

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

**Volume VI
Part 1 of 4**

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

**United States
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Washington, 1944**

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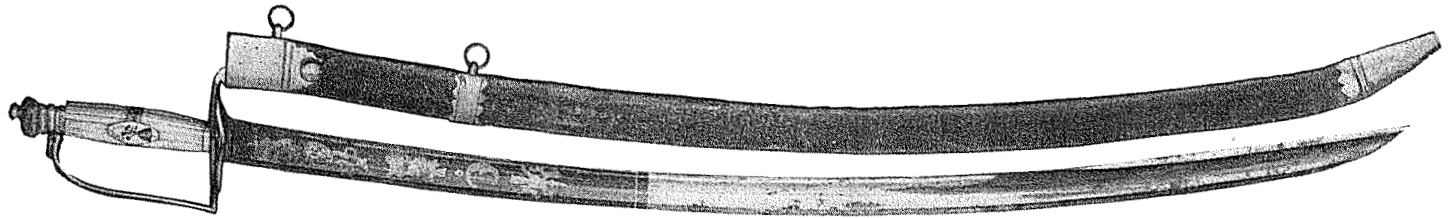
NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS



MEDAL PRESENTED BY CONGRESS TO COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE.



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

NAVAL DOCUMENTS

RELATED TO THE

UNITED STATES WARS
WITH THE BARBARY POWERS

VOLUME VI

NAVAL OPERATIONS

INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC BACKGROUND
FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

PUBLISHED UNDER DIRECTION OF

The Honorable JAMES V. FORRESTAL
Secretary of the Navy

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

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WASHINGTON : 1944

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
The medal presented by Congress to Commodore Edward Preble.	Frontispiece
From an etching by Jules Jacquemart in J. F. Loubat: <i>Medallie History of the United States.</i>	
The sword worn by Commodore Edward Preble during his command in the Mediterranean.	Frontispiece
Reproduced by courtesy of United States Naval Academy Museum from its original.	
Trabaccolos. Vessels of this type were purchased by the U. S. Navy for use in the Mediterranean	132
From a water color sketch by Antoine Roux owned by The Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, reproduced by its kind permission.	
The Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, 1801-1809	164
From a copy by U. D. Tenny in the Navy Department.	
The Fortress of Goletta near Tunis	248
From an engraving by A. Earle in Mordecai M. Noah: <i>Travels in England, France, Spain and the Barbary States in the years 1813-15.</i>	
Two sketches of Spanish Gunboats off Gibraltar, drawn 22 August 1806 by George Barrell	248
Reproduced through courtesy of Dr. E. Lee Dorsett from the original journal of the Brig <i>Venus</i> in his possession.	
The monument by John Charles Michali, erected to the memory of the Naval Officers killed before Tripoli in 1804. Originally placed in the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., then in the grounds of the Capitol; removed in 1860 to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.	384
By courtesy of the United States Naval Academy Museum.	
The U. S. Frigate <i>Constitution</i> getting under way with reefed topsails	430
Reproduced through courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.	
The sword presented to Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., by Congress for the capture and burning of the frigate <i>Philadelphia</i>	470
Reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. Stephen Decatur from the original in his possession.	
Cutlass used by Midshipman Thomas Macdonough, 1804	470
By courtesy of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from its original.	
Dirk used by Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., in the gunboat action in Tripoli harbor, 3 August 1804	470
By courtesy of the United States Naval Academy Museum from its original.	
Cannon from a Tripolitan Gunboat captured by Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., 3 August 1804	530
From a photograph of the original now in the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.	
General map of the Mediterranean Sea	584

ABBREVIATIONS INDEX TO SOURCES

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

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

NAVAL OPERATIONS

FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS

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FROM MAY 1805 THROUGH 1807

WARS WITH BARBARY POWERS

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

MALTA May 1st 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA 1st May 1805.

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

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

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

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

VENICE May 1st 1805

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

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

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

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

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

Copy

LISBON 1st May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAV DEP^t 1 May 1805. —

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

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

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

[1 May 1805]

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

Stato Cannonieri

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

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

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

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

EGYPT, ALEXANDRIA 2 May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

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

18 Men unfit for duty —

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

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

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

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

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Friday, 3 May 1805

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

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

6 got underway and towed out of the Harbour.

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

Noon Valette lighthouse bore W S W. 4 miles

Latitude Observed 36° N.

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

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

Copy

NAPLES 4th May 1805.

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

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

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

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

[4 May 1805]

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

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

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

Washington 4 May 1805

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 4 May 1805

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

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

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 6 May 1805

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

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

7½ Capt Cox returned.

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

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

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

TUNIS May 9th 1805

N^o 9

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

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

A true Copy

By order of S. BARRON Esq

ROBERT DENISON, Secy

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

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

N^o 27 (Copy)

TUNIS May 9th 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

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

NEW YORK May 9th 1805

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

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

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

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

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802–1805.]

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

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

Latitude Observed 33°4' N.

[USNA.]

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

LONDON 10th May 1805

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

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

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

to the sum of £21255. 10. 4

And the Credit side amounts to 3132. — —

Sterling £18123. 10. 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[USNA.]

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

VENICE May 11. 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At 9 Capt^r Cox came on board
Latitude Observed 33° 11' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 11 May 1805

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

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

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

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

Latitude Observed 33°11' N.

Longitude Observed 13°22' E.

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

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

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

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

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

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

Malta Harbour. This morning received product [pratique]

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

In the afternoon I went on shore to walk.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

duplicate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

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

FORT ENTERPRIZE 13th May 1805 DERNE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See my dispatch of 15. to Commodore Barron.

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

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

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

He then renewed his oath of allegiance to the Bashaw.

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

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

NAV DEPT 14 May 1805

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

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

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

[Similar letter sent to George Dyson, Syracuse.]

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

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

GUN BOAT No 10, May 14, 1805

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

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

I am, sir, your obt. humble servt.

SETH CARTEE

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

[14 May 1805]

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

Copy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DERNE, KINGDOM OF TRIPOLI,

May 15th 1805

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

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

May 16 —

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

May 17 —

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

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

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

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

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

FORT ENTERPRIZE [DERNE] 15th May 1805

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

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

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

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

(Copy)

MALTA May 15th 1805.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[15 May 1805?]

To the Bashaw of Tripoli from the Dey of Algiers

[Translation]

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

In the name of the one and only God —

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

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

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

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

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

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

N^o 8

GIBRALTAR 15th May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAV DEP^t 15 May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

GUN BOAT N^o 4

Cape Henry May 15 1805

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

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

[16 May 1805]

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

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

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

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

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

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

[FORT ENTERPRISE, DERNE]

May 16th 1805 —

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

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

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA 17 May 1806

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

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

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

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

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

FORT ENTERPRIZE [DERNE] 17th May 1805

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

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Derne 17th May 1805

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

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

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

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[18 May 1805]

To all whom it may concern from President Thomas Jefferson

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

To all whom it may concern.

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

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

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

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

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

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

NAV DEP^t 18 May 1805. —

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

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

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

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

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802–1805.]

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

NAV DEPT. 18 May 1805. —

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

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

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

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

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

By Ketch *Spitfire* Lieut McNeill June 1805.

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

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

MALTA 18th May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I entreat the favour of your early Reply

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

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

[DERNE] May 18th 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA, May 19th 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

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

MALTA 19th May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA, 19 May, 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Copy)

MALTA May 19th 1805

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

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

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

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

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

PHILAD^a May 19. 1805

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

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

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

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

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

[NDA. Area 7.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DERNE, KINGDOM OF TRIPOLI

May 20th. 1805.

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

WILLIAM EATON

\$1974.

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

Fort Enterprize, Derne, May 20. 1805

P N OBannon

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

[20 May 1805]

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

[Translation]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the Camp of Derna 20 May 1805.

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

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

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

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[22 May 1805]

The relative Force of the four Squadrons sent to the Mediterranean

The First Squadron, Under Dale.

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

The Second Squadron, under Morris.

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

The Third Squadron, under Preble.

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

The Fourth Squadron, under Samuel Barron.

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

[NR&L. #20734, Bn¹ P 922 S.2.]

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

MALTA 22 May 1805.

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

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

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

MALTA 22nd May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA, 22nd May 1805

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

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

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

Duplicate

MALTA 22nd May 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA 22 May 1805.

rec^d 22^d May — Ans^d same day —

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

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

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

[NA. Senate Files. 10th Congress.]

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

MALTA 22 May 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA 22^d May 1805

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

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

SIGN^d SAM. BARRON

Copy To

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

[LC. JRP, LB B, May 1805–July 1806.]

[22 May 1805]

U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean

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

THE SQUADRON OF COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS:

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

During the continuance of Hostilities with Tripoli, the Bey of Tunis had frequently evinced hostile dispositions towards the United States, and repeatedly threatened War unless his Vessels were permitted to enter Tripoli or other demands equally inadmissible, were granted. A Tunisian Cruiser with her two Prizes, carrying Articles contraband of War, having been captured in attempting to enter Tripoli, were demanded by the Bey, and war again threaten'd in case of refusal. The demand was refused by Com^d Barron, & Com^d Rodgers thinking that the termination of hostilities with Tripoli afforded a favorable moment for explanation or compulsion, prepared to go off Tunis for this purpose, having on board Col^l Lear, the Consul General. on the 13 July the Squadron left Syracuse for Malta: on 23^d left Malta & on 31st anchored in Tunis Bay. At this time the *Argus* had sailed for Alexandria in Egypt with money for Mess^{rs} Briggs & Brothers, & the *Hornet* for Syracuse to obtain Inventories of the public property. Prior to the sailing of the Squadron for Tunis, George Davis esq^r the Chargé d'affaires

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

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

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

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

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

Laid up in Ordinary.

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

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

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

Laid up in Ordinary. —

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

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

Sailed 14 May 1805.

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

Laid up in Ordinary.

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

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

Laid up in Ordinary. —

Commission and warrant officers —

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

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

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

Laid up in Ordinary. —

Commission and warrant officers. —

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

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

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

Laid up in Ordinary. —

Commission and warrant officers —

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

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

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

Commission & warrant officers. —

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

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

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

Commissioned & warrant officers. —

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

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

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

Commission and warrant officers. —

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

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

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

Commission and warrant officers.

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

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

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

U. S. Gunboat No. 7. —

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

Commission and warrant officers.

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

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

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

Commission & warrant officers. —

Station	Names
Commd ^t	Lieut Nath ^l Haraden

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

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

Commission and warrant officers.

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

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

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

Commission and warrant officers

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

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

Commission and warrant officers.—

	Names
	Daniel McNeill jr — (Returned home in a Merchant Vessel.) Theodore Hunt Jas ^s McLaughon Turner McLaughon —

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

Commission and warrant officers. —

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

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

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

Commission and warrant officers

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

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

[NDA. Ships' Service 1801-1809.]

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

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

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

At 12 hard gales and Clear weather

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 22 May 1805

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

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

TUNIS BAY

23^d May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Copy)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, 23 May 1805

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

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

It lasted ¼ of an hour. —

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

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

NEW YORK 24th May 1805 —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA 25 May 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

MALTA 25 May 1805.

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

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

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

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

MALTA 25th May 1805.

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

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

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

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

At 8 Light airs Armourers straightening the anchor stock —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

TUNIS May 26th 1805 —

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITADEL MESSINA 26 May 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *President* and *Essex* in company

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

Latitude Observed 33°00' N.

[USNA.]

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

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

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

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

6 Saw a Sail bearing. S. W.

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

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

10 Made sail to keep company.

Tripoli S ½ E. 4 leagues.

Latitude Observed 33°1' N.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[27 May 1805]

Certificate regarding Bernardo Somerville of Genoa

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

E. CUTBUSH Surg; Hosp^l

SYRACUSE August 5th 1805.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Essex* and *President* in company.

Latitude Observed 34°2' N.

[USNA.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Constitution off TRIPOLI May 28 1805

(Received at Malta 2 June.)—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[28 May 1805]

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

BASHAW BEY OF TUNIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRADA DI TUNIS
 28th May 1805 Year 1220

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

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

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

MALTA 28th May 1805

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

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[USNA.]

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

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

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

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

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TUNIS May 29, 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGHORN 29th May 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. BRIG *Siren* GIBRALTAR BAY

May 29th 1805

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

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

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

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

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

DERNE 29th May 1805

[Thru 11 June 1805]

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

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

JUNE 2^d

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUNE 3^d

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

JUNE 5th

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

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

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

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

JUNE 9th

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

JUNE 11th

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

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

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

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

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

William Eaton

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

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

FORT ENTERPRIZE [DERNE]

29 May 1805

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

[F. D. Roosevelt Col.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latitude Observed 32°56' N.

[USNA.]

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

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

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

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

Extract from journal of William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, Wednesday, 29 May 1805

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

[H. E. Huntington L&AG.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 29 May 1805

1 The *Constitution* made Signal 254

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

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

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

Latitude Observed 32°59' N.

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

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Off Tripoli May 30th 1805

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

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

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

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

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

Off Tripoli May 30th 1805

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

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

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

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

[30 May 1805]

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

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

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

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

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

TRIPOLI, 30 May 1805

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

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

GIBRALTAR 30th May 1805

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

LONDON May 30th 1805

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

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

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

NAV DEP^t 30 May 1805

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

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

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

NAV DEP^t 30 May 1805

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

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

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

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 7 —

New York May 30th 1805

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latitude Observed 32°56' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 30 May 1805

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

7 Capt Barron went on board the *Constitution*

10 Capt Barron returned —

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

Latitude Observed 33°00'.

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

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, in U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 30 May 1805

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

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

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

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

MALTA 31 May 1805

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

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

[31 May 1805]

Negotiation concerning exchange of Prisoners

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

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

TOBIAS LEAR.

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

To His Excellency

DON GERANDO JOSEPH DE SOUZA Consul of Spain &

Commissioner on behalf of

His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli —

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

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

TOBIAS LEAR.

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

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

[31 May 1805]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, from R. W. Meade, Cadiz, Spain

DR SIR I wrote you the other day under cover of our Consul Kirkpatrick, since when I have received your esteemed favor of the 15th Inst via Algeziras — I now hand you several letters for you which came inclosed in a Box directed for Mr Gavino, and which I opened by his directions. I hope they may contain pleasing intelligence from your friends, tho' I fear they are a little ancient from the rout they have taken — I hand you annexed copy of a *Private and Confidential* letter I received yesterday from the Minister at Madrid, by which you will perceive the state of things between our Countries, nothing however hostile will be openly

committed until Congress are Called together by the President, when I *suppose* we may *really* expect something will be done —

The Privateers both here and at Algeziras have commenced their system of Capturing and I believe attempt to take every American bound for Gibraltar — How far Commodore Barron may conceive himself authorized to spare a ship for this station I cannot say, but I really think we ought to have two Ships here, one off Algeziras and one off this Port — It would effectually check the rascals —

I shall be happy at all times to hear of your Welfare and to be advised of what is going on —

CADIZ. 31th May 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 31 May 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes from West^d Mr Eaton Came onboard — At 1 P M Lieut^s Evens Came onboard by whom I received dispatches from the Commodore —

At 6 in the Evening sent the launch on shore with Mr Eaton —

At Sundown moderate gave orders to Mr Evens to have every thing in readiness to deliver some of the Provisions At day light in the morning — from sundown to day light moderate breezes from the North^d but too much sea to take Provisions out of the *Hornet*

At day light sent the launch for Provisions At 8 AM a signal was made at the for[t] that the Enemy were advancing — got under way and run close in with the fort to be in readiness for them the *Hornet* got under way and stood c[lose] in with the shore to the East^d of the fort —

at ½ Past 8 bote Came from shore by which I was informd that the Enemy had retreated sent the launch for Provisions —

Kept her Constantly going for Provisions from sloop and water from shore Every bodys Employed in making Preparations to Carry into Effect the Commodores orders — 12 Mod^s fine weather, Wind from the N

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 31 May 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 5 [P. M.] the Spanish Consul came on board At 7 close reefed the top sails the town of Tripoli bearing S B E ½ E distance 1 Mile

At Midnight Light breezes and pleasant weather. At 7 turn'd the reefs out of the top sails. ¼ past 7 the Spanish Consul Left the ship At 8 sent up the skysail mast At 9 discoverd a sail off [f] the Lee beam Made the signal to the *Essex* to chace W S W. the strange sail proved to be the *Nautilus* The *President* *Essex* *Vixen* and *Nautilus* in company.

