag of the *Nautilus* must be, a red & white flag — Stripes up and down. —

Procure all your national flags in Baltimore and indent to Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker for bunting for the signal flags which you must have made on board. — Captain James Barron will prepare you a set of signal papers which you are to call at Hampton for. You will also indent for a sufficient number of signal Lanterns. You will require 12 or 15. —

I shall send on warrants for your Boatswain, Gunner, Sail-maker and Carpenter, by tomorrow's mail. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Sunday, 5 to Monday, 6 June 1803

. . . At sunset about 10 miles north and south of the city of Tripoli. The Commodore gave us orders to take up our station to the west, the Commodore being in the center. At sunrise . . . about 14 miles east of Tripoli . . . At 10 A M the Commodore gave the signal to rally. The Captain was on board. He ordered him to prepare to go ashore . . . At noon the schooner to take the boat ashore with our Captain . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 5 June 1803

[eve<sup>s</sup>] This morn the Turks departed. The Com<sup>t</sup> sent another letter to the Bashaw.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Monday, 6 to Tuesday, 7 June 1803

Afternoon . . . the Commodore kept the flag at the mainmast. At sunset . . . the schooner [*Enterprise*] kept very close to shore to get the boat with our Captain. About 6 miles from the city north and south. At 9 P M the Captain returned on board . . . At sunrise about 8 miles from the city bearing to the S S W . . . At 10 A M the Commodore with Captain Camel [Campbell] went ashore, to negotiate the treaty [?] . . . about ten miles from shore . . . Hoisted the white flag at the mainmast.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]



To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> June 7, 1803 —

As soon as you may deem it necessary, you will proceed to engage a crew for the Frigate *Constitution* under your command, to consist of, besides Officers and a detachment of Marines which will be supplied by Col<sup>o</sup> Burrows, 120 able seamen, and 172 ordinary seamen and boys. — This number of Men has heretofore been allowed to a frigate of the same rate as the *Constitution*, but I am persuaded it is too great. On this subject, however, I wish you to exercise your judgment, and if you should be of opinion that a less number would be improper, you will recruit the quota above mentioned. — To Able seamen you will allow not exceeding \$10-<sup>pr</sup> Month, and to Ordinary Seamen and Boys from \$5 to \$8, according to merit. — Two month's advance, may be made to them on their giving the customary security, and you will engage them to serve 2 years from the time the Frigate weighs anchor on a cruise. — The allowance for recruiting is \$2 per man, including all expences. —

I have been advised to reduce the wages from \$12 which have been heretofore given, to \$10. Should you experience any difficulty in entering the men, on this account, you may consider yourself at liberty to encrease the advance to be made them, from 2 to 4 Months. —

I enclose the necessary blank shipping papers. —

M<sup>r</sup> Brown will supply you with money for recruiting &c. —

When you are about sailing, you will be pleased to send on to this office, a Muster roll of the Officers and crew of the *Constitution*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>m</sup> June 7, 1803.

Herewith you will receive your authority to subdue, seize and make prize of, all Vessels, Goods & effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or to his subjects, and also the Statute upon which that authority is founded — also the Law for the better Government of the Navy of the United States, and 10 copies of rules & regulations for the Navy, which you will distribute among the Officers of the *Nautilus*. —

It is the command of the President, that as soon as your vessel is in a state of readiness, you proceed to the Mediterranean and place yourself under the command of the Commanding Officer of the American Squadron on that station. —

In executing the duties arising out of your commission, you will attend to the following regulations & instructions.

1. — Your commission extending only and exclusively to the capture of vessels, goods & effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, you will bear in mind that the rights of all other nations are to be duly respected: that we are at peace and wish to continue at peace with them, and that an American Commander ought to be as much distinguished for his attention and adherence to all the rights of humanity and hospitality, as by his firmness in support of the honor of his country. —

2nd — You are to refrain from exercising the powers of capturing or recapturing in waters within the jurisdictional limits and under the protection of any other nation, in order that their peace and sover-

eighty may remain unviolated. We shall scrupulously and without indulgence examine that conduct which shall bring us into collision with any other power. —

3rd. — All Tripolitan Vessels, Goods & Effects captured in virtue of your commission, are, if practicable, to be sent into some port in the United States, to be proceeded against and distributed according to Law. —

4<sup>th</sup>. All prizes sent into Port must be accompanied by all passes, charter-parties, commissions, bills of lading, invoices, letters, and other papers found on board, which are to be directed to the Judge of the District to which such prize is ordered to proceed. —

5<sup>th</sup> — You are as far as may be in your power, to aid, succor, relieve & free any American public or private vessel attacked by the enemy or in their possession. —

With respect to the disposition of prisoners and on all other subjects not herein expressly provided for, you are to take your directions from the Commanding Officer on the station. —

I have only to add that you stand high in the estimation of your country, and that we have invested you with these high and important trusts in full confidence that you will, on all occasions, maintain the dignity of an American Officer, and that the flag of your country will never be dishonored in your hands. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Lieutenant John Smith, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 7, 1803 —

SIR, You will repair to Baltimore & assume the superintendency of the Schooner *Vixen*, now building there under the agency of Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker. All the necessary Indents have we believe, been furnished Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker by Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge. You will, however, on your arrival in Balt<sup>o</sup> confer with Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker on this as well as on all other points relative to the subject, and should you find the Indents incomplete, you will make such additional requisitions as may appear to you necessary. —

It is a point of considerable importance that the *Vixen* should sail with all practicable dispatch. You will, therefore, use your most strenuous exertions to hasten her equipment and preparation for sea. —

The following Officers have been ordered to join her. —

M <sup>t</sup> [John] Trippe — Act <sup>s</sup> Lieu <sup>t</sup> —	
M <sup>t</sup> [Michael] Graham — Surgeon —	
M <sup>t</sup> [Clement S.] Hunt — Purser	
M <sup>t</sup> [Hethcote J.] Reed	} Midshipmen —
M <sup>t</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Henley	
M <sup>t</sup> [Lewis] Warrington	
M <sup>t</sup> [William] Ballard —	

M<sup>t</sup> [John] Galloway [Furlough granted 25 July 1803, to regain his health.] will be ordered to join you in the capacity of Act<sup>s</sup> Lieut. —

You will confer with Col<sup>o</sup> Stricker and appoint a Boatswain, a Gunner, Sail-maker and Carpenter, and let me know their names. —

You will write frequently and inform me of your progress from time

to time in the execution of these orders — when your Officers join, and reporting such as do not. —

P. S. — You will appoint your Master's Mates from the Midshipmen, choosing the most meritorious. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

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Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 7 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

Winds from the West<sup>d</sup> We employed this afternoon 50 Men besides the carpenters, part of them are employed strapping blocks to go over the heads of the out riggers and part are employed landing the Iron ballast; a number of Carpenters are employed getting ready the Crabbs ready for heaving out.

A. M. We had moderate breezes and clear Weather. There is employed on board 50 Seamen and about 20 Carpenters some landing the ballast, some securing The out riggers & some are employed fitting the careening Pendants

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 7 to Wednesday, 8 June 1803

At 4 P M our Captain went on board the frigate *New York*. at 5 P M sighted a lateen sail to the west of us. We signalled. The Captain then . . . [?] on board . . . At 6 P M the Captain signalled to give up the chase . . . Captain [word illegible] came on board. The entire squadron was aback . . . At 8 P M the officers, who had gone ashore, returned on board with the schooner [*Enterprize*]. All aback . . . At 4 A. M. . . 3 leagues from shore north and south of the city . . . At 8 A M the schooner took the boat ashore and remained close to shore to await the orders of the Commodore who slept ashore . . . At noon . . . the entire squadron rallied. We were in the center distance from shore 4 leagues.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 7 June 1803.

[mornng. 10 oclock] Yesterday Capt Rodgers & his aid M<sup>r</sup> Allen went into the City of Tripoly on public business with the Tripoline Minister of War: in the Eve<sup>t</sup> they return'd: The Prime Minister behaved with great politeness they were not introduced to the Bey as it was too late The French Consul has guaranteed the safety of the Commodore & Suite in the name of the French Republic — in writing This Moment the Com<sup>r</sup> & suite have left the ship for Tripoly: The Treaty which we will agree to is already drawn up, excepting one or two Articles. The White Flag is hoisted on both sides and hostilities suspended: Their Cruizers while the truce lasts are permitted to go into port should they arrive off here: but none to go out: The advantages are all on the side of the Enemy. therefore let the truce be short. A speedy peace or a still more speedy War Information from the French

Consul: that when we engaged the Gun Boats on the 27<sup>th</sup> one of their guns were dismantled & a great number killed, but the Tripo's keep it a secret. They are anxious for peace. — When Capt Rodgers first came off Tripoly in the beginning of May, he ran within half gun shot of the town & fired over it & into it: the Batteries open'd upon him but it is difficult to hit a ship under brisk way. These shot went thro' the Bashaw's Palace, his favorite wife fainted all was confusion in the City — running to & fro: The next day, when the *J. Adams* stood in for the City again — it cost the Bey several hundreds of dollars to hire men to man the guns his own soldiers refusing. Official.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Captain Samuel Nicholson, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 8<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

I have been informed that the Boats at the Navy Yard under your care, have been laying on the ground for nearly two years without any shelter and without being once coated with any substance to preserve them; that in consequence they have become useless and irreparable, and we have now other boats to make for the frigate *Constitution*; also that the Shot & cannon at the Navy Yard are in very bad order and are entirely exposed to the weather. —

I have rec<sup>d</sup> this communication with no small degree of mortification, and would willingly disbelieve it if it had not been made to me through the most respectable channel. —

Be pleased to let me hear from you on this subject. —

Your letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, has been received. — Samuel Brown Esq<sup>t</sup> Agent of this Department, has been authorized to use the materials in your possession. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 8, 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 31<sup>st</sup> ultimo. —

You will engage a Gunner and a Boatswain, and if necessary, a Sail-maker & Carpenter. Your present Boatswain you may order to the Brig *Argus*, giving Lieutenant Decatur information of it to prevent his engaging another. —

Your ideas with respect to lining the Powder Magazine with copper, I conceive to be perfectly correct. Delay no time, therefore, in presenting to M<sup>t</sup> Brown, your indent for a sufficient quantity for the Powder Magazine of the frigate *Constitution* and communicate to Lieut<sup>t</sup> Decatur, the necessity of having the Powder Magazine of the *Argus*, lined also, that he may furnish M<sup>t</sup> Brown his indent for a sufficient quantity of copper of a suitable description, for that Vessel. —

You will have the requisite number of boats built without delay. I am mortified to hear that there has been so little attention paid to the preservation of the Boats, Cannon and Shot at the Navy Yard. You have done what your duty as an Officer required<sup>d</sup> of you in making the communication to me. —

My letter to you of the 28<sup>th</sup> ultimo which you could not have received at the time you wrote your's of the 31-ultimo, directs you to make your requisitions for every thing you may want towards the equipment of the *Constitution*, upon Samuel Brown Esq<sup>t</sup>. Under the

authority of that letter, you will have indented, before you can receive this, for every necessary article wanted for the *Constitution*, and under the authority of my letters to you of the 7<sup>th</sup> March and 13 April last relatively to the brig, directing you to furnish M<sup>r</sup> Brown with indents of every thing necessary in her construction and equipment, you will have indented for the 900 sheets of 26 and 30 ounce mentioned in your letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> ultimo. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

duplicate

(Extracts of letters from M<sup>r</sup> Nissen at Tripoli of the 4<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1803 received at Leghorn 25<sup>th</sup> July 1803.—)

TRIPOLI 8<sup>th</sup> June 1803. —

D<sup>r</sup> SIR Comodore Morris came on shore yesterday under French protection he had *requested* the protection of three Nations but was satisfied with this, he and some of his Officers has been at Ciddi Mohammed Daquizes house, I have had the honor of his company to day at my house being absent yesterday when he intended to favor me with his visit. —

Comodore Morris will write himself to you & will inform you of what has been transacted of which I am ignorant. —

Tripoli is much changed, the Jews are much intimidated on acc<sup>t</sup> of the war with America & likewise on acc<sup>t</sup> of the rumor of a War between England & France —

P<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> June 9<sup>th</sup> 1803 This morning Comodore Morris return'd on board, the Negotiation is at an end & no Peace will be concluded yet.

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801-Sept. 1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 8 to Thursday, 9 June 1803

. . . 4 P.M. The schooner [*Enterprize*] kept close to shore to await orders, the entire squadron still flying the white flag. . . .

At sunrise about 15 miles from the city. . . .

At 8 A.M. sighted a vessel leaving Tripoli.

10 A.M. The schooner [*Enterprize*] headed for us with the Commander on board and having [taken ?] a sloop [chaloupe] flying the French flag

At 11 A M spoke with a vessel [?] flying the Turkish flag, bound for Malta and for Morea. The Captain went on board the Commodore.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 9<sup>th</sup> June 1803 —

SIR, when I wrote you the third inst I expected to have had the Ship prepared for heaving down on Monday last — but have not been able to procure the necessary Iron work and rigging until to day, she is now on a careen, Carpenters striping off the old copper, and Caulkers at work on the bottom, I shall heave her farther out tomorrow, and shall report to you our progress from day to day —

The necessary preparation for heaving down, has from various disappointments taken up more time than I calculated, the extravagant demand made for Vessels to heave down by, obliged me to fit a wharf with pitts for the purpose which has been attended with much labour, but not one third of the expence, that vessel hire would have amounted to — The same materials necessary for this Ship will answer to heave down twenty others in succession without any additional expence — I enclose you a return of Officers & Seamen attached to the *Constitution* while in Ordinary — the Seamen were Shipped to be discharged, on her being Ord<sup>d</sup> to Sea; I accordingly discharged them in compliance with their demand — at *present*, there are only Officers attached to her — I enclose you a return of them

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[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

To Sybrant Vanschaick, appointed Master of U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 9<sup>th</sup> June 1803 —

SIR, You are hereby Ordered to consider yourself — and are to be considered as Master of the United States Brig *Argus* now building in this town, and to attend to the Masters duty agreeable to the printed instructions

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 9, 1803 —

I have received your's of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant and am pleased to find that you are progressing with such rapidity, in the building of the Brig. —

With respect to furnishing the ward-room Officers and Midshipmen with furniture, we cannot depart from the custom which has hitherto prevailed; they must therefore find their own furniture. —

I enclose warrants for W<sup>m</sup> Wilmar, Gunner, John Felt, Carpenter, & Th<sup>s</sup> Crippen, Sail-maker, and blank oaths of allegiance which you will require them to take and return With letters of acceptance to this department. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Mr. Beverly, former owner of the American Ship *Betsy Walk*, New York, N. Y., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 9, 1803 —

The Ship *Betsy Walk* which it appears was sold by M<sup>r</sup> Wheeler of Norfolk to M<sup>r</sup> George M<sup>r</sup>Intosh by your order, has been chartered by the Agent of this depm<sup>t</sup> at Norfolk, for the purpose of transporting naval stores to Algiers. The Agent informs me that she has been detained by the French Consul at Norfolk, in consequence of an alledged insufficiency in the authority given by you to M<sup>r</sup> Wheeler to sell her. —

This is a subject of considerable importance to the American Government, which I hope will excuse the liberty I take of requesting that you will be pleased to transmit immediately to M<sup>r</sup> Wheeler, all the requisite papers and vouchers to substantiate the sale. I am the more anxious on this subject since we cannot in season procure another

vessel of a description suitable for the purpose for which the *Betsy Walk* has been chartered. —

I pray your immediate attention to this subject. —

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> June 9, 1803 —

We are in want of 8 finest India Shawls with figures and 2 pieces of finest India Muslin sprigged with gold. — If you can procure them in Baltimore, be pleased to do so immediately, and let me know the cost that I may make a remittance accordingly — If they are not to be procured, give me the information as early as convenient. —

They are intended for presents at Algiers. —

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 9 to Friday, 10 June 1803

Standing off shore . . . At 2 P M the frigate *Adams* kept close in shore near the city to convoy the French sloop; then took her station to the west. The Commodore headed for Malta. We took our station to the east of the city about 15 miles distant . . . At sunset the city about 15 miles to the W S W . . . At sunrise, about 18 miles east of Tripoli . . . At 8 A M . . . the Fort [Citadel] of Tripoli barely visible . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 9 June 1803

[Eve<sup>f</sup>.] This morning the Com<sup>t</sup> arriv'd on board. War still continues. After negotiations commenced between the Prime Minister and the Com<sup>t</sup> the following demands were made by the Bey — viz. Two hundred thousand dollars — ready cash. Twenty Thousand Annually. The Expences of the War. A Quantity of Military & Naval Stores Annually — The Com<sup>t</sup> immediately wrote the Bey for Answer, that Were the Combined World to make the demand it would be treated with contempt: the Bey's Sec<sup>r</sup> return'd in a Rage — asking whether the com<sup>t</sup> came on shore to laugh at him & the white Flag the Symbol of the Truce was hauled down at nine in the Eve<sup>f</sup>. (query: if the Sec<sup>r</sup> was in a rage what must have been the matter with M<sup>t</sup> Bey) The hauling down of the White Flag — was the Sig. for recommencing hostilities — & the Com<sup>t</sup> still on shore: This was contrary to every principle of honor, — The French Consul — put him in Mind of the Engagement he had enter'd into for the Com<sup>t</sup>'s security — & mention'd Bonaparte and the Great Nation — it had the desir'd effect, at daylight the White Flag was again hoisted and under its benign auspices the Com<sup>t</sup> came off. The Treaty which our government would agree to — is this to make them a Consular present on the arrival of the Consul, to be repeated every time a new consul arrived. —

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[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 10<sup>th</sup> June 1803

SIR, The *Constitution* was hove out this morning so far as to ascertain the state of her bottom, in many places the copper is entirely off, and what remains is altogether so much worn, as to be of no essential Service all her seams take a large thread of Oakum and a thread of Spun yarn, we shall to day copper down about Six feet below the light water line, and shall right ship at night to set up our rigging, which has stretched so much as to require it — tomorrow I expect we shall be able to do much more than we have done to day —

I send you a sample of the Copper taken from her bottom which is about as good as it is in general —

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> June 10, 1803 —

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your's of the 6 ins<sup>t</sup> — The *Siren* will be allowed 30 able seamen and 30 ordinary seamen and boys, besides Officers & and a detachment of Marines, constituting collectively a crew of 100 souls. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 11 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

Moderate Breezes from the South<sup>d</sup> & Cloudy. 54 Seamen employed in their different departments in getting The ship ready for heaving down.

A. M. At 9 We hove the ship out about 5 streaks; The Carpenters & Caulkers are employed Caulking & Coppering the Ship — (In the first place the Bottom is well caulked & horsed home, Then pay'd over with half made stuff Then papered & then the Copper is put on). There are employed on this service about 50 Carpenters & Caulkers. The Old Copper is entirely & totally worn out & it is all Compleatly taken off before the New Copper is put on — The Main Mast of the *Constitution* is a made Mast Consisting of 28 pieces & as we were heaving out to port, We found the Main Mast belly to Starboard; At ½ past 9 A. M. We hove out about 2 Streaks more; \* \* \*

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding.

From Saturday, 11 to Sunday, 12 June 1803

After noon . . . gave chase . . . at 4 P. M. fired a shot and hoisted the flag. The brig showed her French flag . . . headed for her. She was coming from Tripoli and proceeding to Marseilles . . .

At sunrise we were about 30 miles from the city of Tripoli, heading S.W.

10 A.M. We sighted a vessel near the city. Crowded sail to make her out. Sighted the frigate *Adams* to the west headed for us.



At noon about 15 miles from the city heading S. W. to chase the vessel sighted.

*From Sunday, 12 to Monday, 13 June 1803*

At 2 P. M. the frigate signalled that the vessel sighted was a friend . . . that the said frigate had spoken with her . . . we were about 3 leagues from the city . . .

At sunset about 18 miles N. E. and S. W. of the city . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To John P. Whitewell and Andrew Oliver, Jr., Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> June 1803

I am honored with your communication of the 4<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>t</sup> —

The inconveniencies & losses which we have hitherto experienced from procuring our supplies of medicine at the several Ports where Vessels have been fitted out determined me to pursue the plan of supplying the whole from one place —

When Vessels arrive in any Port in the United States their medicine chests and instruments are in pursuance of the arrangement I have made, to be taken out and sent to this place where all the medicines that are good are taken out and carefully preserved & the instruments are kept in order, so as to be ready for immediate use — By suffering the Chests to remain in the Vessels — We have heretofore lost all the medicines that remained on her arrival in port — the instruments have become rusty & in many instances entirely unfit for future use

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 14, 1803 —

If necessary you will immediately charter another vessel for the transportation of the Naval stores to Algiers; that is, if you should not be able to send all that have been procured, in the *Betsy Walk*, and there should be enough left with the beef and pork you may have on hand, to make up a full cargo for another vessel. If, however, there should not be enough left to make up a full cargo for another small vessel, you will then send what may be left, to George Harrison Esq<sup>t</sup> requesting him to give me information when he receives it. —

M<sup>r</sup> OBrien has been informed by the Department of State, that the whole of the articles destined for Algiers will be sent in the *Betsy Walk*. It is necessary for you, therefore, to give him particular information as to its disposition, which you will attend to. If you should have to send any of the articles to Philadelphia under these orders, it is intended to ship them in the frigate *Philadelphia* which will sail on the 12<sup>th</sup> July next. —

In the event of your taking up another vessel, you may agree to pay one half of the freight on the charter party being signed — The other as soon as we are advised of the cargo being received at Algiers — or you may agree for any of the provisions made by my letter of the 1 June, governing yourself by the instructions and provisions therein made, and also by my instructions of the 3 June, should you send out provisions. —

I herewith enclose passports for the second vessel, which you will use should you charter one; otherwise you will be particular in returning them to me. —

P. S — If the *Betsy Walk* should not be able to take all the articles, I would rather prefer your being able to fill another vessel with the residue of the Naval stores and provisions. I have not been able to procure the passports to send by this mail. I shall send them on as early as they can be procured. —

[The following was added in the margin:] (The *Betsy Walk*, Cap<sup>t</sup> Mills Reddick, sailed from Norfolk July 1. 1803. — Returned from Algiers to Gibraltar Oct<sup>r</sup> 17. 1803. — Returned to Norfolk Dec<sup>r</sup> 11. 1803. —)

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803–1808.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 14 June 1803.

(May's Wharf)

Moderate Breezes & light rain. The Caulkers employed punching copper & the Caulkers spinning oakum The seamen Wooding the foremast & lashing the deck shears.

A. M. We mustered the seamen 73 in number. At 1/2 past 6 We manned the Crabs & hove the ship Nearly out to Port; Notwithstanding the Careening Pendants & Shrouds were well set up & the Masts hard over to Port, or against the Weather partners, a little before the ship was keel out; the Masts were hard over against the Lee partners & we were therefore under the necessity of righting ship, which was done a little after 8 A. M. The Carpenters who were engaged began their days work by assisting to heave the ship out, A[ft]er the ship was righted they were ordered to spinning Oakum & Punching Copper: The Main Mast we found to bend Considerably & the fore Mast a little. The seamen are taking off a fish on the starboard side of the Main Mast & putting on a long ranging piece of Timber of 19 Inches Diam<sup>r</sup> at the Butt & 50 feet long hewed to a surface to fit with the mast; We set up all the Shrouds & the careening pendants & brot the Mast hard Over to the weather partners; at 11 We sent a boat to the Navy Yard for two additional deck shears. Towards Noon she returned; We found the ship to Make Considerable water when she was on a Careen — At Noon Moderate breezes from the East<sup>d</sup>.

[LC. EPP, 1803–1804.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

[U. S. BRIG *Siren*]

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> June 15<sup>th</sup> 1803. —

SIR I had the honor to receive your letters of the 9 & 10 inst. with the accompanying warrants, owing to my receiving the wrong name of the Gunner I return you the warrant that the mistake may be rectified. —

I have to regret the delay which has taken place in building the Brig the Carpenter's employ'd has demanded an increase of pay & none of them has done any work since saturday last this is an unavoidable accident & if they do not return to thier work, it will make a considerable difference in the time of Lanching. — By the enclosed Quarter Bill which I have made out for the Brig *Siren*, you will perceive that she cannot be completely man'd under 130 men. when

you take in consideration the number of boys, the proportion of sick to be calculated on, the formidableness & seize of the Brig, the squareness of her spars & the necessity of having an equality of strength throughout, that her external appearance may not exceed her internal strength, I am persuaded that you will perceive the necessity of having that number of souls on board, to make her equal to the services, which you have a right to expect from a vessel of her seize & description.

The Gunners name is James Wilman

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> June 15<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR I have the honor to inform you that on Saturday last we put to proof the improved Carronade Carriage, which has fully answered my highest expectations in point of stability & every other way.

We charged her with 2¼ lbs. of strong rifle powder two wads & a cannister of 24 lbs of gravel, She was discharged (without any reduction) ten times in 8 minuets, after which we could not discover that any part of the Carriage complain'd in the least. — The charge you will observe, when the strength of the rifle is brought to that of cannon powder, is equal to a double charge of the latter made use of in action as the allowance at such times is 1 oz of powd<sup>r</sup> to one lb. of ball. — I beg leave to suggest whether it would — not be as well to have one complete carriage sent on to Washington, you can then mount a gun on it in any of the Vessels, and and put it to such further proof's & experiment's which you may deem proper. —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 15 to Thursday, 16 June 1803

At 2 P.M. sighted a sail to the west . . . At 4 P.M. recognized the vessel as the frigate *Adams* . . .

At 7 P.M. headed N.N.W. . . .

At sunset about 12 miles from the city to the S.E. . . .

At 11 P.M. heading S.E. . . . At sunrise . . . sighted the frigate.

At 9 A.M. headed W/4 NW. At 10 A.M. sighted the city to the S.W. about 18 miles distant . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 15 June 1803

[Malta Eve] On the 14<sup>th</sup> morning we arrived here, & were quarantined for 14 days. 5 days ago M<sup>r</sup> Morris was delivered of a Son:

This afternoon arriv'd Vice Admiral Lord Nelson — in the Frigate *Amphion* 32 guns The Forts Saluted with 17 guns. The *Newyork* saluted with 17: the Admiral return'd the Salutes separately with 17 guns each. A little Time ago the British Sloop of War *Termagant* armed on flute — fell in with a Tripoline Xebeck of 18 or 20 guns. The Tripoline supposing her the American Frigate *Adams* fired into her, without hailing. The Englishman call'd to Quarters & return'd

the fire. — the Tripoline struck her Colors. I wish it had been the *Adams*. Letters were recieved by the Frigate which today arriv'd — by a number of the officers — for me none. — The Com<sup>r</sup> rec'd Dispatches from Government. —

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 16 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

\* \* \* [A.M.] At 5 Manned the Crabs & hove the ship keel out to Port. The Mast did not Complain altho' The ship hove out Very heavy — We have now employ'd Caulking & Coppering the ship about 80 Carpenters including Caulkers. The ships false keel was considerably chaffed which was occassioned by being on the Reef near Cape Francois; By 10 in the forenoon We Completed Coppering 6 streaks up from the keel Righted ship the first course at Noon — Light rain & Hazy Weather. — Commodore Preble attended every stage of the Service in Coppering the ship.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 17 June 1803

This morning Lord Nelson Sailed — I suppose to Join the Fleet under Rear Admiral Bickerton.

There are Nineteen sail of Algerine & Tuniseen Corsairs in Tunis Bay: the largest an Algerine Frigate — Altho we have Nothing official from the Com<sup>r</sup> yet it is evident to all that he strongly suspects they have for their object the American squadron in the Mediterranean, Consisting of 1 — 36 — 2 32's and the schooner of 14 Guns — Dispatches have lately been recieved from M<sup>r</sup> Davis Acting Consul at Tunis. Capt Chauncy observ'd that we should soon have active service enough & an opportunity to Signalize ourselves. —

[H.W.L. Dana Col.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 18 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

Moderate Breezes & rain, Carpenters & Caulkers employ'd Caulking & Careening ship. At 4 P.M. righted ship after the larboard side was completely finished. When We righted ship there was 5 ft 4 Inches of Water in the Pump Well which was pumped out in one hour & 7 Minutes with the two chain pumps.

\* \* \* \* \*

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Saturday, 18 to Sunday, 19 June 1803

at 2 P.M. sighted vessel to the west. crowded sail to make her out. . .

at 4 P.M. recognized the vessel as the *Adams* headed west. The *Adams* headed N.E. to speak with us.

5 P. M. sighted a vessel to the N. E. . . signalled to the *Adams* that ship had been sighted.

At sunset saw the signals and recognized her as the schooner [*Enterprize*]. The captain came on board. After the frigate joined us the Captain came on board.

at 11 P.M. The captains returned to their vessels. . .

At sunrise we were 18 miles east of Tripoli . . . heading for the city

At 9 A.M. 8 miles N.E. and S.W. of the city . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 19, 1803 —

As soon as you may deem it necessary, you will proceed to engage a Crew for the frigate *Philadelphia*, to consist of 110 Able Seamen and 110 ordinary seamen and Boys, besides a detachment of Marines which will be supplied by Col<sup>o</sup> Burrows, and Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers, the latter of which you will appoint, constituting collectively a crew of 320 souls. — Able seamen you will allow \$10 per month — ordinary seamen and Boys from \$5 to \$8 according to merit, all to be entered to serve two years from the frigate's first weighing anchor on a cruise. You may try two month's advance, but should the crew not be willing to enter on these terms, you may allow four month's advance, taking care to obtain responsible security to resort to in the event of desertion. —

I enclose the necessary blank shipping papers. George Harrison Esquire will supply the necessary monies. —

When you are about sailing, you will be pleased to send on to this office, a Muster-Roll of the Officers and Crew of the *Philadelphia*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To President Thomas Jefferson from Charles W. Goldsborough for Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPM<sup>t</sup> June 19, 1803

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed me to submit to you the propriety of the enclosed Letter to M<sup>t</sup> David Vallanzino, who, being considered a Tripolitan subject and found on board the Vessel [*Paulina*] recently captured by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Sterett, of the cargo of which he is part owner, was sent to this country in the frigate *Chesapeake* as a prisoner of war. —

[NDA. Nom.Appts. LB, 1798-1820.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 19 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

\* \* \* The Ship was now laying with springs on her stern & bow Cables with Springs & Breast-fasts to the Wharf. At ¼ past 7 in the Morning We mustered 77 Men & winded the ship — M<sup>t</sup> Knox the Pilot attended on this duty; His first Attendance on Winding the ship was on Saturday morning. At ¼ Past 10 in the forenoon

a number of Seamen who were assisting in winding ship left Work on account of its being Sunday about 40 or 50 of them stayed till the ship was secured which was a little After Noon — They Were allowed half a days Work for this duty — No Carpenters assisted in Winding ship. There service was not necessary.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy. —

TANGIER 20<sup>th</sup> June 1803. —

DEAR SIR I have received your favour of the 19<sup>th</sup> last Month, with advice of His Imperial Majestys Ship *Meshouda* having been detained by Captain Ro[d]gers, when attempting to enter the Port of Tripoly, and conducted to Malta. — At receipt of your Letter I immediately waited on our Governour Alcayde Hashash, with a heavy complaint against Raiz Omar, not only for having taken in the Stores and Passengers you mention at Algeirs, but also for the attempt he had made to enter a blockaded Port. — Even after a long conversation he could not be made fully to believe that Omar could have committed such a mad Action, and so diametrically opposite to the Instructions he had given him, by His Majestys Command. —

No other information besides yours, on the subject, has yet reached this, which I did not fail of insisting on being perfectly correct, the Alcayde then declared in the strongest language that on that appearing in the sequel to be the case Omar should lose his head; he even desired I would request of you to send him here in Irons, that I told him was a thing we could not do, but that he might give his Orders to the second in Command, or any other person on board the Ship. — The conduct of Omar having been thus disavowed by this Government, and in which they will certainly persist, I hope you will as you say liberate the Ship. — I am persuaded the Orders the Governour transmits by this conveyance, are such as will prevent whoever may command her henceforward from attempting a second time to enter Tripoly. — If we view the conduct of the Emperour as taking this Ship under his Flag for the special purpose of restoring her to our Enemy, it must be considered unfriendly in the extreme, but it was impossible to avoid according with his Requisition in the first Instance, and now she is under his Flag by the latter clause of the third Article of our Treaty with him, we are bound to let whatever may be on board of her pass free. —

Entrance into blockaded Ports I was specially carefull to restrain by the Passport given for the *Meshouda*, as that has been violated we are to consider what has been the conduct towards other Vessels in same predicament since the blockade of Tripoly has existed, I believe it has been to turn them away on the first attempt; if that has been the case the Emperour would certainly consider it hard to have a Ship under his Flag and claimed as his own property dealt with in a different manner. — Whilst I thus express my hopes that the *Meshouda* will be liberated, I must confess that the circumstances of her case wear an aspect of the highest aggravation, but as undoubtedly the Interest the the United States have in maintaining Peace with the Barbary Powers, is particularly applicable to Morocco, I persuade myself you will see the good policy of making a sacrifice even of this moment for that effect. — Whatever may be your

determination I have to entreat you will forward to me as exact an Account as you may be able to form of the Stores laden on the *Meshouda* at Algiers, and attempted to be introduced into Tripoly, that I may be fully prepared to substantiate the necessary proofs on the occasion, to be laid before His Majesty in Justification of the detention of the Ship —

Exertions are actually making for sending out as soon as possible the Ship sailed from Larach in August last, and the two Gallies from Tetuan, one of the Sallé Ships may be ready in about a Month hence, but the other I believe cannot go to Sea this Summer. — An American Brig lately brought some Spars — Sails, Cables and other Stores for these last, from Mogadore, and landed them at Sallé. — It would be very satisfactory to me to be enabled by you, to testify to His Majesty your having in behalf of the Government of the United States given His Majesty a proof of their Friendship in pardoning the Crime imputed to the Commander of the *Meshouda*. —

M<sup>r</sup> Simpson joins me in best respects to M<sup>r</sup> Morris and your good self, and I beg you will be persuaded I am with great respect

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> June 21, 1803 —

You will perceive by the enclosed the recall of Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris and after presenting it You will assume the command of the *New York* and of the squadron. To Cap<sup>t</sup> Campbell you must give the command of the *John Adams*. The term of the enlistment of the Crew of the *Adams* having expired this month it is the desire of the President that she return to the United States and that Cap<sup>t</sup> Morris take charge of her for this purpose. —

You will receive from Captain Morris a copy of his instructions and you will consider them rules of conduct to you. —

If any provisions should be wanted by you before the arrival of the relieving squadron, you will, instead of going to Gibraltar for them, freight some Merchant Vessel to bring to you such supply. — The relieving squadron will leave the United States about the first day of August. It will consist of the *Constitution* Cap<sup>t</sup> Preble, The *Philadelphia* Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge, The *Siren* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stewart, The *Argus* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull, The *Vixen* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Smith, and the *Nautilus* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Somers. — The *Enterprise* is also to remain in the Mediterranean and will be there repaired. She will be commanded by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Decatur who will take out the Brig *Argus* to be delivered to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull. —

M<sup>r</sup> Gavino is directed to send to you provisions and to inform you if it should be practicable, that you may rely upon such supply. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> June 21, 1803 —

Cap<sup>t</sup> R<sup>d</sup> V. MORRIS — *Mediterranean*. —

You will upon the receipt of this consider yourself Suspended in the command of the Squadron on the Mediterranean Station and of the Frigate The *New York*. It is the command of the President that you take charge of the *Adams* and that with her You return without delay

to the United States. You will keep in mind that she is to be brought into the Eastern Branch. —

You will furnish Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodgers with a copy of the instructions which you have received from this Department as Commanding Officer of the Squadron.

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> June 21, 1808 —

You will touch at Gibraltar for a supply of provisions & for information respecting the squadron. You will thence proceed with the utmost expedition to whatever place you may understand Captain Rodgers may be and you will without delay deliver to him the public dispatch which you will herewith receive. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> June 21, 1808 —

Your letter on the subject of manning the *Siren* has been received. —

I am aware that it is necessary that the small vessels shall be fully manned — much active service will be required and expected from them. The number of men, however which You have proposed, is too great. — We will allow you 40 able seamen, & 30 ordinary seamen and boys. This allowance with your Commissioned, Warrant, and Petty Officers and a detachment of Marines, will constitute a crew of 120 Souls. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEPARTMENT June 21<sup>st</sup> 1808

If you should be able to send to Malta or to our Squadron a supply of provisions in merchant Vessels it would be a considerable accommodation and it would therefore be very agreeable to me — If this should be practicable you will consider yourself authorized to freight from time to time merchant Vessels for this purpose and you will immediately make arrangements to send to them some before they shall have expended what had been received when the Squadron was last at Gibraltar — If you should have a reasonable Ground of expectation that you will be enabled to afford to our Squadron such a supply you will be pleased to give to Captain Rodgers such information in order that he may know upon what he may Rely — It would be very acceptable if you should be able to give to him such an assurance by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Somers, who will deliver you this and to whom you will deliver such provisions as he may want —

You will draw upon this Department for the amount of the freight and other Expences of the first shipment of provisions you may make for Malta or for the Squadron — If practicable I would rather that the provisions should be shipped by you deliverable to the commanding officer of the Squadron; but if this cannot be done they may be delivered to some person at Malta — Such person you may in the first instance select —



If those shipments can be made as proposed I shall hereafter keep you regularly supplied with money to defray all the expences thereof —  
[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 21 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

\* \* \* A. M. At 4 Mustered all hands; At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 manned The Capsterns & hove the ship keel out to Starboard The Caulkers & Carpenters & Caulkers employed Caulking & Coppering the Ship — Towards noon the Masts were hard over Against the lee partners. We righted ship in order to Set up the rigging & stay the Masts —

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 21 to Wednesday, 22 June 1803

After noon . . . The gun-boats left the port . . . we headed for them, having crowded sail . . .  
at sunset about 15 miles north and south of Tripoli.

At sunrise . . . saw signals on board the schooner [*Enterprise*] and heard some shots . . .

8 A. M. — saw the schooner give chase, having sighted a three masted vessel at anchor . . . 10 A. M. We were very close to land, she fired several shots. We approached on the port side . . . We fired several shots. The Turks set fire to the privateer. She blew up.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

[22 June 1803]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES' FRIGATE *New-York*,  
*Potomac*, December 4th, 1803.

SIR — I have the honor to make you acquainted with the particulars relative to the destruction of the Bashaw of Tripoli's largest cruiser by referring you to the following extract from my journal:

On the evening of the 21st of June last, owing to some extraordinary movements of the gun boats in the harbor of Tripoli, I was induced to conceive that the Bashaw either intended to send some cruisers to sea during the night, or that he had received intelligence of some bound in. I therefore, accordingly made such disposition of the vessels engaged in the blockade, as to enable us to intercept either, by stationing the *Adams*, captain Campbell, to the westward, the schooner *Enterprise*, lieutenant Hull, to the eastward, and remaining myself, with the *John Adams*, abreast of the town; and at half past 7, A. M. on the following day, Tripoli, bearing W. S. W. distance three or four leagues, observed the *Enterprise* in the S. S. E. with a signal flying, its signification not distinguishable; made sail and stood towards her; at 8 do. spoke the *Enterprise*, when lieutenant Hull informed me that a large ship of the enemy, was anchored close in with the beach.

At half past 8, A. M. shortened sail and prepared to anchor, with springs on our cables, discovering that the enemy was anchored, with

springs on his cables, in a deep narrow bay, about 5 or 6 leagues to the eastward of the town, and in a situation, very advantageous to the defence of their ship. At the same time, observed, nine gun boats, close in with the shore, coming to her assistance, and a vast number of cavalry and armed men on the beach. [For further details see Captain Rodger's letter of 30 June 1803.] All the men who returned to the ship, were blown up in her, and I have reason to believe her captain was among the number, as well as many lives lost before they abandoned her, as we saw several shot holes through her. Immediately after the ship blew up, I ordered the signal made to chase the gun boats, but was not able to approach them within gun shot, owing to the water being very shoal a great distance seaward of them.

[Naval Chronicle, Vol. I.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Jonathan Thorn, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, 22 June 1803

#### Off Tripoli

A, M, At 6 discovered a strange sail to the South<sup>d</sup> & Westward, made the signal to the *John Adams* and gave Chase, At 7 she Anchored near the shore — stood in and engaged her,  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 8 Most of her crew abandoned her,  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 the *John Adams* came up and fired several shot at her, and stood out again into deep water in order to get her boats out, at the same time ordering us to stand in close and amuse her — Stood in and recommenced our fire — At 9 she struck and immediately afterwards blew up — Stood off and bore up for the town, — Saw two boats in the mouth of the harbour —

J[ONATHAN] THORN

[LC. EPP, Vol. 11, April-June 1804.]

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Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 22 June 1803

#### (May's Wharf)

We hove the ship Gunwale to, & stoppered over all, the Tide not being sufficiently high to heave the Ship keel out The Carpenters employed Stripping off the Old Copper. At 10 A. M. We Manned the Capstern with all hands & hove the ship keel out; In some places the old Copper was not taken off from the Starboard side of the keel but New was lay'd on Over all. The Ship hove out very safe to starboard but much harder than she did to Port the reason of which we cannot Account for. At Noon We had Moderate Breezes,

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 22 to Thursday, 23 June 1803

At noon sighted the gunboats to the east of Tripoli . . . The Captain of the frigate *Adams* came on board and the Captain of the schooner

. . . Our Captain dined on board the *Adams* . . . The gunboats returned to the port . . . At sunset about 15 miles from the city of Tripoli . . .

At sunrise sighted the city from the mainmast, about 18 miles distant At 8 AM heading south to approach the shore . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT<sup>t</sup> June 23, 1803 —

You will be pleased to have the shawls and muslins intended for Algiers, packed up securely in a trunk or box which Col<sup>o</sup> Lear will call for on his arrival at Baltimore and carry in his baggage to the place of his embarkation. —

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*From Thursday, 23 to Friday, 24 June 1803*

. . . 10 P. M. heading N. E. . . . at sunrise heading north . . .

At 8 A. M. headed west to sight the city about 20 miles to the N. E. and S. W. The schooner [*Enterprize*] proceeded to the east to discover the movements of the vessel set on fire.

At noon . . . heading S. W. . . .

*From Friday, 24 to Saturday, 25 June 1803*

After noon . . . we approached the city about 3 miles . . . the schooner [*Enterprize*] joined the squadron . . . at sunset . . . the city 10 miles to the south . . .

At noon we headed for land. The city of Tripoli about 12 miles to the S. W.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To David Vallanzin (or Valenzin), Washington, D. C., presumably from Secretary of the Navy

[WASHINGTON, D. C.]

*nav. Dep<sup>t</sup> June 25<sup>th</sup> 1803*

The Government having waved its right of considering you as a Prisoner, can do nothing further at present to alleviate your situation than to offer you a sum of money sufficient to cover the necessary expences you have incurred for your support since you have been in this Country & to pay your travelling and other expences to Phil<sup>t</sup> should you chose to go there for the purpose of taking passage to the mediterranean in the frigate *Philadelphia* which Vessel will sail by the 12<sup>th</sup> of the ensuing month — As to your property if after an investigation of the subject before a Court of Justice the only proper tribunal it shall appear that the capture [of *Paulina*] was not authorized by the laws of this Country it will be restored to you and such damages will be allowed as may be deemed equivalent to the injury sustained —  
*Letter not Sent*

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Daniel Bedinger, Navy Agent, Norfolk, Va., from Charles W. Goldsborough, for Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPT June 25, 1803 —

I enclose passports from the American & French Governments. That from the French Government is enclosed in the Letter directed to Citizen Oster to whom you will deliver it, and should you have

occasion to engage \*another vessel, inform him of her name &<sup>o</sup> that he may fill up the blanks and re-deliver the passport to you. — Should you send out provisions, they must be landed at Gibraltar and delivered to John Gavino Esq<sup>r</sup> American Consul at that place. You will give the requisite instructions to the Captain of the vessel you charter, and you will write to M<sup>r</sup> Gavino informing him of the Shipment and enclosing invoice and bill of Lading. You will also, as in the case of the *Betsy Walk*, write to Consul O'Brien enclosing invoice and bill of lading of that part of the cargo destined for Algiers. —

\*Ship *Sally* Cap<sup>t</sup> John Archer, sailed from Norfolk Sep<sup>r</sup> 14. 1803—

[NDA. Barbary Powers LB, 1803-1808.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 25 June 1803

(May's Wharf)

\* \* \* At 3 the boats returned with the spars At 1/2 past 4 A Number of seamen left Work to go & recieve their pay. They Were allowed extra Three quarters of a day. At 5 in the Afternoon the Copper being Intirely finished the Carpenters gave nine cheers & Were Answered by the Caulkers & Seamen. From the time the first sheet of Copper was put on till the last, was 14 Days. We hove down by the fore & main mast — The Purchase blocks were three fold, 3 feet 6 Inches each, brass shieves; The Pin was 2 1/2 Inches diameter. Our purchase falls were 10 Inch White 4 strand rope, 140 Fath<sup>s</sup> each. The lower blocks were secured in Pitts made in the Wharf. The Masts were secured with shrouds & Careening Pendants; We had five Pendants forward & six Aaft. They all set up to the out-riggers which over-lapped the Beam 14 feet, rounding forward & about. The Outriggers Were nearly 18 Inches Square the[y] were secured in-board at the heels with a ranging piece of square pine timber laying fore & aft on the deck supported with shores in such Places as was necessary — Our upper purc[h]ase blocks lashed over the shrouds & the Careening Pendants Over them — Our deck shores which were round rough spars 22 Inches at the heel were Cut to a length to lash 18 Inches under the Tressle Trees — the Belly lashing between the Tressle Trees & the deck shores — We had two shores to the Main Mast & two to the fore mast — two long fishes on the fore & Main Masts each well woolded on. The *Constitutions* gang Ways are so Constructed that we are under the Necessity of keeping all the Gun deck Ports in, which is very dangerous in heaving down heavy ships

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 26<sup>th</sup> June 1803

SIR, Yesterday the copping the *Constitution* was completed, and a rendezvous opened for recruiting men the Ship has been turned keel out on both sides, thoroughly re-caulked, and well coppered in performing this operation not the slightest accident has happened, neither has she been injured in the smallest degree by straining or otherwise but her lower rigging has stretched so much (owing to its having been fitted in the winter) that it is necessary to strip the ship and refit it which will take up the remainder of this month — I expect to have her

ready for Sea by the last of July if not detained for want of men — I hear that Seamen are plenty in the Southern ports, but they are not so here — Our fishermen are at present all abroad, and so many merchant vessels have lately been fitted out, as to make it difficult to procure Men.

In the Autumn after the fishing and coasting vessels are laid up Sailors are always very plenty here, and wages much lower than at this Season of the year — It is still my Opinion that able Seamen cannot be procured for less than 13 Dollars and two Months or, 12 Dollars and Three Months advance, and Ordinary Seamen and boys from 6 to 10 Doll<sup>s</sup> — I am of the opinion that it will be better for the service to give the able Seamen 13 dollars, and the Ordinary Seamen and boys from 6 to 10 Dollars per Month and only two months advance, than to Ship them for something less and allow 4 Months, as most of them will spend every farthing they receive previous to sailing without attending to the purchase of clothing — It will be 5 Months before the Purser can supply them with any by which time they will be very ragged, and as he cannot even at the expiration of that time supply them with more than will amount to half a Months pay as it becomes due for most of them will leave POWERS OF ATTORNEY behind, they will remain ragged the whole cruise as half their pay will not furnish clothing sufficient to keep them either decent or healthy —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Tarbell is on the recruiting service — Lieu<sup>t</sup> Robinson is the only Lieutenant attached to this Ship attending to duty on board at present, and as it is not probable that Lieutenant Jenckes will be in health to enable him to attend before the ship is ready for Sea. I wish you would permit Lieut Blake to go out with me and Lieu<sup>t</sup> Jenckes to take his place in the Brig [*Argus*] until we reach the Mediteranean. I wrote you on this subject the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant but presume that the Letter did not reach you — I also mentioned M<sup>r</sup> Morris the former Chaplain — who I am very desirous should be attached to this Ship if agreeable to you —

\* \* \* \* \*

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*From Sunday, 26 to Monday, 27 June 1803*

. . . At sunrise sighted two vessels. We gave chase firing several shots . . . we spoke. They showed the French flag, coming from Constantinople and proceeding to Marseilles. We continued on our course and saw another vessel ahead of us. We gave chase. . . .

At noon we hailed a trabaccolo bound for Trieste laden with soaps and oils . . .

*From Monday, 27 to Tuesday, 28 June 1803*

. . . After noon . . . sighted the island of Linosa to the north about 37 miles distant . . .

At sunset sighted the island of Malta to the east . . .

At sunrise Malta 27 miles to the east . . .

At 8 A. M. headed for northwest point of Gozo. We proceeded to pass between Gozo Grande and Gozo Piccolo.

At noon we were in the middle of the passage to clear it . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

*Nautilus* HAMTON ROADS

June 28<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR I have the honor to Inform you of my arrival here, after a passage of three days, — having contrary winds all the time, gave me an Opportunity of trying the sailing of the *Nautilus*, by the wind, she has perform'd admirable well, and with great satisfaction, (can say, she has beat every thing plying to wind ward, that was in the Bay, Particularly the Ship *Agusta* that was, a Brig formerly in the Service, and call a fast sailer, but greater since Rig'd into a ship, we left her One third — likewise One fastest pilot Boats belonging to Baltimore

I have Receiv'd the Signals from Capt Barron, and the Articles from the Agent at Norfolk, that was want'd to Compleat

I shall sail in the Morning the weather permitting

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

[U. S. BRIG *Siren*] *Philad<sup>a</sup>* June 28<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

SIR I have been honor'd with your's of the 21<sup>st</sup> and am satisfied with the number of men allowed the *Siren*. — There is 10 carronade carriages makeing on the improved plan, the 6 that is made of the other description we take, as there will be no additional expence & they will afford us a better oportunity (when tried together) of discovering the advantages they have over each other,

You have not yet, rejected or approved the *Idea* of sending one of the carriages complete to Washington. —

Please send me a Boatswains warrant for John Unsworth, from the excellent selection I have made to fill those Offices, your judicious appointments to the *Siren*, & the project I have of a picked Crew, I am persuaded you may expect much from *us* (provided the station & circumstances will admit of it)

I hope there was nothing in my communication relative to a *mortar*, that has induced you to give up the *Idea* as there are many occasions they might be render'd useful on. I here have to regret the imperfect knowledge we have of the Coast of Tripoli (particularly after so long a crisis before it) & assure you it was not through a want of inclination to become familiar with it — but a want of encouragement for the disposition I have shown on every occasion, dureing the last cruise: to take a correct survey of it, what were my commander's reasons for *Rejecting* them is best known by himself.

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 28 to Wednesday, 29 June 1803

At noon we passed out of the passage between the two Gozos . . . heading for the city of Malta to the E N E . . . heading east . . . sighted several fishing vessels. At 3 P M entered the port of Malta and came to anchor quite near the entrance. The Commodore spoke . . . Several boats came alongside. Learned from the Commodore's boat that six French prizes had been brought into the port, taken by English frigates and by privateers . . . The quarantine boat came alongside. We were permitted to enter. Launched our

The Port of

# TRIPOLY

in Barbary.

English Fort

Water

Scale of Miles.



Point Seres

Sand

Rocky Ledge

TRIPOLI

Fort

Port

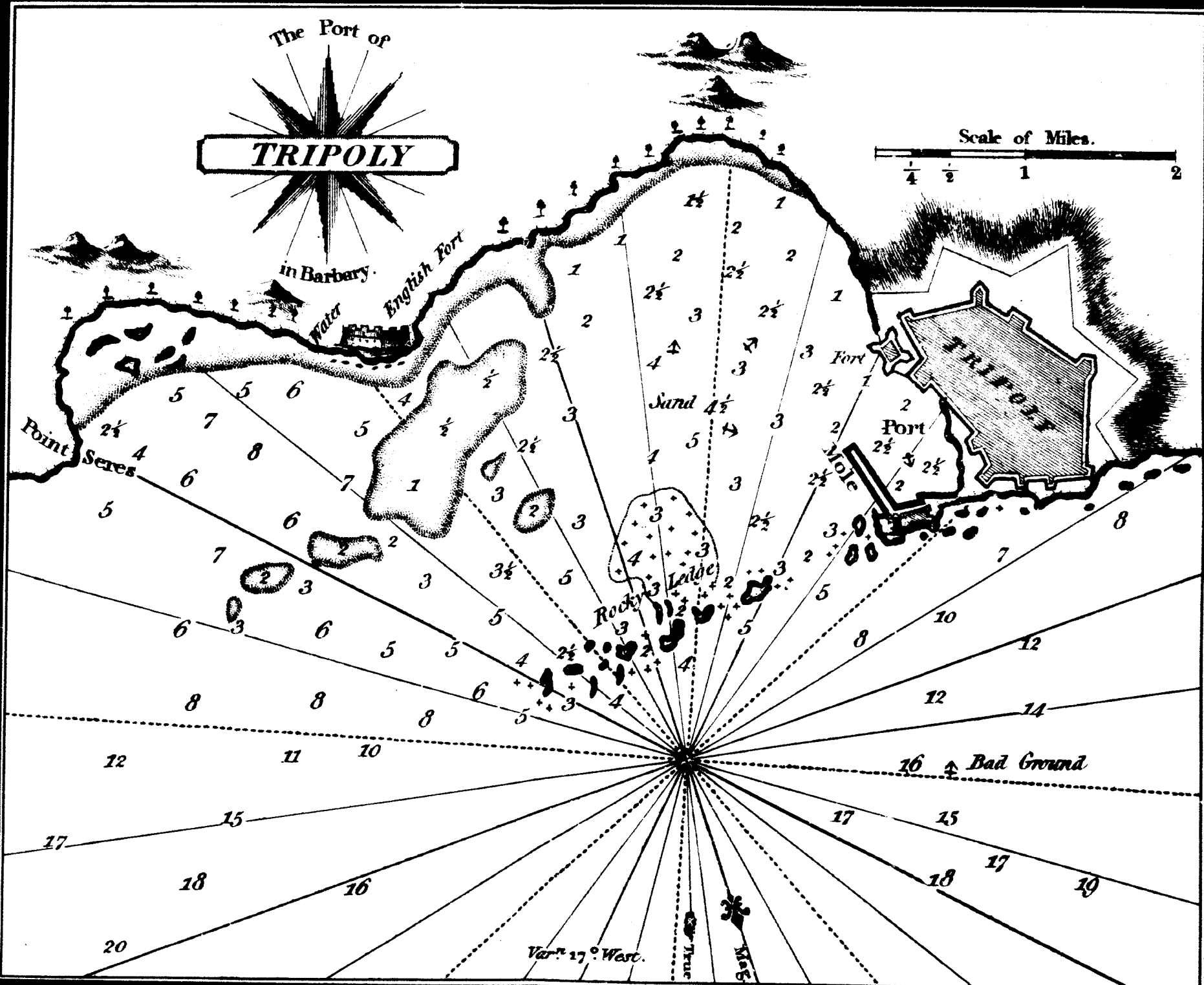
Mole

Bad Ground

Var. 17° West.

True

Magn.







boats. The Captain went ashore. Anchored at 3 P M on Tuesday, 28 June 1803 after a cruise of 55 days.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

[29 June 1803]

To Lieutenant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*,  
from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

SIR, You are hereby directed to divide the Midshipmen of the U S Frigate *Constitution* into two equal Watches one watch to be constantly on board, and on Deck in the day excepting at meal times — then one to remain, and one of the Midshipmen of the watch to walk the deck in the night — A Serjeants guard to be constantly on board, a Centinel on each Gang to protect the Ship and Stores and not to suffer any persons but such as are employ'd to work on her to come on board without permission of the commanding Officer The Midshipmen having charge of the watch is to note the wind and weather, and make such observations respecting the general transactions on board as may be proper to enter on the Log book —

Given on board the U S Frigate *Constitution* the 29<sup>th</sup> June 1803 —  
E. P.