Latitude Observed 32°50' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 31 May 1805

[Tripoli] The Spanish consul and *Shous Hammad* went on board the commodore, and returned at night. The Bashaw sent me to inform captain Bainbridge, that peace was agreed on, which I did to the great joy of the officers.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 31 May 1805

2 Capt Barron came on board, Tripoli bearing S B E ½ E. 6 Miles, parted company with the Squadron —

Latitude Observed 33°40' N. Longitude Observed 12°59' E.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 31 May 1805

[Tripoli] This day pleasant with light winds. About 8 this morning the boat came from the *Constitution* with the Spanish Consul. Commodore Rodgers spoke Capt. Smith and desired he would take the boat in tow and take her in and wait until she was ready to come out, and then tow her out to him, observing at the same time that this time going in would decide the business. Arrived on our cruising ground this morning the U. S. Sch. *Nautilus* from Malta. The boat came again with the Spanish Consul at 1 o'clock P. M. We then made sail and stood off to the *Constitution*. When we came up with her Capt. Smith went on board with the Spanish Consul and remained until after sun set.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa., from Captain Edward Preble,
U. S. Navy

BOSTON June 1805

DR SIR I send you three sketches of attacks on Tripoly by our Squadron in August last, perhaps they may be of some service to the person who cuts the medal.

Please to inform me when it is probable the medal will be finished and what will be the expence of striking a few in Copper,

I have a painting of the first attack six feet long by 4 wide it is the only one I have at present, but it shall be sent to you if the engraver wishes it. I however presume the sketches will answer his purpose.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

[June 1805]

To Brigadier General Henry Dearborn, U. S. Army, Collector of the Port of Boston,
Mass. from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

NOVEMBER 22, 1822.

DEAR GENERAL, — In overhauling my Books and Papers I cannot find the Journal I kept in Prison at Tripoli. I am under the impression that you returned it to me — and that I lent it to someone to read but I have so faint a recollection of it that I cannot be positive, or to whom — if you should not have it — I hope you'll do me the favor to enquire of David Forhan and Mr Jas Tilon (?) —

[Haverford College.]

[1 June 1805]

To Minister of Foreign Affairs to Bashaw of Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S.
Consul General, Algiers

Whereas Captain Bainbridge, late of the U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, has been permitted by the Bashaw of Tripoli, to come on board the United States Frigate *Constitution* now off Tripoli, and has given information to me that the Bashaw is desirous of a peace with the United States of America; and willing to release the Americans now in his power upon the terms mentioned in my proposal of the 30th of May; yet he is desirous of having a treaty of peace between the said United States and himself made and agreed upon by the parties, before he delivers said Americans on board the Squadron now off Tripoli, and said Captain Bainbridge declaring that the Americans will not be given up before such treaty be made, I agree to make such treaty on behalf of the said United States, provided the said Bashaw shall send on board the United States Frigate *Constitution* a proper Character, duly authorized on his part, for negotiating said treaty, upon the completion of which and its acceptance by both parties, All the Americans now in the possession of the Bashaw of Tripoli shall be delivered up, agreeably to my proposition on the 30th of May Aforesaid, —

Given under my hand on board the U. States Frigate *Constitution* off Tripoli,
this first day of June 1805

TOBIAS LEAR. —

Commissioner on behalf of the U. States for
negotiating a peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli

TO SIDI MUHAMED DGHIES
Minister of Foreign affairs
to His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

[1 June 1805?]

To Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli, from Sidi Yusuf Caramanli, Bashaw of Tripoli

TRANSLATION OF THE TESQUERI

PRAISE BE TO GOD.

To our Friend, in whom we have full confidence, Nissen, Danish Consul, residing in our Town, whom we have authorized to conclude Peace between us and the Americans and given full authority in consequence to speak of everything that concerns our advantage and in our name, having renounced the other Mediator in whom we have found some faults.

At Tripoli, the 3rd [illegible] [1 June 1805?] 1220

By order SIDI YUSOUF CARAMANLI.

[Translator's Note. The phrase: "in whom we have full confidence" is a rendering of a somewhat obscure French translation of some Arabic meaning. It could also be rendered: "devoted to us in the opinion of all", which would be more literal, if that is what the Arabic intended to convey. Due to the uncertain meaning of the words, the translator is unable to certify that the above renderings are correct or approximately so. The French reads: attaché & nous de tout jugement.]

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

[1 June 1805]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, on board U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

DEAR SIR This will be handed you by Nicholas, C, Nissen Esqr, His Danish Majestys Consul, who in conformity to yours and my own wishes goes on board the *Constitution* on the buisness depending — I recommend Consul Nissen to you, as my particular friend and the freind of the American Citizens prisoners here — I shall only add that we prisoners hopes through you to obtain a speedy liberation

Saturday night 12 OClock

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

ANCONA June 1st 1805

DEAR SIR, I arrived here the 30th Ult^o from Venice. I immediately waited on the Governor open'd my business met a friendly reception & put the two Barks in the Carpenters hands to fortify for heavy Guns, this compleatly aranged & not finding boats to purchase here to my mind I shoved off for Senegala a place twenty Miles from here & were they are built of every discription. I met Success put four in hands & return'd this evening. — to Ancona, its now 12 O Clock. I shall go on board, get under way for Trieste settle my accounts there, take under convoy a Brig belonging to Philad^a call at this place, pick up the Boats & on the Wings of Anxiety and dispatch fly to you. — I cou'd line the Coast of Tripoli with Gun Boats from this place & I have the satisfaction to say I meet warm friends in every port the Governor here is very clever & gives me full authority to proceed as I please.— The little fleet from here will consist of 5 Boats of one 24 ea. — & 2 of 4-24 ea and all to be prepar'd for to receive the Guns by this Day Week. —

I am well aware that I am late, but this is not my fault, if Cap. B had come over here. (& I am astonish'd he did not think of it) he might have done what he pleased. — I hope my proceeding will meet your approbation

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco, from Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

Copy

U. S. BRIG *Siren* June 1st 1805

DEAR SIR Since my last respects to you the American Ship *Ann* has arrived from Baltimore, with Provisions, Amunition and Stores for the use of the Squadron, under the Command of Commodore Barron — By the last advices from Commodore Barron, there appears to be considerable risque in American vessels passing up the Mediterranean without being protected by some armed force in Conse-

The owners however allege that the original capture of the *Huntress* proceeded from the neglect of the Government to furnish the Vessel with proper Documents for the voyage, & that therefore their claim for detention &c of the Vessel is reasonable & ought to be allowed — The proper Documents referred to in their petition mean, it appears by the petition; “a Certificate from the Spanish Consul” The *Huntress* was furnished with a Certificate from the President of the United States, stating that the Cargo was the property of the United States, intended for the use of their Squadron in the Mediterranean. Similar Certificates from the British & French Ministers were furnished. There was no Certificate from the Spanish Minister furnished, and it is not alleged that there was any other paper wanting. At the time the *Huntress* sailed there was no official communication between this Government & the Spanish Minister. There was no Stipulation in the Charterparty to furnish any of these Certificates.

The accompanying papers will afford you every other information necessary to enable you to form an opinion upon the case. I ask the favor of your opinion upon this claim, as early as you can conveniently transmit it to me.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 9, 1807–1809.]

[Enclosure]

[18 May 1805]

Charter of American Ship *Huntress*

This Charter Party made and concluded upon this eighteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and Five, between William Hodgson of Alexandria in the District of Columbia merchant as Agent for Robert Ellwell of Wiscasset, in the District of Maine, Owner of the Ship *Huntress* of the Burthen of Two hundred and Sixty nine Tons or thereabouts, of the one part & Thomas Tingey Esq^r Agent of the United States of America of the other part—Witnesseth that the said William Hodgson as Agent aforesaid charters to the said Thomas Tingey, Agent as aforesaid the said Ship *Huntress* whereof John Stenson is at present Master now laying at the port of Washington and having on board a Cargo of Government Stores as per bill of Lading hereunto annexed, on a Voyage from the City of Washington to Malta and thence to Syracuse, if so directed by the navy agent at Malta where the Voyage is to cease & determine. The said William Hodgson as Agent aforesaid agrees and engages that the said Ship shall be properly manned and victualled for the Voyage and that she shall proceed with all dispatch on her Voyage, and further agrees to allow the said Thomas Tingey twenty eight working lay days (each day being considered so with the exception of Sundays) at Malta and Syracuse—calculating as Lay Days the number of days (Sundays excepted) the said Vessel shall be detained at Malta and Syracuse, after she shall arrive at those Ports and be ready to deliver her Cargo until she shall have delivered her Cargo, & the said William Hodgson further agrees; that should there be any Lett or hinderance on the part of the Owner or Captain of the said Vessel, which shall prevent her proceeding on her Voyage, that then and in that Case, he will return to the said Thomas Tingey, or to any other Person authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to receive it, the whole Amount of Freight advanced to him the said Thomas Tingey with legal Interest thereon from the Date hereof—In Consideration whereof the said Thomas Tingey Agent as aforesaid has loaded the said Ship *Huntress* with a Cargo of Government Stores & engages to receive the same at the Port of Discharge from alongside, and to pay or cause to be paid at and after the rate of three Dollars money of the United States, per Barrel, for each and every Barrel of Flour & Bread shipp'd on board and other articles after the same Rate for equivalent Measurement the whole amount of Freight excepting the Sum of Two thousand Dollars to be paid by him or signing Bills of Lading, & the remaining Two Thousand Dollars to be paid at the Port of Discharge on Delivery of the Cargo in Specie. And the said W^m Hodgson further agrees that there shall be no private Shipment (excepting the necessary Stores for the Use of the Ship) nor any other than Property of the United States, shipp'd on board the said Ship—It is further agreed between the Parties aforesaid, that should the said ship be detained at the Ports of Malta and Syracuse longer than the lay Days before mentioned the said Thomas Tingey shall cause to be paid to the said William Hodgson or to his assigns, the Sum of Fifty Dollars money of the United States, for each day so detained day by day as the same shall become due—In

Witness whereof the Parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written

signed W^m HODGSON (Seal)
for ROB ELLSWELL
signed THO^s TINGEY (Seal)

Signed Sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
signed CHA^s GOLDSBOROUGH
d^o J K SMITH

* * * * *
[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 5, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 1 June 1805

[Tripoli] The truce continued. Bainbridge went on board the commodore and returned at night. Our men were still drove to hard labour, and our officers kept confined.

[L.C. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 1 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes from North^d M^r Evens came onboard — Launch Employed watering and bring Provisions from the Sloop [Hornet] At ½ Past 3 Hamed Bashaw and his Minister Came onboard — At 4 he went on shore — At Sundown Moderate —

At 12 Moderate and clear weather

At day light moderate sent the Launch for water —

At ½ Past 10 the weather appearing Very dirty with thunder and rain wind on shore did get underway and beat off — about 1 ½ mils and anchored in thirteen fathoms water At Mer^s wind Very Varyable with Thunder and showers of Rain with a Sea from N. E

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 1 June 1805

Off Tripoli. This day pleasant with light winds. We stood in under the batteries and lay to for the boat which we momentarily expected. At 12 o'clock the boat came off, and to our joy Captain Bainbridge was in it. He came on board and exhibited a spirit of joy and gladness, mixed with humiliation which I never saw before in all my life time. His first entrance on board was truly a specimen of joy to excess, but his pale meagre countenance showed how the confines of Barbary fiends would dilate the whole system of a Christian. As soon as we came up with the *Constitution*, Capt. Smith and Capt. Bainbridge went on board and remained there until 6 o'clock P. M. Then coming on board we gave them a tow near in and cast them off and Capt. Bainbridge once more went to his dark cell.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June [July] 2^d 1805

Sir This Morning I had the honor of receiving your favour of the 29th Ult^o, and thank you for the accompanying News Papers, as also your informing me that my friends in America are well— The Stores of the *John Adams* you will be pleased to have stored at Malta, and should any of the Gun Boats arrive there, you will direct them to take on board Provisions for at least three Months, provided they can carry it; to have all their Water filled up, and wait at Malta my further orders. —

The Brig *Argus* I have directed to be got ready to proceed to Alexandria with the Money Indebted to M^r Briggs, she will be with you in four or five Days at farthest — I have not had a Vessel to spare for this purpose before —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, Malta,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 2^d 1805

SIR, Nothing has transpired since you left here worth communicating further than what Lieut^t Dent will be able to inform you of. — In case there is any certainty of the British taking possession of Sicily, in the course of a few Weeks, I shall prefer the Provisions that are coming out being landed at Malta, & the Squadron Rendezvousing at that place, instead of Syracuse. — as the British having possession of Sicily, will give us more difficulties to contend with at the latter place: at least for some months after they take possession. — If the Business here is settled I intend going to Tunis so soon as the Squadron is collected; you will therefore desire the Commanders, as you meet them to Provision their Vessels for Ten Weeks — I expect to be with you in 4 or 5 Days. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner
Nautilus, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 2^d 1805.—

SIR You will proceed to Malta without loss of time, hand Commo: Barron my Letters and require of M^r Higgins 14000 Spanish Dollars, proceed direct to Alexandria, pay the same into the hands of Mess^{rs} Briggs of that place, take the necessary Receipts and return as soon as possible to Syracuse — As the *Nautilus* wants some repairs the *Enterprize*, provided She is at Malta, will perform this service, In which case you will transfer these Orders to Lieut. Robison for his Government, and after taking in provisions for ten weeks Cruize, proceed to Syracuse where you will wait my further Orders. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803–1810.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 2^d 1805

SIR, I have sent the *Nautilus*, Lieut^t Dent, to Malta for the purpose of conveying the 14,000 Spanish Dollars to Mess^{rs} Briggs of that place, [Alexandria] and perfectly coincide with you in opinion "That this Money ought to be forwarded *Immediately*", I would thank you Sir to desire M^r Higgins not to detain the Schooner longer than he can avoid, — If the *Enterprize* is at Malta, I would prefer her performing this Service as the *Nautilus* wants some repairs —

[on the back of the Letter]

If neither Commo: Barron or Cap^t Barron be at Malta, M^r Higgins will please communicate the contents of this Letter to the commander of the *Enterprize*, provided she is at Malta. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders Book A, 1804–1805.]

[2 June 1805]

A Neapolitan befriended by U. S. prisoners in Tripoli

PERTH-AMBOY, 1st Aug. 1805.

SIR, You will oblige me by giving in your paper a place to the enclosed letters. The person whom the crew of the *Philadelphia* released from bondage was a Nea-

politan, and one of the drivers over them; and who no doubt would have remained forever a captive, had it not been for the generosity of the American Tars.

*I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,*

Maj. JACKSON, *Philadelphia.*

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

[Enclosure]

TRIPOLI, *4th June, 1805.*

SIR, I enclose you a letter received from the crew of the U. States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, you are directed to comply with their very laudable request, and make the charges respectively against them.

Yours,

WM. BAINBRIDGE,

KEITH SPENCE, Esq. *Purser.*

PRISON, TRIPOLI, *June 2.*

SIR, A twelvemonth ago, a number of the ship's company proposed a plan for the relief of one of the Neapolitans, who, as far as was in his power, showed our people many kindnesses, it was dropped for that time; our emancipation not admitting of a doubt, we have again resumed the same laudable undertaking, and find the majority of the ship's company happy to have it in their power to contribute so essentially to the happiness of a fellow creature; upwards of 300 dollars have been subscribed for that purpose, and it now, sir, rests with you, whether the business shall be completed or not, by advancing the money; each subscriber is willing to give all the security requisite for the reimbursement of the cash—as the time is short, you will oblige us by sending an answer as soon as possible, we earnestly hope that it may be favorable, and that our poor fellow sufferer shall not be left to suffer the bitter pangs of disappointment.