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *New York*, from  
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *John Adams*,  
*Malta, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1803.*

SIR, The Squadron having this moment arrived from the Coast of Tripoli, I take the earliest opportunity to inform you in what manner they were employed during your absence, and which I hope may meet your approbation. Previous to the Return of the *Enterprise* from Malta, the *John Adams* was stationed to the Eastward of the Town, and *Adams* to the Westward, at such distance as to enable us to distinguish each others signals, and join our operations if it had been necessary. — after the *Enterprizes* return she was stationed to the Eastward and *John Adams* in the Centre abreast of the Town, and in justice to Captain Campbell and Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull, permit me to observe that their Vigilance could not be excelled, of course such as to merit your Commendation, however, the Enemy having only two Cruizers at sea, and those in Port so closely watched that nothing of importance after your departure transpired except the Destruction of the Bashaws finest Cruiser, for the particulars of which I refer you to the following Extract from my Journal. —

On the 22<sup>d</sup> instant, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 AM. Wind ENE. the Town of Tripoli bearing WSW. distant 6 or 7 leagues, observed the *Enterprise* in the SSE. with a signal flying, its signification not distinguishable, made sail, and stood toward her, At 8 ditto, spoke the *Enterprise* when Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull informed me that a large ship of the Enemy had anchored close in with the shore, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 ditto, shortened sail and prepared to Anchor with Springs on our Cable, discovering the Enemy anchored with Springs on his Cable in a deep Narrow Bay, about 7 or 8 leagues to the Eastward of the Town, in a situation advantageous to defending their Ship, at the same time observed the Gun Boats beating up to their assistance, and a vast number of Cavalry and Armed men on the Beach, At 7 Minutes before 9 AM, being in 7 fathoms Water

and supposing we were within Point Blank shot of the Enemy Commenced firing which they returned, and a Constant fire was maintained for forty five Minutes, when the Enemy's fire was silenced, at which instant the Crew abandoned the Ship in the most Confused and precipitate manner, for such as her Boats could not carry, jumped overboard and swam to the shore, At this moment being in a  $\frac{1}{2}$  less 5 fathoms Water, and the Rocks appearing under our Bottom and in every direction round us, I thought it prudent to Ware and lay the Ships head off shore, and in the meantime ordered Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull to stand as close in as Consistent with safety and amuse the Enemy on the Beach, until our Boats could be hoisted out to take possession, At  $\frac{1}{2}$  before 10 A M, Discovering one of the Enemy's Boats returning to the Ship (whilst in the act of hoisting out our Boats) tacked and renewed our fire, and in a few Minutes after had the Satisfaction to see the Enemy's colors hauled down, at the same time, firing both their Broad sides, which was accompanied by the Ships Blowing up with a Heavy explosion, which Burst the Hull to pieces and forced the Main and Mizen Masts perpendicularly into the air 150 or 160 feet, with all the Yards Shrouds Stays &<sup>e</sup> belonging to them. — This Ship was Polacre Rigged Mounting 22 Guns, the largest Cruizer belonging to Tripoli, and to appearance a very fine vessel. From the number of Persons I saw land her Crew must have consisted of more than 200 Men, and from the advantageous position she held, added to the Shoalness of Water outside of her, she ought to have annoyed us very much and have done very considerable damage, yet to the disgrace of Tripoli, we have received no injury. — all the Men which returned to the Ship in the Boat were blown up in her, and I have reason to believe her Captain was among the Number; Several Men which were wounded on the Beach, were seen to be carried off by others, and a vast number must have been Killed previous to their abandoning the Ship. —

Agreeable to your orders I left the Station on the 26<sup>th</sup> instant, at which time the Bashaw had only one Cruizer at Sea, a small Latteen Rigged Boat, and she I have been informed was Cruizing in the Gulf of Venice, so that I conceive there is not much to be apprehended from her. — I was close in with the Town the day before I left the Coast, and all the Cruizers appear to be much in the same inactive state as when you quit the station. — The loss of his most valuable Cruizer must of Course do him great injury, and from appearances I am in hopes that none of our Merchant vessels will fall into their hands this Summer,

N. B. The destruction of the before mentioned vessel, altho' awful, was one of the Grandest Spectacles I ever beheld. — After a Tremendous Explosion there appeared a Huge Column of smoke, with a Pyramid of Fire darting Vertically through its Centre interspersed with Masts, Yards, Sails Rigging, different parts of the Hull &<sup>e</sup> and the vessel in an instant dashed to Atoms. —

[LC. John Rodgers & others, Let. & Doc., 1799-1848, Ac. 3647.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SCHOONER *Nautilus*

June 30<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR I have the Honor to inform you that I am now at Sea, the Pilot will leave directly, and from thence with all possible despatch I shall proceed to execute Orders Delivered me —

The *Nautilus* as yet behaves admirabl well I no doubt on my arrival at Gibraltar shall be able to give a good Account of her

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding  
U. S. Schooner *Vixen*

BALTIMORE July 2nd 1803

SIR I have the honour of forwarding to you the Names of the Officers attached to the *Vixen*, with the dates of their appearances on Board.

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Trippe 2nd June. William Ballard 2nd May Richard Butler Sailing Master 24th June. John B. Nevits Midshipman 29th June. John Henley Midshipman 30th June. Clement S. Hunt Purser 21st June. James Baily Gunner 13th June and John Clarke who has been recommended as a Boatswain 20th June.

On the 25th June we Launched the *Vixen*, which circumstance was effected without dammage; we have since got in her Masts and compleated Coppering last evening, as soon as the Joiners compleat dividing the Hold, we shall take in Provisions & Stores, which will be done in 8 or 10 days —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 5<sup>th</sup> July 1803

SIR, I am honored with yours of the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> I have dispatched Lieutenant Blake to New York on the recruiting service and have given L<sup>t</sup> Livingston leave to accompany him in Order to assist in that service and in conveying the men to this place—An Officer has also been dispatched to Providence and every exertion shall be made to procure the crew at 8 and 10 Dollars we have been more successfull here than I expected Sixty seven are already engaged 30 of which are able Seamen, we are rigging the Ship, taking on board ballast and water Casks, Caulkers are employ'd on the decks, and sides — she has been laying by so long a time that it has been found necessary to re-caulk every seam — This has obliged us to remove the Officers births in the Gun Room to come at the seams over the Magazine which considerably increases the joiners work but we shall soon finish—

I shall attend to making the best possible arrangements for the accomodation of Col<sup>o</sup> Lear and Family, and it will highly gratify me if I can make their passage agreeable to them—

Certain accounts have been received here of a Declaration of War by England against France— This circumstance while it renders the situation of our Squadron intended for the Mideteranean more interesting, and Delicate, will I presume ensure it, the most respectfull treatment from both the Belligerent powers — as it will be for their interest to keep on good terms with this Government.

The certainty of War increases our Success in recruiting foreign Seamen, as they dare not trust to the protection the Merchant Service affords them, and are sure of being safe from impressment with us— I hope to be able to recruit the Crew at the wages prescribed —

Your proposition for taking 42 pound Carronades on the *Constitutions* upper Deck and 32 pounders on the Brigs [*Argus*] Gun Deck, I think an excellent one, and as they cannot be procured here would

it not be as well to procure them in Gibraltar where it is probable they can be procured cheaper than here and the Guns we take out, can be returned in one of the Ships coming home — Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson intends applying for a Midshipman's appointment for his Son, he desires me to say to you, that I am willing to receive him on board of the *Constitution* if he should be successful in his application I do not hesitate to comply with his request as his Son appears to be a young man who promises fair to make an Officer —

The Brig is planked up on the outside and goes on well — she will do Credit to the Builder

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 5, 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 26<sup>th</sup> ultimo. —

I have no objection to your taking with you in the *Constitution*, Lieu<sup>t</sup> Blake & Chaplain Morris. You may give them orders to join you. —

Col<sup>o</sup> Lear with his family left this place this morning for Boston. He is to take his passage with you. He has been appointed Consul General at Algiers and will be clothed with authority to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli. —

On the subject of a crew, I still hope that by sending a recruiting Officer to Newyork, you will be able to procure men on the terms originally prescribed. Continue to keep me advised of all your proceedings and particularly those which relate to this point. —

I subjoin a list of the Cabin furniture allowed the Frigate *Constitution*. — We cannot allow furniture for the ward-room. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

[U. S. Frigate *Constitution*]

BOSTON 5<sup>th</sup> July 1803

SIR, You will proceed to New York without loss of time for the purpose of recruiting men for the U S. Frigate *Constitution* you are to recruit Sixty able and Twenty Ordinary Seamen — to the first you are to allow 10 Dollars per Month, and to the latter from 5 to 8, and may advance each man 4 months pay taking care to obtain customary security for the money in case the men do not go to Sea with you — M<sup>t</sup> Deblois Purser of the *Constitution* will advance you Three thousand dollars for this, Service you will be allowed your travelling expences and two Dollars for each man recruited exclusive of the expence of maintaining and transporting them

The Success of this business will depend in a great Measure on your exertions, in which I have the highest Confidence —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

To Midshipman Stewart from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 6<sup>th</sup> July 1803 —

SIR, You will proceed to Providence without loss of time for the purpose of recruiting men for the U S Frigate *Constitution*, you are

to recruit from 20. to 30. Seamen, and Ordinary Seamen to the first you are to allow 10 Dollars p<sup>r</sup> month and to the latter from 5 to 8 and may advance each man 4 months pay taking care to obtain customary Security for the money — M<sup>r</sup> Deblois, Purser of the *Constitution* will advance you One Thousand Dollars for this Service — You will be allowed your travelling expences and two Dollars for each Man recruited exclusive of the expence of Maintaining and transporting them the success of this business will depend in a great measure on your exertions in which I have the highest Confidence —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803–1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 6. 1803 —

I enclose letters for Lieut<sup>s</sup> Dent and Gordon attaching them to the *Constitution*. On your arrival in the Mediterranean you will be pleased to deliver them. —

I also enclose orders for Midsn  
Gadsden of the *Newyork*

[Henry] Wadsworth	“	“
[Charles L.] Ridgely	“	“
[Joseph] Israel	“	“
[William] Lewis	“	“

[Henry P.] Casey of the *John Adams*, to place themselves under your command and obey such orders as you may give them. —

It is intended to give you a discretionary power of continuing in the Mediterranean such of these Midshipmen as you may deem necessary, and of the enclosed orders you will deliver only those that are addressed to such of the Midshipmen as you may wish to employ in the squadron under your command, and you will also consider yourself invested with authority to send home in the returning Squadron, any of the Midshipmen going out in the squadron under your command whom upon trial you may find unqualified for their profession, whose names and disqualifications you will report to me, and supply their places by the Gentlemen to whom the enclosed letters are addressed. — This authority I am confident you will not abuse. —

On the *Philadelphia's* arrival in the Mediterranean, Lieu<sup>t</sup> [David] Porter will join her. I have this day enclosed his orders to Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 6 July 1803

Valetta Arriv'd about 10 days ago the *J Adams & Enterprize* from cruising off Tripoly: we have this agreeable Intelligence: that on the 21st June the *John Adams & Enterprize* chased a Tripoline cruiser of 22 guns — a polacre ship, & she ran on shore about 15 miles Eastward of Tripoly & immediately afterwards blew up. She was a very handsome ship & had when she sail'd from Tripoly 240 Men, unfortunately most of them got on shore before the explosion.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Lieutenant William C. Jenckes, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON July 8th. 1803

SIR You are to repair to Providence and the towns in it's vicinity to recruit man for the *Constitution*, to Able Seamen you are to allow ten Doll<sup>s</sup> P M<sup>e</sup> and to Ord<sup>r</sup> Seamen from five to Eight, and to engage them for two years, and may advance four Months pay to each, on their giving the customary security. Send them to this place as often as you can collect a Stage load. M<sup>r</sup> Deblois Purser will advance you One Thousand Dollars for this service.

The success you meet with, will in a great measure depend on your exertions

P. S. Keep me inform'd of your success —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

[U. S. Brig *Siren*]

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> July 8<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

SIR I had the honor to receive your's of the 2<sup>d</sup> inst. with the accompanying Boatswains warrant — Inclosed I send you the Oaths of Alligiance & Letters of Acceptance — It has ever been a matter of surprize to me, that there has not been uniform established for those Officers — it would add much to the respectability of thier stations, they now assume fancy dresse's & some interfere with the uniform established for other Officer's, while others pay no respect to thier dress & often make an appearance unworthy of men holding a Warrant in the Navy of the United States. —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

N<sup>o</sup> 59. — Duplicate

TANGIER 9<sup>th</sup> July 1803. —

SIR

\* \* \* \* \*

Every exertion continues to be made to send out their Cruisers the soonest possible, the Ship at Larach will be ready for the high Tides at next full moon, untill then she cannot pass the Bar. — The two Galleys at Tetuan may be soon sent out if His Majesty should so direct. — In all next Month one of the Sallé Ships will be ready for Sea. — On the 19<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> I received advice from Commodore Morris of a Frigate of his Squadron having found it necessary to detain the Ship *Meshouda* navigated under the Emperours Flag, for an attempt to enter the Port of Tripoly. —

I enclose with this copy of my answer to Commodore Morris, by which you will see what Alcayde Hashash said on the subject. — It now appears too clearly the Emperour did wish to send this Ship to the Tripolines, but whether to their own Port or not remains to be ascertained, as I realy do not believe the Commander was directed to go to Algeirs to load any Articles there and proceed as he has done, at least our Governour has given me the strongest assurances to that effect. — We have seen the Emperour since the commencement of the War with Tripoly, do what he could to favour them, all Nations experience the like conduct from every State in Barbary, when they have War with any of the others. —

I am well aware that the circumstances of the *Meshoudas* case would justify Commodore Morris going to every rigour with her, were the Ship under the Flag of any Power by whom the Law of Nations is observed, but I conclude he made a distinction when in his Letter to me he says, "she shall not be Condemned if proved that this was not the "Order of the Emperour. It is however expected that the "Captain will be severely punished if it is an Act of his own."

It was upon this principle and not from any sense of Justice on their side that I expressed my hopes to the Commodore the Ship would be liberated: — her Condemnation I am fully persuaded would give the highest disgust to the Emperour, on the contrary its my oppinion her release would afford me, after what has happened, a happy opportunity of making a strong impression on his Majestys mind of the Friendly intentions of the Government of the United States towards him. — At this critical moment when the Emperours Cruizers are so nearly ready for Service, I confess I could wish to see some one or more Vessels of War of the United States in this Neighborhood, to remain untill the fate of the *Meshouda* be known; for our Governour having the sole direction of the Larach Ship and Tetuan Gallies, might give trouble if she be not liberated. — The best security against such an event, is to be prepared to prevent it. —

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honour to be with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

—————

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK Monday Even<sup>g</sup> 8 OClock. [11 July 1803]

SIR I have the honor to inform you that I have this moment completed the Number of Sixty Able, and twenty Ordinary Seamen — They are a kind of Men, I flatter myself will be pleasing to you — I have been *particularly* careful in the Bondsmen, I have taken, but it may be possible that Some are not good — I have already made the Advance of four Months pay to about fifty; I was enabled to do this by the goodness of M<sup>r</sup> Ludlow in advancing the Am<sup>t</sup> of the Bills; The Union Bank Bills I shall be obliged to exchange at a loss of 1 p<sup>t</sup> C<sup>t</sup> or get the money of M<sup>r</sup> Ludlow, to make the other advances.

I have allowed the Men 'till Thursday 12 OClock, when they will embarke in Some coaster for Boston, Under charge of M<sup>r</sup> Livingston — I have thought in case some should deserte, it would be Necessary for me to remain to recover from their Bondsmen And indeed Under an idea that more might be wanted here, to complete the Compliment. At this time Three Hundred Men could be engaged in one week, I presume.—

Believing it customary, I have agreed to pay their board from tomorrow morn<sup>g</sup> 'till they embarke — I fear I shall not be able to get them conveyed round for less than 5 or 6 dollars each, it is an enormous price, but detention here would be dangerous, & their service on board the Ship Great. — The Medicine Chest for the *Constitution* will be shipp'd in the Vessel with the Men. — I am told a Surgeons Mate for the *Constitution* left here this Morn<sup>g</sup> for

Boston — It is Said the *Philad<sup>s</sup>* has hauled Off, wanting an hundred Men —

Presuming on the rec<sup>t</sup> of a Letter tomorrow, I shall Remain as Stated 'till I am honored with your further Orders. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

[U. S. Brig *Argus*] Boston July 11<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR, I arrived here the 9<sup>th</sup>, and am sorry to find the *Argus* not in that state of forwardness, I am induced to believe you expected she would be in at this period; she is planked up & sealed, & her bottom is now preparing for coppering, which will be effected this week; her spar's, rigging, sails & boats are nearly compleated, & the builder assures me she will be launched this month. —

Commodore Prebble informs me you have not determined on the metal she is to carry, your determination I shall be glad to know as soon as possible that I may be making the necessary arrangements —

Lieu<sup>ts</sup> Blake, Levingston & Vanskoit have joined, also the Master, Purser & M<sup>t</sup> Stewart, there is wanting a Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter & sail maker; I will be glad to know whether those officers are to be sent on or entered here, as it will take some time to procure persons calculated for those situations. —

Be assured sir I shall use every endeavour to expedite the equipment of the *Argus* —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

Monday, 11 July 1803

[At Malta] At 4 A M the Commodore signalled to get ready to sail . . .

At 5 A M a three decker *Le Vitorieux* unmoored, being anchored near the entrance. Called all the boats of the merchant vessels. At 6 A M . . . weighed anchor . . . put all the boats ahead. The entire squadron sailed with all the boats ahead. At 8 A M . . . took the prize [*Meshouda*] in tow, having sent the boats alongside to get the Turks and take them on board . . . At 11 A M all hands to quarters . . . all the prisoners on board. Punished three soldiers who had escaped and a seaman who had deserted before. They received two dozen lashes . . .

From Monday, 11 to Tuesday, 12 July 1803

Afternoon . . . Quite close to the point of Malta . . . The three-decker anchored At 4.30 P M . . . heading N E . . .

At sunset sighted S E point. The city W S W. The Gozos N W . . . towing the prize . . . At 8 A M . . . joined the squadron.

At 10 A M . . . sighted several vessels. At noon Cape Passaro to the east and the Gozos to the N W . . . towing the prize.

Latitude observed 36° 12' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]



To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — July 12, 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>t</sup> —

The only grounds of objection with me to your appointing a Master's Mate who does not hold the warrant of Midshipman, were, that it might be a measure disagreeable to the Midshipmen and prevent their acquiring essential information. These grounds of objection removed, I cheerfully acquiesce in the appointment you have made. —

We must, however, on all occasions, keep in view, the great importance of instructing our Midshipmen in the line of their profession & for this purpose, every opportunity, not incompatible with the good of the service, must be allowed them. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 12 to Wednesday, 13 July 1803

. . . At sunset Cape Passaro to the north . . . Murro di Porco to the N. E. about 25 miles distant . . .

At sunrise sighted ten vessels; joined the squadron . . . sailing along the coast . . .

At noon spoke with the Commodore. The small boat alongside with the Captain. Our Captain went on board the Commodore . . .

Cape Passaro to the north. Cape Murro di Porco N N E.

Latitude observed 36° 32' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 13, 1803 —

The schooner *Enterprize* has been reported to me as requiring repairs — She will probably require coppering and new rigging — You will therefore indent to M<sup>r</sup> Brown for a sufficiency of Copper and Rigging &<sup>g</sup> for this purpose, and if you can conveniently procure it, you may take with you one Ton of assorted cordage for the use of the squadron. —

In addition to the provision which you will find made in your sailing instructions, for the disbursements of the squadron, I have thought it proper to send you a sum of money, and I have accordingly this day directed you a remittance of Twenty five thousand dollars. This sum you will distribute among the vessels under your command as their necessities may require. — In all cases where you pay any portion of it away, you will take receipts as necessary vouchers in the settlement of your account with this department. —

If the Carronades for the *Constitution* and Brig *Argus* cannot be procured at Boston, you may take out of any of the returning vessels, all that they have of a suitable kind, and purchase the residue in the Mediterranean, if you should be able to do it on reasonable terms: For this purpose you are at Liberty to use a sufficiency of the sum this day remitted to you although I had rather you would draw on me for the amount should you be able to do it to advantage. — When you do buy, advise me of the purchase and terms. —

The connexions of Mids<sup>z</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Sim (now on board the *John Adams*) are desirous that he should be retained in the Mediterranean. You may therefore, should no inconvenience attend it, attach him to one of the Vessels under your command, most requiring his services. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — July 13. 1803. —

Herewith you will receive your authority to subdue, seize, and make prize of, all Vessels, Goods and Effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or to his subjects and also the statute upon which that authority is founded — also 25 copies of rules and regulations for the Navy which you will distribute among the Officers under your command. —

As soon as the *Constitution* is ready for Sea, you will weigh anchor and proceed to the Mediterranean. We have at present in that sea, the frigates *New York*, *Jn<sup>o</sup> Adams*, *Adams* and schooner *Enterprize*. The frigates *New York*, *John Adams*, and *Adams* are to return immediately to this country. The enclosed Letters which you will forward to their respective Commanders, are orders to that effect. —

The *Enterprize* must remain in the Mediterranean and will be commanded by Lieu<sup>t</sup> [Stephen] Decatur who will take out the *Argus* for Lieu<sup>t</sup> [Isaac] Hull.

You will see the Commanding Officer of the squadron at present in the Mediterranean and communicate with him on the subject of his past and intended operations. From such communication you may derive useful information and may thereby be enabled to make a more skilful and advantageous disposition of the force under your direction. —

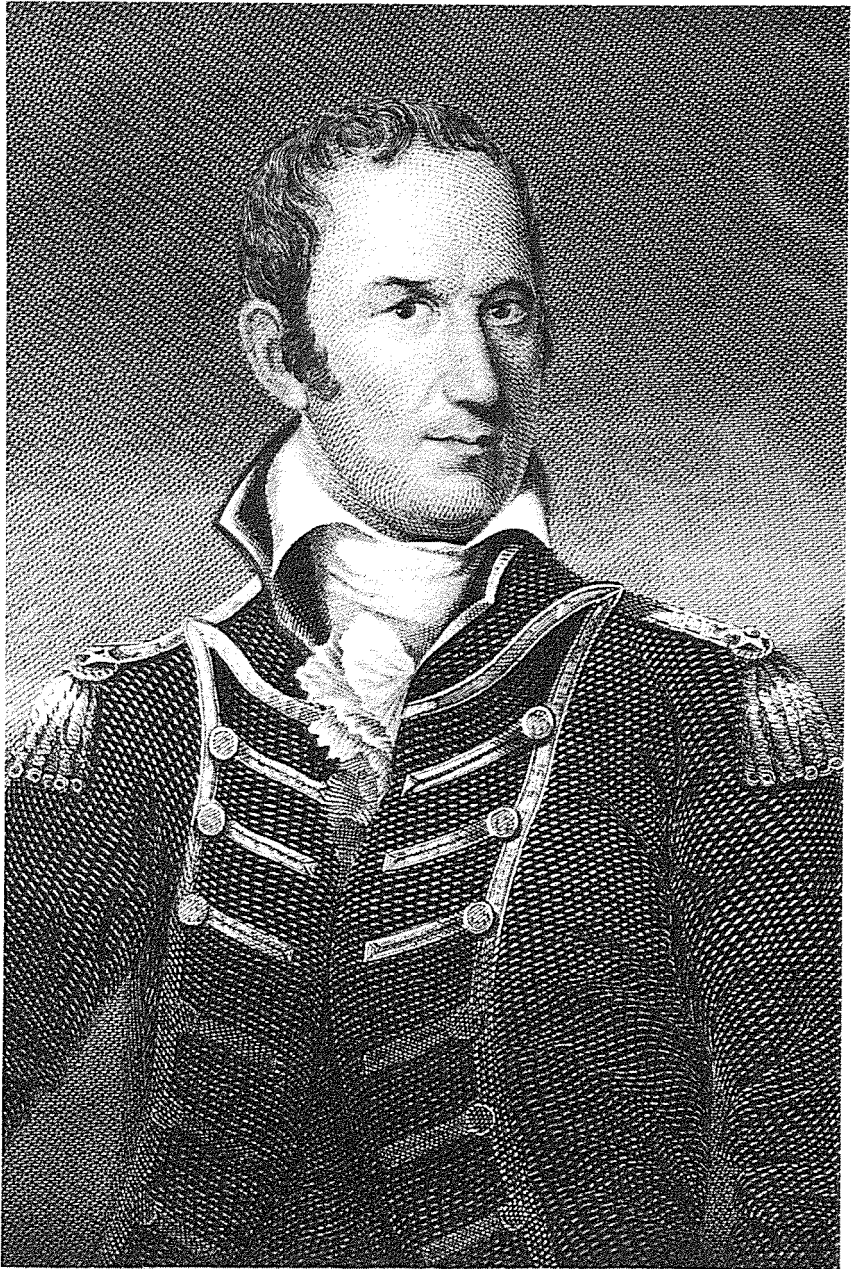
The Squadron under your command will consist of the *Constitution*, The *Philadelphia* Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge, The *Siren* Lieu<sup>t</sup> [Charles] Stewart, The *Argus* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hull, The *Vixen* Lieu<sup>t</sup> [John] Smith, The *Nautilus* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Somers, and The *Enterprize* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stephen Decatur. —

This force is committed to your direction for the purpose of protecting effectually the commerce and Seamen of the United States against Tripolitan cruisers on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining Seas. —

By the 2<sup>d</sup> section of the Act for the protection of the commerce and Seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan Cruisers, the President is authorized to instruct the Commanders of public Vessels to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, Goods and effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against and distributed according to Law, and also to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the State of war will justify and may in his opinion require". —

The varying aspects of our affairs in the Mediterranean — the great distance between this country and the probable places of your operations, render it improper for the government to prescribe to you any particular course of conduct. We therefore leave you unrestrained in your movements and at liberty to pursue the dictates of your own judgment subject however to the following general regulations and instructions. —

It is the expectation of the President that you will without intermission maintain during the season in which it may be safely done,



CAPTAIN EDWARD PREBLE, U. S. NAVY.



an effectual blockade of Tripoli, & that you will by all the means in your power annoy the Enemy and it is submitted to you whether during such blockade it would not be advisable to keep some of your squadron cruising off Cape Bonn. It is however proper to state to you that no place is to be considered by you in a state of blockade which is not actually besieged. —

Your Commission extending only to the capture of vessels, Goods & Effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli or to his subjects, you will bear in mind that the rights of all other nations are to be duly respected: that we are at peace and wish to continue at peace with them, and that an American Commander ought to be as much distinguished for his attention and adherence to all the rights of other nations as for his firmness in support of the honor of his own country. —

You are to refrain from exercising the powers of capturing or recapturing in waters within the jurisdictional limits and under the protection of any other nation. We shall scrupulously and without indulgence examine that conduct which shall bring us into collision with any other Power. —

So far as may be in your power, you are to aid, succour, relieve and free any American public or private vessel attacked by the Enemy or in their possession. —

In our present warfare, the taking of valuable prizes cannot be calculated on. — Our main object is the protection of our commerce and this we are to effect by depriving the enemy of the means of annoyance. If however any prize should be taken that may be deemed worth sending into port for adjudication, all papers of whatever description found on board, must be sent with such prize, & you may also send one or two of the persons found on board, should they wish it, for the purpose of defending their property. —

All Tripolitan Vessels, Goods, and Effects captured in virtue of your commission, are to be sent into some port in the United States to be proceeded against and distributed according to Law. —

With respect to Prisoners, if a Cartel can be established with Tripoli to effect an exchange, it must be done: if found impracticable, you may then dispose of the Prisoners to any of the powers at war with Tripoli, with a reservation, if it can be obtained, that they shall be restored to the U. S. in the event of their demanding them on an adjustment of our differences with Tripoli. If neither of these plans can be effected, you will dispose of the Prisoners at your discretion and as humanity would dictate but so as not to be at any expence to the U — States. —

For the disbursements of the squadron, a credit is deposited for you with Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie & Glennie London and Mess<sup>rs</sup> Degen & Purviance Leghorn, by whom your bills for the disbursements of the squadron and the bills of all the Commanding Officers under your command, will be duly honored. I enclose Letters to these Gentlemen which you will be pleased to forward. John Gavino Esq<sup>r</sup> Consul at Gibraltar is our Agent at Gibraltar — Stephen Cathalan Esq<sup>r</sup> Consul at Marsailles, is our Agent at Marsailles and Toulon. —

If on any occasion it may be necessary for you to draw Bills & you should find that you can draw to advantage on this country, you may draw on me. The Officers of the Squadron may receive payments of money from time to time, but no advances beyond what may be due to them. In all your Bills you will be particularly careful

to mention the purposes for which they are drawn, and your bills on this Country must be accompanied by letters of advice to me. You will give the requisite instructions to all the Commanding Officers of your Squadron on these and all other points. —

We have heretofore kept all our deposits of provisions and stores for the squadron, at Gibraltar. This is so great a distance from the principal Theatre of our operations that the propriety of continuing to make Gibraltar our only place of deposit, may well be questioned. You are therefore at liberty to cause to be made, deposits of provisions and stores at Malta, if permitted, or such other place in the vicinity of Tripoli, as you may deem under all circumstances, the most suitable. —

It would be well if you could fix on a place when you get to Gibraltar as we shall continue to send all our provisions and stores to Gibraltar thence to be transported to such place, and you might make the necessary arrangements with M<sup>r</sup> Gavino while at Gibraltar, If however you should not determine on a place before you leave Gibraltar, you will do it as soon thereafter as may be in your power advising M<sup>r</sup> Gavino of your determination, and you will make with him all the necessary arrangements for transporting in Merchant Vessels provisions and stores from time to time, under the instructions of the Commanding Officer for the time being, so as to keep the squadron regularly and fully supplied. —

You will keep a vigilant Eye over the movements of all the other Barbary powers and communicate frequently with our Consuls at Algiers, Tunis, and Tangier, and should any of these powers be induced to declare or wage war against the U. S. it is the command of the President and you are hereby instructed to protect our commerce by all the means in your power against them. —

The establishment of an Hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled seamen of the squadron, has heretofore been authorized, but no such establishment has been made. Care must be taken of our seamen & great advantages will result from their being made sensible that we regard them as an useful class of citizens and in all respects deserving of our care and attention. I deem it, therefore, proper to invest you with a discretionary power to establish an hospital in Malta if permitted, or in some other of the most healthy ports in the vicinity of Tripoli, and you may commit the superintendency of it to one of the surgeons of the Fleet and if necessary allow him a Mate. A chest of Medicines & Instruments was sent to Gibraltar to be used in such an Establishment. You will, I presume, find it there and you will use it if necessary. —

The conduct for some time past pursued by our squadron in the Mediterranean, has, unhappily, not been calculated to accomplish the object of government nor to make a just impression on the Enemy of our national character. We have therefore transferred to you the command of our forces in that sea, in full confidence that you will maintain the dignity of your station and that the FLAG of your country will not be dishonored in your hands. —

Col<sup>o</sup> Tobias Lear who according to my Letter to you of the 5<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> is to have a passage in the *Constitution*, is not only the Consul General at Algiers, but he is invested by the President with full power and authority to negotiate a Treaty of peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli and also to adjust such terms of conciliation with the Bey

of Tunis as may be found necessary. He is, therefore, to be conveyed by you to any of these regencies as exigencies may from time to time require, and you will cordially co-operate with him in all such measures as may be deemed the best calculated to effectuate a termination of the war with Tripoli and to ensure a continuance of the friendship and respect of the other Barbary powers. —

I have nothing further to add than to enjoin on you the necessity of frequently communicating with this department. You will lose no opportunity of writing and informing me of all your proceedings.