With our best wishes for your health and happiness, we remain your's, &c.

STEPHEN HOWELL,
HENRY JOHNSON,
JAMES FREISE,
JOHN SMITH.

} *In behalf of the subscribers as per list annexed*

To Capt. WM. BAINBRIDGE, Esq.

[*LC. National Intelligencer, 9 Oct. 1805.*]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

Constellation, VALLETE HARBOUR. —

June 2^d 1805

SIR, My Expectation was to have left Tunis on the 27th Ultimo, as pr^o advice by the *Vizen*, from which I was prevented in consequence of dispatches received by Ben Tunes from Malta, that brought on a tedious and worm discussion between Mr Davis, the Bey and Minister, which did not Terminate untill the Evening of the 29th for particulars I refer you to Mr Davis' Dispatches, on the 30th about Meredian Mr Davis his Secretary and Drogerman came on board, deliver^d me his letters & at 5 P. M took leave which circumstance Enabled me to sail that Evening — General opinion is that the Recent captures are Tunesian property, which the Bey says publicly, must be restored, but secretly thinks they will not; — *however* the people should be Immediately sent home in some way or other and the sooner this is done, the sooner will the Bey be made acquainted with your determination to Retain the vessels in question which he already expects will be the case — the Tunesian Frigate and four Zebecks are hauld into the Mold, and all the smaller Vessels in the Bason, he has 15 Gun boats Equipt for service, and three of his small Corsairs saild on Tuesday Evening, Two Latteeners & one small Zebeck — The British Consul Landed from the *Morgiana* on Tuesday morning, since that I am informed, he is engaged in business not less important then our own —

[Mrs. James S. Barron original.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 2^d 1805.

Sir! The importance of the Dispatches from Tunis, brought by the Frigate under your Command, & the necessity of their being early communicated to Captain John Rodgers now in the *Constitution* off Tripoli, to whom the Command of the U States Squadron has devolved in consequence of my resignation, induces me to request that you proceed with all practicable dispatch off that Harbor, & on falling in with the *Constitution* to deliver said dispatches to that officer & receive his Orders as Comm^r in chief—In case of Captain Rodgers having left the Coast you will deliver the said Dispatches to the senior Officer on the Station & follow his Instructions.—

[NA. Sen. 9 B-B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig
Siren, from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco

Copy

TANGIER 2^d June 1805

DEAR SIR The Necessity of the Store Ship having immediate Convoy is obvious — At this moment there is no absolute necessity for the *Siren* remaining on this Station; but from one day to another we may now not only expect to see the Emperor's Cruisers arrive from Lisbon, but that his other vessels will also be got ready for Sea —

For these reasons I fully hope this Station will not be left without one or more Vessels of War of the United States and that the *Siren* or some other will be sent down so soon as the *Ann* is put in Safety—

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac
Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 2 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes and pleasant Launch employed bringing Provisions from the [Sloop] *Hornet*—

At 4 the fort made a signal for a bote sent the Jolly bote on shore — At 6 M^r Eaton Came onboard — At 9 M^r Eaton went on shore — At 12 fresh gales from the North^d a sea setting on shore —

At day light fresh gales from the North^d and West^d Sent the launch onboard the *Hornet* to assist Lieu^t Evens in warping her further off] shore —

At 9 the Launch returned — At M D fresh breezes from the North^d and a Sea setting on shore —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Sunday, 2 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 1 [P. M.] Cap^t Bainbridge came on board from Tripoli
¼ past 1 discovered a sail to the W S W. ¾ past 6 cap^t Bainbridge left the ship
At Sunset the town of Tripoli bore E B S distance 4 Miles
At 10 [A. M.] the Deanish Consul came along side from Tripoli.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 2 June 1805

I received a letter from captain Bainbridge, stating that the terms of peace were agreed on, and that we should soon go on board the squadron. I immediately read this letter to our crew, who were so overjoyed that many of them shed tears. They were still drove to hard work, and many of them flogged.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board
U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday,
2 June 1805

4 Saw a strange sail to the N^d & E^d

6 Saw the Isle of Malta. N E B N 15 leagues. (doubtful.)

Latitude Observed 35°38' North

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 2 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day pleasant. The Danish Consul came off and business wore
a very favorable prospect. Arrived the Frigate *Constellation* from Malta.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI

June 3^d 1805

SIR By the Sperronara you dispatched from Malta, I have this instant received
Duplicates of the Government Dispatches you forwarded by the *Nautilus*, with
Mr Simpson's representations relative to our affairs with Morocco. — I shall be
at Malta in the course of three or four days after this reaches you, & in time
I hope to send a force to Morocco to meet Mr Simpson's Wishes. — The business
is so far finished that a flag-Staff is making on board the *Constitution* to display
the American flag on the Consular House.

[NA. Sen. 9 B-B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI

June 3^d 1805

Private

DEAR SIR I have this moment rec'd your Esteemed favour of the 26th Ult? —
The *Nautilus* was just on the eve of departure for Malta, when the Sparraro
arrived — Our business here is so far finished as not to leave me a hope of receiv-
ing a Button for my services, much more a Medal, I have this very Instant received
a line from Bainbridge who again desires to be remembered to you affectionately —
nothing on the score of Peace, remains now to be done, farther than the discussion
of some trivial matters —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

U, S FRIGATE *Constitution*

off Tripoli June 3^d 1805

SIR In all probability Peace will be concluded with Tripoli tomorrow: In which
case it is likely the prisoners will be on board the Squadron tomorrow morning —
Coll^o Lear, who has not yet been on shore, goes tomorrow for the purpose of
concluding matters Capt Bainbridge, on parole, was on board the *Constitution*
yesterday: he desires to be affectionately remember'd to you & your Brother

The Bashaw is much humiliated which he even *himself* confesses; and I think
I can venture to say that it is the last War the Regency will ever wage against
the U States — None of the *Philadelphia's* Officers have died — they are all
well — this will be pleasing news to their friends

[Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

[3 June 1805]

Correspondence concerning Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

PERTH AMBOY, 30 Sept. 1805.

SIR, I enclose you copies of letters which I will thank you to publish in your paper—they will convey (but feebly) to my countrymen, the obligations myself and fellow sufferers in captivity, were under to Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish Majesty's consul to the Regency of Tripoli, for his humane and friendly attention. In fact, had we not met with such a character of philanthropy as Mr. Nissen, our situation would have been truly deplorable.

I am, respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Major WM, JACKSON, *Editor* }
of the *Political Register, Phil.* }

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 3d June 1805.

SIR, WE, officers of the U. States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, wrecked on the coast of Tripoli, to do justice to our feelings, address this letter of thanks to you for your kind, humane and generous conduct during our captivity in this place. The philanthropy which you showed to us at the first moment of our misfortune, and your unremitted attention to the end of it, believe us, SIR, is deeply impressed on our hearts; and we shall never cease to remember it with the warmest gratitude, and to offer our prayers to that Being who rewards benevolent deeds, for your health and happiness

WM. BAINBRIDGE, *Capt.*
and 22 officers.

To NICHOLAS C. NISSEN, Esq, }
His Danish Majesty's Consul, Tripoli. }

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, 3d June, 1805.

DEAR SIR, I do myself the honor of enclosing you a letter of thanks from the American Naval officers, lately prisoners in Tripoli, for your humane and friendly attention to them during their captivity. The sentiments they have expressed, be assured, are but faint shadows of their feelings:—your kindness is deeply registered in the heart of every individual of them, and no time will ever efface the remembrance of it.

I shall not attempt to convey to you a just idea of my own feelings for your disinterested friendship, and the risk which you have run to serve myself and fellow sufferers, as words would be inadequate to the task; but believe me to be truly impressed with the gratitude which such kindness merits, and that it ever will be one of my greatest pleasures to hear of your happiness.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

NICHOLAS C. NISSEN, Esq. *Tripoli.*

U. S. FRIGATE, *President,*
BAY OF GIBRALTAR, 27 July, 1805.

DEAR SIR, The officers of the U. States' late frigate *Philadelphia*, lately prisoners in Tripoli, having received from Nicholas C. Nissen, Esq. his Danish majesty's Consul at that Regency, the most humane and friendly attention during their captivity in that place—and being desirous to express their grateful sense of his benevolent services, have agreed to present to him an URN with a proper emblem: I have, therefore, to request your goodness to take on you the commission of having a suitable one made in London, and delivered to his Danish majesty's minister residing at the Court of St. James, accompanied by the letter herein enclosed. I feel confident, sir, that you will readily comply with my request; and also excuse the trouble attending it, particularly as it is to convey to our friend a mark of gratitude for his attention.

WM. BAINBRIDGE,

JOHN GAVINO, esq. *consul* }
for the U. S. *Gibraltar.* }

U. S. SHIP, *President*
BAY OF GIBRALTAR, 27 July, 1805.

DEAR SIR, In behalf of myself and officers, I have to request your acceptance of an URN, which accompanies this letter, as a pledge of our grateful sense of your humane and friendly attention to us while captives in Tripoli (Barbary.)— We tender you this pledge, not for the nominal value, but as a lasting monument of our gratitude for your benevolence, and with it our best wishes for your health and happiness.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

[LC. *National Intelligencer*, 9 Oct. 1805.]

[3 June 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR I am honor'd with your letter of the 30 Ult^o — When Commodore Preble was here I had his profile likeness taken by a portrait painter, & he promised to send me on a sketch of the action off Tripoli, which he has neglected to do, of course the design has been suspended —

PHILAD June 3^d 1805

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 3 June 1805

[Derne] Fresh breezes and clear weather — At ½ Past M D fort made a signal that the Enemy were advanceing — got underway to beat to the West^d to get close to the fort—

At 2 the fort made a signal that all was well At ½ Past 2 came to anchor At about a miles distance from the fort sent the Launch on shore to se what had occasioned the alarm — At 4 Cap^t Evens came onboard. At 5 Mr Eaton Came off was informed by him that the alarm was occasioned by a party of the Enemies comeing near the Town to Rob the Bedoins of their Cammels and Men [?] but that they were beat off with the loss of one man —

At 11 Mr Eaton went on shore & Mr Evens onboard the Sloop At 12 Light airs from the North^d — At day light sent the launch on shore with a party of men to work at the fort and to get a load of water for the *Hornet* — At 8 Launch returned with water sent her on shore at 9 with Provisions for the fort —

At 12 moderate wind from the West^d Launch on shore with a party at work —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 3 June 1805

P M commences with light breezes and pleasant weather the Deanish Consul Left the ship. ½ past 4 the Deanish Consul came a long side from Tripoli. A Maltes boat came along Side from the *Essez*. At 6 the town of Tripoli bore S ½ W distance 5 miles ¼ past 7 the Deanish Consul left the ship

At midnight Light breezes and pleasant weather

At ½ past 8 furled Sails and let go the stream anchor in 23½ fathoms Water the town of Tripoli bearing S B E. distance 2.½ miles At 9 the Deanish consul came on board

At Meridian Light breezes and pleasant weather

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 3 June 1805

[Tripoli] The articles of peace were signed, and salutes fired from the frigates and batteries.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 3 June 1805

3. The U. S. F *Constellation* made her private Signal which we answered —
5 Came to in the Harbour of Malta in 13 fathoms water, the light N ½ E.
6 Hove up and Warped up to the quarantine place Ran a hauser on shore and moored the Ship head and Stern —

Employed Watering —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen* Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 3 June 1805

Off Tripoli. This day put an end to our Contest. Peace is declared and Royal Salutes fired from our shipping and from the Tripolitan batteries. Our Consul Lear went on shore this day and had the American Flag displayed in Tripoli.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[4 June 1805]

Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States and Tripoli

[NOTE.—Because this subject is covered so fully in *Treaties and other International Acts of the United States of America* by Hunter Miller, vol. 2, pp. 520 to 556, the treaty is not included in this volume of *United States Wars with the Barbary Powers*.

The treaty was signed at Tripoli June 4, 1805, the original being in English and Arabic. It was submitted to the United States Senate December 11, 1805, was ratified by the United States of America April 17, 1806 and was proclaimed April 22, 1806. The English text has appended to it the receipt for the \$60,000 ransom paid on June 19, 1805 for "two hundred Americans".

Articles 2 and 3 being particularly applicable to this volume are copied below:

ARTICLE 2

The Bashaw of Tripoli shall deliver up to the American Squadron now off Tripoli, all the Americans in his possession; and all the Subjects of the Bashaw of Tripoli now in the power of the United States of America shall be delivered up to him; and as the number of Americans in possession of the Bashaw of Tripoli amounts to Three Hundred Persons, more or less; and the number of Tripoline Subjects in the power of the Americans to about, One Hundred more or less; The Bashaw of Tripoli shall receive from the United States of America, the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, as a payment for the difference between the Prisoners herein mentioned.

ARTICLE 3

All the forces of the United States which have been, or may be in hostility against the Bashaw of Tripoli, in the Province of Derne, or elsewhere within the Dominions of the said Bashaw shall be withdrawn therefrom, and no supplies shall be given by or in behalf of the said United States, during the continuance of this peace, to any of the Subjects of the said Bashaw, who may be in hostility against him in any part of his Dominions; And the Americans will use all means in their power to persuade the Brother of the said Bashaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne &c. to withdraw from the Territory of the said Bashaw of Tripoli; but they will not use any force or improper means to effect that object; and in case he should withdraw himself as aforesaid, the Bashaw engages to deliver up to him, his Wife and Children now in his power.

A remarkable fact is that Tobias Lear on June 5, 1805 signed, as Commissioner of the United States, a so-called secret article modifying Article 3, which remained entirely unknown to the United States Government until 1807. The text follows: —

Whereas his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli has well grounded reasons to believe, if the wife and children of his brother (Hamet) should be delivered up to him immediately on his leaving his (the Bashaw's) dominions, as expressed in the third article of the treaty of peace and amity concluded between the United States of America and the Bashaw of Tripoli on the fourth day of the present month, that he, the said brother, would engage in new operations of hostility against him, to the disturbance of the internal tranquility of his dominions —; — And the said United States being willing to evince their good disposition to preserve the said treaty with sincerity, and that tranquility should be secured in the dominions of the said Bashaw — do hereby agree to a modification of the said article of the treaty aforesaid, so that the term of four years, from the conclusion of said treaty, shall be fixed for the execution of the engagement of the Bashaw to deliver to his brother, his wife and children; during which time the said brother is to give evident proofs of his peaceful disposition towards the Bashaw, and of his determination not to disturb the internal tranquility of his dominions.

Given under my hand and seal at Tripoli in Barbary this fifth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred & five.

TOBIAS LEAR

Commissioner of the U. States of America for concluding a peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli.

Attention is invited to documents published in *Naval Documents, United States Wars with the Barbary Powers* dated 23 February 1805 and 13 January 1806.]

[SDA, CL, Tripoli, Vol. 3, 1806-1811.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI June 4th 1805.

DEAR SIR The arrangements which have been made seems to have diffused a general joy here, as all were undoubtedly tired of the contest, in which they had nothing to gain. — Our peace will be so unusually honorable, that we must not expect it will be fully relished by all the Representatives of the European Nations here, which is already manifested, by the conduct of some which I shall hereafter relate to you. —

We forgot to take the Colours out of the Barge yesterday when we came on shore; I pray you will have the goodness to send them, a large Ensign, and a small one for the Boat. — When the American Colours are hoisted on the Cons^t House there will be a salute from the Castle &^s of 21 Guns, which you will be so good as to have returned from your Ship, and about 12 O'clk I shall wait upon the Bashaw, when there will be a Salute of 9 Guns to me, which it is expected as customary to be returned by the Ship. —

I have sent my Serv^t on board for some things for me, which he will bring on shore when you send the Boat, which must be before 12 O'clk. — If you should think proper to permit 3 or 4 of the Officers of the Squadron to come on Shore to go with me to the Bashaw on the Audience, it would give a degree of parade to the Business, which has a good effect here In that case they must be on shore by eleven O'clk. —

The people will not be ready to go off till Afternoon, as the intoxication of Liberty & Liquor has deranged the faculties as well as dresses of many of the Sailors, and Captⁿ B. wishes them all on board quite clean and in Order I will send off a boat to let you know when it will be best to send for them.