I wish you great success and glory & pray you to accept the assurance of my high regard. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 13. 1803 —

Herewith You will receive your authority to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, goods, and effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli or to his subjects and also the statute upon which that authority is founded, and 20 copies of rules and regulations for the Navy which you will distribute among the Officers of the *Philadelphia*. —

It is the command of the President that as soon as your vessel is in a state of readiness, you proceed to the Mediterranean & place yourself under the command of the Commanding Officer of the American Squadron on that station. —

In executing the duties arising out of your commission, you will attend to the following regulations & instructions. —

Your Commission extending only to the capture of vessels, goods and effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli or to his subjects, you will bear in mind that the rights of all other nations are to be duly respected — that we are at peace and wish to continue at peace with them — and that an American Commander ought to be as much distinguished for his attention and adherence to the rights of other nations as for his firmness in support of the honor of his own country. We shall scrupulously & without indulgence examine that conduct which shall bring us into collision with any other power. —

In our present warfare, the taking of valuable prizes cannot be calculated on. Our main object is the protection of our commerce and this we are to effect by depriving the enemy of the means of annoyance. If however you should take a prize that you may deem worth sending into port for adjudication, you must send with her all the papers of every description found on board, which are to be directed to the Judge of the District to which such prize may be ordered to proceed, and you may also send with her one or two of the persons found on board, should they wish it, for the purpose of defending their property. —

All Tripolitan Vessels, goods and effects captured in virtue of your commission are to be sent into some port in the United States to be proceeded against and distributed according to Law. —

You are, as far as may be in your power, to aid, succour, relieve and free, any American public or private vessel attacked by the Enemy or in their possession. —

With respect to the disposition of Prisoners and on all other subjects not herein expressly provided for, you are to take your directions from the Commanding Officer on the Station. —

For the disbursements of the squadron a credit is deposited with Mess<sup>rs</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie & Glennie London & Mess<sup>rs</sup> Degen & Purviance Leghorn. Your Bills upon either of these firms, for the disbursements of your vessel, will be duly honored, & if on any occasion when it may be necessary, you should be able to draw on me to advantage, you may do so. Besides these provisions, Commodore Preble has a sum of money with him which he will distribute to the squadron as necessity may require. — John Gavino Esq<sup>r</sup> Consul at Gibraltar, is our Agent at Gibraltar — Stephen Cathalan Esq<sup>r</sup> Consul at Marseilles, is our Agent at Marseilles & Toulon. —

In your Bills for the disbursements of your Ship, you will express the purposes for which they are drawn, and your Bills on me must additionally be accompanied by explanatory Letters. —

If I should not be able to send you a copy of the signal books before your departure, I shall send a Copy by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Smith of the *Vixen*, for You. —

I have only to add my wishes for your success and glory. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

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To Lieutenant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Vixen*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 13, 1803 —

Herewith you will receive your authority to subdue, seize and make prize of, all Vessels, goods and effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli or to his subjects, and also the statute upon which that authority is founded, and 10 copies of rules and regulations for the Navy, which you will distribute among the Officers of the *Vixen*. —

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[The instructions in this letter are the same as paragraphs 2 to 10 in letter to Captain Bainbridge from Secretary of the Navy, dated 13 July 1803.]

On your way out you will call at Hampton & receive from Cap<sup>t</sup> James Barron a set of signal books for yourself — one set of signal books for Commodore Preble, and one set for Cap<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge which you will deliver to these Gentlemen in the Mediterranean. If on your arrival at Hampton, you should be in want of any supplies, you will make your requisition upon Daniel Bedinger Esq<sup>r</sup> Norfolk. —

I have only to add my best wishes for your Success and glory. —

[Similar letters were sent to:

Lieutenant John Smith of the *Siren* 4 August 1803;  
 “ Stephen Decatur, Jr., of the *Argus* 4 “ “ ]

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

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To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, or Commanding Officer of U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 13, 1803 —

The term of service of the crew of the *John Adams* having expired, you will proceed to this country immediately and come up to the Navy yard at this place. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]



To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, or Commanding Officer of U. S. Frigate *New York*, Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 13, 1803 —

SIR, The term of service of the crew of the frigate *New York* expiring in Sept<sup>r</sup> next, you will proceed to this country with her immediately on the receipt of this letter. You will bring her into the Eastern Branch. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 13, 1803 —

By the enclosed letters you will perceive that I wrote to Commodore Morris on the 21<sup>st</sup> ultimo, suspending him in the command of the squadron in the Mediterranean, and of the frigate *New York* and ordered him to take charge of the *Adams* & bring her to this country, and that the frigates *New York*, *John Adams* & *Adams* are ordered home immediately. You will seal these letters before they are delivered. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, Mediterranean, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — July 13, 1803

Referring you to my letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> ultimo suspending you from the command of the squadron in the Mediterranean and directing you to give up the command of the *New York* to Captain Rodgers and take charge of the *Adams* and return to this Country without delay, I have only now to observe that we expect your return with the *Adams* immediately. You will bring her into this port. —

Enclosed to Commd<sup>t</sup> Preble,

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Lieutenant William C. Jenckes, U. S. Navy, Providence, R. I., from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 13<sup>th</sup> July 1803

SIR, I have received yours of the 11<sup>th</sup> inst You are not to Ship Black Men, and are to take great care that the Seamen you engage are sound healthy men, and fit for the duty they engage to perform — let them all be under 45 years of age —

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 13 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] Moderate Breezes & Rain. At ½ past 2 Wind Veered to the S. W. & the Weather cleared away — Sent aloft the Main & Mizzen Topsail Yards We Continued hoisting & Stowing the Iron ballast We recieved several New recruits from the rendezvous at Boston —

A. M. We got on board the fore & Main Yards. Employed rigging the lower Yards & Stowing the Iron ballast. Caulkers & Joiners in their different Stations.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 13 to Thursday, 14 July 1803

At 1 PM sighted a galiot. The schooner gave chase. Hoisted the British flag. The galiot hoisted the red flag. Spoke and inspected her papers. She proved to be Tunisian . . . The Commodore took the prize in tow . . . The entire squadron sailing along the coast . . . At sunset observed the city of Siracusa to the NW distance about 5 miles . . . At 8 PM . . . heading for the Straits [of Messina] . . . At sunrise . . . observed Cape Molini to the NNW and Cape dell'Armi to the NE distance about 30 miles. At 8 AM . . . the entire squadron crowded sail; sighted 4 vessels ahead of us. At noon . . . observed Cape dell'Armi to the NE. The point of Messina to the NNW. Sailing along the coast of Calabria.

Latitude observed 37° 30' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 14 — 1803 —

I feel very anxious that the *Siren* should be got to sea as soon as possible and I cannot permit myself to believe but that your most strenuous exertions will be used to effect this object. —

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Smith of the *Vixen* opened rendezvous yesterday morning and by the afternoon had his full complement of men entered. —

Let me hear from you when you Expect the *Siren* will be ready to sail. —

P. S. — I send herewith recruiting orders that you may enter the moment the *Siren* is launched, such number of men as may be useful in hastening her dispatch. Employ all the force you can and lose not a moment in the accomplishment of this object. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 14, 1803 —

You will proceed as soon as you are ready, to engage a Crew for the Brig *Argus* under your command, to consist of, besides officers and a detachment of Marines which will be supplied by Col<sup>o</sup> Burrows, 40 Able seamen, and 30 Ordinary Seamen and Boys. To Able seamen you will allow not exceeding \$10 P<sup>t</sup> Month, & to ordinary seamen and Boys from 5 to 8 dollars according to merit. Two months advance, or four if you find it necessary, may be made on their giving the customary security, and you will engage them to serve two years from the time the Brig weighs anchor for a cruise. — The allowance for recruiting is 2\$ P<sup>t</sup> Man including all expences. —

I enclose the necessary blank shipping papers. —

Samuel Brown Esq<sup>t</sup> will supply the necessary monies for recruiting &<sup>t</sup> upon your requisitions. —

To an officer of your activity, it is unnecessary to add any thing to the wishes already expressed for the speedy sailing of the *Argus*. The public service demands that she should be at Sea as soon as possible, and it is expected with confidence that you will use every exertion to hasten the preparation. —

When you are about sailing, you will be particular in sending to this office, a Muster-Roll of the Officers and Crew of the *Argus*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 14, 1803 —

You will proceed as soon as you are ready, to engage a crew for the Brig *Siren* under your command, to consist of, besides Officers and a detachment of Marines which will be supplied by Col<sup>o</sup> Burrows, 40 Able Seamen and 30 ordinary seamen and boys. To Able seamen you will allow not exceeding \$10 P<sup>t</sup> Month, and to ordinary seamen and boys from 5 to 8 dollars according to merit. Two months advance or four if you find it necessary, may be made on their giving the customary security, and you will engage them to serve 2 years from the time the Brig weighs anchor for a cruise. The allowance for recruiting is \$2 per man including all expences. —

I enclose the necessary blank shipping papers. —

George Harrison Esq<sup>t</sup> will supply the necessary monies for recruiting &<sup>t</sup> upon your requisitions. —

To an officer of your activity, it is unnecessary to add any thing to the wishes already expressed for the speedy sailing of the *Siren*. The public service demands that she should be at sea as soon as possible and it is expected with confidence that you will use every exertion to hasten the preparation. —

When you are about sailing, you will be particular in sending to this office a Muster-Roll of the Officers and Crew of the *Siren*. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 14<sup>th</sup> July 1803

SIR, I am honored with yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> instant and am much pleased at the information you give me of your success, send Mr Livingston round with the whole of the men that can be collected by the time this reaches you, and continue to recruit Ordinary seamen Only until you have engaged 60 in addition to the 20 you were first ordered to — do not ship any Ordinary Seamen but such as have been some time at Sea, and are healthy young men — by tomorrow's mail, I shall send you 3000 Dollars either in post notes or a Bill at sight, for advance pay &c<sup>t</sup> — in the mean time I have no doubt but M<sup>t</sup> Ludlow will assist you with cash until it arrives as soon as you have completed the above number make the best of your way here with them, I shall send you a Midshipman to assist you

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

To Degen, Purviance & Co., Leghorn, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 14 July 1803

By the time you receive this letter, we shall have in the Mediterranean a Squadron of Vessels consisting of the

Frigate *Constitution* Commodore Edw<sup>d</sup> Preble  
 d<sup>o</sup> *Philadelphia* Cap<sup>n</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Bainbridge  
 The Brig *Siren* Lieu<sup>t</sup> Charles Stewart  
 The Brig *Argus* Lieu<sup>t</sup> I. Hull  
 The Schooner *Vixen* L<sup>t</sup> John Smith  
 The Schooner *Nautilus* Lieu<sup>t</sup> R<sup>g</sup> Somers  
 The Schooner *Enterprise* L<sup>t</sup> S. Decatur

The commanding officers of these Vessels respectively will draw upon you for the disbursements of their Vessels — in the manner prescribed to our former Squadron

The same to M<sup>r</sup> KENZIE & GLENNIE London

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Tobias Lear, appointed U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 14<sup>th</sup> 1803.

SIR. The opinion the President entertains of your unshaken integrity and firmness has led him to select you for the Office of Consul General at Algiers, a station in which those qualities are eminently requisite, and which, as well on that account as of the importance of the trust to the peace & interests of your Country, is considered as highly honorable.

As you have already made yourself in some degree acquainted with the History and state of our transactions with the Regencies of Barbary, it is the less necessary to dwell upon the explanatory details in the instructions with which you are furnished.

The Regency of Algiers being of most importance to the United States, considering its influence with those of Tunis & Tripoli; and our stipulations with that Regency requiring the largest expenditures are the causes why the Consul General is established there. The relation of the Consuls for those other Regencies is therefore a subordinate one, and they will consequently be instructed to correspond regularly with you, as well as directly with the Department of State. In all cases of difficulty & urgency, they are to ask and follow your opinion, especially when the state of our affairs may require immediate decision, and where the sacrifice to be made is either of an occasional and not a permanent nature, or of no very high value. They are to keep regular journals of their proceedings, including their pecuniary transactions, and transmit transcripts, as often as may be to you. Of so strict a necessity is this latter duty that they will be given to understand that no allowance for disbursements will be made to them unless registered in their Journals at the time and transmitted both to you and this Department, with the very first Dispatches they may write to either, after the expense is incurred. The same duty will be incumbent upon yourself with the Department of State.

The only written obligation under which the United States remain to Algiers is to pay her an annuity of 12,000 Algerine Sequins; but

usage equally imperious, subjects them to the payment of a biennial present, calculated by M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien for the current term at 16,000 Dollars, and a present, on the change of a Consul, of the value of 20,000 dollars according to the same estimate. Neither the value nor the quality of these presents admits of certainty. They have generally been procured on the coast of Barbary, but this mode must certainly be the least advantageous. M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart was furnished with the sum of Twenty four thousand dollars, to enable him to procure a Consular present on his appointment to Algiers. He is therefore directed to return you the money if not invested, but if it has been done, to deliver you the articles for the present, and account for the balance, if any, as you may direct. In future you will be pleased to give us timely notice of what the biennial present is to consist, that they may be laid in here or in Europe. You will be provided with the sum of money necessary for that which becomes due on the 5<sup>th</sup> September next, which is also the regular termination of the Year, as it regards the annuity. The annuity is stipulated to be paid in "Maritime Stores", and "Should the United States forward a larger quantity (than is due) the overplus is to be paid for in money by the Dey and Regency" — It will perhaps seldom happen that much more than is due will be forwarded at any time, and we should generally prefer that any occasional overplus should be carried to the account of the succeeding year. Next September, two Years annuities will be due, for which two or three Vessels have been engaged at Norfolk to make the remittance. The whole will probably arrive before you, and be delivered and accounted for by M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien. The articles for the annuity are directed from time to time, by the Deys order. Those lately sent complete the list given by him, and they are presumed to be sufficient to produce a balance in our favor, after Sep<sup>r</sup> next. There is much room for address, to obtain the payment of the annuity in articles which are favorable and to avoid such as are disadvantageous; for they are not received at the current price but according to an established standard of value. M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien informs us that a loss of 3 or 4 Cent p<sup>r</sup> Cent is incurred upon powder, cables, cordage & canvass, which is not the case with Timber, plank, scantling, small masts, spars, pipe-staves and spikes.

An experiment has been tried whether it were possible to procure a change in the Treaty so as to enable us to pay the annuity in Cash instead of stores, which are sometimes difficult to be procured, according to the requisitions of the Dey, and are liable to accidents in the remittance. It succeeded for the for the last annuity paid, viz. for the Year ending in Sept<sup>r</sup> 1801, which encouraged a repetition, of the attempt for the succeeding years but without success, probably because the last order, which was for timber for building two frigates, had been partially complied with, and the Dey wished it to be completed by us, as it now is. The present period, when he will receive together a biennial and a Consular present, immediately after so large a quantity of Stores, may be auspicious to an attempt to make the commutation, into Cash permanent, and you will accordingly exert yourself to effect it. You will also from the best advice you can obtain, ascertain whether these presents may not be separately diminished from what is customary when they fall due at different periods, or whether they may not be blended and their joint amount reduced.

Your salary will be at the rate of 4000 Dollars per annum, with an allowance of the same sum as an outfit and a quarters salary for the expense of your return, to commence from the day of your receiving notice of your recall. You will also be allowed House Rent on a moderate but decent scale, the expense of Couriers, postage, printing, when necessary, of a Secretary's and Drogermans services, and presents which the custom of the Regency require to be made to its Officers. There may be calls for Charitable donations, but it has been judged most consonant with principle and public interest, to refer them to the Consuls private account, and to free the Treasury, from them. Should you find any usage requiring National charities, you will be pleased to state them, & their amount for consideration.

All proper means are to be used to prevent American Vessels, which may come to Algiers, from taking freights there on account of the Subjects of the Barbary States; as the Regencies assume it as a principle that compensation is due from the Nation whose flag the vessel bears for any capture it may be subjected to, and an estimate of the indemnity is regulated by an arbitrary price set upon the Cargo.

It is ascertained that the American Mediterranean Passport has been forged in Spain, and probably there may be some copies of it in circulation. To guard against the embarrassing effects of such a circumstance and to obviate some imperfections in the form of the old passport, a new plate has been engraved, three impressions from which are herewith enclosed, one for yourself and each of the other Consuls. A fourth is enclosed for James Simpson Esq<sup>r</sup> our Consul at Tangier. You will also receive Two hundred tops of this passport, to be divided amongst you, including M<sup>r</sup> Simpson. You will be pleased to intimate to the Regency of Algiers this change, and that it will take effect within nineteen months from the time of the intimation, of which you will immediately write to me by so many opportunities as will ensure an early receipt of the information. You will direct the Consuls at Tunis and Tripoli (should peace take place with the latter) to do the like towards the Governments at which they reside, and give me information in the same manner. According to this arrangement, the Barbary Cruisers will be immediately supplied with Tops of the new passport, and every Vessel must be suffered to pass with either until the expiration of the nineteen months; after which the new passport will be the only one used.

You are apprised that after acquitting all our engagements to Tripoli, its Bashaw commenced an unprovoked war upon us. M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart has been hitherto charged with negociations for peace with him; but the President has thought fit to entrust them to you, should they remain unsuccessful on your arrival in the Mediterranean. In conducting them, you will have reference to the instructions given to M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart (copies of which are enclosed) and especially to those contained in my letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> April. A letter from the President to the Bashaw, acquainting him with your appointment, is enclosed. It would be expedient that you should call at Gibraltar on your entering the Mediterranean to enquire of the situation of M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart; an interview with him appears to be essential previously to your entering on these negociations, in order that he may fully explain to you the state of our Barbary transactions. The instructions respecting the proposed biennial payment to Tunis, in lieu of its occasional demands, contained in my letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> of April last to M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart, is also

confided to you, provided it remains unfinished; so that on your arrival he will be confined to the duties of his Consular appointment at Tunis.

M<sup>r</sup> O'Brien states that we are indebted in the sum of 15,073 dollars to the Banking House of Bacri & Busnach at Algiers. You will be supplied with money to discharge this debt if you find it just on a settlement taking place, which you are authorised to make. Cap<sup>t</sup> Preble has orders to stop at Gibraltar or any other convenient port, to enable you to enquire for M<sup>r</sup> Cathcart, and afterwards to concert with you the times & plan of visiting the other places which it may be requisite for you to touch at, in the execution of these instructions. You will be supplied with the sum of 43,000 Dollars for the objects stated in the enclosed estimate.\*

JAMES MADISON.

P.S. The universal toleration in matters of religion in most of our States, and the entire want of power respecting them in the general Government, has as we understand induced the Barbary powers, to view us more favorably than other Christian Nations who are exclusively so, and with whom these powers consider themselves in perpetual hostility, suspended only at times, by temporary truces. It is recommended to you to avail us of this fact & opinion, as far as it can be used to lessen the unequal condition of the intercourse between us. All the extraordinary expenses to which you may be subjected by the negociations with Tunis and Tripoli, will be reimbursed to you.

Monies sent to M <sup>r</sup> Cathcart for the Consular present at		
Algiers.....	-----	\$24. 000
D <sup>r</sup> to my M <sup>r</sup> OBrien for a years commutation.....	-----	30. 000
		54. 000
D <sup>r</sup> in the hands of Cap <sup>t</sup> Morris)		
but paid on M <sup>r</sup> Eaton's		
account.....	20. 000)	
Money furnished M <sup>r</sup> Lear.....	-----	43. 000
		Doll <sup>s</sup> 97. 000

*Debt due the Jews supposed.....	15. 000	
Consular present.....	20. 000	
Biennial present due Sep <sup>r</sup> next.....	16. 000	
Ransom of Cap <sup>t</sup> Morris Crew	} 6. 500	
supposed.....		
Present made by M <sup>r</sup> OBrien.....	2. 000	
Contingencies estimated by	} 5. 000	
him to Sep <sup>r</sup> next.....		
Consular present for Tunis	} 6. 500	
supposed.....		
Price of Peace & Consular	} 20. 000	
present for Tripoli.....		
A years salary for the	} 6. 000	
Consuls at Tunis & Tripoli		
House rent & <sup>e</sup> .....		
		Doll <sup>s</sup> 97. 000

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 14 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] \* \* \* [A.M.] We employed the same number of Men as yesterday. Towards Noon completed Stowing the Iron ballast. We have now Stowed on board the Ship 1300 pigs of Iron which, with 37 laying under the Guns on the Wharf (at an average of 11 tons to a hundred Pigs) will exceed 122 Tons of Iron ballast —

We began to take in the Shingle Ballast —

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 14 to Friday, 15 July 1803

At 2 PM heading for Messina . . . Ahead of the squadron.

At 3 PM the pilot of the port came on board. At 5 PM anchored very near the quarantine office. Then launched all the boats to go after the prize the vessel *Mesaouda* [*Meshouda*] . . .

The prize arrived on Friday morning at 8 AM. Arrived at 5 PM Friday, 15 July 1803 at Messina.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 14 July 1803

between Sicily & Calabria. On the 8<sup>th</sup> inst I had the pleasure of receiving John's letter began in December & ended in April, it came to Malta in the *Victory* 110 guns from Gibraltar.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To James L. Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

Tripoli July 15<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR The Bashaw of Tripoli is now collecting a Considerable Army which he intends to March against the inhabitants of the Guerrian Mountains, who revolted about Two weeks ago and kill'd the Bashaw's Son in law, the Chief Hamadar and made them selves Masters of above 500 Camels loaded with Grain and a considerable Sum of Money—the Bashaw had sent the Hamadar to levy Contribution on those people, and he probably had proceeded with too much severity; the people of Guerrian seem determined to defend themselves, but the Bashaws light Artillery gives him too great a Superiority to Arabs Armed simply with Muskets, many of which are Match locks, which in rainy weather renders them of little or no service — The Bashaw's brother Sidi Hamed who accepted the Beylie of Derna has abandon'd his Government and has put himself under the protection of the Arabs of the Shiek el Nassyr the most powerful tribe in this part of Africa — At this moment there are four cruisers at Sea —

A Galiot of 8 Guns Com <sup>d</sup> by Raiz Osman	} They Sailed from this port on the 9 <sup>th</sup> & 10 <sup>th</sup> Instant
A do----- 6 do----- by Raiz Halifa	
A do----- 4 do----- by Raiz Aly	
A do----- 2 do----- by Raiz Mohammed	



All the Cruisers that were at Sea, when your Frigates came before Tripoli are return'd except one large Polacca of 18 Guns which was run on shore by the ignorance of the Raiz, some miles to the Eastw<sup>d</sup> of this Port, and was blown up by themselves, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Americans, the Schooner and a Frigate having began to fire upon her — There are some Cruisers of 8 & 10 Guns, fitting for Sea and none of your Frigates have been seen these three weeks

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Lieutenant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Vixen*, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEPARTMENT — *July 16, 1803* —

You will touch at Gibraltar for a supply of provisions and for information respecting the squadron which you will join with all practicable dispatch. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Lieutenant Joshua Blake, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK. Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> July 1803. —

SIR, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Livingston Sailed Yesterday at half past 12 O'clock, with 77 Men Under charge, of those that have run, I believe one will be a loss, the other Bondsmen, I think are good.

I am this moment honored with yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> I have received no information, or Orders from the Secretary respecting the Revenue Cutter, therefore presume he has determined not have taken her. — I could not induce the Sureties to engage for the Men, more than to leave this Port; Lieut<sup>t</sup> Jones of the *Philad<sup>s</sup>* has just Arrived in town to recruit 25 Men for that Ship, & will be obliged to take the Bonds in the Same way — I shall wait the arival of Mondays Mail, Should I not be honored with Your Orders, Shall take the most expeditious conveyance for Boston. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

To James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *July 16<sup>th</sup> 1803.*

SIR. I duly received your communications by the *Chesapeake*. In order to draw the war with Tripoli to as speedy a close as possible, a squadron of two frigates and four light Vessels are preparing to sail for the Mediterranean, in one of the former of which M<sup>t</sup> Lear, who is to succeed M<sup>t</sup> OBrien, will take his passage. From the information the President has received of the probability of impediments being thrown into the way of the negociation with Tripoli from your personal unacceptableness to the Bashaw, he has thought proper to place the powers for that purpose, formerly vested in you, in the hands of M<sup>t</sup> Lear. It is by no means meant that you should consider this change as a disapprobation of your former conduct, which has been marked with zeal & fidelity, or that the circumstance on which it is founded is at all attributable to your own fault. It is possible also you will view it in some degree in the light of an accomodation

by relieving you from the uncertainty of residence to which you have for more than two years been subjected, & leaving you at leisure to take upon yourself the Consulate at Tunis.

\* \* \* \* \*

[See letter to Tobias Lear from Secretary of State dated 14 July 1803.]

[NA. SDA. Disp. to Con., Vol. 1, Oct. 1800–Feb. 1817.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON 16<sup>th</sup> July 1803

SIR, I have been informed that the Tripolines have a very considerable coasting trade in which they employ a number of vessels from 30 to 150 tons constructed and rigged in a manner peculiar to the Mediterranean

If Col<sup>o</sup> Lear should not be successful in his mission can I be authorized to hire or purchase three or four vessels of about 40 or 50 tons of the above description either at Malta or elsewhere: for the purpose of capturing or destroying the Tripoline Merchant Vessels, and distressing their coast? Those Vessels should arm as they do their coasters say with two or four Guns on deck and should man them with an enterprising Lieutenant, three or four Midshipmen a Surgeons Mate, and about 50 or 60 petty Officers Seamen and Marines from the Squadron, Only a certain number to appear on deck at a time when near the coast, or in sight of any vessel, and those to be in the Tripoline Garb with the turban — This method would enable them to approach the Coast without suspicion for the purpose of reconnoitering and probably be the means of capturing some valuable prizes —

I suspect those barbarians will not be disposed to make peace with us, until they feel sensible of our ability and determination to distress them by every possible means. —

If you should not think proper to allow me three or four of those vessels, may I employ one small one as a reconnoitering tender?