Captⁿ B. & M^r Nyssen desire their best respects to you

Such Suppl^s as you may want will be procured on knowing the Quantity —

Am. Flag hoisted & Saluted — No Vessel to be molested in ent^r into or departing from the Port. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 4th 1805

SIR It is with much satisfaction I acknowledge the receipt of your favour of this morning I shall pay due attention to its contents; and agreeable to your desire have sent a small Ensign, the large one got from the *Essex*, being sent on shore by the Turkish Boat last Evening — The Salutes you mention will be answered agreeable to your desire — Mess^{rs} Johnston & Hooper will wait on you on shore — The *Constellation* not having arrived yet induces me to suspect that something has transpired in that quarter of a hostile nature — Do you not think that it would be well for the *Essex* to proceed there Immediately? I shall wait to hear from you before I send her —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI. June 4th 1805

DEAR SIR, I have rec^d your favour of this morning. — We have this moment rec^d from the palace, where we had a most Cordial reception. —

The Presents of Bullocks &c are now sent off to you, on the reception of which it is customary to fire three guns, which will be returned from the shore, and to give the persons bringing them four Cartridges of powder. There will be two offic[er]s, Chouxes, who go on board with the presents, to whom a Cup of Coffee &c is usually given. —

P. S. The Sailors who go off sh^d not be permitted to come on shore in the boats, as they have bad places.

[LC. JRP, Let. & Doc., Ac. 3647, 1799-1848.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI
June 4th 1805. ½ past 7 P M

Dr SIR I have rec'd your Letter, accompanying the Bullocks &c, and have complied with its contents — our Salute of 3 Guns has not yet been return'd, but it is likely this may be owing to the Salute being fired after sun down, the Boat not arriving along side sooner. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution OFF TRIPOLI
4th May [June] 1805

SIR, So soon as the circumstances of your negotiation will admit of the *Vixens* departure for Derne, she shall proceed without delay — her early arrival there may prevent impending mischief — This I am induced to believe owing to what we heard Capt^o Dent say "That Mr Eaton informed him he should not evacuate Derne until he had received an answer from Commo: Barron to his last communications" — To be sure after he has received Commodore Barrons directions to evacuate Derne, a none compliance will make the responsibility his own: nevertheless the consequence will be his Country's. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI 4th June 1805.

DEAR SIR I have received your favor of this date respecting the sending the Brig *Vixen* to Derne; for which place I presume she may go tomorrow, as we shall

then have every thing so far fixed as to send regular information by her, which I would wish to be done in the first moment possible

I am certainly very much engaged; but, my dear Sir, you need not fear to trouble me with any business which may be usefull to our affairs.

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

Circular to the Consuls in Tripoli

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 4th 1805

SIR I have the honor to announce to you, that peace and a good understanding is happily restored between the United States of America, and his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli

TOBIAS LEAR
*Commissioner for negotiating a
peace between the U States &
His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli*

THE FRENCH CONSUL

M^r BEAUSSIER *Member de la Legion d'honneur Chargé des Affaires de S. M. I de France*

THE ENGLISH CONSUL

M^r [WILLIAM WASS] LANGFORD *H.B.M. Consul General*

THE SPANISH CONSUL

M^r DE SOUZA, *Chevalier de l'ordre de Christe Commissaire ordinateur de Guerre Consul General & Chargé d'Aff. de S.M. C.*

THE SWEEDISH CONSUL

M^r BURSTROM *Consul de S.M. Suedoise*

THE BATAVIAN PROCONSUL

M^r ANTOINE ZUCHET *ProConsul de la Republique Batave*

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Monsieur Beaussier, French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary General, Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 4th June 1805

A Monsieur BEAUSSIER

*Charge d'Affairs de France
Membre de la legion d'honneur*

SIR In reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that I have never received your letter which you mention to have enclosed in one to M^r Higgins. The only letter with which I have been honored by you since I left Algiers, is under date of the 10th of April, and which I had promised myself the pleasure of acknowledging personally

On the Other Subject mentioned in your letter, I can only say, that I regret exceedingly that any circumstance should deprive me of the pleasure which I had promised myself in forming your acquaintance.

I pray you to accept the assurance of high esteem & Consideration, with which I have the honor to be

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Argus*
Derne June 4th 1805

SIR I have the honor to enclose you a copy of my orders, by the *Hornet*, Lieut Evans — from Sam^l Barron esquire, Commander in Chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean; by which you will be informed, that the U. States Vessels, under my command are to leave this Coast for Syracuse, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose

I have therefore to inform you that the *Argus* & *Hornet* are ready for Sea, and in readiness to receive you and the men under your command on board, at any Moment that you inform me of your intention to abandon your post, and a favorable opportunity offers to take you off

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR 4th June 1805

D SIR I wrote you the 30th Ult^o by this Conveyance of the *Ann* store ship, & reflecting on the Information you gave me under date of the 10th April last of there being two Tripolin Cruisers out, Cap^t Stewart went wth the *Syren* to Tanger to Consult Consul Simpson of the propriety of leting the *Ann*, with the Cargo she has on board, go for Syracuse — without Convoy, Cap^t Stewart returned yesterday & it seems it was determined that the *Siren* should Convoy her up, & they will proceed this night. three days ago arrived one of our Merch^t Brigs in 15 days from Leghorn, the Com^r Cap^t Hollowell told me, that 6 hours after the *Constitution* left him he fell in with a Tripolitan Xebeque off the Bay of Corsica, who fired several shott at him, but whilst the Cruiser Examind an Imperial Brig he had the good luck to get off —

The *Ann* is dispatched for Syracuse & The Eng^h Cruisers at Lisbon are ready for sea, & only wait the Eng^h orders

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES BRIG *Siren*

Gibraltar Bay 4th June 1805

SIR I beg leave to advise you of my departure from here this evening for Malta — I take under my Convoy the Store Ship *Ann* from Baltimore — By recent accounts from up the Mediterranean, we are advised of two of the Enemy's Corsairs being off Corsica, which renders it dangerous for unarmed or unprotected American Vessels to pass — I therefore concieve it not only prudent but highly proper the *Ann* should have Convoy — the Amunition and Stores she has onboard for the use of the Squadron, will be of great importance in our operations against Tripoli; but should it for the Want of Protection fall into the Enemy's hands, the Consequences would be highly injurious to us — I do not take upon myself to leave this Station without the Concurrence of M^r Simpson, the propriety of which was left with him; I accordingly inclose you Copies of my letter to him on the Subject and his answer, which will Convey to you a view of the posture of our affairs with Morocco at my departure

[NDA. MC LB, 1804–5.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy

NEW YORK 4th June 1805

D^r SIR I returned from Washington the day before yesterday where I have been settling my accounts

Your faivours of the 24th & 28th of april last I received on the eve of my departure for the seat of government and neglected answering them at that time

Be pleased to accept my sincear thanks and gratefull acknowledgements for the very hansom manner that you have been pleased to communicate your approbation of my conduct while under your emmediate orders and be assured that if you received pleasure from my companny it was reciprocal. for I received both pleasure and Instruction, and I reciprocate good wishes for your health and happiness The things belonging to the late Captain Somers and the other officers that fell off Tripolia, I delivered to M^r Beakman and took his receipt directing him to forward them to the different Navy agents at the ports where they belonged, which I presume he has done

Washington is very dull the only business aparantly doing there is at the Navy Yard. The Brig at Baltimore is in a state of considerable forwardness they contemplate Launching her in all July — Captain Sterrett (who has arived) is appointed to the Command of her

M^r Smith I presume you know has consented to serve as Secretary of the Navy four years longer — Gun Boat N^o 7 has returned to this port with her mast badly sprung. She has got a new one in and nearly ready for sea the officer tells me that she sails fast works well and is an excelent sea boat The season is so far advanced that I have given up all Idea's of going to China this year and have some thoughts of relinquishing my furlow and reporting myself ready for service —

If you shou'd be ordered to the command of a squadron it wou'd give me infinite pleasure to be place'd under the orders of an officer whome I so much respect and where I would most assuredly acquire reputation

M^r Chauncey Joines me in respectfull compliments to yourself and M^r Preble
[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Lawrence Keene, U. S. Navy

PHILADELPHIA June 4th 1805

SIR I have the honor to inform You of my arrival here from Lisbon, After being taken off the Ship *Canton* of Baltimore at Sea & carried into that port by a Swedish Vessel from the Isle of France — It is my wish to be immediately Employed in the Service & shall therefore remain here for your Orders —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 4 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with moderate breezes from the North^d and fine Pleasant Weather

Launch on shore with a number of men to work at fort —

At sundown launch came off with M^r Eaton and M^r Evens —

At 9 sent the launch on shore with M^r E

At 12 at night moderate breezes from the North^d and West^d —

At day light sent the Launch on shore with men to work at the fort — sent Jolly bote onboard the *Hornet* with a Carpenter to repair her Jolly bote —

At 12 Pleasant weather Carpenters employ^d Repairing *Hornets* Jolly bote — Launch on shore working at fort —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 4 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 3 [P. M.] the Deanish consul came on board from Tripoli At 4 colonel Lear consul Purris [?] and the Deanish consul Went on shore at Tripoli in the Barge AM. At ½ past 8 slipped the stream cable and made sail ¼ past 10 discoverd the American colours flying at Tripoli ½ past the Bashaw fired a salute of 21 Guns which we returnd with the same number

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 4 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day all the American Prisoners were brought off and Lieut. Porter with 30 men came on board and one Midshipman. Royal salutes this day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI June 5th 1805

D^r SIR I have this morning received your letter of yesterday, informing that the Bullocks &^s were sent on board. Your Salute was returned from the Castle after sun set, altho it is not customary to do so.

I find the *Constellation* has arrived & I feel anxious to know the news she has brought.

I think the *Vixen* may be dispatched for Derne this evening Should you agree with me you will send a letter for her, and the Bashaw will also write by her

Every thing yet seems very fair & Smooth here but it will require two days from this to have the two Copies of the Treaty Translated & finished. That being the case, would it not be better for the *Constitution* to proceed to Malta & with the People & the *Constellation* to remain here for me. This will expedite the Completion of the Business, as you can dispatch one of your Vessels imme-

diately from Syracuse with the Tripolines and She can take in the money at Malta & bring over at the same time.

I pray you will be so good as to direct the Articles which I left on board the *Essex* to be sent on Shore, Lt Sinclair has a list of them & will deliver them, also the bale of Cloth on board the *Constitution* & a mahogany case of mine which contains some papers &? Wish likewise a Copy of the Preliminary articles which I left with you, as the rough draught I have of them may not be so correct. I pray you will charge an Officer with the mahogany box, as it Contains papers which are Valuable, The Box, addressed to Mr Nissen on board the *Constitution*, will be sent with my things. —

11 OClk A M. I am this moment fav^d with your letter of this date, covering dispatches from Mr Davis; as I have a Copy of the Same I will not detain yours, nor this letter, untill I read mine. Should any thing occur in the perusal to make a further communication with you necessary I will send it off. —

I think the Rais & Crew of the Cruizer may be sent to Tunis & liberated as you suggest. —

As you have made the arrangement for the *Constellation* to go to Derne, I presume you will remain here with the *Constitution* untill every thing is fixed. To me it will be the same thing whether one or the Other ship remains

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
June 5th (½ past 1 P M)

SIR I have this moment rec'd your favour of this Morning and agreeable to your desire have sent the Mahogany box containing your Papers, the bale of Cloth, the box address'd to Mr Nissin and the articles that were on board the *Essex* —

I could wish to send the *Vixen* to Derne but her Bowsprit & Mainboom being sprung, added to her leaking considerably has induced me to prefer sending the *Constellation* — If the *Vixen* will answer your purpose here for the present, the *Constitution* will proceed to Malta from whence I will send you a larger Vessel to bring the Money & for you to return in — The *Essex's* Crew being very sickly induces me to send her to Syracuse for the purpose of placing her Sick in the Hospital & from thence go to Malta and take in the Tunetian Rais & His crew and proceed to Tunis as you mention. —

Provided there is not a Frigate at Malta in condition to proceed immediately with the Money, the *Constitution* will perform this service without loss of time, & at the same time it will afford me an opportunity of issuing directions to our Vessels at Malta relative to their future destination. — Be pleased to let me know if this arrangement coincides with your opinion — if not I shall remain with the *Constitution*. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 5th 1805.

Sir I have this moment received your favor of this date with the Box &?

It will be perfectly agreeable to my ideas for the *Constitution* to go to Malta, as you propose, and return again immediately with the Money &? to take me over there In that case I will prepare my letters &? to go by her in the course of the day tomorrow, as the arrangements respecting the money will require that time for me to prepare for it.

I should wish to send to Mr Eaton, by the *Constellation*, a correct account of our Standing here, which I cannot prepare sooner than in the course of the day tomorrow, when I will be ready for her.

I presume the *Constellation* will not be absent more than 8 or 10 days. —

P. S. The Bashaw wishes to be permitted to send a Person to Derne in the *Constellation*, merely to see how things are there. He will not remain, but return in the Ship wherever She may go to. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Monsieur Beaussier, French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary General,
Tripoli, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 5th June 1805

Sir I have received the letter which you did me the honor of writing this day, on the Subject of three Sailors belonging to the late U. S. Frigate *Philadelphia*, whom you claim as French men, and whose wages you demand. —

Captⁿ Bainbridge shewed me the letters which you had written to him on that subject, but as the business was not then brought before me in an Official manner I did not think it proper for me to enter into a discussion of it at that time and believing also that you would upon reflection, have delivered up the Sailors in question, as the term for which they had engaged in the service of the United States, was not yet expired, and as you had never claimed them as your Countrymen, during the term of Nineteen Months Slavery, when your claim might have aided the cause of humanity by relieving them from their unfortunate situation; — but as you have been pleased to address me on the Subject of the Wages &^s due to these men, I must assure you that I have no power to decide on that point, as the laws and regulations of the U. States respecting her Navy must determine every question of this kind. I do not, however, hesitate to say that if it depended upon me, I would not consent to pay any part of the Wages which might be due to them until they had returned to the Service from whence they expected to draw such Wages according to their engagement

I am persuaded, Sir, that when you view this matter in the proper light which your good judgement may dictate, you will return the men and permit them to enjoy the fruits of their services in the only way in which they can ever receive it. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA 5th June 1805

DEAR SIR I am about to leave this for Syracuse (*Otna*) in hopes it may contribute to the restoration of My health, Should you determine to remain here with the Squadron, in preference to coming to Syracuse I beg that M^r Denisson may be permitted to come over in any vessel, that you may dispatch with the information, as I shall require a few Days assistance from him, to enable me to close my accounts. &c — before I sett out for America —

My Principle Object in the present Voyage is to *close finally* my affairs with M^r Dyson &c

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor
of Malta

Copy

MALTA 5 June 1805.

SIR I have the honor herewith to transmit you the Copy of a Letter from the Riis Effendi to Mr Stratton H Britannic Majesty's Resident at Constantinople, which has been forwarded to me, respecting some Ottoman Vessels captured by the American Squadron —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, from Captain Samuel Barron,
U. S. Navy

MALTA June 5th 1805.