The Officers of the Wardroom of the *Constitution* are very desirous of having their apartment decently furnished that they may receive those Gentleman who visit the Ship abroad, in a manner suitable to their rank as Officers, and agreeable to their feelings — this their pay will not allow them to do at present as the whole of their advance will not be more than sufficient to purchase their Sea stores for a long cruise — They have requested me to intercede with you to grant them a loan of a Sum of money, sufficient to purchase their furniture which they will account for at the expiration of the cruise — I hope you will consider this as a reasonable request, and be pleased to comply with it, as their ambition to excell in appearance is certainly laudable —

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 16 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] The Lighter also bro't 47 Pigs of Iron ballast left under the guns, instead of 37 Mentioned before by Mistake After the ballast was out she proceeded for another load — We have now stowed in the *Constitutions* hold 1410 pigs of Iron Ballast including the broken pieces; Three & sometimes

two of these pieces are taken for one pig. We recieved from the Navy Store a quantity of Spun yarn & rigging. Seven hired men are employed on the Watering service —

At Noon Moderate Breezes Cleared Hawse

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*From Saturday, 16 to Sunday, 17 July 1803*

Departure from Messina Saturday, 16. At 10 A M the Commodore signalled to unmoor . . . The pilot came on board. Weighed anchor and set sail. Sent two boats to help the prize get under sail . . . At 3 P M the prize joined us. Ordered to pass close to the Commodore to receive orders. Ordered to proceed from Messina to Grotta to wait for a passenger. At 5 P M the passenger came on board. Stood on to pass out of the Straits. About 2 miles out of the Straits the Commodore signalled to turn back and anchor within the Straits. At 8 P M we were in the Straits. The current swept us south . . . At 10 P M came to anchor . . . to the north of Grotta . . . The entire squadron rallied . . . At 4 A M the Commodore signalled to unmoor. Weighed anchor directly . . . At 6 A M we were alongside the frigate *Adams* because we were carried along by the current. At 7 A M  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the Lighthouse of the Straits . . . the current swept us close to Calabria. The frigate *Adams* anchored . . . At 9 A M . . . heading north. The pilot went ashore . . . At 11 A M tacked for Sicily. The Commodore ahead of us with the schooner [*Enterprise*], the frigate *Adams* and the prize to leeward. Two Greek polaccas came out with us, proceeding west like we were. At noon the Lighthouse of the Straits [Faro] to the S E distance about 10 miles.

*From Sunday, 17 to Monday, 18 July 1803*

At 2 P M the current swept us in shore to the east towards the Lighthouse . . . At 4 P M . . . the Commodore ahead of us. The schooner [*Enterprise*] went to take the prize in tow. At 5 P M the current bore us on at the rate of two miles per hour. The prize and the schooner were forced to anchor at Lighthouse Point. At sunset we ourselves were obliged to anchor at the same point as the prize . . . At 3 A M the current changed. All three vessels of the squadron unmoored . . . At sunrise the Commodore about 18 miles to the west with the frigate *Adams* . . . At 10 A M close to Cape Vaticano. Tacked to the S W. The schooner ahead of us. The prize to leeward . . . At noon . . . Cape Vaticano to the N E distance about 18 miles. The Lighthouse to the S E distance about 15 miles . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

[U. S. Brig *Siren*] PHILAD<sup>a</sup> July 18<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

SIR I had the honor to receive your's of the 14<sup>th</sup> with the accompanying papers for recruiting. it is unnecessary here to assure you that every exertion will be made to get the *Siren* to Sea as soon as possible, as my my conduct will show in her equipment the desire

I have to accomplish your wishes & my ambition to see your Orders executed with promptness & expedition — The sailing of the *Siren* will depend on the time she is lanch'd — that depends on the weather but I hope it will take place on or before the 1<sup>st</sup> of August —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Monday, 18 to Tuesday, 19 July 1803

Bore down on the prize in order to take her in tow.

At 4 P.M. . . . about 4 miles from Cape Vaticano . . .

at 5 PM the Commodore headed for us in order to join us.

at 6 P.M. the entire squadron had come close with the prize in tow . . .

At 10 PM headed for shore to the NE . . .

At midnight about 12 miles off Cape Vaticano.

At sunrise about 10 miles from Cape Vaticano to the East

Stromboli about 15 miles distant to the N.W. . . .

At 8 AM headed SW. The frigate *Adams* took the prize in tow.

11 A.M. the schooner gave chase to a Greek carlangie.

Noon — Cape Vaticano and Stromboli to the W.S.W. The Lipari islands to the S.W. . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 18 July 1803. This day's entry includes references to 11 and 16 July 1803

On the 11<sup>th</sup> the squadron left Malta. The Tripoline admiral's ship, the prize, in co. & tow & on the 15<sup>th</sup> arriv'd at Messina situated just within the straits:

At noon on the 16<sup>th</sup> we left Messina & with a fine Breeze: which is necessary to pass the currents & contracurrents the eddies & contra-eddies, the whirlings & contrawhirlings of this passage. The *Newyork* was the headmost ship & we had just doubled Cape Pelorus when it fell calm. The current setting violently over upon Scylla & altho the distance from Pelorus to Scylla is three or four miles, yet we soon found ourselves close aboard of the Monster & every one began to feel uneasy when the Breeze caught us & we gain'd the coast of Sicily within the straits & anchor'd. The *Adams* seeing our situation & being farthest astern had anchor'd here before: the Prize was the next ship astern of us when the strife began she after whirling two or three times round by the eddies was caught by a vein of current & carried down along the Calabrian Coast then striking off into the middle came up again & was once more carried down the Coast of Calabria, when in coming back she made out to reach the Sicilian coast and anchor'd. — The *John Adams* after performing her circuit & a few more evolutions against her will, came to anchor. — The schooner performed her part & anchor'd It could not have been a very pleasant sight to the Commodore to see his own ship in danger & the rest of his squadron dancing about the straits, governed neither by helm or canvass. — There is no anchorage on the coast of Calabria.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To General Dearborn from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

No. 131

*Constitution, Boston July 19<sup>th</sup> 1803*

SIR I am hon<sup>d</sup> with your much esteemed and very friendly favour of the 14<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> I am extremely hurt that any persons should have made the observations hinted at in your letter but it convinces me that they are not acquainted with the duty I have had to perform or the difficulties I have had to encounter.

It is now eight weeks since I took charge of this ship The 20<sup>th</sup> May I rec<sup>d</sup> orders to Command. She was to be hove down & coppered and it was the 28<sup>th</sup> before she could be got to a wharf for that purpose owing to the wind & weather, and want of a proper number of men. Not any Officer but the Sail<sup>r</sup> Master and one Midshipman, and not one of her crew, attached to her — she was stripped of every thing but her lower-masts and ballast. I was obliged to hire men by the day to remove her to the careening place & take out the ballast — and to strengthen & prepare the Wharf, as this is the first ship of her rate in our service that has ever been hove Keel out *in America*, we had every thing to create for the careening business. Ships of this size are easily handled and prepared for sea in almost any situation when they have their proper crews on board — Four hundred men acquainted with the duty they have to perform can do much — but with the assistance I have had, it is no easy task to accomplish as much as I have done — in the same time — would to God I could have done more, Zeal on my part has not been wanting. I have made use of every exertion in my power, and have devoted myself so wholly to the service — as even to deny myself the pleasure of dining with a friend, three Sundays have I hired men to work to forward the business and attended to them myself — You may rest assured I should deem myself unworthy of your friendship if I did not exert myself in the service of my Country when called on. It was the 10<sup>th</sup> of June before the Captsterns — Rigging &c could be made and the ship prepared for heaving down, between that and the 17<sup>th</sup> one side was stripped of all the old copper, every seam in it recaulked, and the bottom new coppered. The ship was then to be winded and prepared for heaving down the other side — This was done & the Coppering compleated on the 26<sup>th</sup> June. The ship had been laying by so long a time that the plank had shrunk and it was absolutely necessary to recaulk every seam in her. The whole of the standing rigging was to strip & refit owing to its having been fitted in cold weather. I have had much joiners work to do — The cabbin bulk heads were so placed as to prevent the guns from running out of the Ports — of course they were to be shifted — all the Officers births & rooms in the ward room were to remove — they were so constructed that we could not caulk under them. Midshipmens bulk head to build, Store-rooms to finish & [word illegible] Magazine & filling room to copper — Bread & sail rooms to tin, Iron work to make — Cables & Cordage to make. The cables are not yet finished but will be next week — it takes a long time to spin the yarns — and it requires that they should lay in the coil after having been tarred two or three weeks before they are laid up, we have had the ship wholly to ballast, & water with 54000 Gall<sup>s</sup> all the yards were new and to be fitted & the ship entirely to Rigg, every exertion has been made to procure men, but the wages is small & they do not incline readily to enter, We have engaged 128 in this and the neighboring towns — about two thirds of which are on board and

probably the whole will be this week, 80 men have been recruited & shipped at New York but have not yet arrived to assist us, I have directed 60 more to be shipped at York and expect to be able to complete our compliment here by the time they arrive. I have gone thus full into this subject, that you may have it in your power on proper grounds to defend me from any improper reflections on the tardiness of this equipment. More than has been done here, cannot be done in the same time with the same number of men in any Port of the US — Whenever the Coppering & equipping one of the 44 gun ships at Washington becomes necessary, it will be found that eight weeks is not sufficient to *build & equip a frigate for sea.*

I beg you to make my respects to M<sup>r</sup> Dearborn & to M<sup>r</sup> & M<sup>r</sup> Wingate.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> DEARBORN *Washington*

If not detained for want of men I shall be ready for sea by the last of the month.

[Maine HS. NDA photostat.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Triplicate

TANGIER 19<sup>th</sup> July 1803. —

DEAR SIR My last respects to you was 20<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> in answer to your favour of 19<sup>th</sup> May. — Our Governour has not yet heard from Raiz Omar, or any other person on board the *Meshouda*, at which he is much surprised, their silence induces him to believe they are restrained from writing. — Whatever may be the fate of this Ship, I request you will advise me by the earliest opportunity, if she made any resistance whether any of the Crew were Killed or Wounded. — Soon after you last left Gibraltar I wrote you and expressed a wish you could send at least one Vessel of War to this Station, by the time the Emperours Cruizers might be ready for Sea. — I have repeatedly written to the Secretary of State on the propriety of having one or more Ships constantly in this Neighborhood. — The usual Passports were yesterday issued by all the Consuls here for the Larach Ship — she will of consequence soon be out, and if the Emperour so directs the Tetuan Galleys may very shortly follow. — The Gun Carriages have not been sent out, which cannot fail of being unpleasant to this Government, since it was on my assurance twelve Months ago that they would soon be here, that the derangement then happen'd was accommodated. —

I could say much more but that I cannot depend on Letters reaching in these times. — Under these circumstances its in my opinion highly requisite a Ship should be hereabouts until the fate of the *Meshouda* be known; and if she be condemned that it will be indispensably necessary for the protection of the Trade. —

If you could send me by any of your Frigates comeing Down two Malta Orange Trees of the Red kind in Tubs, they would be very acceptable, and I will thankfully pay the cost. —

M<sup>r</sup> Simpson joins me in best respects to M<sup>r</sup> Morris & <sup>r</sup>

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 18 to Wednesday, 20 July 1803

. . . At sunset sighted four vessels. Observed Cape Vaticano to the south, Stromboli to the SW distance about 21 miles . . . Rallied. The Commodore in the centre. At 10 PM saw the fires of Stromboli

several times . . . At sunrise sighted 4 vessels. The whole squadron rallied. The Commodore in the centre to the NE . . . At 10 AM sighted two lateen sails to windward of us. Heading south. At noon we hoisted the British flag and fired two shots. Saw that she was a Barbary galiot and that the other lateen sail was a one masted vessel. This was a prize. The galiot stood away. Stromboli to the SW distance about 25 miles. Cape Vaticano to the south distance about 35 miles.

Latitude observed 35° [?] N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus* Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 20<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 11<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> —

With respect to the metal which the Brig *Argus* is to carry, I have authorized S<sup>t</sup> Brown Esq<sup>t</sup> to procure 24 or 32 pound Carronades as might be most approved by Commodore Preble, and in the event of his not succeeding in procuring them, long 9 pounders, 16 & 2-18 pounders for the Bow and Stern were to be substituted. —

Commodore Preble has stated to me that the Carronades cannot be procured at Boston and I have in consequence authorized him to purchase them in the Mediterranean should he be able to do it on reasonable terms. You are, however, to take out the 16-9 pounders and 2-18s, and if Commodore Preble purchases carronades in the Mediterranean, you can receive them there on board the *Argus*, and Commodore Preble will take order for sending the 9<sup>th</sup> Guns you take out, back to this country. —

\* \* \* \* \*

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

[20 July 1803]

List of Colors on board U. S. S. *New York* of 36 guns

- 4 American Ensigns. 4 Pendants, & one Jack
- 3 American Broad Pendants.
- 2 American Burgees
- 1 English Ensign & Jack & Pendant
- 1 French Ensign & Jack with 1 Burgee.
- 1 Spanish Ensign & pendant.

Distinguishing Flags: 2 for the *Newyork* 1 *Chesapeak's* 1 *John Adams'* 1 *Adams'* 1 *Enterprize's*.

Two sets of Numeral Flags with the Triangular Comets & an Answering Flag

- 2 Preparatory Pendants.
- 1 Blue white & green Flag 1 Small yellow Flag
- 1 Blue White & Red Flag
- 1 Dutch Ensign, Jack & Pendant
- 1 Red Burgee or broad Pendant
- 1 Blue & white do. —
- 1 White do. —
- 1 Red & White do
- 1 Red Yellow & Red Flag

One American Ensign & one Burgee sent on board the *Machias* at Malta July 2<sup>d</sup>

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

HENRY WADSWORTH

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Wednesday, 20 to Thursday, 21 July 1803

At 2 PM all the boats were lowered, all armed. They went on board the galiot, which hoisted her red flag. We then hoisted our flag. The schooner gave chase followed by the entire squadron. At 3 PM the boats went on board and inspected the papers. She proved to be a Tunisian and the other a Neapolitan prize [?] . . . bound from Messina to Naples . . . At sunset Stromboli to the SW. Cape Vaticano to the South . . . At 10 PM Stromboli erupting violently. All through the night the same . . . At 10 AM exercised the cannon. The entire squadron rallied . . . At noon . . . Cape Vaticano to the south, Stromboli to the SSW.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

*Constitution* BOSTON HARBOUR  
21<sup>st</sup> July 1803

SIR, I yesterday acknowledged the rec<sup>t</sup> of a Packet containing my Sailing Orders, Instructions and sundry letters —

It is now two months since I took charge of this Frigate and I deeply regret that she is not ready to Sail at this moment, I have done all in my power to equip and man her, would to heaven I could have done more! for be assured I feel as anxious to be in sight of Tripoly as you can possibly wish me to be —

Wages in the Merchant service has risen and we have not been able to increase our number of men here, more than One or two a day for several days past, one of the Midshipmen (M<sup>r</sup> Stewart) has recruited ten Men at Providence the other Officer (L<sup>t</sup> Jenckes) who resides at that place and gave me very flattering hopes that he could procure many has been unsuccessfull having recruited only one O. Seaman — The Men recruited at New York by Lieutenant Blake have not yet arrived we want their assistance much it does not require much time to equip a Frigate for Sea with her proper complement of men on board — Three or four hundred men, acquainted with their duty can do much, but our numbers have generally been small compared to the object — The men we have engaged here, are not such as I wish wages are so high in the merchant service that the best men will not ship with us — I do not believe that I have twenty native American Sailors on board. If the men from New York arrive here in Season I expect to be ready for Sea, by the last day of this month. I shall write you often until I sail, and shall not fail writing by every opportunity that may offer while abroad — as there will probably be time for me to have an answer to this — please send me the Signals in use in our service as I have none —

My instructions directs me to “capture the vessels of the Bey of Tripoly and of his Subjects &c<sup>t</sup> and to respect the rights of other Nations — do you consider that right to extend to their entering the harbours of Tripoly when closely blockaded?

Col<sup>o</sup> Lear arrived here the 19<sup>th</sup> inst

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]



Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 21 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] \* \* \* The seamen are employed Setting up the rigging & fleeting the Topmast Stays, The Ordinary Seamen & Marines getting in the Shingle ballast & Scraping the Caulking work for the Painters. At 10 in the forenoon cheered ship in answer to the Schooner *Sally*, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Livingston, who anchored along side of the *Constitution* with 70 men for the *Constitution* from New York rendezvous —

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Friday, 22 to Saturday, 23 July 1803

Afternoon . . . sighted two vessels. At 4 P M the Commodore signalled to the schooner to give chase to the N N E to a Neapolitan felucca. Fired two shots. The entire squadron hoisted the American flag. She hoisted her Neapolitan flag. At sunset . . . Stromboli to the south . . . Lipari Islands to the S S W . . . At sunrise . . . sighted two sails. The Commodore to the N E of us, distance 3 miles . . . At noon . . . heading north . . . the nearest land E N E distance about 18 miles . . . The prize to windward with the frigate *Adams* towing her. Stromboli to the south.

Latitude observed 39° 42' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 22 July 1803

\* \* \* On the 20th inst we discover'd a gally & chased her, on coming within about 3 miles the wind died away. The *J. Adams* being nearest fir'd several guns, to bring her down, but to no effect. Capt Rodgers hoisted out his four boats, mann'd with 60 men & gave chase: they first boarded a Sicilian boat prize to the gally who inform'd them that the gally was an Algerine — & afterward a Tunisian. They pulled for the gally, she train'd her guns at the boats & as they came up. She was a Tunisian gally of six guns & 80 men 6 days from Tunis her passport was signed by M<sup>t</sup> Davis on the 11<sup>th</sup> inst. They were very much fright'ned: the Boats wore an American Ensign, had she been a Tripoline she would have been a prize for the Men were all hot for Battle, friends or Foes. — The sight of a Turban soon enrages them.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Saturday, 23 to Sunday, 24 July 1803

. . . At 4 PM sighted the Commodore's boat, which came alongside . . . The Commodore came on board. The prize and the frigate *Adams* quite close to us aft to the SE. At sunset Cape Licosa to the NW. Point Policastro to the NNW . . . At sunrise . . . heading for the Commodore. At 8 AM . . . Waited for

the frigate *Adams* and the prize. Sighted two sails to the SE . . .  
At noon . . . Point Licosa and Point Policastro in sight.  
Latitude observed 40° 2' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul,  
Tunis

N<sup>o</sup> 9. duplicate

LEGHORN 24<sup>th</sup> July 1803.

SIR. At this moment I mean only to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9<sup>th</sup> of April enclosed with two letters from the President to the Bey of Tunis the one of the 14<sup>th</sup> & the other of the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April the Commission for Tunis was not enclosed probably left out by mistake, & to inform you that I immediately took passage on board a greek Polacca bound to Corpi whose master has agreed to land me at Malta where I no doubt will find some of our ships of war & will proceed to execute the Presidents orders with an alacrity proportionable to the means furnish'd me, I have endeavor'd to negotiate funds for the purpose but find it difficult to procure cash for bills upon government & I am not furnish'd with a credit elsewhere, none as yet offer'd to accept them for less than twelve p<sup>t</sup> Cent which will induce me to only draw for sufficient to facilitate a negotiation with Tripoli which is absolutely necessary as that Bashaw prefers a sum comparatively smaller on the moment an agreement is made to a much larger gratuity payable at a distant period. —

I sail tomorrow God willing upon a mission not very congenial to my feelings, but the President may depend upon my punctually obeying my instructions however mortifying to my own pride & sense of national dignity; but government are the proper & best judges of the steps necessary to be taken to promote the welfare of the community in general & I bend to imperious necessity, but not without a sigh! I long ere now expected to see Tripoli prostrate at our feet, one small effort would have establish'd our national character with that Regency for a century better than a million sterling, but for want of energy & a spirit of enterprize we bring our humiliations to their Bashaws foot stool. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

*Constitution*, BOSTON

HARBOR 24<sup>th</sup> July 1803

\* SIR, I have the honor to inform you that on Friday Lieu<sup>t</sup> Livingston arrived here from New York with 77 and yesterday M<sup>r</sup> Izard with 56 Able and Ordinary Seamen recruited by L<sup>t</sup> Blake he has been prompt and Successful in the execution of his Orders.

I am now 40 short of compliment if I can recruit them here by the time I am ready to sail I shall do it, but shall not wait a moment on that account.

I hope to sail next Sunday —

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 24 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] Moderate breezes & Clear — Seamen Employed Strapping blocks. In the Course of the

Afternoon we had five lighters come along side, One with wood One with provisions & three with Water. The lighter *Friendship* which bro't the Wood was cleared & loaded with empty Water Casks — The Sloop *Lincoln* with provisions was Cleared except 50 barrells. The sloop *Fair Play* was not Cleared, She bro't Water & 10 Coils of New rigging from the *Constitutions* Stores at Charlestown: The Sloop *Caroline* M<sup>r</sup> Batterman Master is after Shingle ballast \* \* \* Towards evening Cheered Ship in answer to the Sloop *Hancock* which anchored along side with 70 Men which she bro't from New York for the *Constitution* —

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Sunday, 24 to Monday, 25 July 1803

. . . . At sunset sighted the frigate to the S.E., Cape Licosa to the N.E., the island of Capri to the N.W. . . .

At sunrise sighted three vessels. The frigate *Adams* with the prize to the E.S.E., about 5 miles distant. Rallied with the Commodore.

At noon: Cape Campanella to the north, Cape Licosa ENE Cape of Policastro S.E., the island of Capri, north, about 25 miles away

Latitude observed 40° 8' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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To Captain John Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

FRIGATE *Constitution* 25<sup>th</sup> July 1803

SIR, The disposition of the Marine Centinels on board this Ship, are to be as follows until further Orders, Viz<sup>t</sup>

One at the Cabbin door, who is not to permit any person to pass into the cabbin excepting a quarter deck Officer, and such persons as are immediately attached thereto —

One Centinel on each Gangway to give notice to the commanding Officer of the deck of the approach of any Boat or Vessel, and not to suffer any boat to leave the Ship, without the knowledge of the said Officer, they are to pay proper respect to the Officer entering or leaving the Ship

One Centinel at the Spirit Room to protect it at all times, that no theft or depredations are there committed —

A Centinel on the Fore Castle in the night time, from 8. o'Clock P.M. to 6 AM with the same orders that are given to those on the Gangways —

A Centinel at the Galley to keep Order at all times, and more especially at the time of cooking and serving out Dinner, and not to suffer any fires being made after the Officers Dinners are served, but by permission of the Officer of the deck, and both by night and day, to take care that not any person leaves the Ship from the Gun Deck without permission.

[LC. EPP, Order Book, 1803-1805.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 25 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] Moderate Breezes; At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1, We had heavy Showers of rain & Thunder. At 4 the sloop *Caroline* came along side with  $31\frac{1}{2}$  Tons of shingle ballast — The Commodore is invariably on board once or twice every day & gives the Necessary Orders for Completing the Ship for Sea; We had rain all the Afternoon at Intervals.

A. M. Moderate breezes & light rain. We Continue three hired men in the Shore boat which Attends the ship — Deserted from the ship John Boaman Seaman, He made his escape from the boat when on duty. At 9 the rain Cleared up — Stowing the Hold & rigging Ship — We recieved several recruits from the rendezvous.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Triplicate

26<sup>th</sup> July [1803]

DEAR SIR My last respects to you was 19<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> which this may probably reach at Gibraltar. — On the 23<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> Passports were granted for one of the Emperours new Ships at Sallé, the *Maimona* of 30 Guns and 150 Men, they pretend she will be ready to sail, with the Larach Ship next full Moon. — On this occasion we have the novelty of the Captains (besides the usual Instructions) being each with a sealed Letter from the Emperour, which they are not to open untill clear of the Coast. — This measure shews a stroke against some Nation is determined upon, for which reason I cannot too strongly enforce what I have before said on subject of your sending some protection to our Trade in this Quarter. — I will not pretend to say it is America they intend to break with, but this I am certain, if they do it might have been prevented by one or two Frigates being constantly kept on this Station, the propriety of which I have long ago seen & mentioned to Government. —

RICHARD V MORRIS Esq<sup>r</sup> &<sup>ca</sup> &<sup>ca</sup> &<sup>ca</sup>

PS — of 31<sup>st</sup> July — The two new Galleys at Tetuan have got their Tallow [?] bottoms, which is the last opperation previous to their takeing on board their Sea Stores and provisions — another old one thought unserviceable at same Port, has been taken in hand within these few days to try to make it fit to be sent out also. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Tuesday, 26 to Wednesday, 27 July 1803

After noon . . . headed for the island of Ischia . . . Rallied with the Commodore. The frigate *Adams* with the prize keeping astern of us.

4 P. M. We bore up to pass between Cape Campanella and the island of Capri . . .

At sunset we were between the Cape and the island . . .

10 P. M. We cleared the two points . . . we were in the Gulf with the Comd<sup>r</sup> . . .

At sunrise we were in the middle of the Gulf . . . sighted a vessel with 74 guns heading west . . . We were ahead, the Commodore being astern of us.

8 A. M. heading for the city of Naples.

10 A. M. sighted a frigate in the roadstead.

11 A. M. anchored . . . Cape Campanella to the S. S. E., the island of Capri to the S. E., Ischia to the S. W. . . . the lighthouse to the north of the fortress of Sant' Elmo, Monte di Somma ESE, the Castle of Sant' Elmo NW . . .

The Commodore was anchored to the SE of us, the frigate *Adams* between us and the Commodore, the prize astern. Found two corvettes in the Mole, two corvettes, one frigate, one of 74 [guns]

[LC. EPP, *Journal* 1803.]

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Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 27 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] Moderate Breezes & light rain employed clearing the different lighters & rigging Ship. Two lighters were sent after guns, One for Shot & One for ballast, The Sloop *Caroline* Came alongside with double headed & round Shot; The *Recovery* was sent after Shingle ballast, We are not detained, in Stowing the Hold, for Shingle ballast as we leave the Wings In Midships Clear for it.

A. M. Two lighters came alongside with Guns & Gun Carriages; The *Caroline* came alongside with Guns & Gun Carriages; We had rain all the forenoon which prevents the going on with the rigging — In the Course of the forenoon we cleared the two lighters of Guns & Carriages & one lighter of Water — Joiners & Carpenters on board.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

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To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 28, 1803 —

I am honored with your's of the 16<sup>th</sup> instant. —

Your project of hiring or purchasing in the Mediterranean 3 or 4 small vessels of about 40 or 50 Tons burthen each and constructed & rigged like Tripoline Coasters, might answer a very good purpose as they might be effectually disguised. — But there is no Law authorizing the purchase of such vessels. —

However should Col<sup>o</sup> Lear not be able to effectuate a treaty of Peace with Tripoli, you may hire one or more small Vessels provided you can spare a sufficient number of Officers and Men out of the different vessels composing the squadron under your command, to put them in commission without distressing the Vessels from which such Officers and Men may be taken. —

We cannot employ in such service any other than Officers and men from the Squadron, as it would be an increase of Expence unauthorized by the appropriations of Congress. —

I enclose 2 sets of authorities to capture & Tripoline Vessels, Goods & Effects — also 4 copies of the Statute upon which these authorities are founded. Should you hire, it will be necessary that you fill up and deliver to the Commanding Officer of each Vessel, one of these authorities and 2 copies of the Law, and you will on all points give

to such Commanding Officer full instructions & in conformity to your own instructions.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 28, 1803 —

The secretary of state having requested that Consul OBrian should have permission to return to the United States in one of the Public Ships, I enclose a Letter to Consul OBrien accompanied by a general order which applies to either of the Commanders, to receive him on board. This Letter you will forward to him on your arrival in the Mediterranean.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

N<sup>o</sup> 60 — Triplicate

TANGIER 28<sup>th</sup> July 1803. —

SIR I had the honour of addressing N<sup>o</sup> 59 to you the ninth of this Month in duplicate, by way of Gibraltar & Lisbon. — The 18<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> Passports for the Frigate *Mirboha* of 22 Guns and 100 Men, and on the 23<sup>d</sup> for the *Maimona* of thirty Guns and One hundred and fifty Men, the former to sail from Larach and the latter from Sallé on a Cruize, were demanded and of consequence granted by all the Consuls resident here; it is pretended both will be ready to put to Sea next week, but I doubt if the latter will. — We have the novelty on this occasion of His Majesty having delivered to each of the Captain's besides the general Instructions, a sealed Letter to be open'd after they shall have left this Coast. — We are assured no person knows the Contents of these Letters but the Emperour and his Minister. —

\* \* \* \* \*

I have not heard from Commodore Morris neither on subject of the *Meshouda*, nor on my recommendation of a Frigate being sent to this Station, a measure of precaution the propriety of which I still confirm, especially under present circumstances. — There are now many Privateers both English & French in these Seas, the former detain all Neutrals they meet bound to or coming from French Ports, but we have not seen the latter carry in any Neutral Vessels. — I have the honour to repeat the assurances of my Respect and to subscribe myself

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

Circular to Midshipmen, U. S. Navy from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> July 28, 1803 —

Circular. —

To Midshipmen,

Ch<sup>s</sup> Jones

Francis B. Whiting

Noble W. Glenn

James Roach

Drury M. Allen —

Walter G. Anderson —

Lewis Hunt Returned to the

Gen<sup>l</sup> Post-office as a dead

letter. —

Tho<sup>s</sup> Cooper j<sup>r</sup>

John Quynn

J. R. Sherwood

Dan<sup>l</sup> P. Ramsey. —

SIR: As it has not been convenient to call you into service in the squadron at present fitting out, and as it will be a considerable period

of time before you will be called into service, I earnestly recommend your employing the intermediate time in the pursuit of professional knowledge. And after you shall have acquired a competent knowledge of the Theory of your profession, I recommend your making a voyage in the Merchant service. Great advantages will result to yourself as well as to your Country from your pursuing these courses. —

We have at this place an excellent Mathematician retained in the pay of the Department for the purpose of assisting Gentlemen of the Navy in the study of navigation and of all other subjects connected with it. Should you choose to come here for the benefit of his instructions, you can be placed on board of one of the Ships in ordinary and you will be allowed your half pay.

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

FRIGATE *Constitution* BOSTON HARBOUR

29<sup>th</sup> July 1803

SIR I am honored with yours of the 20<sup>th</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> Inst covering four copies of the act for the government of the Navy. I regret that the *Constitution* is not yet compleated for Sea; she certainly would have been, if we could have had favorable weather, but it has rained so great a part of the time every day for seven days past, that it has retarded our equipment very much: And to add to my disappointment, on taking the 12 Pound Carriages on board, and mounting one of the Guns, I found it so high, that the Gun could not be worked in the Port; of course I have been obliged to land the whole of them for alteration. As the Carriages are all new, and made on purpose for this Ship, under the direction of the Officer at that time command<sup>d</sup> I had no suspicion of their not having been properly calculated. this will take up four or five days at least. The weather has been too wet to take off our Bread. It's now raining, and we only wait for fair weather to be ready as soon as the Carriages are finished

Lieu<sup>t</sup> Jenkes has improved in health, and joined the ship. Lt Decatur is very desirous to have Lieu<sup>t</sup> Blake with him; and he will accordingly go out in the *Argus*. M<sup>t</sup> Moshier the Boatswain that was ordered from the *Constitution* to the *Argus* I think ought to be dismissed the Service — he is not capable of filling the station

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 30 July 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] Moderate Breezes & Cloudy. Employed reeving the Running Rigging, Stowing the hold & getting in the guns & gun carriages — The carriages belonging to the *Constitution* are so badly Constructed that it is absolutely necessary to send them on Shore to be Altered. They were sent this Afternoon.

A. M. Moderate Breezes & Cloudy. The lighter *Recovery* Came alongside with 12 Tons of shingle ballast. We Stowed about 10 Tons in the Spirit Room & the other Two Tons were hove over board — The *Constitution* has now 153 Tons of Shingle Ballast, & 129 of Iron ballast. The Ships Company employed reeving the running rigging, Stowing the Main Hold, Spirit room & Clearing the lighters —

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 30 July 1803

[Naples] The Squadron arriv'd on the 28<sup>th</sup> inst we enter'd the Bay between Cape della Minerva or Cape Campanella & the Island Capri. Our Squadron furnishes much matter for Observation to the Neapolitans, especially as we are accompanied by a Tripoline vessel, which to them is a rare sight, for in their wars with the Barbarians they have shewn themselves such infamous cowards, that a capture on their part seldom occurs:

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Richard Somers, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES SCHOONER *Nautilus*  
Gibraltar Bay July 31<sup>st</sup> 1803

SIR I have the Honor to inform you of my arrival here after a passage of twenty Eight days —

I have call on the Consul, & find by Commodore Morris's Circular letter here, that he is to be found at Malta, or off] Trypoli to which place I shall be ready to sail by twelve O'clock, to gain further information of Captain Ro[d]gers —

I have receiv'd on Board from M<sup>r</sup> Gavino the supply that was wanting for the *Nautilus*, except (Molasses Cheese & Vinegar) that could not be purchas'd in the Rock — Beef Pork & I receivd from on Board the Store Ship, from New York —

The *Nautilus* has perform'd well sails fast, is easy, strained, nothing, tight, & strong, I have no complaint to make of her —

M<sup>r</sup> Gavino has made enquiry to freight Vessels up to Malta, there are several american Vessels here but afraid to go without Convoy, and charge high, he mentioned that before any provisions can be wanted, that there will be an English convoy out from England to Malta and will Deposit one half their Cargoe here, so that he will be able to get it freightd at a reasonable Charges

RICH<sup>d</sup> SOMERS

[NDA. Misc. LB, 1802-3-4.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

[U. S. BRIG *Argus*] Boston August 1<sup>st</sup> 1803

SIR, I have been honored with yours of the 14<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> accompanied by the recruiting orders, which shall be duly attended to —

From the almost incessant rains we have had for those twelve days past, the launching of the Brig has been as long retarded; in fourteen days if the weather is such that the carpenters can work we shall launch, & in ten days after if I have your instructions I will sail —

The agent has procured a sett of 24 Pound Carronades with their beds & slides at Providence —

I have entered a Boatswain, who from present appearances I think will answer, his name is Geo: Nicholson; M<sup>r</sup> [William] Mos[h]ier the person who was tending upon the Brig in the capacity of Boatswain, was turned out of the *Constitution* for incapability, I have had a great deal of trouble with him without being able to procure the smallest service from him —



It will be impossible to get a crew for the *Argus* at this place, & to avoid detention I shall send an Officer on to New York, where we can get men without difficulty —

STEPHEN DECATUR JUN<sup>r</sup>

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, Naples, from James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis

Copy

LEGHORN Aug<sup>t</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1803

SIR I have the honor to inform you that on the 21<sup>st</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> I received instructions from the Department of State in addition to those of the 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1802, by which it appears that my full powers are continued to negotiate with Tripoli & am further empower'd to make certain arrangements with the Regency of Tunis, the nature of which will be explain'd by the annex'd extract from my instructions, I am likewise encharged with the delivery of two letters from the President of the United States to the Bey of Tunis —

On perusing the above mention'd dispatches & having receiv'd nearly at the same time advice from Tripoli of the operations of the Squadron under your command up to the 11<sup>th</sup> of June which inform'd me of your departure for Malta on the 9<sup>th</sup> I conceiv'd it my duty to join you with all possible dispatch & accordingly took my passage on board the Ionic Ship *Minerva* bound to Malta & should have sail'd on the 27<sup>th</sup> but on the day proposed for our departure said ship was seiz'd by the French military force of this garrison & was detain'd until yesterday, & I was obliged to disembark my papers wearing apparel &<sup>ca</sup> yesterday said ship was clear'd on condition that she should not touch at Malta, I accordingly enter'd into arrangements for a passage to Messina, when this days post brought us intelligence from Naples under date of the 26<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, that 10 days from the date of said letter the whole American Squadron with their prize were at Messina bound to Naples & adds that by the signals on the lighthouse they have reason to believe that you are in sight of that Port — this intelligence has determined me to remain stationary until I receive an answer to the request contain'd in this letter which is, that you will with all possible speed furnish me with the means of proceeding direct from Leghorn to Tunis to put my orders into execution so far as the[y] are connected with the arrangements contemplated by the President with that Regency, & from thence to conduct me to Tripoli to there commence on a permanent basis an accomodation with that Regency upon terms explain'd by my instructions part of which are here unto annex'd —

You are certainly convinced that the appearance of the whole Squadron both at Tunis & Tripoli would facilitate our negotiations with those powers as well as add security to the property of the United States in my possession, this arrangement entirely depends upon you & may be influenced by causes with which I am unacquainted, the conduct of the negotiations depending upon me I have negotiated funds in Leghorn to commence with & request you, if you find it practicable at Naples to procure cash either in Spanish dollars or Venitian Sequins to the ammount of twenty thousand dollars for bills upon the United States at a moderate discount say 7 p<sup>r</sup> C that you will make the arrangement & if possible ship the said onboard the Ships of the

Squadron under your command & I will be answerable to government for the measure as it will facilitate our arrangements amazingly with those States —

The Post arrives here from Naples in six days so that if you answer this letter on the day you receive it I shall be favor'd with your answer on the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> early, I have not receiv'd a line from you since you sent me up in the *Adams* so very much against my inclination & what I conceiv'd to have been my duty which I own to me seems not only extraordinary but unaccountable —

Excuse haste as I write by the same post that informs us of your being in sight of Naples —

As Comodore Morris on his arrival at Leghorn perused the whole of my instructions, it is unnecessary to send a copy of the extract from them which I forwarded to him at Naples a copy of which I handed him on his arrival at Leghorn with the duplicate of this letter —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, 1801-1805.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Richard O'Brien, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

(Copy)

ALGIER 2<sup>d</sup> August 1803

SIR I have to inform you that this moment has enterd this Port two Galliotts Tripolin Cruisers with 3 Lateen Sails having 4 Guns & from 50 to 60 Men each 13 Benches of Oarrs, they came from the East will sail in a few Days for the Coast of Spain, no doubt in search of American unarm'd Merchant Vessels, You will give this information to the Masters of American Merchant Vessels and to all whom it might concern in the Ports of your district and adjasent, and to the the Cap<sup>ns</sup> of any of the U. S. Ships of Warr which can be informed in time to prevent the threatend Evil, and to search with Vigilence for those Marooning Craft.

[SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol II, April 1796-Nov. 1804.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, Superintendent, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV — DEP<sup>t</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1803

You will charter a Vessel on the best terms in your power to Carry

350 barrels of Beef  
 300 barrels of Pork  
 120<sup>m</sup> <sup>b</sup> of Bread  
 60 Barrels of Flour  
 18<sup>m</sup> <sup>b</sup> Rice  
 450. Bush<sup>l</sup> Pease

It is intended that she shall proceed to Gibraltar and there Deposit her cargo with John Gavino Esq<sup>t</sup> the freight to be paid at Gibraltar on delivery of the Cargo —

The Beef and Pork we have at this place in the possession of M<sup>r</sup> William Brent — from whom you will receive the requisite quantity of each article — the other articles you must procure on the best terms in your power the bread you will be very particular in give the Baker notice immediately that he may have time to prepare it — it should be Baked twice — The cargo of the Vessel you charter must be ensured —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 3. 1803 —

In answer to your query "Whether the rights of other nations (than Tripoli) are to be considered as extending to their entering the harbour of Tripoli when closely blockaded" —

I have only to observe, that the besieging party has a right to prohibit entirely all commerce with a besieged Town. If we lay siege to a place or only form the blockade, we have a right to prevent any one from entering the place blockaded, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter the place or carry any thing to the besieged without our leave. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

[U. S. BRIG *Siren*] Philad<sup>a</sup> Augt. 3<sup>d</sup> 1803 —

SIR The Brig *Siren* will launch on Saturday the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. As a specimen of the exertions that are made, I have the pleasure to inform you that she was copper'd in ten hours. —

We have open'd Rendezvous but in consequence of the extravagant pay Merchants are giving I fear we can-not get a crew. at one time I had a prospect of getting an excellent Crew, but the Merchants, raising thier pay to 20 dollars they have been induced to leave us & none but a few english Sailors (that are afraid of the press in thier own country can be got. — I see by Colonel Burrow's order for furnishing the Brig with a detachment of Marines, that no musick is order'd. this cannot well be dispenced with: Could we be successful in getting a crew soon I should be ready to leave this by the 14<sup>th</sup>

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 3 August 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] \* \* \* A. M. We recieved the 14 Gun Carriages which were landed some time ago for Alteration. We are employed Clearing Ship for Sea & recieving Gunners Stores — We Recieved several recruits from the Boston Rendezvous.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

To Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> — Augt 4, 1803 —

Should you not be able to procure a crew for the *Siren* in Philad<sup>a</sup> you will select one of your Officers best calculated to procure men and send him to Newyork to procure such number as may be required to complete your complement. —

[Similar letter sent to Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., commanding the U. S. Brig *Argus*, 4 August 1803.]

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 4 August 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] \* \* \* We are lumbered from Morn till Night with Provisions & Stores & surrounded all day with lighters bringing the different Stores.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Thursday, 4 August 1803*

At midnight the Commodore (Comd<sup>e</sup>) signalled the entire squadron to unmoor

At sunrise under way to pass between Capri and Ischia.

8 A. M. in the middle of the Gulf . . .

At noon . . . the Commodore took the vessel in tow, astern of us . . .

*Thursday, 4 to Friday, 5 August 1803*

Afternoon . . . the entire squadron ahead. At 4 P M . . . stood out to sea. At sunset Ischia, Capri and Monte di Somma in sight . . . At 8 P M we tacked in shore . . . The Commodore had the vessel in tow and the *Adams* the prize. All night the same . . . At 8 A M heading N W . . . At noon . . . Quite close to the island of Ischia . . .

*Friday, 5 to Saturday, 6 August 1803*

. . . At sunset sighted the island of Ischia to the N. E., Capri to the east . . . At sunrise . . . the Commodore ahead of us. Rallied . . . At noon next day sighted Ischia to the N. E., Capri to the east . . .

On our departure from Naples we embarked for Livorno a Prince appointed Ambassador to Vienna. He was Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Naples.

*Saturday, 6 to Sunday, 7 August 1803*

Afternoon . . . Rallied to the squadron. At 4 PM sighted a vessel ahead of us. The schooner [*Enterprize*] gave chase. Hoisted the Imperial flag. The schooner spoke. At sunset headed for land Observed the island of Ischia to the east, Ponza, Monte Circeo West . . . At noon . . . Monte Circeo to the N W, Ponza west.

Latitude observed 41° 4' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 6 August 1803

[At Philadelphia] Light breezes, wind at N. N. E. at ½ past 4 P. M. the U S Brig *Siren* was Launched from Nathan Huttons Ship Yard. At 5 P. M. hauled her up to Wilcoxe's wharf. Draught of Water Aft 11 feet 2 in' forward 7 feet 5 in' — Rec<sup>d</sup> the Stream Anchor & Cable on board & bent the Cable to the Anchor. —

[NDA.]

[7 August 1803]

## Raiz Lubarez' Orders for Capture of American Vessels

Translation.

*Coppy*

Praise be to God alone.

The servant of our Master Crowned by God, Rais Ibraim Elubares; this will be your guide for the different nations which you are to capture; the Americans 1<sup>st</sup> Venetians 2<sup>nd</sup> Hamburguees 3<sup>rd</sup> Bremen 4<sup>th</sup> Lubeck 5<sup>th</sup> and Dutch 6<sup>th</sup>; and of all other nations which have not Submitted nor have treaty with us; God help you with peace; the prizes (with the help of God and the fortune of our Master) you will send them to us; — 19 of the month Rabi the 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Year 1218 (or about the 7 of August last,

You will examine the vessels which you will meet at sea, and all vessels which have cargoes belonging to the mentioned Nations, you will take them, and if they are in peace with us, their freight will be paid, agreeable to the Maritime Laws; knowing by the Maritime people to a certainty; You will also capture Imperial and Genoese Vessels.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Sunday, 7 to Monday, 8 August 1803

After noon . . . the schooner [*Enterprize*] gave chase to a vessel sighted by us . . . At sunset sighted Monte Circeo and the island of Ponza . . . 8 P. M. tacked landwards . . . At midnight tacked off shore . . .

At sunrise heading N. N. W. . . . At 11 A M the Captain and the Minister went on board the Commodore.

At noon heading out to sea . . . Astern of the Commodore. Monte Circeo to the N E, Ponza to the S W.

Latitude observed 41° 9' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

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Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 7 August 1803

We left Naples two days ago with regret, for so short a space of time was insufficient to satisfy our curiosity.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Monday, 8 to Tuesday, 9 August 1803

At noon sighted several vessels near shore. The Commodore signalled us to give chase. We headed for them and spoke. She was swept from the anchorage by contrary winds and the others bound for Naples from the Coast of Romania, all Neapolitan vessels. The schooner [*Enterprize*] spoke with three feluccas proceeding west like we were. At sunset . . . Monte Circeo to the S E. At a distance of about 2 leagues from shore . . . At sunrise . . . the Com-

modore ahead of us . . . At noon heading for Cape D'Anzio Cape D'Anzio to the N W. Monte Circeo S E.

Latitude observed  $41^{\circ} 21' N$ .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*

BOSTON HARBOR 9<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>r</sup> 1803

SIR, I am honored with yours of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> enclosing a letter for Consul O'Brien also two sets of authorities to Capture Tripoline Vessels, goods and effects, and four copies of the statute upon which those authorities are founded

I shall pay close attention to the instructions you have given me, in the event of hiring small vessels in the Mediterranean

It was my intention to have sailed this day — the wind from the eastward alone detains me, I shall sail the first moment the wind is fair, and proceed directly to sea without anchoring below — I shall leave port with great pleasure, for the place of my destination and shall endeavor to reach it, in as short a time as possible, I feel extremely anxious to be near the coast of Tripoly, and shall hazard, much to deprive the Barbarians of the means of carrying on a predatory naval War, by destroying their vessels in port, If I cannot meet them at Sea

I have on board, all the rope, Copper and nails to fully new-rig, and copper the *enterprise*, and spare cordage for the Squadron this ship is now in very fine order for seven years service, and her commander perfectly content to remain abroad as long as his services are approved of —

I shall forward the muster book tomorrow

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Tuesday, 9 to Wednesday, 10 August 1803*

Afternoon . . . the Commodore astern. Passed Cape D'Anzio at a distance of 2 leagues . . . Sailed along the coast . . . At sunrise . . . the Commodore astern with the schooner [*Enterprise*] . . . At noon . . . hove to in order to wait for the Commodore.

Latitude observed  $41^{\circ} 36' N$

*Wednesday, 10 to Thursday, 11 August 1803*

Afternoon the Commodore approached to speak with us and tell us that in the morning a galley from Sardinia had been hailed. Cruising along the coast, having left Civitavecchia, proceeding east . . . At sunset . . . the Captain of the frigate *Adams* came on board to pay a visit . . . At sunrise . . . the frigate *Adams* astern, the Commodore in the centre . . . At 8 A M sighted land and the city of Civitavecchia to the N E distance about 15 miles . . . heading N W . . .

Latitude observed  $41^{\circ} 39' N$ .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 10 August 1803

At sea The Dome of St. Peter's Church at Rome in sight, Bearing NE about 35 miles distant. —

We have coasted the shore of Italy, from the southern point of Calabria, at the distance of a few miles, sometimes more & at others less, as the wind favor'd us. —

This morning at day light the *Enterprize* being at the distance of several miles discover'd a galley at long gun shot. Capt Hull fired on her & gave chase. She fired gun to leeward (signal of a friend) but did not heave too: the *Enterprize* came near her & she heve too: proved to be a Sardinian gally, last from Civita Vecchia on a cruize, Rowed 25 oars on each side, & (as Capt Hull imagined), carried about 300 men: had 2 eighteen pounders mounted forward & 2 smaller guns aft. — A Noble gally!!! She had a tender, a small boat which mounted 2 guns.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant John Smith, U. S. Navy

U. S. SCHOONER *Vixen* 11th Aug<sup>t</sup> 1803

SIR, I herewith have the honour of transmitting you the Muster Roll of the Officers & Crew of the *Vixen*.

On Wednesday the 3rd Ins<sup>t</sup> we sailed from Baltimore & arrived in the Roads after a passage of 48 hours — On my Arrival I was furnished with a Signal Book by Cap<sup>t</sup> Barron.

My Signal Flags I received last evening from Norfolk. The Joiners work was not compleated until this morning, at which hour I proceeded to Sea. From the slight opp<sup>t</sup> I have had of Judging I conceive the *Vixen* will sail fast. I have just discharged the Pilot

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 11 to Friday, 12 August 1803

After noon . . . sighted Giglio and Giannutri . . . heading N. W.

4 P. M. Quite close to Giglio. Sighted Montecristo to the S. W. and a brig heading east.

At sunset sighted the island of Elba 20 miles to the N. W. Heading for the same. Montecristo west of Elba N. W. The point E N E, Giglio E S E . . .

1 A. M. We tacked to the east. Quite close to the island. At 3 A M tacked to the N. W. Quite close to Port Longone distance about 6 miles. Sighted two sails, one to the S E and the other to the west. Again headed east, wishing to pass through Piombino [Channel]. At 10 A M the first frigate went quite close to the island [word illegible]. Fired several shots . . . The boat went ashore to take on [word mutilated]. At noon returned on board . . . In the middle of the [Channel] . . .

[In the margin] The Commandant [?] of the island [word illegible] forced the Commodore to pay for [?] the shots fired. Detained the First Lieut. of the frigate. The Captain paid 4 crowns six francs to get the 1st Lieut.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 12 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1803

You will be pleased to charter a Vessel, on the best terms in your power, to carry

350 barrels of Beef  
 300 D<sup>r</sup> ---- Pork  
 120<sup>m</sup> <sup>b</sup> of Bread  
 60 Barrels of flour  
 18 <sup>m</sup> <sup>b</sup> Rice  
 450. bus. Pease

It is intended that the Vessel shall proceed to Gibraltar and there deposit her cargo with John Gavino Esq the freight to be paid at Gibraltar on delivery of the cargo —

On your informing me that you can procure a Vessel of a suitable size, I will send the Beef and Pork from this place — the other articles you must procure on the best terms in your power — The bread you will be very particular in — give the Baker notice immediately that he may have time to prepare it — it should be baked twice.

The cargo must be ensured.

Let me hear from you on this subject as early as you can.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 12 August 1803

[Moored off Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.] \* \* \* The Ships Company Employed clearing ship for Sea — At the time the *Constitution* recieved her repairs in 1801 The stern frame was altered & One Way or Other There were no dead lights made. Commodore Preble not knowing but that the Old would answer till on the point of sailing ordered an additional number of Carpenters on board who are employed making a new set of dead lights. This evening a boat being Ordered on Shore on ships duty the following Seamen deserted, Robert Marshall Robert Stewart & William Stagg. Two Officers were Ordered on shore after them, who apprehended & bro't back Rob<sup>t</sup> Marshall & W<sup>m</sup> Stagg. Rob<sup>t</sup> Stewart made his escape.

A. M. At Two unmoored Ship & hove Short on the Best bower. We Weighed at Day light & Came to Sail in Order to proceed to Sea — In Entering the Narrows which is 8 Miles below Boston it fell Nearly Calm. We Came to with the Best bower in 10 fath<sup>s</sup> of soft bottom. Veered to a third of a cable & furled Sail. At 10 the Sloop *Caroline* came alongside with the Ships Powder She is Ordered to remain in that Situation —

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Friday, 12 to Saturday, 13 August 1803

. . . At sunset . . . Cape Corse to the N. W. Capraia to the N. W., Gorgona, N. W. The point west of Elba W S W, the point east of Piombino E N E . . . At 11 P M lay to in order to wait for daylight [with ?] the entire squadron. At sunrise . . . heading to the N W . . .

At noon we anchored in the roadstead of Livorno . . . Meloria to the



W N W, the lighthouse to the E S E, Gorgona W N W, Capraia S W, east of Montenero. Found a Danish frigate and several vessels anchored in the roadstead . . . the entire squadron cast anchor, including the prize and the convoyed vessels.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 13 August 1803

(Lying at single anchor between President Roads and the Narrows.)  
\* \* \* Towards evening the Sloop *Fair-Play* anchored alongside with 22 Gang Casks of Water, Also a Boat from Boston with Ships' Stores. We ran out a Kedge to the South<sup>d</sup> in Order to Steady the Ship from fouling the Anchors. A. M. At day light the *Caroline* came alongside with Powder: We recieved 250 barrells of Powder. In taking in the Powder the fire & lights were all put out. The lighter *Fair Play* came along side with 24 Casks of Water. The *Constitution* is now Completely ready for Sea — The draft forward 22 ft 5 In: Aaft 23 ft 9 In: from the Clear of the Midship Port to the surface 5 feet 10 In. The *Fair Play* was this day discharged & recieved Certificates for 4½ days—

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, 14 August 1803

Sailed for the Mediterranean in the *Constitution* 44 guns and 400 men.

[LC, original.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 14 August 1803

At 1/2 past 7 weighed & came to sail in order to proceed to Sea. We came thro' the Narrows under double reefed Topsails & foresail with the gib & fore topmast Stay sail. We Came by the Light House a little after 8 in the Morning, & discharged M<sup>r</sup> Knox, the Pilot at 9 — At 1/2 past 9 filled & made all plain sail; The Wind was Variable from the West<sup>d</sup> all the forenoon — The Ships Company employed Stowing the Anchors — Unbent the Sheet Cable & Stowed the Anchors — At Noon the high land of Marshfield SW b W 10 or 12 Miles, Boston lighthouse in sight from the Mast head bearing W by N 1/2 N 12 or 13 Miles. Several Small Sails in sight passing & repassing the bay.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

To James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis, from Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy

Copy UNITED STATES FRIGATE *New York* 15<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1803. —  
Leghorn Road

SIR. A duplicate of your letter directed to me at Naples under date August 1<sup>st</sup> 1803, I had the honor to receive from your own hands on the 13<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup>, and am happy the Government of the U. States have furnished you with funds & powers to form a permanent treaty with

the Regency of Tunis, and for your conveyance to that port the Schooner *Enterprize* shall be ready in four days, Cap<sup>n</sup> Hull is instructed after you have Landed to pursue his instructions made out for his government previous to my being inform'd of your intentions to proceed to that place, but however if you wish the *Enterprize* to remain 3 or 4 days in Tunis Bay, Cap<sup>n</sup> Hull shall have orders to continue there that time, the circumstances of the Squadron prevent me from appearing before either Tunis or Tripoli at present, and render it necessary that other measures shou'd be pursued for the protection of the American Commerce, & my presence is Necessary at this time at Tangiers, in order to guard against the probable unreasonable demands and hostile threats of the Emperor of Morocco, for the detention of the Ship *Masouda* pretended to be his property, & was violating the conditions of the passport granted the *Masouda* by M<sup>r</sup> Simpson the American Consul at the Court of Morrocco, it is impractable for me to furnish you with a conveyance to Tripoli, unless a reinforcement arrives from America, & even in that event it will depend on our situation with Morrocco. —

I think it necessary Sir (as I have received letters from the Secretary of the Navy of a later date than those dispatches forwarded to you by the Secretary of State, & not a syllable mentioned of an Alteration made in my government, or my powers, as having a superintendant, Agency suspended) that I shou'd have a perusal of the original documents directed to you, that I may avoid interfering & thereby prevent or retard such negotiations as are intrusted to your particular care & discretion; reciprocal overtures were made to terminate our differences with the Bashaw of Tripoli, between Mahamed Dghies the acknowledged prime Minister of the Bashaw & myself; the correspondence, with the treaty presented by me, the demands made by the prime Minister & the Offer on my part, are perfectly at your perusal & if you think proper to take a Copy, you have my full consent. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, 1801-1805.]

To Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, from James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis

LEGHORN Aug<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1808.