SIR! I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's favor of this Morning, inclosing the Copy of a Letter from M^r Stratton His Britannic Majesty's Resident at Constantinople relative to the claims of the sublime Porte —

The Command of the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean having in consequence of the declining State of my health devolved on Captⁿ John Rodgers, these and all other dependencies come now under his cognizance — I am daily expecting his arrival in this Harbor when I shall communicate to him your Excellency's Letter, with all the necessary information relative to the matters in question — In the mean time I beg leave to state to your Excellency that I am yet without any Instructions from my Government, either on the subject of

the Vessel commanded by Ghiritti [*] Moustaffa or those detained off Tripoli in Sept^r last by the Squadron then under my Command. —

Your Excellency will permit me to express the high sence I have of your friendly offices in this instance, and to embrace the present opportunity of assuring you that I shall ever look back with pleasure & Satisfaction on the many occasions wherein during my Command in these Seas I have experienced your Excellency's liberal & friendly attentions — attentions estimable in themselves but yet of higher Consideration, as they have been demo[n]strative of the disposition which will I trust always mutually actuate our respective Governments, & as they are consonant to my own Sentiments towards a Nation with whom we are connected by so many ties of friendship & Interest. —

[*Attention is invited to letter from Captain John Rodgers to Sir Alexander Ball, dated 15 July 1805, wherein he refers to a ketch named *Gheritti*. It is understood that this ketch was once named the *Mastico* under which name she was captured, taken into the U. S. service and renamed the *Intrepid*. The *Intrepid* blew up in the harbor of Tripoli September 1804.]

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 5th 1805

Sir, Enclosed I send for your perusal, Mr Davis's statement [26 May 1805] of his conferences with the Bey of Tunis, relative to the Cruiser & her two prizes detained & sent into Malta, by the *Constitution* — as we are now at Peace with Tripoli, would it not be well to liberate the Rais & crew of the Cruiser, and detain her & prizes for further Explanation? Permit me to require your Opinion as Commo: Barron has wrote to me on the subject — The *Constellation* will proceed to Derne instead of the *Vixen* — The *Vixen* will proceed to Malta and the *Essex* to Tunis — Pray let me hear from you as soon as your other business will permit. —

P. S. Mr Eaton has not been heard from since you left Malta — The *Argus* & *Hornet* have not yet returned. — You will please return the Enclosed after you have perused it. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Argus*, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DERNE 5th June 1805

Sir, I think the tenure of this Post so important to the negotiation between the United States and the Reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, that I cannot reconcile it to a sense of duty to evacuate it, except compelled by imperious circumstances untill the result of that negotiation be known, or further advices received from the Commander in chief of the United States Squadron in the Mediteranian, I shall therefore wait a reasonable time for the return of the *Nautilus*, which is daily expected from head quarters. —

[NDA. Isaac Hull LB, 1803–1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 5 June 1805

[Derne] Light airs from the North^d and West^d and a smooath sea — Launch on shore with Men to work at fort —

At sundown Launch Came off with Mr Eaton and Lieu^t Evens —

At ½ Past 10 Mr Eaton went on shore

At 12 at night Light winds from the North^d —

At day light sent the launch on shore with men to work at fort —

At 9 went on shore with Lieu^t Evens to se what state the fort was in and to make arrangements for making it more secure —

At 10 the Bashaw Came to the fort — had some conversation with him and Mr E about sending the *Hornet* off &^r —

At 12 moderate Came onboard with Lieu^t Evens — found whilste on shore a party of the Enemy made their appearance on the hill the Bashaws Men left the Town and soon Drove them to their Camp

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 5 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] This day the Officers and crew of the *Philadelphia* came on board from Tripoli

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 5 June 1805

[Tripoli] Pleasant weather. A number of the American officers dined on shore. We received as a present from the Bashaw, bullocks, sheep, vegetables and fruit in great abundance. Saluting from the Town this day.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY 6 June 1805

DEAR SIR I have received your favor of this Morning and in reply to its Contents can say, that as you will return here again, it might then be as well for you to wait upon the Bashaw, as he has not expressed any expectation of seeing you, that I know of, before the business shall be fully closed —

I rec^d your's of last evening with the articles; but they came on Shore so late that they could not be brought up 'till this morning, which Obliged Mr Coals to stay on Shore. —

I have sent my servant on board for my large Trunk. — There is another of mine remaining on board in the Cabbin Marked TL N^o 6, which I pray you will have the goodness to permit to remain on board 'till you return here, and let it be kept Carefully

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli 6th June 1805

DEAR SIR I understand that we are not to be Ship mates to Malta, however I hope that you will soon finish your bussiness here, and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in a Christian land; Beleive me sincere in saying that it will not only afford me always the greatest pleasure to meet you, but to hear of the happiness of yourself and Family

Should His Excellency — my dear Col^o be disposed to detain you *per force*, recollect that I shall feel it my duty to come & relieve you

Pray Vissit the Gardens and see the Desert before you leave Tripoli —

Will you have the goodnes to shake our freind Mr Nissen by the hand for me and bid him farewell —

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 6th 1805

SIR, You will remain before Tripoli with the U. States Frigate *Constellation* under your command until you are furnished with Coll^o Lears dispatches to Mr Eaton (who it is not improbable may yet be at Derne) relative to the Evacuation of Derne by our forces. — Our affairs at present are such as to prevent my giving you any positive orders, further than merely to desire that you will comply with Coll^o Lears instructions in promoting the Interest of the Service, and return to Syracuse where you will find me, with all practicable dispatch —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 6th 1805

SIR, Altho I do not expect this will find you at Derne, conceiving you have evacuated that place agreeable to Commodore Barrons last advices to you by the U. States Sloop *Hornet*, yet as it is not impossible some unforeseen circumstance may have delayed your compliance with his advices, I have thought it advisable to send the *Constellation* Captain Hugh G. Campbell to apprise you of Peace having been concluded, between the United States and Josuph Bashaw of Tripoli on the 3^d Ins^t, and have to desire that no farther hostilities by the forces of the U. States be committed against the said Josuph Bashaw, his subjects or dominions, and that you evacuate and withdraw our forces from Derne, or whatever part of his Territory this may find you in, — agreeable to the enclosed articles of stipulation between Tobias Lear Esq^r Consul General, for Algiers and Commissioner of Peace on the part of the United States and the said Josuph Bashaw of Tripoli. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, June 6th 1805.

Sir, Enclosed is a letter for Mr Eaton in which I have informed him of the Peace which has taken place between the U. States and the Bashaw of Tripoli and particularly of that part which relates to the evacuation of Derne &^r

I have very little doubt but Mr Eaton has evacuated that place, or at least holds himself in readiness to do so, in Consequence of the letters sent him from Commodore Barron, by the Sloop *Hornet*; but at present it is with yourself, as Commander of the Forces of the United States in this Sea, to give him instructions on that head according to our engagement with the Bashaw. —

I mentioned to you yesterday that the Bashaw wished to Send a Choses to Derne in the *Constellation* who would not go on Shore, but send some letters there, and return in the Frigate to any Port to which She might be destined. Informed him that there would be no objection thereto, as I presume it would be proper to give this permission, on every Account. He will not be expected to live in the Cabbins; but I am sure he will meet with all proper Civility. — I shall get my letters &^r for Malta ready this afternoon and send them off. I expected to have been able to do it sooner; but the pressure of business upon me at this moment prevents. —

There was on board the *Essex* a q^r Cask of Madeira Wine belonging to me, which has not been sent on Shore There. There was a larger Cask addressed to Mr Nissen—which was sent last evening. —

Please to present my respects & best wishes to Capt^{ns} Campbell & Bainbridge & beleive me to be

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, (at Tripoli), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 6th 1805

Sir, I have this moment received your favour of to Day covering a Letter to Mr Eaton, informing him of Peace, and the terms relative to the Evacuation of Derne by our forces: and in answer to your intimations on the subject, permit me to say that I have given him the necessary instructions: a copy of which I will furnish you with when we meet again. —

The Bashaws *Chouse* has been recieved on board the *Constillation* and no doubt will be treated, by Captain Campbell with proper attention. —

I am just informed by Mr Sinclair — “That there is no wine on board the *Essex* other than what was sent on shore last Evening” — ‘the Cash which you say was for Mr Nissen’ —

[L.C. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Tobias Lear,
U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, June 6th 1805

Sir, In consequence of a representation made to me by Commodore Barron that the present was a favorable moment for us to enter into a negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, and my instructions leaving it to the commander of our forces in this sea to determine the proper time for such an attempt, I repaired off this place on the 26. ultimo in the U. S. F^o *Essex*, and immediately opened a communication with the Bashaw — His demands were 200,000 dollars for peace and ransom, and the delivery, on our part, of all the Tripolines in our possession, and a restoration of all their property — These terms were at once rejected *in toto*; and, after some discussion, I proposed, as the ultimatum, that a mutual delivery of prisoners should take place, and as he had a balance of more than two hundred in his favor, I would give him 60,000 dollars for them; but not a cent for peace, which should be made on terms of the most favored nation with whom he has a treaty, and a regulation respecting prisoners, if a future war should take place between our nations — And, in order to prevent any fruitless altercation, I declared I would not go on shore to complete the business until these terms were formally acceded to — The weather proving bad, for the season, obliged our vessels to keep off and prevented a regular communication with the shore, which prevented the completion of the preliminaries until the 3^d instant, when they were sent off to me with the Bashaw's seal — I immediately went on shore, and in 24 hours all the Officers & crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, were sent on board the ships —

I found that the heroic bravery of our few countrymen at Derne, and the idea that we had a large force and immense supplies at that place, had made a deep impression on the Bashaw — I kept up that idea, and endeavored, from thence, to make an arrangement favorable to his brother, who, altho' not found to be the man whom many had supposed, was yet entitled to some consideration from us. But I found that this was impracticable, and that if persisted in, would drive him to measures which might prove fatal to our countrymen in his power I therefore engaged, of course, that on the conclusion of peace, we should withdraw all our forces and supplies from Derne, and other parts of his dominions, and the Bashaw engages, that if his brother withdraws himself quietly from his dominions, his wife and family should be restored to him — This is all that could be done, and I have no doubt but the U. States will, if deserving, place him in a situation as eligible as that in which he was found —

I presume that long before this reaches you (if it should find you at Derne) you will have received Commodore Barron's letters by the sloop *Hornet*, which convey his sentiments and instructions fully on this subject — In consequence of a continuance of his ill health, he has resigned the command of our squadron in this sea to John Rodgers Esquire, the officer next in seniority to himself, who sends from this place the U. S. F^o *Constellation*, Cap. Campbell, with his letter and his dispatches —

The Bashaw has requested that a choux may be permitted to go in the frigate to Derne, who will not land; but merley send on shore letters from the Bashaw, and return in the Frigate to the port to which she may be destined —

I pray you will accept yourself, and present to Mr O'Bannon, and our brave Countrymen with you, my sincere congratulations on an event which your and their heroic bravery has tended to render so honorable to our Country.

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Vixen*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Tripoli June 6th 1805

SIR With the U. States Brig *Vixen* under your command you will remain before Tripoli until you are relieved by some other Vessel, or until you receive my orders to return into Port — you will communicate with Coll^o Lear daily during your continuance on the Coast and afford him all the assistance in your power that can in any way promote the good of the service in which he is Engaged.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Surgeon John Ridgely, U. S. Navy, acting as U. S. Agent, Tripoli, from
Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

(Copy)

TRIPOLI, IN BARBARY June 6th 1805

SIR, In conformity with the power vested in me by the Government of the United States, to appoint an Agent on their behalf to take charge of their Affairs in Tripoli (provided a peace should be concluded between the U. States and the Bashaw of Tripoli) until the pleasure of the President of the U. States should be known; and as peace is now happily concluded between the two Nations, I find it incumbent upon me to carry into effect the authority so vested in me, and as you have expressed your willingness to act as the Agent of the U. States in this Regency, I have the honor herewith to transmit you a power for that purpose, and at the same time to express my satisfaction in your readiness to receive it; because, besides the qualifications which I believe you to possess to execute the duties of said Agency with honor to yourself and your Country, I am persuaded that your residence here for nineteen months past, altho' mostly in a state of confinement, has afforded an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Government, Manners & Customs of these people, which will be found essentially useful: and your profession will secure you an influence which cannot always be gained by a person brought up to other pursuits.

Altho the Salary to be paid and allowance to be made to an Agent is not specifically mentioned to me by my Government; yet I shall feel myself justified in saying it will be the same as that allowed to a Consul — viz^t Two Thousand Dollars per year as Salary — House rent — wages of the Drogerman, Stationary, and such other expences of a public nature as are necessarily attached to the Office, and usually paid by other Consuls in this place on account of their Governments.

You will receive herewith the Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and the Bashaw of Tripoli, in English & Arabic, and executed in due form on the fourth day of the present month. — This Treaty is considered as highly favourable to our Country, and you will take care that it be duly observed. — The circumstances under which it has been made give us the best grounded reasons to believe that there will be no attempt on the part of the Bashaw or his Subjects to violate it. Should this, however, unfortunately be the case, your firmness and good judgment will be a security against any evils arising from a sudden or violent departure from it.

In order that you may see the relation which the Consul of the U. States residing here, bears to the Consul General residing in Algiers, I take the liberty of quoting a part of the Instructions given to me by the Secretary of State of the U. States, under date of the 14th of July 1803. * * *

Our Government has thought it expedient to change the Mediterranean passport heretofore given to our Merchant Vessels, and our arrangement for this purpose has been made with the Emperor of Morocco, & the Regencies of Algiers & Tunis. Until the first day of July next ensuing, either the new or old passport will be considered as valid for our Merchant Vessels, but after that period the new passport will be alone available. I have therefore furnished you with twenty tops or testa of both the old and new passports, one of each you will give to every Cruiser sailing from Tripoli before the first of July aforesaid; after which time you will withdraw from them the tops of the old passports, and issue the new only. I leave with you also 24 forms of Consular passports which were put into my hands by Mr Cathcat, our late Consul here, to be given to the Tripoline Corsairs. These passports must be renewed at least once a year, and an endorsement made upon them by you for every cruize which the Corsairs may make within the year, noting any change which may take place in the Captain, number of Guns &c &c.

Mr Nisson, His Danish Majestys Consul here, will have the goodness to give any information you may wish respecting the usual forms of Consular business in this Regency, and I am persuaded that his best advice would always be given on any points of business which might arise here, relative to our Affairs, out of the usual routine of Consular duties; but, whenever such may occur you will not fail to advise me thereof by the first and most direct conveyance, and if any thing should happen which may threaten to involve the peace of our Country with this Regency, you will be pleased to dispatch information thereof by a special Courier, either by sea or land, as may be most likely to reach me soonest. To the Department of State, you will also make full communications, agreeably to the Instructions which I have quoted for you in this letter; And in these communications you will be pleased to detail all the authentic information you can obtain respecting the political relations and military forces of this Regency, as well as particulars respecting the productions and Commerce of the Country.

I shall leave in your hands one thousand Dollars on Account of your Salary and to be applied to any necessary expences on account of the United States of America, and shall place a Credit for you for one thousand Dollars more on William Higgins Esq^r the Navy Agent of the U. States in Malta.

[NA. SDA. Algiers, Vol. 7, Part 1, 1804-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Surgeon John Ridgely, U. S. Navy

TRIPOLI, BARBARY June 6th 1805

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that I was this day appointed Agent for the United States of America to the Regency of Tripoli. As I regard this appointment as temporary, I thought it unnecessary to return my commission as Surgeon in the Navy. As soon as I arrive in America you shall be advertised thereof.

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805.

Sir I have the honor to enclose you sundry letters for Malta, among which is one from Mr Higgens the U. S. Navy Agent at that place, whom I have requested to furnish the Sum of Sixty five thousand dollars for the use of the U. States here. Sixty thousand for ransom, as agreed upon, & 4 or 5000 more will be wanting to establish the Consulate &c here. For this sum I enclose you a draft on him, and have informed him that you will give him any aid, if necessary, on behalf of the United States, in Obtaining that Sum. — It will probably be partly in gold & partly in Silver; or perhaps all in the former.

I presume you will touch at Malta, and make make arrangements for the money to be sent on board, when you return from Syracuse to this place.

All the Tripolines black & white will be brought here; for the former have been and are an expence to the U. States, and nothing else can be done with them, with propriety on our part, but to give them up as Tripoline Subjects.

I expect to finish all my business here in 3 or 4 days, and I am sure you will believe that I shall wish to remain here as short a time as possible after that. — I would return in the *Vixen* as soon as all should be finished; but I think it would be better for me to see every thing completed; and besides it is proper, on account of my public Character that if a Frigate can be Spared for immediate Service that Such a Compliment Sh^d be paid. To you, my Dear Sir, on this Subject, I am sure I need not comment.

I pray you will take measures to let it be generally known in this sea, that our business is settled here, as it will be best to extend the information as early as possible, and my time does not allow my doing it at present. —

I shall leave Dr Ridgely here charged with our Affairs, as he appears to be a very proper Character, and will be able to be more useful to us than a person unacquainted with the people &c —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA. photostat, Book A.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY, June 6th 1805

Sir I have the honor to inform you that our business is Settled here, and peace made upon terms highly honorable and advantageous to our Country.

Before I landed I gave my ultimatum to the Bashaw, which was finally acceded to, and in 24 hours after I came on Shore all the Officers & Crew of the late U.S. Frigate *Philadelphia* were sent on board our Ship. — I have promised to have delivered all the Tripolines black & White, which Commodore Rodgers will bring Over here immediately. The former we can do nothing else with, and they have already been a great expence to us. He will also bring over the money which has been agreed to be given for the balance of the prisoners in favor of the Bashaw Viz^t 60,000, doll^r — and five thousand more which may be wanting to establish the Consulate &c — This money I have drawn for on Mr Higgens, who will procure it by the time Commodore Rodgers returns from Syracuse. —

I would return in the *Constitution*; but think it best to remain here untill every thing is completed. I have appointed Dr Ridgely to take charge of our affairs

here, as he is acquainted with the manners of the people, and otherwise well qualified. — Had I not found him here and willing to receive the appointment I should have given it to M^r Dennison if he had been legally qualified, as a Citizen of the U. States of Am. to receive it

Commodore Rodgers will shew you the preliminary Articles, and the terms of the Treaty will be upon the most favourable footing. — The *Constellation* has been dispatched to Derne, and I have written to M^r Eaton fully on the Subject of evacuating that place. —

I hope the Sight of Capt^a Bainbridge and our Countrymen who have been liberated, will have a happy effect on your health & Spirits. — M^r Nissen has been highly friendly & Useful to us. For a further detail I must refer you to Commodore Rodgers, untill I have the pleasure of Seeing you, which I hope will be Very Soon & in much better health than when I left you. —

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Robert Denison from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805

DEAR SIR I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 28th Ultimo, and have now the Satisfaction to inform you, that our Business here is finished in a manner highly honorable & advantageous to the United States. —

As I wish to see every thing completed befor I leave this, I shall remain here untill the *Constitution* Returns. From Commodore Rodgers & Others you will learn the particulars of our proceedings here, which I have not time now to detail. —

I found here D^r Ridgley late of the *Philadelphia* Frigate, who appears to be well qualified & Willing to take charge of our affairs, and from his intercourse with the influential Characters here peculiarly acceptable, I therefore Consider it incumbent upon me to appoint him to that charge. Had this not been the case I should have felt a peculiar satisfaction in making the arrangement with you for that purpose agreeably to our conversation on the Subject.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you, and of assuring you of the esteem & regard

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805

MY DEAR SIR, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th Ultimo and 2nd Ins^t and thank you for the information contained in them. —

I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have concluded a peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli upon terms favorable and honourable to the United States. — There is a Mutual exchange of Prisoners, as far as we have men, and for the balance (more than 200) in his favour, we are to pay him Sixty thousand dollars. Nothing given for peace and the terms of the treaty, the most favourable that were ever made by any nation. — Within 24 hours after I landed every officer & Seamen belonging to the late U. States Frigate *Philadelphia*, were sent on board our Ships and the Settlement of the Whole left to my arrangement. —

I [i]ntended to have gone over to Malta in the *Constitution* but I find that the translation of the Articles of the Treaty &^e into Arabic will cause a delay more than I expected, Commodore Rodgers will go over & return again for me immediately. — As I wish to receive the money by the *Constitution* to pay the ransom agreed upon and finish the Business before I quit, I must engage your agency in this Business. — The Bashaw wishes Spanish Dollars; but I have told him they were not to be procured in Malta; but that I would get what I could there in Silver, which would be only a small Part, and the rest in Doubloons. —

I must therefore request of you to procure and send me over by the *Constitution* the Sum of Sixty five thousand dollars, as aforesaid, as I may want about 4 or 5000 for Sundry Expences in establishing our Consulate &^e &^e — I presume it is not necessary for me to send my bills on London at this time, as I do not know the sums you might wish to have them in, and as this letter will be a sufficient Voucher for you, and Commodore Rodgers will give any aid or obligation, if necessary on the Part of the United States.

I must refer you to Commodore Rodgers or let you wait till my return to Malta to be informed of all particulars respecting this business &c —

I wrote a few lines by the *Nautilus* requesting you to Accept Mr Davis' bill for One thousand dollars drawn on me.

T. L.

P. S. I have given Commodore Rodgers a draft on you for Sixty five thousand dollars as the most regular.

[Enclosure]

Copy

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY June 6th 1805.

SIR Please to pay to John Rodgers Esquire, Commander of the U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean, or Order, Sixty five thousand dollars on Account of the United States of America and pass the same to my Account in in behalf of said United States, as per Advice from Your Most Obed^t Serv^t

[Stephen Decatur Col. NDA photostat, Book A.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON June 6th 1805

SIR I am this day hon^d with your letter of the 31st Ult^y Mr Brown has obtained the loan of 500 — 13 inch shells from this Government and they are now delivering at Cambridge from whence teams are employ'd in hauling them alongside the Ketches, which I am sorry to say are not yet quite ready for sea, as the Carpenters & Smiths work is not yet finished, but they shall positively sail some time next week. The Mortar-beds will not be compleated before Tuesday.

The Crews are all engaged and every thing in readiness the moment the Carpenters finish. I am very much mortified that they have so far exceeded the time at first calculated on, altho I cannot accuse any one of want of exertion. I expect they will prove good sailers, and have no doubt but that they will join the Squadron by the last of July which I presume will be in time for the General attack.

Coll Revere is sick which has prevented my sending on the report of survey of the shells — but shall do it in a day or two.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 6 June 1805

[Derne] Light airs from the West^d and fine pleasant weather Launch on shore watering and a number of men at work at fort —

At Sundown pleasant Mr Eaton an Lieu^t Evens Came onboard —

Midnight Light breezes from the West^d

At day Light moderate breezes from the West^d sent men on shore to work at the fort —

At 12 moderate hear nothing from the Enemy —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 June 1805

[Anchored off Tripoli] P M commences with Light airs pleasant weather. the Lau[n]ch Employ,d Watering at Tripoli Rec^d from Tripoli 8 Bullocks 14 Sheep and a quantity of Vegetables for the Ships company

At Midnight Moderate Breezes and pleasant weather

the *Constillation Essex & Vixen* in company

At Meridian Moderate breezes and pleasant weather.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery, U. S. Navy, 6 June 1805

[Tripoli] I bid the Bashaw a final adieu, at which he seemed much affected.

[LC. Rare Books, *American Captives in Tripoli or Dr. Cowdery's Journal*, Boston, 1806.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 June 1805

2 P M. Commodore Barron came on board. 4 Weighed and sailed.

7 the lighthouse bore S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 6 miles.

4 A M. Mount Aetna bore N $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 3 Men Sick. Cape Passaro. W by S. 4 leagues

Latitude Observed 36° 44' North.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 6 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day pleasant. Firing from the batteries at intervals all day. Officers on shore all day. This evening the *Constitution*, *Constellation* and *Essex* went in to port.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

ON BOARD the UNITED STATES FRIGATE *Constitution*
7th June 1805

SIR, I have the honor to enclose you a Copy of a letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to me, wherein he says that he had given orders to the Commodore of the Mediterranean station to institute a Court of Inquiry on my Conduct in the loss of the late frigate *Philadelphia*. I hope, Sir, that you will order a Court Martial to investigate the same as soon as it can be conveniently done.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May — Oct. 1805.]

To Secretary of State from James Simpson, U. S. Consul, Tangier, Morocco
N^o 93 duplicate — TANGIER 7th June 1805 —

SIR I have the honour to advise that on Wednesday Evening an American Gun Vessel entered the Straits and yesterday a second — both proceeded for Gibraltar. — I have not heard of the arrival of the *John Adams* Frigate, or of any other of those Vessels. —

Captain Stewart in the *Serin* Brig came to this Bay on Saturday Evening last, for purpose of representing to me the advice he had received from Commodore Barron of two Tripoline Cruizers having eluded the blockading Squadron in the severe Gales of February. — One had taken refuge in a Port of Tunis, the other was supposed to be on the Coast of Italy. —

Under this circumstance it was considered advisable that the *Serin* should give immediate Convoy to the *Ann* Storeship from Gibraltar to Malta, in order that Commodore Barron might get possession of that vessels Cargo the soonest possible.

I trust either the *Serin* or some other Vessel of War will be speedily returned to this Station, the necessity of which I did not fail to represent to Captain Stewart. — On the 23^d Ult^o an Express Boat for Algarve carried the Emperours orders to the Commanding Officer of his two Cruizers at Lisbon — it is not known what they were. — No movement has yet been made for fitting out the Ships at Larach, but the Galleys at Tetuan are now Caruning. — On triplicate of N^o 92 I noted the arrival of an Imperial Ambassador, he is still here in consequence of Muley Soliman having remained at Morocco to pass the Festival of Milood. —

[NA. SDA. CL, Tangier, Vol. 2, 1803-1810.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 7 June 1805

[Derne] Moderate breezes from the North and West Launch onshore with men to work at fort

At Sundown pleasant the men came off from shore —

At 12 at night moderate and clear weather At day light moderate Sent the launch on shore with men to work at the fort —

At 12 fresh breezes from the West^d and a swell setting on shore Veered Cable hear nothing from the Enemy — ~~that can be depended upon~~

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 June 1805

At 10 [P. M.], weighd and made sail for Malta the *Essex* in company.
Latitude Observed 34° 14' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 June 1805

½ past 2 Came to anchor in the Harbour of Siracuse in 5 fathoms water.

A M 11 Commodore [Samuel] Barron Capt [James] Barron and Several other Officers left the Ship for Catania

[Captain Barron and officers returned on 17 June. Commodore Barron returned to the frigate on 20 June and went on shore the following day.]

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 7 June 1805

Off Tripoli. This day Capt. Smith with the *Philadelphia's* Doctor went on shore to take a ride in the country. This day I began to recover of my illness which for 6 days before had confined me to my berth. Mr Ridgeley formerly Surgeon on board the U. S. F. *Philadelphia* is appointed Consul for the United States and to reside in Tripoli. This afternoon the wind being fair stood inside of the Rocks that made their harbour. We came to anchor in 4 fathoms of water close to the Bashaw's castle. In the evening about one hour by the sun, the Bashaw came into town escorted by his Life and Body guards, which consisted of horsemen. When they arrived on the beach, before entering the gates of the Town, they went through the exercise, which was by breaking from their ranks and the horse in full speed, the rider discharges his musket and loads it again immediately and swings it to its place, the horse keeps his circular distance in full speed until he comes to the place he started from, at which time he instantly springs into his place with as much order as if he had not been driven out of a foot walk.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Nº 1

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Malta June 8th 1805

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the priliminarys of Peace were signed on the 3rd Inst, between Josuph Bashaw of Tripoli on behalf of himself and Subjects, and Tobias Lear Esqr on behalf of the U. States; and Capt^r Bainbridge, Officers & Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia* liberated on the same Day.—

The Bashaw feeling too sensible that by a continuance of obstinacy his Town would fall a sacrifice to our forces this Summer, proposed and acceded to Peace on terms which left us no interest in a refusal of his wishes — as he acknowledged that he felt sensible our efforts would be sufficient to reduce his Town and oblige him to retire to the Mountains — This acknowledgement at once precluded the possibility of acquiring any honor by our Arms, but indeed the reverse, as it would have been persecuting an Enemy who in anticipation of our Vengeance in this Summers Expedition, by his own acknowledgements felt himself more than half vanquished, * & who perhaps in his savage perturbation might have carried his resentment to the sacrifice of 300 of our unfortunate Countrymen which chance had placed in his power: for your further information on this subject I enclose you a Copy of the Preliminary articles.[†]— I am only 38 hours

from Tripoli, whence I left Coll^o Lear, making the the necessary arrangements for establishing Dot^r Ridgely, late Surgeon of the Frigate *Philadelphia*, in charge of our affairs in that Regency — The purport of my returning without Coll^o Lear is to carry the Tripoline Prisoners in our possession back to Tripoli, and to make arrangements for going with the Squadron to Tunis to convince the Bey of that Regency; who owing to our having detained & sent into Malta, some of his Vessels that were going to Tripoli in open violation of the Blockade has shewn a refractory disposition and threatned us with War; that his menaces are more the production of his ignorance & piratical inclinations than any interest he can derive by a rupture with the U. States. — This will be a favourable moment to oblige this Gentlemⁿ to relinquish his imprudent and unwarranted demands against the U. States, and at the same time convince him that it is as demonstratively his interest to cultivate our friendship as it is ours to avoid a War. However I feel sensible that he knows his own vulnerability too well ever willingly to give us *decided* cause to make him feel our resentment by the exercise of such a force as we at present have in the Mediterranean. —

The *Ceres* Store Ship from Baltimore arrived here 13 Days ago, but I did not receive your advices of the 9th & 27th March, until the 3rd Instant off Tripoli — neither the *John Adams*, either of the Gun Boats or the other Store Ship from Baltimore has arrived yet.

Commodore Barron having resigned the Command of the Squadron no longer ago than the 22nd Ult^o, my being off Tripoli ever since and the multiplicity of business I have at present on hand prevents my writing you so fully as I could wish, particularly as I am this moment getting underweigh for Syracuse to take on board the Prisoners to carry them to Tripoli. —

* I never thought myself that the Lives of the American Prisoners were in any danger. —

[† Same as articles herein, under 4 June 1805.]

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

A circular letter from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Malta, June 8th 1805

Circular

SIR I have the honor to make known to you that Peace was concluded between the U. States of America and His Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli by Tobias Lear Esq^r, Commissioner on the part of the United States and the said Bashaw of Tripoli in behalf of himself & subjects on the 3rd Inst^t; On terms the most honorable & advantageous to the U. States. — Our unfortunate Countrymen Cap^t Bainbridge, Officers & Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, are again restored to the Arms of Liberty and their Country, and I beg of you Sir, to give these communications publicity. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Malta, June 8th 1805

SIR You will proceed to Syracuse with all practicable dispatch, place your Sick in the Hospital, desire of M^r Dyson Navy Agent to put all the Tripoline subjects of every description on board your ship without loss of time, and proceed to Malta as soon as possible — as I have to return to Tripoli again I beg of you Sir, to convey the Prisoners to Malta without delay. —

LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S.
Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Malta June 8th 1805

SIR In case any U. States Vessels should arrive here before my return from Syracuse, you will be pleased to direct their Commanders to remain until my return. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta June 8th 1805

SIR In consequence of Peace being concluded with Tripoli, on the 4th Inst, and stipulated between the parties that all the Tripoline Subjects be restored to the Bashaw of Tripoli I have to request that you will have all the prisoners in our possession at *Syracuse*, Men, Women and Children, put on board the *Essex* to proceed Immediately to this place. — as I have to return to Tripoli with the *Constitution* to deliver the Prisoners, you therefore will oblige me by not detaining the *Essex*, a moment longer than you can avoid — The *Essex* has several Sick on board, which Capt. Cox will place in the Hospital. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse

SYRACUSE 8 June 1805

SIR at the request of Sam^l Barron Esq^r I have applied to the Senate of this city to obtain a Convenient place to receive from three to four hundred Men expected from Tripoli, the senate have referr'd the demand to the Baron San Marco, who gives for answer that being desirous to mentain the good understanding that has existed between the U S Squadron and the Inhabitants of Syracuse He is disposed to render every service in his power, & proposes an extensive piece of Ground about a mile North of the City where there is an open free air, and an excellent Spring of water. they can there be supplied with fresh provisions &c but as there is only one small Building on the premises it will be necessary to put up some Kind of Tents for their accomodation; as to the officers I beleive there will be but little Difficulty in obtaining them Pratique on their arrival and for the better assurance of the whole I have (at the request of the Senate) dispatch'd a Courier to St John Acton at Palermo for a positive order on the subject, on his return, which will be in a few Days, we shall be able to act on sure grounds — Cap^t ex Com^o Barron has written you on this head but no safe opportunity having offer'd I take the liberty of giving you the substance by this uncertain conveyance

Should Captain Bainbridge be coming over here, it would be well for Him to come on board some of the Cruizing ships, & in a plain Dress, as Com^o Barron is anxious to see him at Catania in Company with your good self as soon as possible; I left him there yesterday He was much fateigued & could not write you but requested me to do it to that effect. —

P S By the arrival of a Courier this moment from Palermo in answer to an application I made by order of Com^o Barron for 24^{lb} Shot, I am informd that you can be accommodated with any quantity that may be wanted on condition of its being replacd as soon as Convenient G D

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 8 1805.