SIR I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the following plan of negotiation with the Regency of Tripoli with my reasons for preferring it to any other analogous to the Presidents recent instructions adverting however that I have not in the least alter'd my former opinion that Peace with Tripoli is attainable by co-ercive measures; for at this moment I would suffer to be crucified if with the sum I am em-power'd to expend there applied in measures more congenial to our feelings if that petty Tyrant would not in less than two months sue for peace upon our own terms & sign the Treaty on board our Comodores Ship. — But Sir the government of the U S: has thought proper to instruct me to endeavor to procure a pacification upon terms similar to those obtain'd by the powers of Europe who have already set us the example, I therefore drop my former ideas not from conviction but in obedience to my instructions, & actuated by a zeal for the service, I am ready to put them in execution with an alacrity proportionate to the means furnish'd me. —

It is unnecessary to enter into elaborate minuteness with you Sir who are already acquainted with the subject, suffice it to observe that the prize now in your possession has already cost the U States a rup-

ture with Morocco & caused a division of our force at the moment when it could have been render'd most servicial, that at the moment of her capture she was navigated under the sanction of the Emperor of Moroccos passport & in all probability will be made a pretext by that Empire to commit hostilities against us if not prevented in time, as for her being captured going into Tripoli, though it furnishes sufficient grounds for her legal condemnation it will be denied by both the Bashaw of Tripoli & Emperor of Morocco because not congenial to their interests those people will not acknowledge the most palpable facts when prejudicial to their preconcerted views of rapine & depredation. —

It is likewise to be observ'd that said prize has been always supposed to be worth 30,000 dollars at Tripoli, the Bashaw ransom'd her from Portugal for that sum, which is five times her value, exclusive of what other property there is on board, & a number of his subjects among whom is his vice Admiral, & although he holds up the idea that he sets no value upon them, I know by experience that at the same moment he soothes their relations by giving them small presents & promising them the speedy liberation of their friends. —

Viewing the above premises I presume it would be conducive to our interests to make said prize a medium of accomodation with Tripoli in preference to cash, & in order that the Captors may be indemnified for her value in case the Bashaw accepts of her as the price of Peace; I will give them bills upon government for her value after it is ascertain'd by a regular appraisment. —

If the above proposal meets your ideas it would be of advantage to order her to be painted & her yards & rigging black'd & tar'd, in order to make the Bashaw suppose we set some value on her — & increase his desire of repossessing her, by her appearing before his capital in this situation it would interest his pride & thus add the force of another passion to that of his cupidity in our favor & it undoubtedly would be more honorable as well as advantageous to divide a sum of money among our own Citizens than to give it to the Bashaw of Tripoli provided it answer'd the same purposes. —

Whatever plans are adopted I presume the greatest dispatch is necessary as well to prevent the capture of our defenceless merchantmen the consequences of which would be fatal to our negotiations, as to prevent the Bashaw of Tripoli from influencing the Emperor of Morocco in his favor, which might render a division of our force necessary & consequently expose our commerce in a much greater degree to the effects of their depredations. —

If we advert to the exorbitancy of the Bashaws demands which I am informed is \*500,000 dollars & an annuity of twenty thousand dollars, it is necessary to observe that he demands a great deal in order to obtain a small part & he is properly answer'd by an offer of 5000 Dollars. —

I conceive Sir that I have now done what is incumbent on me in stating my opinion for your consideration I have only to add that if Mess<sup>rs</sup> Degen & Purviance has the cash ready to embark for which I have given them bills upon government, that I can embark in four hours. —

I request you Sir to answer my Letter of the first of August jointly with this as soon as possible for my government & to believe that I am respectfully. —

\*The Bashaws demand was 250,000 dollars, and an annuity of 20,000 dollars. —

In answer to this letter Com<sup>e</sup> Morris answer'd he could not proceed before Tunis or Tripoli as it would interfere with prior arrangements & sent me to Tunis in the *Adams* with orders for her to remain there only four days, consequently I had so little time that I could not adopt plans to counteract the Schemes of those whose interest it was to Oppose my reception. —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco  
N<sup>o</sup> 61. — Triplicate TANGIER 15<sup>th</sup> August 1803. —

SIR N<sup>o</sup> 60 dated 28<sup>th</sup> last Month was forwarded in triplicate by way of Gibraltar. — The two Ships have sailed from Larach and Sallé on their Cruize, and the two Galleys built last year at Tetuan have been by great exertions got over the Bar of that River, now nearly dry; they are daily expected here to compleat their equipment when they will be employed in and about the Straits, as such Vessels usually are. — Another Galley is getting ready at Tetuan and the Governour of this place talks of arming a two Masted Boat lately seized here under Genoese Colours. —

We have not had any tidings of the two Frigates since they sailed, which I confess I am very anxious to receive. —

I feel great concern at not having been able to satisfy the enquiries of this Government respecting the fate of the Ship detained by Commodore Morris Squadron and carried to Malta, no other Letter from him on the subject has reached me besides that of the 19<sup>th</sup> May mentioned to you in N<sup>o</sup> 59. —

M<sup>r</sup> Gavino tells me for want of conveyance my answer to that Letter was long detained at Gibraltar. —

In this state of things I have considered it proper to recommend in the strongest manner, thro' M<sup>r</sup> Gavino, to the Captains of the Vessels of War he tells me are expected from the United States, that two of them remain on this station, untill the operations of the Emperours Cruizers actually at Sea be known. — The necessity of this measure was obvious to me so soon as I found the Frigates were to sail with sealed Orders; I sincerely hope the precaution may not in fact be necessary, but I trust it will be admitted by you as proceeding from my anxiety for the good of the Service, viewing it as the best mode can be adopted for protection of the Commerce, without giving it any un-necessary alarm. — On Friday last Alcayde Hashash gave notice to the Consuls that His Imperial Majesty would very soon be at Tangier, it is said he leaves Mequinez the 10<sup>th</sup> of next Moon. — This is an unexpected visit, we believe it has been occasioned by some late desensions between the Governour of this place and the people of the Neighborhood. —

It will afford me an opportunity of renewing to His Majesty assurances of the steady disposition of the Government of the United States to maintain Peace with this Country, and to discuss matters fully with his Minister, which I most ardently wish I may be able to accomplish on a pleasant footing. — On this occasion I must as every other Consul not only make a handsome present to His Majesty, but to the Cheifs and others of his Court; for which purpose I this day desire M<sup>r</sup> Gavino to provide a variety of Articles suitable for that purpose, and for payment I transmit him a sett of Bills, which under this date I have taken the liberty of drawing on you to his

Order for One thousand Dollars, payable thirty days after presentation, which I request you will order to be paid. —

M<sup>r</sup> Nessin the Danish Consul at Tripoly writes their Consul here under date 13<sup>th</sup> June, that Commodore Morris had landed there under protection of the French Consul for the purpose of entering upon a Negotiation with that Regency, but two hundred and fifty thousand dollars being demanded for Peace and twenty thousand Annually, he immediately embarked. — I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

Extract from log book of Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy, of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 15 August 1803

From our departure (at 9 in the evening) which was from Cape Cod Light bearing SW b W. distance 12 Miles till 12 at noon we ran 96 Miles nearly on an E. b S. Course which by Calculation makes the Eastern part of the Shoals of Georges Bank.

Latitude observed 41°56' North.

[LC. EPP, 1803-1804.]

Extract from log book of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 16 August 1803

Moderate Breezes and clear weather, our sound<sup>d</sup> was at noon 40 fathom<sup>s</sup> near the NW part of Georges Bank. we continued steering to the Eastw<sup>d</sup> and in one half Hower we sounded 12 fath<sup>s</sup> this Reef Extendes from the shoal of Georges about 10 or 15 leaguers. and is not moore then half miles in some places/While on the Reef we had several casts with the hand lead, but nothing less then Twelve fathoms, we was sailing nearly six knoent, and in 20 minuets we deepn<sup>d</sup> the water to 30 fath<sup>s</sup>, we did not sound again untill 2 P M, at which time we sounded 34 fath<sup>s</sup> yellow sand.

Latitude ob<sup>d</sup> 41. 50 N<sup>o</sup>

[NA. ND original.]

To Samuel B. Brooke, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV. DEP<sup>t</sup> 17. Aug<sup>t</sup> 1803

Your letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant has been received —

It having been considered essentially beneficial to the services to appoint all the masters mates from the Corps of midshipmen, a rule, from which we cannot depart has been made to this effect — It is therefore proper to inform you, that you cannot receive the appointment you solicit

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 6, 1802-1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*

at Sea Latt<sup>d</sup> 42°. 5' N<sup>o</sup> Long<sup>t</sup>

57°37' West, Aug<sup>t</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1803

SIR, since I left Boston, the wind for the most part of the time has been adverse, at present it is more favorable, and prospect of it's continueing — The Ship sails well, is perfectly tight, and the Officers

& crew healthy, Col<sup>n</sup> and Mrs Lear are also in good health, I detain a vessel bound to Plymouth for a few moments to give you this information

[LC. EPP, LB, 1803.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy

[U. S. BRIG *Argus*] BOSTON Aug<sup>t</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1803

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that this day we launched [the *Argus*], after an unsuccessful attempt made yesterday, it is supposed the cause of her not going off yesterday, was owing to the ways not having a sufficiency of descent; I cannot help expressing my mortification at having written you we should be able to launch much earlier than we have, I had the assurances of the builder to that effect & I trust no censure will be attached to me for the delay. —

In the last I had the honor to write you, I mentioned I should be ready for sea in ten days after launching, which time I shall not exceed, & I am in great hopes I shall be ready in a shorter time —

The officers that have joined the *Argus* are Lieut<sup>t</sup> Blake, Lovington & Vanskoit, M<sup>t</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Graugh, M<sup>t</sup> Winn, M<sup>t</sup> Bainbridge, M<sup>t</sup> Stewart, M<sup>t</sup> Pitegru & M<sup>t</sup> Man — according to your directions I have engaged a Boatswain, Gunner, & Carpenter, their names are Geo. Nicholson Boatswain, Rob<sup>t</sup> Huntress Gunner, & John Gay carpenter, they have been in the situations they are now in before & have all been highly recommended; from what I have observed since they have been under my command, I conceive they are highly qualified for the situations, they have engaged to go in the Brig provided they get warrants previous to sailing, should you think proper to grant those men warrants, I would be glad if they could be forwarded as soon as convenient —

D<sup>r</sup> Tisdale has not joined the brig & I conceive it doubtful whether he will or no, if he does not we may be placed in a very awkward situation, most of our men will be from New-York where it is certain a contagious disorder exists, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Blake who is recruiting at New York has informed me four of the men he has entered have dyed with this disorder, should no surgeon or mate get on by the time I am ready, I shall proceede to sea without one — I have enclosed you a letter I have received from D<sup>r</sup> Tisdale & have the honor to be

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, Boston, Mass., from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> August 22d. 1803 —

By the mail which will convey to you this letter, you will receive from the Treasurer the sum of 30,000\$. This sum you are to take in silver and gold of foreign coinage, to the Mediterranean & there deliver to Commodore Ed<sup>d</sup> Preble with the accompanying letter addressed to him. On delivering this money to Commodore Preble you will take his receipt therefor and transmit it to this department. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAVY DEP<sup>t</sup> August 22, 1803 —

Commodore PREBLE — *Mediterranean* —

By Lieut<sup>t</sup> Decatur you will receive thirty thousand dollars — This sum I send to you to be applied to the disbursements of the squadron.

You will use it economically and distribute it among the vessels of the squadron under your command, charging their respective Commanders to spend no part of it unnecessarily and to be economical in what they do expend. —

My reason for sending you this sum of money, is this. You would otherwise in all probability be constrained to draw bills to a great disadvantage so long as the present war continues in Europe. This sum by being judiciously distributed among the squadron, may render it unnecessary for the Commanders to draw on either of the places where a credit is deposited for them, or it will so far abridge the amount of their drafts, that no considerable loss in the Exchange will be experienced. — The Carronades for the *Argus* having been procured in this country, you will have nearly the whole of the sum transmitted to you at Boston on the 13<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> to be applied in like manner with the present sum. —

In distributing these monies, you will give the requisite instructions to the respective Commanders as to their application and they are to forbear drawing to a disadvantage in all cases where it can be avoided. —

A provision Ship will sail from Balt<sup>o</sup> for the Mediterranean with provisions for the squadron under your command, about the 15<sup>th</sup> of the ensuing month. — Her cargo will consist of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Rice, and Beans or Pease. —

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

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Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 24 August 1803

At 3 P M Signalled for the convoy to get under sail. Fired a shot . . . At 4 P M got under sail . . . At sunset about 12 miles from Livorno. Gorgona to the N W. Cape Corse to the NW. Capraia to the S W. Cape St. André to the W . . . the convoy astern of us. Five vessels under convoy . . . At sunrise the convoy astern of us . . . At 8 A M . . . about 2 leagues from Gorgona to the east. Standing to the west . . . At 10 A M exercised the guns. At noon . . . the convoy astern of us, proceeding on our course . . .

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

[25 August 1803]

To the Prime Minister of Tripoli from Captain Richard V. Morris,  
U. S. Navy

Richard Valentine Morris Esq<sup>r</sup> Commander in chief of the United States Squadron stationed in the mediterranean Sea, unto the Siddi Mohammed D'guize prime Minister to his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli in Barbary. —

#### HEALTH.

Whereas it hath pleased the almighty disposer of all sublunary events to entrust me with the power of giving efficient protection to my fellow Citizens trading in those seas as well as to chastize the arrogance of those who in defiance of our friendly overtures dare continue to menace our flag. — We have nevertheless deem'd it expedient in order to prevent the further effusion of blood at which humanity must recoil to inform you that M<sup>r</sup> James Leander Cathcart who is now bound to Tunis upon business of the United States with

that Regency & who probably may remain there some time, has full powers vested in him by the President of the United States of America jointly with me, or seperately, to enter into & conclude a Treaty of perpetual peace & Amity between the United States of America, & the Regency of Tripoli, and I request that you may place implicit faith and reliance on what he, the said James Leander Cathcart shall write or say on behalf of the U States of America & rest assured that such arrangements that he may make with your Recency though subject to the control of the constituted authority of the said United States will be duly ratified. —

In testimony of which I have hereunto subscribed my name on board the United States Ship *Newyork* at Sea this twenty fi[f]th day of August 1803. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, 1801-1805.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, from Thursday, 25 to Friday, 26 August 1803

Afternoon . . . sighted a brig near the island of Gorgona. The boat went alongside. She was an English brig, proceeding to Gorgona every day to fetch provisions. Said that we were American. Stood out to sea. At sunset observed Gorgona east, Capraia south, Cape Corse W S W. Livorno the point W of the island of Elba south . . . At 8 A M sighted a small lateen three-master heading for us with two other vessels to the N E. At noon the boat went alongside. She was an English privateer fitted out at Gibraltar, come to ask for provisions, having taken a prize . . . The convoy astern. Gorgona to the East, Capraia, Cape Corse to the S W. Gave her a barrel of bread, a barrel of meat and a barrel of rum.

Latitude observed 32°5' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

[26 August 1803]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

(Copy)

U. S. FRIGATE *Philad*<sup>a</sup>

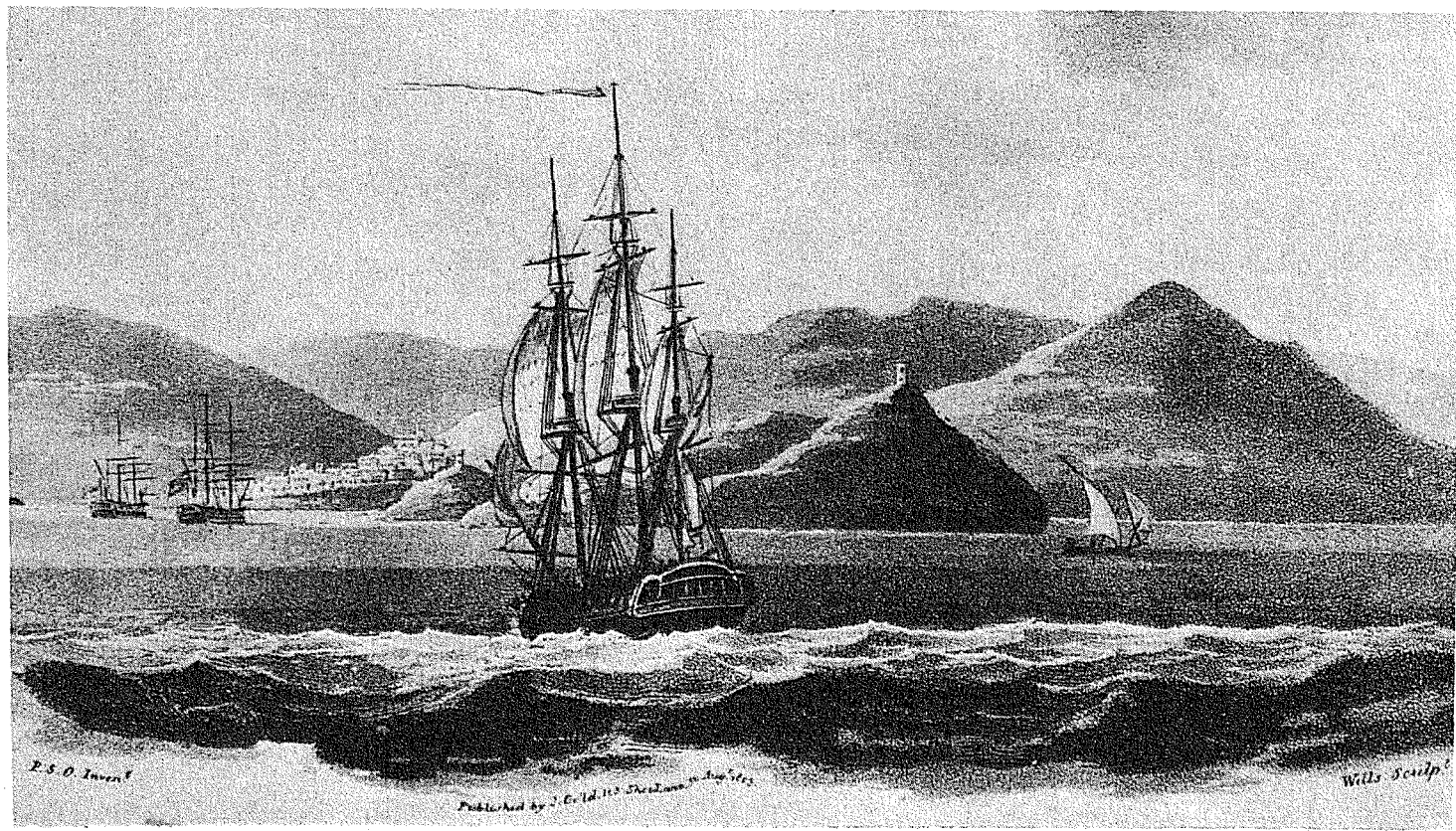
East of Malaga a 10 Mils

Monday 29<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1803

D<sup>r</sup> SIR I wrote you from Gibraltar on the 24<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> mentioning that we should sail the next Morning for Malta —

Hearing at the Rock that two Tripolitans were off Cape de Gatt made me proceed with all Expedition to Examine that part of the Spanish Coast. On the 26<sup>th</sup> blowing very fresh at 8 P. M. being nearly up with Cape de Gatt fell in with a ship carrying only her foresail & had a Brig in Company under the same sail, it being night & her Guns housed prevented an imediate discovering her to be a Cruiser, after hailing for some time found that she was a Vessel of Warr from Barbary, on which information I caused her Boat to be sent on board the frigate *Philad*<sup>a</sup> with her Pass ports — from w<sup>o</sup><sup>a</sup> I discovered that she was a Cruiser belonging to the Emp<sup>r</sup> of Morrocco Calld *Mesboha* [*Mirboka*<sup>\*</sup>] Commanded by Ibrahim Lubarez Mounting 22 Guns & Mand with 100 Men, by not making ourselves known to the officer who came on board he Confessed that the Brig [*Celia*] in Company was an American & had been with them 3 or 4 days, was bound to some Port in Spain, had been boarded by them, but not





U. S. FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA OFF TETUAN, MOROCCO.



detaind, the low sail in w<sup>ch</sup> the Brig was under induced me to suspect that they had Captured her notwithstanding their having your Passport which must appear from the sequel was only obtaind to protect them against the American ships of Warr —

I sent my first Lieu<sup>t</sup> on board to Examin if they had any American Prisoners, on his attempting to Execute my orders, he was prevented by the Cap<sup>n</sup> of the Cruiser, this increased my suspition and I sent a Boat with armd Men to inforce my Intentions, after they were on board they found Cap<sup>n</sup> Richard Bowen of the American Brig *Celia* Ound by M<sup>r</sup> Amasas Th[al]yer of Boston and several of his Crew, who was taken the 17<sup>th</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> from Barcelona — bound to Malaga within 2 or 3 Leagues of the Spanish shore, & about 25 Miles to the Eastward of Malaga, the Cap<sup>n</sup> & the Crew they had Confined below Deck which they always did when speaking a Vessel, after Making this Discovery I instantly ordered all the Moorish Officers on board the frigate, for I made no hesitation in Capturing her after such proceedings on their part and Violation of the faith of Passports which ought to be Sacred — Oweing to the high Wind and Sea it took me the greatest part of the Night to get the Prisoners on board and Man the Prize which detention Occasiond loosing sight of the Brig, the following Morning discovering many Vessels in diver directions the Day was spent by the frigate & Prize in chasing to find the Captured Brig about 4 P M. made her coming round Cape de Gatt from the Eastward, standing close in shore for Almeria Bay, oweing to the wind being very fresh we was going slow in approaching her, all the greatest Exertions was made by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Cox in Towing & Rowing the Prize, fortunately the Wind increased in the Evening and we recapturd her at 12 oClock at Night. — The Moors Confess that they came out aCruising for the sole purpose of Capturing Americans to be sent to Tanger. I have rec<sup>d</sup> a paper from them writen in Moorish w<sup>ch</sup> they say is their authority from the Gov<sup>t</sup> of Tanger for so doing — I inclose this to John Gavino Esq<sup>t</sup> with a particular request to have it safely Conveyd to you that you may be informed of the Circumstance and act accordingly. I beleive the Govenour of Tanger is much disposed for Hostilities with the U. S., the Moorish Prisoners accuse him as the sole cause of their present Cituation. I sincerely hope that this Capture may be productive of good Effects to the U. S. with the Emp<sup>r</sup> who may be assured that if he injustly goes to Warr with the U. S. he will loose every large Cruiser he has, & God grant that it may not in the least prove a disadvantage to you. My Officers and self have made it a Markd point to treat the Prisoners not only with the lenity that is due from Humanity but with particular attention of Civility to impress on their mind a favourable Opinion of the American Character —

That you may receive this information as Early as possible I dispatch my Boat on shore at Malaga to request W. Kirkpatrick Esq<sup>t</sup> Consul to forward it by Express to Gib<sup>t</sup> I shall be Extremely anxieuse to hear from you, as also for the arrival of Comodor Prible to receive his Instructions relative to the Captured ship. I am bound to Gibraltar Bay with the Prize, but am fearfull we shall be detaind for want of an Easterly wind.

[\*This word is spelled with an "H" and "K" due, it is believed, to the phonetic similarity of these letters in Arabic.]

[26 August 1803]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Philad<sup>a</sup>*  
*Gibraltar Bay 12<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1803*

SIR I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in this place from the United States on the 24<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>, my orders being to place myself under the command of the Commanding Officer on the Mediterranean Station and hearing that Commodore Morris was off Tripoli I proceeded the next day for that Coast. Having received news at Gibraltar that two Tripolitan Cruisers were off Cape de Gatt we ran the Spanish Shore close on board to endeavour to fall in with them. on the 26<sup>th</sup> at 8 P M being nearly up with the Cape we fell in with and captured the Moorish Ship of War called *Mirboka* commanded by Capt<sup>n</sup> Ibrahim Luberaz mounting 22 Guns and manned with 98 Men, she had captured the American Brig *Celia* of Boston Richard Bowen Master, whom we recaptured the following night; for particulars of this Capture I refer you to the enclosed, being a copy of my letter to James Simpson Esqr Consul for the United States to Morocco; I also enclose a copy of the Translation of Capt<sup>n</sup> Luberaz orders to Capture American Vessells and property.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> after seeing the Cruiser and Brig at Anchor in this Bay I immediately proceeded through the Straits to Cruise a few days between Cadiz and Cape S<sup>t</sup> Vincent for a Moorish Frigate of 30 Guns said to be thereabouts; Without the good fortune of seeing her we returned yesterday to this place.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

[26 August 1803]

Deposition of Master of American Brig *Celia*

(SEAL)

CONSULAR OFFICE OF THE U. S.  
OF AMERICA AT GIBRALTAR —

On this third day of September 1803 Personally appeared in my Consular Office Richard Bowen Master of the Brig *Celia* of Boston in the U. S. of America who after being solemnly sworn did Declare on Oath that he sailed from the Port of Barcelona, on the Coast of Cathaluna[?], on the Sixth day of August last, in and with the said Brig *Celia* destined for Malaga with about four thousand staves for Barrils & Ballast That he Continued on said Voyage with light Airs untill the Seventeenth day of said Month, when the said Brig with every thing on board was taken & Captured at the Distance of about Eight Leagues to the Eastward of Malaga, and about two distant from the shore, by the Moorish Ship of Warr *Marboka*, Commanded by Ebrahim Lubari, Mounting Twenty two Guns & one hundred Men, belonging to the Emperour of Morrocco, who took him the Deponent and the Crew of the said Brig (the Mate Excepted) on board said ship, and put thirteen Moors on board the Capturd Brig. That the said Moorish Commander told him the Deponent that he was Captured and intended to take him and the Brig to Tangier. That he the Deponent Continued on board said Moorish Cruiser untill the Twenty Seventh of said Month, when the United States Ship *Philadelphia*, William Baimbridge Esq<sup>r</sup> Commander fell in with the aforesaid Moorish Ship *Marboka* and Captured her. That on the Twenty Eighth day of said

Month the said U. S. Ship *Philadelphia* Recaptured the aforesaid Brig *Celia* which had been taken from the Deponent. after which the *Philadelphia* proceeded with the Captured Cruiser, and Recaptured Brig *Celia* for Gibraltar Bay, taking them occasionally in Tow. That they all anchord in said Bay the first Instant and the said Brig was delivered up to he the Deponent by Cap<sup>t</sup> Baimbridge and was yesterday admitted to Prattick

RICHARD BOWEN

Thus Done, Sworn and Declared in  
Gibraltar, the Day and Year first within  
written in my presence.  
Witness my hand and Seal of Office —

JOHN GAVINO  
Consul of the U. S. of America

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding

*Friday, 26 to Saturday, 27 August 1803*

At noon . . . the convoy astern of us. At sunset observed Cape Corse to the S W, Gorgona east. Capraia . . . At sunrise . . . rain. At 7 A M . . . rain. At 8 A M lightning and thunder. A thunder-bolt slightly injured two seamen. At 9 A M rain ceased . . . sighted a vessel to the east. Made sail to make her out. Fired shot and hoisted the flag. She hoisted the Spanish flag. At 10 A M . . . spoke to her. She was coming from Livorno and bound for Spain. Stood on to rally . . . At noon rallied with the convoy [assembled the ships of the convoy] . . . standing to the west.

*Saturday, 27 to Sunday, 28 August 1803*

Afternoon . . . sighted a polacca to the west ahead of us. Gave chase. Came quite close. She hoisted the Russian flag. She was coming from Toulon and was bound for Smyrna. Stood on to rally the convoy . . . At 5 P M rallied with the convoy . . . At sunrise sighted a Spanish polacca. At 8 A M spoke with her. She proved to be from Genoa and bound for Barcelona. Sighted the Hyères islands to the N E . . . the convoy astern of us. At 10 A M sighted a sail ahead of us. Crowded sail to make her out. At noon . . . the Hyères islands N E . . .

Latitude observed 42° 29' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Henry Wadsworth, U. S. Navy, on board U. S. S. *New York*, Captain Richard V. Morris, U. S. Navy, commanding, 27 August 1803

Leghorn A second time your Sir I visit this place — my fav'rite part in the Mediterranean. I am in arrears to you for the pleasures of Leghorn & my duty have taken up all my time since our arrival; therefore let me return and relate circumstances as they occurred. The Squadron passed between Elba & the Main land of Italy on their way to this port; they are about 10 miles distant & in this passage there are two little lumps of high land with castles on them which command the passage.

The *Adams* being order'd to lead was close to one of these islands when they fir'd upon her, — soon after fired 3 more guns, but none hit her, it was nearly calm — the Com<sup>r</sup> was without gunshot the *Adams* sent her boat on shore, we spoke the *Enterprise*. Capt Hull informd us that the French officer had demanded a guinea for each gun fired & detained Lieut Dent as a security for the Money: the Boat returned & M<sup>r</sup> Smith, lately our envoy at Lisbon now a passenger in the *Adams* went in her — & the money was paid. We spoke the *Adams*. The Com<sup>r</sup> asked Capt Campbell "if he paid for those guns" Yes sir: — "Well, by God if they had fired at me I would have returned it." The Com<sup>r</sup> was in a great rage. Capt Campbell assum'd great liberty in transacting any affairs directly under the nose of the Com<sup>r</sup> — & thro' his damn'd foolishness our country is insulted & we pay for it too. Blast him — if I were Com<sup>r</sup> I'd arrest him & pack him off to the United States for Trial. — \* \* \*

Information arriv'd, that the U. S Schooner *Nautilus* is in the Mediterranean, the *Enterprise* dispatched in quest of her.