SIR I have the honor to enclose a Letter (adressd to Comm^o Barron) from Mr C. L. Ridgley a Lieutenant in the Service of the United States, with the circumstances of whose Situation you are acquainted — It appears that he is waiting his Trial at Messina — This being an affair of deep Interest & moment as well to the Character of the young Officer himself as to that of the Service and our Country in general, I make no apology to you Sir who are so eminently fitted to appreciate what is due to these Considerations, for the liberty I take in suggesting the propriety of sending the *Nautilus* to Messina immediately, in order that Captain Dent may be present at the investigation & that the Officers may be enabled to give their testimony which cannot fail to contribute materially in bringing the affair in question to a happy & honorable issue —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Samuel Elbert, U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 9
Gibraltar June 8th 1805

SIR I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here yesterday the 7th inst^d after twenty seven days passage from Charleston and twelve hours after N^o 2 — and one hour after N^o 8 — I parted company with N^o 2 — in Longitude 18° West — N^o 9 is a good sea Boat and sails well. — The Consul has informed me that two Tripolitan cruisers were out one of ten guns and the other of eight, one of them chased an American Brig into Corsica, as N^o 8. stands in need of supplies here we have thought proper to wait for her and sail in Company.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 8 June 1805

[Derne] Fresh breezes from the West^d and a Sea setting on shore Launch on shore with Men to work at the fort —

At sundown M^r [E] Came onboard with Lieu^t Evens had some conversation with him concerning his abandoning his post which he consented to do after waighting a Reasonable Time for the arrivel of the *Nautilus* — if she did not come

At 12 M^r Eaton went on shore —

At 12 Light winds from the West^d

At day light moderate sent men on shore to work at the fort —

At 12 fresh breezes from the West^d and a Sea setting on shore —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 8 June 1805

At 4 [A. M.] the N E point of Malta bore N E B N the West point N N W $\frac{1}{4}$ past 11 sounded in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water hauled off [f] from the land

Discovered the *Nautilus* in the harbour of Malta.

[USNA.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 9 1805

SIR I have the pleasure to inclose you herewith a Letter addressed to Commod Barron from the American Consul Levitt Harris Esqr at St Petersburg, in answer to a Communication from that Officer, a Copy of which was transmitted to you amongst the papers relating to the claims made by the Agents of His Imperial Majesty and of the Sublime Porte for a restitution of the Corn Vessels detained off Tripoli in Sept^r last by the Squadron of the U. S. of America.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA Sunday 9 June [1805]

SIR The Ottoman Consul is desirous that you shou^d have an interview with the Commander of the Turkish Corvette previous to your Departure — a vessel is I understand about to sail for Constantinople and the Corvette for Tunis. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Robert Denison from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution, MALTA June 9th 1805

SIR I have this moment rec^d your fav^r of this morning — I am just about making an attempt to get out; but if the Ottomon Consul with the Turkish Capt.

will meet me at the Barrier by 12 o'Clock, I will come on shore — As I shall not understand them I will be much obliged to you if you will do me the favour to be there. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Nautilus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*

Malta June 9th 1805.

SIR The particular situation of Lieut. C. C [L]. Ridgely the circumstances of which you are acquainted with. It appears that he is waiting his Trial at Messina — This being an affair deeply interesting & of great moment as well to the Character of this Officer as to that of the service and our Country in general, induces me to direct that you proceed to Messina with the U. States Schooner *Nautilus* under your Command, and as some of your Officers are better acquainted with the incident which produced his Arrest, that them and Yourself may attend his trial; that by your evidence you may invalidate any disingenuous testimony which may be offered to his prejudice — The honorable acquittal of this young Man is a matter truly interesting to every Officer in the service, himself, his relations and his Country; and I have no doubt Sir, but that you will afford him every assistance that honor and justice can suggest. — Immediately on your arrival at Messina you will be pleased to call on Mr Broadbent our Navy Agent and the particular friend of our Country and request of him to assist you in having the trial brought to an issue as soon as propriety will authorize, as the situation of this young Man must naturally be truly unpleasant — There can be no greater evidence of Mr Ridgely conscious innocence than his voluntarily submitting himself to Trial — After you have performed this service you will return to Syracuse and Provision and Water your Vessel for a ten weeks Cruise — Please to present my compliments to Mr Broadbent and tell him nothing but extreme hurry prevented my writing him on this unpleasant subject. —

P. S. In your way to Messina you are to Convoy the American Store Ship *Cerus*, now in this Port, to Syracuse.—

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

To Secretary of State from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

Nº 9

GIBRALTAR 9th June 1805

SIR I had the honour of adressing You the 15th Ult^o (Nº 8) when advised the arrival of the Expedition from England Consisting of 6000 Troops under the Command of Sir Ja^s Craig, they are still in this Bay waiting orders — I then inclosed one from Consul Simpson of Tanger — Since then I received your few lines of 27th December last with the Copys of Papers to be made use of in Demanding the release of Smitherest from on board the British Sloop of war *Sophy*, but as she had gone for England a few days before I forwarded said Papers, & the Letter, to our Consul Gen^l in London, that either he, or Mr Lennox did the needfull therewith —

On the 4th Instant our Brig *Siren* proceeded for Syracuse or Malta wth the store ship *Ann* (with Consul Simpsons Concurrence,) as there were two Tripolin Cruisers out, it was not deemed prudent to risk her with the useful Cargo she had on board —

On the 6th Inst^o arrived our Gun Boats Nº 2, 8 & 9, they have got their water with other supplys & will proceed for the squadron first fair wind —

We have heard of 3 Algereen frigates & a Brig being at Sea, there are 2 Portuguese ships of the Line, a frigate & Brig of War Cruising in the Gutt under the Command of ad^l Campbell, which suppose will prevent their going to the Westward

I understand an Envoy from the Emp^r of Jermany has arrived at Tanger with Presents for the Emp^r of Morrocco and to settle a Peace —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805-1829.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Sailing Master Nathaniel Haraden, U. S. Navy

GIBRALTAR [U. S. GUNBOAT No. 8.]

June the 9th 1805

I arived here on the 5 Instant after a passage of 31 days. my passage was prolonged nine days by meeting with Either calms or light winds with in a hundred Leagues of Cape St Vincent. I had a good deal of Rough weather the first part of My passage on the [ms mutilated] 14 May a compleat N N W gale. I found here when Scuding whet and uncomfortable We did not think her unsafe. Shee Lays too Very dry. Even when Expose^d to a heavy Sea. Number 2 arived only one hour before me. number 9 two days after. as number 2 and 9 is in Qu[aj]r-antine the officers from the Shipping and Rock. cant go on Board them. There is hardely an officer of Rank. Either of the Navy or army but what has been on Board N. 8 Theay Speak in the highest terms of her and say there own gun Boat should be burnt after seeing this. We have now strong winds from the Eastw^d otherways we three Boat shoul[d] sail to day.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 9 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with Fresh breazes from the North^d And Pleasant weather Launch on shore with men to assist working at the fort —

At 4 M^r Eaton Came onboard went onshore again at ½ Past 5 had some conversation with him about abandoning the fort which he agreed to do the first good oportunity

At sundown Pleasant weather wind from Nor^d

Midnight fresh breazes from North^d & West^d

At day light fresh breazes sent men onshore to work — the Bashaw sent a party of horsemen to the East^d of the Town to watch the motions of the Enemy —

At 10 a party of the Enemy made their appearance on the Top of the hill seing a small Party of the bashaws men They came down to indeavour to drive them back to the town — after they had got down the hill the Bashaws men made a signal for assistance which soon Joined them from the Town — the Enemy findeing the Bashaws men to strong for them they retreated after exchangeing a few shot —

At 11 the small party of the Enemy had retreated quite to the top of the hill where they were Joined by their whole army and appearrd determined to come down to attack the town — A signal was made at the fort at ½ Past 11 that the Enemy were advancing which was answered —

At 12 the Enemies army on the Top of the hill making arrangements to come down — the Bashaws men Came out to receive them and took a stand about ¾ of a mile from the Town — M^r Eatons men all at quaters in the fort fresh breazes from the North^d and West^d

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 9 June 1805

[Harbour of Malta] ½ past 1 [P. M.] shortened sail and came too with the starb^d bower anchor in 13 fathoms Water and furld sails, the South point of the harbour bearing N E B E ½ E. the North point N N E ½ E.

[USNA.]

Report of Nicholas C. Nissen, Danish Consul, Tripoli

[Translation]

Most respectful memorandum.

Dispatched from TRIPOLI June 10, 1805,

received in Copenhagen

It is hardly possible for me to fully express here my sense of gratitude in receiving the gracious communication from the high administration, dated the 2nd of March, in which the high administration has been pleased to advise me of my recall, most graciously obtained from His Majesty, and of the allowance of 800

Riksdollar most graciously granted me upon my retirement from office in Tripoli, as well as of the promise to graciously make a plea to His Majesty on my return for reimbursement of losses entailed on account of inadequacy of salary. The high administration has been pleased at the same time to offer me so many proofs of its favor and grace, that they cannot fail to leave an indelible feeling of the deepest gratitude within me.

My successor Mr. Meldahl will have less difficulty in finding accommodations for traveling from Europe to Tripoli than I supposed, when I received the communication from the high administration on the 24th of last month, and he will certainly experience fewer annoyances, I might say, both as a consul and as a private individual, than it has been my lot to undergo during my sojourn, for the Pasha has finally concluded peace with North America and thus fulfilled the most ardent desire of the people here; 60,000 Spanish piasters all told are the terms of peace and the release of prisoners.

Three North American frigates arrived off Tripoli on the 26th of last month, one of which approached with a white flag at the foremast and a Spanish flag at the mizzen; therefore the Spanish Consul Mr. d. Souza went on board, although the French Commissioner Mr. Beausier had hitherto had the mediation of the North American cause in his hands; but the Pasha did not desire to have him as mediator, no doubt because of embarrassment, and therefore requested Colonel Lear and Commodore Barron in writing to address themselves to the Spanish consul. Negotiations lasted until the first of this month, and peace was considered to be entirely concluded and everything settled, when Sidi Muhamed Dghies early in the morning sent for me and, as I was already out, had a search made for me everywhere. When I came to him shortly thereafter, he told me that the negotiations were in a state of confusion (*embrouillées*), and that peace would hardly be effected, as the North American Consul Colonel Lear had demanded the surrender of all prisoners as the first condition before any actual conclusion of peace; this he had, in fact, demanded in writing. Sidi Muhamed Dghies had the North American Captain Bainbridge, who had been taken prisoner, summoned at the same time, and requested our opinion. We were agreed that the best means to eliminate this difficulty or at least clarify it, especially as the demands appeared unreasonable, would be for the Pasha to let Captain Bainbridge himself go on board on his word to return. The Pasha was willing, but the Divan had difficulty in understanding that Captain Bainbridge's word would bind him to return; but, when Sidi Dghies declared himself to be jointly responsible with the captured American officers, who promised to submit to everything, and I also gave my guarantee, he obtained permission to go on board, and returned in the afternoon, probably not a little to the astonishment of the Pasha himself. The matter was in part clarified; Colonel Lear had not made this demand as an absolutely irrevocable condition and it is to be presumed that it was a misunderstanding; nevertheless, the Pasha and especially Sidi Muhamed Dghies were enraged at the Spanish Consul, of whom the latter had various reasons for not liking the said Consul. The consequence was that the Pasha formally requested me to go on board and in his name seek to bring about peace; he gave me a power of attorney sealed in his own hand to deliver to Colonel Lear, and, as I did not much desire this commission, the Pasha assured me that he would consider it as a token of friendship and declared that, if the occasion should arise, when I might have matters to settle concerning my own nation, he would show his appreciation. The Pasha gave me four points as preliminary articles, some of which had already in part been agreed upon.

The Pasha accepted the offer of 60,000 piasters fort [?], as Colonel Lear had shown himself unwilling, and was not to be persuaded, to increase the amount in the least. Nothing has really been paid for peace, but for the exchange of prisoners of war, of whom the Pasha had almost 300 and the North Americans about 120.

The Pasha demanded two gunboats. These were refused as articles of the peace, but he was given to hope, that he might later be able to obtain the two which had been seized the previous year.

The last point was to withdraw the support that had been given to his brother Sidi Hamet by the people, to surrender four guns p.p. [?], and again evacuate Derne, for that this city was already in the possession of the North Americans and of Sidi Hamet the Pasha had known since the 22nd of last month, when a

dromedary brought the news, that Sidi Hamet together with the North Americans with a frigate and a brig on the sea and with four guns and seventy men under the command of Major Eaton, accompanied by Arabs, had occupied Derne, where the North American flag had been planted side by side with that of Sidi Hamet. The Pasha seemed to be very anxious about this point; Colonel Lear demanded that the Pasha should surrender to him Sidi Hamet's family, when Sidi Hamet left the Tripolitan area. This demand seemed severe to the Pasha, as he thought that he would in this way lose the hostages which he held as security against further hostile attempts on the part of his brother; he even distrusted the North Americans and feared that they, when they had their prisoners of war, as well as Sidi Hamet's family, in their power, would perhaps again engage in hostile acts to the advantage of his brother. I had less difficulty in convincing the Pasha that this suspicion was unfounded than in convincing his Divan and, as it appeared that he desired me to do this, I had Captain Bainbridge also summoned to the Divan, where he listened in silence; finally, most of them were persuaded to concede this also, and thus the preliminary articles were sealed. Colonel Lear has since promised me a separate modification of this article, whereby four years will be fixed for the fulfillment of the Pasha's promise, during which time Sidi Hamet must show himself to be peace-minded and not seek to incite insurrections. Although this whole matter might seem of very little importance to our affairs or to me, both as consul and as a private individual, I nevertheless desired this modification, in order to show the Pasha and his Divan that I had not tried to deceive them, and the Pasha will regard it as a great service on my part, which he will perhaps repay to my successor, when the opportunity offers.

The peace was saluted with 21 guns by the Pasha, which were answered. Colonel Lear then came ashore, where he stayed in my house, together with most of the North American officers, and I am sending this respectful report by him to Malta, whence it will be forwarded to the high administration.