[H. W. L. Dana Col.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKrafft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 27 August 1803

Light breezes from the S<sup>e</sup> warm & sultry. At 8 A. M. weigh'd the Starboard bower Anchor & brought up on the larboard anchor at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past meridian weigh'd the larboard anchor & got under way, came too at flood tide with the bower abreast of Red Bank in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water with about a range of 35 fathom of Cable. —

[NDA.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Philadelphia*  
at Sea 3 leagues from Malaga 29 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1803

SIR, I had the honor of writing you on the 24<sup>th</sup> inst. informing I had that day arriv'd in the Bay of Gibraltar & received news of Tripolitan cruisers being off cape de Gatt, which made me proceed the next day with all expedition to examine that part of the Spanish coast.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> at 8 p. m. abreast of Almeria Bay we fell in with and captured the Moorish Ship of War *Mirboka* of 22 guns & 100 men, commanded by captain Ibrahim Lubarez, who had in company the American Brig *Ceilia* of Boston, Richard Bowen master, her prize; that night blowing fresh with a high sea detention in getting the prisoners on board and Manning the cruiser occasioned our losing sight of the Brig; but the following night at 12 o'clock being close in with cape de Gatt fell in with & recaptured her.

I am now bound with both vessels to Gibraltar. For further particulars I refer you to the enclosed copy of my letter to James Simpson Esq<sup>r</sup> Consul for the United States to Morocco.

I trust that the circumstances relating to the capture will appear in the opinion of the President of the United States, proper justification for my conduct in detaining the Ship without a declaration of War.

I hope Sir that you will do me justice in believing that no pecuniary motives influenced me but was solely actuated by the Honor & protection of the American Flag

[LC. EPP, Vol. 6, 1803.]

Extract and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U.S. Navy, commanding, from Monday, 29 to Tuesday, 30 August 1803

. . . At 3 PM Crowded sail to join the vessel astern of the convoy. The rest of the convoy ahead . . . At sunset towing the vessel . . . At 6 A M sighted a sail ahead of us. At 8 A M the said vessel chased us to make us out. At 10 A M saw that she was a ship of the line. At 11 A M the boat came alongside. Hoisted the British flag. Spoke. Then she headed N W. Continued on our course . . . At noon latitude observed 42° 33' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman F. Cornelius deKraft, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Siren* of 18 guns, Lieutenant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 29 August 1803

Light winds & variable. At ½ past 12 got under way Abreast o New Castle & stood for New Castle, got the boats ahead. At 1 A. M. (the wind being extremely light) came too with the larboard bower, about 1 mile to the E<sup>d</sup> of N. Castle. At ½ past 1 A. M. John Adams (ships barber) in a fit of Insanity attempted to kill himself, succeeded only in cutting a small gash in his throat, found it necessary to send on shore for a Doctor, who after sewing up the gash advised sending him to the hospital, which was done at past 12 P. M. At ½ past 4 P M. weighed the larboard bower, & stood for New Castle. At 5 came too abreast the town, moored ship with the stream Anchor to the S<sup>d</sup> & W<sup>d</sup> ends with light winds from the W<sup>d</sup> —

[NDA.]

To Secretary of State from James Leander Cathcart, appointed U. S. Consul, Tunis  
N<sup>o</sup> 11

FRIGATE *Adams* AT SEA  
August 30<sup>th</sup> 1803 —

SIR In my last communications N<sup>os</sup> 9 & 10, I intimated to you that I should be necessitated to draw upon the department of State for \$20,000 in order to facilitate a negotiation between the United States and the Regency of Tripoli as it would have been of no service what ever but the reverse, to have proceeded to Tripoli without funds or credit, the Bashaw as in a former instance would increase his demands in proportion to the length of time that must necessarily elapse between the agreement taking place & its completion & on the contrary would moderate his terms in proportion to the apparent certainty of our speedily complying with them.

I likewise had the honor to inform you that I had taken my passage on board a greek ship, in order to join our Squadron at Malta, to put in execution the Presidents orders of the 9<sup>th</sup> of April. Enclosures 1 to 6 will give you the particulars of the cash negotiation in detail, & my letter to Comodore Morris of the 1<sup>st</sup> of August enclosure A, will inform you of the reasons which prevented my proceeding to Malta which eventually has been a fortunate circumstance

On the 13<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> the whole American Squadron stationed in the mediterranean anchor'd in the road of Leghorn I went on board the Comodore & presented him with enclosure A, and an extract from my instructions of the 9<sup>th</sup> of April, in course of conversation I found that after the termination of Comodore Morris' negotiation at Tripoli, that the *John Adams* had totally destroy'd a Tripoline

Cruiser of 22 Guns which blew up & that the Squadron left the coast of Tripoli on the latter end of June, & has since been at Malta Messina & Naples, on board the *Newyork* came passengers M<sup>r</sup> Morris & her two children, on board the *John Adams* two Neapolitan princes, & on board the *Adams* M<sup>r</sup> Smith late Minister at the Court of Portugal, who all arrived in the most perfect state of health —

On the 15<sup>th</sup> I sent Comodore Morris enclosure B, & receiv'd his answer to mine of the 1<sup>st</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup> — enclosure C, I cant conceive what part of my letter he construes to allude to a suspension of his superintending Agency, but the very observation is sufficient proof of his jealousy that any other person should be empower'd to negotiate with the Barbary States but himself — On the 16<sup>th</sup> I wrote to Comodore Morris again (see enclosure D) in answer to his of the 15<sup>th</sup> to which as well as to enclosure B he only gave me a verbal answer, specifying that it was not in his power to comply with my request, as it would interfere with prior arrangements & observed that he would endeavor to send me over to Tunis in the *Adams* & would order Cap<sup>tn</sup> Campbell to remain three or four days for my dispatches; I gave the Comodore the perusal of my instructions & the Presidents letters to the Bashaw of Tunis; my last letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> naturally brought on a small explanation which was my wish, I candidly inform'd the Comodore that I conceived that he had treated me very ill in having taken me all round the mediterranean & then sent me to Leghorn at the moment which offer'd for the putting my instructions into execution & his proceeding before Tripoli to negotiate without me, I inform'd him was an act which it was impossible for me to reconcile to my ideas of propriety; he declared he had not the least intention to wound my feelings, that he conceiv'd he could negotiate with those powers without my assistance & that consequently my services were unnecessary, of the result government are the best judges; though it is worthy of remark that in his communication to M<sup>r</sup> Nissen of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June he acknowledges his being unacquainted with the usages of Barbary, how extraordinary then doth it appear that at the moment he contemplated a negotiation he should refuse to accept the assistance of a person legally authorized by government for that purpose & who was perfectly acquainted with their views usages and intrigues —

\* \* \* \* \*

Comodore Morris opens his negotiation with that Regency by betraying that unfortunate mans intentions to his brother the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli & thus signs his death warrant, as he has given under his sign manual that the Bey of Derna has solicited his aid against the present Bashaw which is sufficient cause to induce that Tyrant to destroy him, & will even justify him in so doing, as it is proof positive that altho he is not at this moment in open rebellion against the Bashaw, that he is only awaiting a proper opportunity to declare himself & has a party ready to join him when circumstances should appear most likely to promote his interests; \* \* \*

Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> Com<sup>o</sup> Morris dispatch'd the Schooner *Enterprize* to Malta in quest of a vessel sent with dispatches from the United States which had sail'd from Gibraltar some time before in quest of the Squadron.

Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> Com<sup>o</sup> Morris set out for Florence in company with M<sup>r</sup> Smith in consequence of a decree of the French gov<sup>t</sup> declaring



that all British manufactures & colonial produce ship'd on board neutrals will not be admitted to entry in any of the ports of the French Republic & that any goods of said description being found on board vessels of a neutral power within their ports will be confiscated, this decree induced the Com<sup>e</sup> to request the French general Oliviere to inform him whether he consider'd the port of Leghorn a french port or not, he answer'd in the affirmative and added that the decree of his government would be put in a full force at Leghorn as in any of the ports of France Com<sup>e</sup> Morris's motive for going to Florence is to know in what point of view the Queen of Etruria will consider gen<sup>l</sup> Olivieri declaration! poor woman; her answer I presume will be Sir you see our situation, the French troops are in possession of Leghorn, I therefore must defer giving a decisive answer untill a more favorable opportunity —

Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> Sailed the *John Adams* & Tripoline prize with some merchant vessels under convoy bound to the westward — A few days ago a report was circulated here that two Tripolitan Cruisers were fitted out at Algiers & had sailed to cruise against our commerce, if this report is true the *John Adams* will stand a fair chance to fall in with them —

On the 27<sup>th</sup> I embark'd on board the *Adams* Cap<sup>tn</sup> Campbell & sail'd bound to Tunis, leaving the *Newyork* at Leghorn, on my arrival I will do myself the honor to communicate to you every occurrence worthy your attention as well as the different stages of the negotiation; I intend dispatching a Courier to Tripoli immediately after my first audience from the Bashaw of Tunis, & I have some reason to hope that my negotiation with Tripoli will be attended with success, though I must candidly confess, that I would much sooner be employ'd in battering down their walls than in paying them money

\* \* \* \* \*

You desired me to give you some information relative to an adequate compensation for M<sup>r</sup> Nissen, he has been very serviceable to us, and I recommend that a letter of thanks accompanied with a snuff box adorn'd with the arms of the United States set in brilliants of the value of five or six hundred dollars may be sent him as a token of the Presidents approbation of his conduct; this would likewise be returning the King of Denmark's compliment who made a similar present to M<sup>r</sup> Eaton who had render'd the Danes some services at Tunis —

\* \* \* \* \*

[NA. SDA. CL, Tripoli, Vol. 2, June 1801–Sept. 1805.]

Extracts and translation from a journal kept in French by an unknown person on board the U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding,

*Tuesday, 30 to Wednesday, 31 August 1803*

Afternoon . . . sighted the British squadron composed of nine vessels about 25 miles to the N W of us . . . Towing a vessel. At sunset . . . waited for the vessel astern . . . At sunrise . . . sighted the entire British squadron to the north of us. At 8 A M . . . Ceased to tow[?] the vessel. Rejoined . . . At noon . . . heading S W . . . the convoy to windward of us. . .

Latitude observed 42°27' N.

*Wednesday, 31 August to Thursday, 1 September 1803*

Afternoon . . . the convoy astern of us . . . At 4 P M . . . waiting for the convoy. At sunset sighted Cape San Sebastian to the N W distance about 20 miles . . . At sunrise . . . sighted the Materoni [?] mountains to the NW distance about 25 miles. At 6 A M . . . Crowded sail to approach the shore. At 8 A M sighted Fort Monjuich to the N N E . . . At noon . . . sighted the city of Barcelona. Sighted several vessels heading west.

Latitude observed 41°13' N.

[LC. EPP, Journal 1803.]

[31 August 1803]

Concerning Commodore Morris' squadron in the Mediterranean

On the 29th of May, 1803, he [Commodore Morris] addressed a letter to N. Nissen, esq. his Danish majesty's consul at Tripoli, "soliciting" him to communicate to the Bashaw of Tripoli, "that he was authorized by his government to negotiate with him," and that he was "ready to commence a treaty immediately, should he (the Bashaw) be disposed for peace."

On the 31st May the Bashaw informed him, that he had named "his trusty minister Mahamed Dghies," with full power to negotiate; and closed his communication with the following observation: "I do not fear war — it is my trade — I understand it better than any body."

The commodore proposed that the negotiation should be conducted on board the *New York*; which arrangement, however could not be agreed to, in consequence of the indisposition of Mahamed Dghies. It was therefore decided, upon the commercial agent of the French Republic, then resident at Tripoli, becoming responsible for the safety of the commodore's person, that the business should be conducted on shore. An interview took place on the 7th June; and on the 8th the minister, Dghies, informed commodore Morris that his master, the Bashaw, demanded two hundred thousand Spanish milled dollars and the expenses of the war "for a peace;" intimating his disposition to "employ his influence" to induce his master to lower his demands.

On the same day commodore Morris offered a present of five thousand dollars in specie, on condition of the Bashaw's agreeing to the project of a treaty of peace which had been prepared, and was submitted. To this offer he received "a verbal message" informing him "that the business was at an end, and that he must depart immediately," and thus ended the negotiation.

On the 10th June, commodore Morris, with the *New-York* and *Enterprise*, quitted the coast of Tripoli, and proceeded to Malta, leaving the *John Adams* and *Adams* to continue the blockade of that port. It appears to have been the intention of commodore Morris, to leave these two ships off Tripoli, and to proceed with the *New-York* and *Enterprise* down the north side of the Mediterranean, touching at the several ports, for the purpose of affording convoy to such of our merchantmen as he should find in them; but on his arrival at Malta, he receive a letter from Mr. Davis, charge des affaires at Tunis, (dated 24th March, 1803,) informing him, that there was a "strong armament fitting out at Tunis, and that a junction was intended between the fleet of that power and the Algerines." This informa-

tion rendered it expedient, in the commodore's opinion, to keep the "whole of his squadron together," that he might "be prepared to meet so formidable a force," expecting that they only waited a favorable opportunity to declare war. Under these circumstances, he "raised the blockade of Tripoli;" on the 26th June, 1803, collected his whole force at Malta, and thence proceeded to Messina, Naples, and Leghorn, where he arrived on the 13th August, from which place he despatched the *John Adams* with convoy to Gibraltar — the *Adams* with Mr. Cathcart, to Tunis, and thence to Gibraltar — and the *Enterprize* back to Malta for despatches, (which he had understood had passed up to Malta for him,) to be brought to him off cape De Gatt. Having made these arrangements, the commodore left Leghorn, in the *New York*, for Gibraltar, and touching at Malaga on his way thither, he received his letter of suspension dated 21st June — which transferred the command of the squadron, and of the frigate *New York* to commodore Rodgers, and directed commodore Morris to take charge of the *Adams*, and return without delay to the United States, where he arrived on the 21st November, 1803.

On his arrival, he was called on for an explanation of his conduct during his command. The considerations which had induced the President to direct his suspension were frankly and explicitly stated to him; but he could offer no explanation that was deemed satisfactory. It was therefore determined to institute a solemn inquiry into his conduct; and as from the warrant, convening the court on this occasion, we may see the causes of his suspension, it is here given at length:

*To Samuel Barron, esq. a captain in the Navy of the United States.*

"Whereas, the President of the United States did send a squadron of ships of war to the Mediterranean, and did give the command thereof to Richard V. Morris, a captain in the Navy of the United States, with orders and instructions to subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods, and effects belonging to the Bashaw of Tripoli, or to his subjects; and to exert such other efforts as should be judged most proper for annoying the enemy and for protecting the commerce and seamen of the United States; and whereas Richard V. Morris was specially instructed to proceed with the squadron under his command and lay off against Tripoli, and closely and vigorously blockade that port; all which will, by our several instructions hereto annexed, more fully appear. And whereas, a close and vigorous blockade of the port of Tripoli hath not been made; and all practicable means have not been used to annoy the enemy: concerning the cause of which disobedience and neglect, we think it necessary that inquiry 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 inquiry, for the purpose aforesaid; and you are hereby accordingly ordered to proceed to this place, 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 captain Hugh G. Campbell and lieutenant John Cassin, with orders to appear at this place, on or before the first day of April next, as members of the 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 author-

ized, empowered, and required, strictly to examine into the matters before mentioned, and to report a statement 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 seal of the Department of the Navy, this 10th March, 1804.

R. SMITH, *Secretary of the Navy*

Under this precept the court, consisting of  
 Capt. Samuel Baron, President.  
 Capt. H. G. Campbell } Members, and  
 Lieut. John Cassin, }  
 Walter Jones, Jr. Esq. Judge Advocate.

Convened in the City of Washington, on the 3d April, 1804, and continued its sessions, by adjournment from day to day, till the 13th April, 1804 — and its finding was as follows:

Friday, 13th April, 1804. Present all the members and the Judge Advocate.

“The court was cleared, and proceeded to form and pronounce their opinion, as follows. viz.

“This court having carefully examined, and deliberately weighed, the evidence produced, and all that was alleged by captain Richard V. Morris, in explanation or in vindication of his conduct, do report, as their opinion:

“That the said captain Morris did not conduct himself, in his command of the Mediterranean squadron, with the diligence or activity necessary to execute the important duties of his station; but that he is censurable for his inactive and dilatory conduct of the squadron under his command, in these instances, viz.

“1. In remaining with, and detaining his squadron at Malta, without necessity, or any adequate object, answerable to the length of his stay and detention aforesaid: that is to say, from the 5th to the 30th day of January, 1803; and from the 11th to the 19th day of February, 1803; and also from the 1st to the 21st day of May, 1803.

“2. In carrying his whole squadron, on the 19th February, 1803, from Malta to Tunis bay, and thence down to Gibraltar, and not returning with, or sending back any part of his squadron till the month of May following, having, in the mean time, no part of his squadron on the station aloft, to cruise off the coast of Tripoli, or otherwise protect our commerce in that quarter, as occasion might serve.

“3. In remaining with, and detaining his squadron at Gibraltar without necessity, or any adequate object, till too late a period in the spring of the year 1803; that is to say, from the 23d March to the 11th April, 1803.

“4. In not proceeding with, or sending any part of his squadron (after the one unsuccessful attempt in the month of January, 1803) to the coast of Tripoli, till he sent captain Rodgers from Malta with the frigate *John Adams* alone, on the 5th May, 1803; who arrived with his frigate on the 8th May following.

“5. In not going sooner than the 22d May, 1803, to the coast of Tripoli.

"6. In quitting the blockade of Tripoli, on the 10th June 1803, in the frigate *New York*, accompanied by the schooner *Enterprise*, without necessity or any adequate object, and never afterwards appearing on the coast of Tripoli.

"7. In raising the blockade of Tripoli, on the 26th June 1803, and carrying the whole squadron from thence to Malta, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, &c. without necessity or any adequate object; and never afterwards sending any part of the squadron to the coast of Tripoli.

"And this court do further report, that, as to the period that the Mediterranean squadron was under the command of captain Morris, from 25th May, 1802, when he first arrived in the Mediterranean, to the 5th January, 1803, when he was joined at Malta by Captain James Barron, with the frigate *New York*, and by captain John Rodgers, with the frigate *John Adams*, there are no facts disclosed by the evidence, sufficiently clear and explicit, whereon to ground any censure of the conduct of captain Morris, in his command aforesaid, or whereon to form any specific opinion, sufficiently satisfactory to the judgment and conscience of this court. Wherefore they have limited the expression of their opinion to such periods of his command, and to such parts of his conduct, as they could, from the evidence, fairly and clearly pass an opinion upon."

Given under our hands, this 13th April, 1804.

(Signed) S. BARRON, President,  
HUGH G. CAMPBELL,  
JOHN CASSIN.

When commodore Morris arrived near the coast of Tripoli [22 May 1803], with his squadron, a number of merchant vessels, convoyed by several gunboats, were discovered, making for Tripoli. Chase was immediately given. The gun boats escaped into Tripoli. The merchant vessels, eleven in number, loaded with wheat, were driven into Old Tripoli. Lieutenant David Porter proposed to the commodore to take the boats of the squadron, the following night, and attack these vessels, then defended by a number of men stationed near a large stone building; but the commodore, calculating that his force would enable him to obtain them by "negotiation," declined concurring in the proposition. — He, however, permitted lieutenant Porter, in the course of the night, to proceed with four men in an open boat and muffled oars, to reconnoitre the position of the vessels, preparatory to an attack, in the event of "negotiation" failing. Lieutenant Porter completed his observations without interruption — not a single shot having been fired at him, till he put about to row off, when innumerable volleys of musketry were discharged towards him — he escaped, however, without having sustained the slightest injury; owing, no doubt, to the darkness of the night, which, while it served him, served the enemy also, so effectually as to prevent a discovery of the operations they were then carrying on. The next morning it was perceived that the enemy had, during the night, hauled up all the vessels at high tide, and erected extensive breast works from both sides of the stone building; and that the vessels were lying side by side, high and dry, their sterns within twenty feet of the breast work, so as to render it impossible for them to be cut out. Previously to being hauled up, the vessels were unloaded, and their cargoes (bags of wheat) with stones collected in the neighborhood, formed the breastwork, which was on a bank, fifteen to eighteen feet high, and

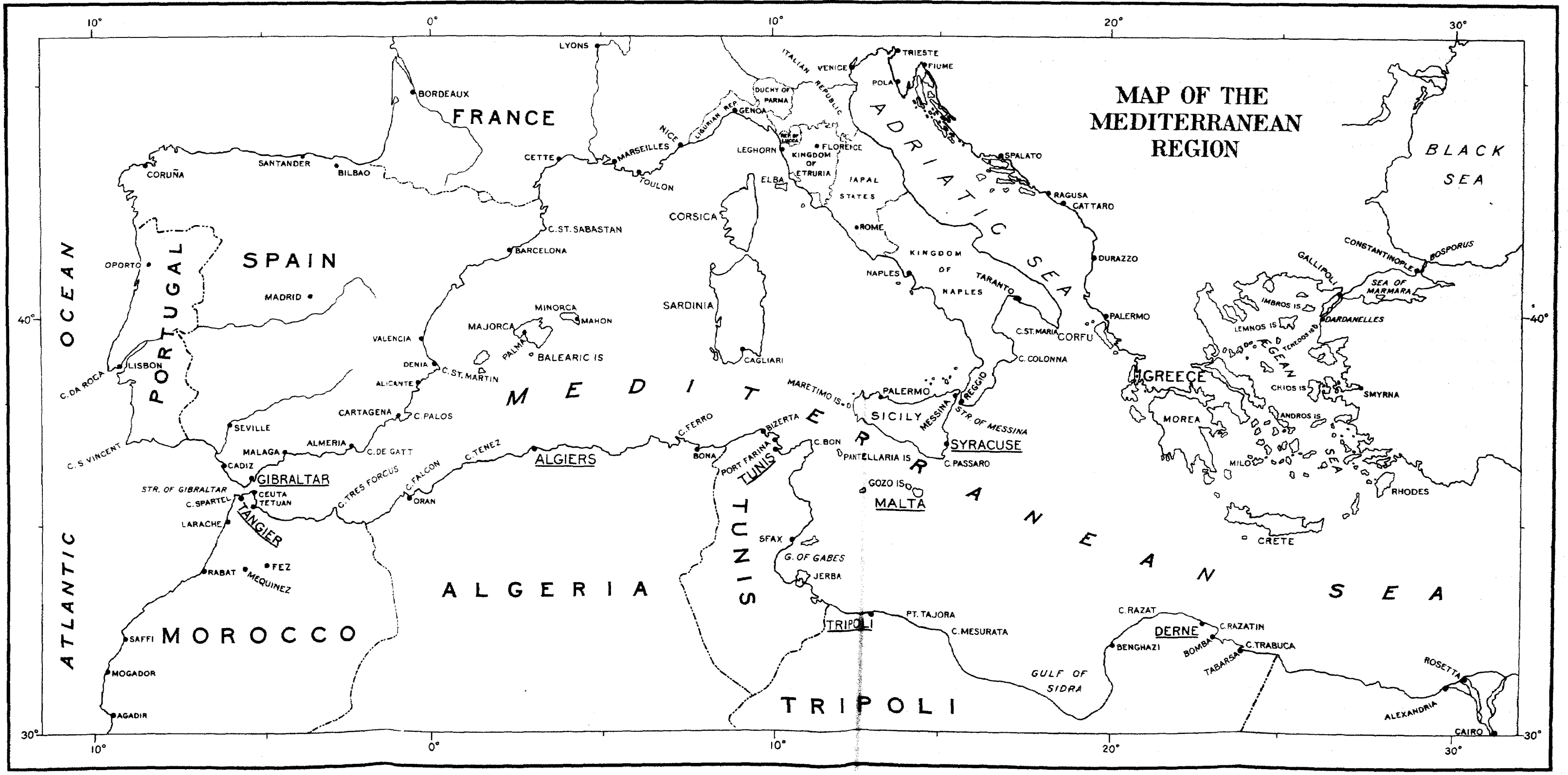
behind which it was perceived a great number of armed men, collected during the night, were stationed, ready to defend the vessels; and a multitude of cavalry covered the high grounds, presenting a grand and formidable appearance. It is supposed, indeed, that almost the whole force of Tripoli had been drawn to this point during the night. Under these circumstances, the boats of the squadron under the command of lieutenant Porter, were manned and ordered to attack and set fire to the vessels. Unappalled by the preparations made to receive them, they proceeded on this service, in open day. As soon as they arrived within musket shot, the men behind the breastwork commenced a heavy fire upon them, which could only be returned occasionally, as they showed their heads above the works, or came out from behind them. As the boats approached, several of our men were killed and wounded — among the latter, lieutenant Porter, who received a slight wound in the right thigh, and a ball through the left, which, however, did not occasion one moment's intermission of his exertions. Proceeding steadily to their object, they were so near the works, that five or six of the enemy stepped from behind them, picked up handfuls of pebbles and earth, threw at them, and then discharged their pieces. The moment, however, of their discovery was the moment of their fate — the whole of them were shot down — the boats advanced within pocket-pistol shot of the breastwork, and their crews leaped from them, boarded the vessels, and set fire to the whole of them — then, agreeably to a preconcerted arrangement, they retired to the right and left, so as to leave an opening for the fire of our ships, they lying within point blank shot — the ships accordingly opened upon the enemy, in the expectation of completing the work so gallantly commenced by the boats; but the enemy, in apparent disregard of the many broadsides discharged at them, came in bodies from behind their breastwork, extinguished the flames, and preserved their vessels.

Lieutenant Porter, altho' severely wounded, proposed to renew the attempt; but the commodore considered the service too hazardous, and the enterprize was abandoned.

The service performed by the boats of the squadron, reflected honor upon their several commanders and crews—the names of all were never reported; but those of lieutenant David Porter, lieut. James Lawrence, and midshipman John Downes, were mentioned as deserving particular distinction. Many thousand balls were fired by the enemy from muskets and *pistols*, and yet, astonishing to relate, our whole loss in killed and wounded, did not, it is believed, exceed fourteen — the loss of the enemy from the fire of the boats and ships, is unknown to us; but it has been estimated as far greater than ours, notwithstanding the decided advantages under which they fought, behind a breast work, proof against musket ball at least, and with numbers probably twenty times greater than that of the boats. Several of their horses were cut in two by cannon shot, from our ships, and their riders were seen to fall as if dead.

It is to be regretted, that the proposition of lieutenant Porter to attack the vessels the first night, was not acceded to — it would have resulted, without question, in the capture or destruction of the vessels, with their valuable cargoes. A promise made by the Tripolitans, to deliver up the vessels the next day, in which the commodore unfortunately confided, may, considering his ignorance of the character of

# MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION







those people, probably be received as an excuse for the check he imposed upon the enterprize of his officers in the first instance.

On the 28 May, it was decided to make an attack on the gun boats off Tripoli; but the result was not calculated to produce any serious effect upon the enemy, owing, it is presumed, to the very unskilful and awkward manner in which the attack was commenced. The *John Adams*, captain Rodgers, then considerably in the rear of the other ships was ordered to lead the van, and that ship accordingly bore up, and gained a position as near to the enemy as possible, and opened upon them. The position of the commodore's ship, (the *New York*,) at that point of time, was about three cables length on the weather bow of the *John Adams*, and the position of the *Adams* was about one cable's length on her weather beam, which rendered it impossible for their fire to reach the enemy, without endangering the *John Adams*, she being directly in their line of fire. This extraordinary mismanagement on the part of commodore Morris drew upon him much censure. In defence of himself, he says, "It was my wish and intention to destroy the enemy and their boats, and if the disposition of the ships was not at one time exactly as I could have wished it to have been, still I cannot impute it to myself as an offence, but to causes that I could not controul. The same might, and no doubt has happened to abler and better seamen than myself; the escape of the enemy, under their batteries, was entirely owing to the calmness of the weather, and the fast approach of night."

The commodore expressed great satisfaction in being able to state, that during the whole period of his command in the Mediterranean, "there was not a citizen of the United States in those seas, who either lost his property or was made a captive," and so far as regarded the protection of our trade in that distant sea, his squadron certainly rendered essential services, although no incidents (other than those above men[tion]ed,) calculated to throw any degree of lustre upon our arms. occurred during his command. This is to be ascribed, not to any deficiency in personal courage on the part of the commodore, but to his indolence, and want of capacity. He might have acquitted himself well in the command of a single ship, under the orders of a superior, but he was not competent to the command of a squadron.

[See note dated 27 April 1802.]

[NR&L. "The Naval Chronicle".]



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