Although the Pasha now sees himself at peace with a nation which has forced him to terms of peace which he certainly did not expect to be obliged to accept, yet I am fairly well convinced, that he will not hastily begin a new war, but I especially flatter myself that Danish shipping in the Mediterranean will be safe from molestation. The Pasha has learned that he gains nothing by a war, that, when a nation considers that its honor and advantage demand the use of force against him, it will always be to his loss, and that he should seek by negotiations rather than by declarations of war to obtain the presents which he might need. His attention has, moreover, been called to his loss, even by a simple blockade, by which he loses the customs duties annually, often amounting to 60,000 piasters fr. [?] per year. All this gives me reason to feel at ease as concerns our shipping in the Mediterranean Sea on this part of the Barbary coast and to cherish the hope that my successor will find less difficulty in maintaining good relations with the Pasha of Tripoli.

Most respectfully,

N. C. NISSEN. *m. p.*

TRIPOLI IN BARBARY *June 10, 1805.*

[Translator's Note: In these documents it is presumed that "p. p." means "etc.", but there is no dictionary authority for this interpretation.]

[Originals in Danish Archives, courtesy of Lt. Brewington.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA *June 10 1805.*

SIR By Order of Commodore S. Barron I transmit you herewith all the papers found on board the Tunisian Corsair commanded by Riis Ali Ben Amour, and her two Prizes, detained in April last by the U. S. Squadron for an attempt to violate the blockade of Tripoli

I have directed the Midshipmen now in charge of said Vessels to furnish you with correct Inventories of all the Articles found on board. —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent,
Malta

MALTA the 10 June 1805.

MY DEAR SIR You have enclosed the Copy of My last letter of 21/25 June which went to you Via Philadelphia by a Merchantman — We are all inclined to quarrel with you, we find you have not only refused the Secretaryship of the Navy but the Command of this Squadron also which has been offered you if Comme Barron's health made his return home necessary. We have further heard by some of the Gun boats that you had, or meant, to give up the Service altogether, by which it is universally apprehended the Service will suffer as it would have been promoted had you undertaken its direction —

I much fear your friend Commadore Barron will never see home, he is now in a helpless state of debility —

The *John Adams* I hear has arrived at Syracuse but we have not recieved any letters by her, I entertain great hopes that there is one on board for me from you. — The Officers of the *President* now here have sent over a Speronara to get them before they sail — There has been a great deal of quarrelling I hear already among the Squadron and how it will end I can hardly say, most of the Officers I am told are already at variance with the Commander in chief by all Accounts his temper seems to be a most violent one — let all I tell you on this head be sacred between us —

I have not been able to send your flower Pots, tho' ready, by this oppertunity, the *President* being lumbered with such an extraordinary number of Men and Officers — they shall go to you by some other that will take them — If you should want any thing else from this Country, you know you have only to command me —

Coffees are at favorable prices, here 70 Dollars Pr Cantar of 175 pounds, English nigh be got — Sugars are every where dull, the Season for Nankeens is going by, logwood is a drug in consequence of the large prize sales.

The African Army has returned to Syracuse with the exBasha [Hamet] but I do not know what is meant to be done with him, Give him some money I conclude and send him about his business —

[LC. EPP, Vol. 14, 1804–1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman Ralph Izard, Jr., U. S. Navy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 2 —

Gibraltar June 10th 1805

SIR I have the honor to inform you of the safe arrival of N^o 2 on the 5th Inst. I kept company with N^o 9 as far as the Western Islands, but the weather being very thick and it blowing a gale from the Westward I lost sight of her. — N^o 8 Commanded by Lieu^t Hariden arrived on the 6th Instant at noon having suffered much in his spars. — At sunset of the 6th N^o 9 anchored. There is a Quarantine of 15 D^{ys} to be performed by all vessels from the Southern States, but owing to the good health of our Crews, N^o 9 and 2 were admitted to Pratique yesterday; we shall sail on the 12th for Syracuse. — Commo^r Barron in a letter to M^r Gavino of the 20th of April gives information of two Tripolitan vessels of war having escaped from Tripoli during the Boisterous weather in Feby one of them is a Xebeque mount^d 8 Guns, the other is a Ketch mounting 6 Guns. The station of one is the Gulf of Genoa, the other is off Susa near Tunis. The Commadore's health was almost reestablish'd. He had purchas'd several vessels and had them cut down for the purpose of mounting heavy guns upon them.

The *Syren*, Capt^r Stewart sail^d from hence with a Store Ship for Malta on the night of the 4th Instant.

Our boats occasion general admiration among the land as well as sea Officers. They have been visited and very minutely examined by almost all the Officer's of the ships and Garrison. Enclosed is the muster Roll of N^o 2.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[10 June 1805]

A List of the Commanders and Forces of Yusuf Caramanli, Bashaw of Tripoli, defeated before Derne, on the 10th June

Turks	{	Hassien Bey, Commander in chief —		
		Hadge Ismein Bey, commander of cavalry, deserted June 7 th & succeeded by the late Governor of Derne —		
Drafts from the most considerable districts.	{	Muhamed Bey of Bengazi — Commander of Infantry —		
		Mustpha Bey of Derne —		
		Imhamed Bey of Oгна, commander of the Arabs —		
		Tripolitans.....mounted	270	left Tripoli early in January
		District of Mensurat.....d ^o —	90	as is supposed, from
		Imsselletti.....d ^o —	30	Cap ^t Bainbridge's letter —
		Issileiti.....d ^o —	30	
		Issiheli.....d ^o —	75	
		Province of Bengazi.....d ^o —	90	
		Jeiberna Arabs.....d ^o —	260	
Haddud Arabs.....d ^o —	100			
	Total Cavalry.....	945		
	Infantry including arabs.....	1250		
	“ refugees from Derne.....	350		
		1600		
		2545		
	Recruits up to 10. June.....	500		
	Total.....	3045		

The germ of this army had been five months in the field; had moved through the greatest extent of the Kingdom; and with every exertion to augment its strength could only bring this small number to the field — Why? Want of cash on the part of Joseph Bashaw and want of attachment on the part of his subjects — Though we were enough with Hamet Bashaw to defeat this force, we had not the means of pursuing the advantage — Why?

[NA. Sen. 9 B - B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 10 June 1805

[Derne] Commences with fresh breezes from the North^d and Cloudy —
 At ½ past 12 saw the Enemy in motion Coming down the Hill in several different places — hove up the anchor to get nearer in At ¼ Past 1 anchored with springs on our cable within half gun shot of the fort. At same time saw the two parties warmly engaged Keeping up a brisqu[e] fire on both sides — Shifted the starboard bow gun over to the larboard after port and began to fire on the Enemy in the mean time the *Hornet* Lieu^t Evens ha[u]lled Close in with the beach and began a brisqu[e] fire on them we continued our fire untill ½ past 4 occasionally as we could bring our guns to bear at which time the Enemy retreated in all directions closely Pursued by the Bashaws army — who had Kep^t the ground from the first of the action — At 5 the Enemy were on the Top of the Hill and the Bashaw in Possession of the field in the Course of the action several Charges were made and a great number must have been Killed and wounded but have not as yet heard —
 Sent on shore three casks of powder to the fort to replace what they had fired [word illegible] Mr Eaton Came off and requested me to sent the doctor on shore to dress the wounded People belonging to the Bashaw
 At sundown Mr E went on shore —
 At 8 fresh breezes from North^d and West^d At 12 wind Veered to the North^d and a sea seting on shore —
 At ½ Past 3 wind to the North^d and East^d Sea rising —
 At 4 turned the hands up got the Starboard Cable on deck ready for slipping got slip buys on the Cable and made every thing Ready for sea —
 At ½ Past 4 a Very heavy sea Loosed the Topsails double Reef^d slipped the Cable and stood off to the East^d

At $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 5 saw the *Hornet* underway at 6 saw her Tack and stand to the West^d — at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 saw her Lower down her sails and anchor Very near the shore — as she could not weather off and having slipped one of her cables I was under very great apprehension for her safety but could not go to her assistance without indangering the Br[i]g — Continued standing to the East^d untill $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 6 hove too and hoisted in the launch — a Very heavy sea running which made it Very dangerous to hawl her along side

At 7 Cape Razetun bore S S E dist 5 Leaques At $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 8 fresh breezes Reef^d fore & aft Mainsail and Hawled up the square Mainsail —

At 11 handed fore Topsail a heavy sea and fresh wind At 12 fresh breezes nnder close Reef^d M Topsail and storm S!

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 10 June 1805

$\frac{1}{4}$ pas 4 [A. M.] weighd and made Sail and stood out of the harbour of Malta $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 light airs from the North^d came too with the starb^d bower anchor in 10 fathoms water. the Light house bearing W S W $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile At 8 carried out a Kedge anchor hove up the bower and warped out & made sail, sent the boats A head to tow $\frac{3}{4}$ past 11 the boats came along side

[USNA.]

To Tobias Lear, U. S. Consul General, Algiers, from Captain William Bainbridge, U. S. Navy

SYRACUSE 11th June 1805

Rec^d 17 June

DEAR SIR I have once again landed on a Christian Shore — my feelings you can readily imagine — The *Constitution* returns this evening to Tripoli — I depart to morrow morning for Catana to meet my freind Commodore Barron — On my return to this place, I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and M^r Lear

Commodore Rogers will give you all the news from this quarter — Beleive me my dear Col^o to be with sincere regard

[Stephen Decatur Col.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 11 1805.

SIR By Captain Bainbridge I do myself the pleasure to acquaint you of my Arrival here last Evening. — I am now taking on board the Tripoline prisoners, & shall sail for thence this evening to deliver them up to the Bashaw, which will deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you till my Return. — Fearing that some unforeseen circumstance may have prevented M^r Eaton's evacuating Derne agreeable to your last advices to him; previous to my leaving Tripoli, I despatched the *Constellation* to inform him of Peace, & the terms by Treaty relative to the Ex Bashaw Sidi Hamet — I have brought the *Ceres* Store Ship from Malta hence to deposit her Cargo. The *Nautilus* is this moment getting under weigh for Messina, on the business of Mr Ridgley, her officers being better acquainted with the particulars of his unfortunate Business than any other persons, of course they will be the principal Evidence on his trial — The *Enterprise* I have left Orders for, in case she arrives before my Return, to proceed to Alexandria with the Money — I had ordered the *Nautilus* on this service, but the importance of M^r R's Trial induced me to countermand my Orders — The *Essex* I have ordered to Tunis with the Crews of the Xebecque and her two prizes at Malta, but the Vessels I have detained for further investigation — I saw at Malta the Captain of the Turkish Corvette, sent by the Captain Pacha to claim the Ottoman Vessels, captured by the Squadron last Summer, & have promised to give him an Answer on my return from Tripoli — I beg leave to refer you to Captain Bainbridge for particulars relative to Tripoli. — Wishing sincerely for a speedy Recovery of Health, & hoping in the course of ten days to have the pleasure of seeing you in person,

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*

Syracuse 11 June 1805

SIR, On the 4th Inst by the *Constellation* Capt^r Campbell via Malta, I had the honor to receive copies of your communications to Commo: Barron of the 29th Ultò, accompanied by a detail of your conferences with the Bey of Tunis, relative to the Cruizer and her two prizes, sent into Malta by the *Constitution*, the Beys Letter to Commodore Barron on the same, and passports for said Cruizer from yourself, & the other Consuls residing at Tunis. —

As Commo: Barron did write you fully on this subject previous to his having resigned the Command into my hands, I have only to repeat, that the assurances he has given you respecting them, will be the tenor of my proceedings, — Peace having been concluded between the U. States and the Bashaw of Tripoli on the 4th Inst; leaves me no positive cause for detaining the Rais Hassen Ben Aly and Crew of the *Zebec*; I have therefore dispatched the *Essex* Capt^r Cox, with them to Tunis, to be delivered up; and it is of no importance whether they are Tripoline or Tunetian subjects, as neither can effect the legality of the Capture of the Vessels they belonged to, as the positive manner in which they violated the Blockade, makes them equally as lawful prizes as if they had been *in fact* Tripolines; at any rate I shall detain them until farther investigation is had on the subject, for which purpose and to oblige his Excellency the Bey to relinquish his unjust & imprudent demands of a 36 Gun Frigate, and others equally as intrusive, you may expect in the course of 25 or 30 Days at farthest to see me in Tunis Bay with 5 Frigates, 2 Brigs, 2 Schooners, 1 Cutter & perhaps 10 or 12 Gun Boats. — This will be the moment to make impression on the mind of his Excellency, which it is equally our own and our Countrys honor and, Interest for him to be made to feel; as during my command in the Mediterranean, at present being at Peace with all Nations, I am determined to adhere with as much strict justice to the Treaty existing between him & the U. States, and not to infringe any prerogative of his, as I am determined not to suffer him to violate with impunity either the mutual obligations existing between us, or Laws of Nations, either directly or indirectly so far as they relate to the U. States.

He has been in the habit of threatening us with War, without any just cause, but the moment is now arrived that he must acknowledge we have done him no wrong; and this too in language such as at least to produce reason in our minds, to believe, that *unprovoked* he never will again renew his threats. — I know that Peace is the wish of our Country, provided it can be maintained on an honorable footing, but if he provokes us to War, he will feel in less than Six Months from its declaration, that the Wars he has hitherto been engaged in, were on the part of his Enemys (amounting to a direct contradiction) lenity & affection. — If your communications by the *Essex* require an early answer, you may expect to see another of our Vessels very shortly —

So soon as I can get the Squadron collected, which I hope will not take longer than 25 or 30 days, you may calculate on seeing me; in the mean time you may rely on every assistance in support of the Interest of our common Country, that the best intentions can devise. — I shall sail tomorrow for Tripoli to convey the Tripoline Prisoners in our possession back and deliver them up to the Bashaw —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT^t 11 June 1805.

I have rec^d your letter of this day's date. —

Charter a vessel immediately to carry from 1000 to 1500 barrels and load her with beef, pork, bread, flour, cordage, the powder received from Mess^{rs} Riddle & Bird, and shot; proportioning the quantity of beef, pork, bread, and flour, agreeably to the cargo of the Ship *Huntress* lately dispatched to the Mediterranean with provisions for our Squadron in that sea, and proportioning the quantity of Shot to the powder, and the Kind agreeably to the invoice of Shot sent in the *Huntress*. Send 6 or 8 tons of assorted Cordage, & 100 bolts of assorted canvas. —

As soon as you shall have chartered a Vessel, you will inform me of her name and the name of her Commander.

She must proceed directly to Malta or Syracuse or to both if required.

Let no time be lost in the execution of these orders. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON

11th June 1805

SIR The Ship mentioned in the enclosed paragraph is reported, and believed to be the *Huntress*, with the Stores for the Mediterranean. I therefore haste to inform you; in expectation you may deem it proper to have a fast sailing small vessel charter'd without delay, to send out with the Eighty barrels of powder, (last received from Wilmington) and an assortment of shot.

A vessel of about 1000 Barrels, could be loaded here with Stores *on hand*, except Bread — of which if you so direct I will have 400 or 500 barrels baked immediately — Should you not deem this measure expedient — I conceive the powder ought not to remain long in the Magazine here — Experience has shewn us that damage quickly takes place on the powder deposited in it.

Since writing the foregoing, I thought it proper to wait on the President, with the information — in order to give you his sentiments thereon.

Mr Madison was with him, having received it by letter also — The President directed me to make every preparation against receipt of your orders, for the dispatch of such a vessel, as aforementioned. And that it was his opinion such an one should sail without delay — I shall of course be preparing to be ready to execute your directions.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 11 June 1805

Commences with fresh Gales from the North^d and a Very heavy sea under Close Reef^d Topsails and storm stay sails —

At 2 P M wore ship to the South^d — At sundown fresh gales and a heavy sea

At 12 more moderate and less sea At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 12 Turned one Reef out of the Topsails —

At day light fresh breazes Split the Gib Unbent it and bent another

At 5 Cape Razaten bore W S W 3 Leagus At 8 fresh breazes Carrying sail To beat up for Derna Tacking as necessary

At 12 Cape Razetun bore W by S $\frac{1}{2}$ S dist 4 Leagus — fresh breazes and Pleasant weather finde a Very strong Current Seting to the East^d

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 12th 1805

SIR, You will be pleased to furnish William Bainbridge Esq^t, Captain in the U. States Navy, with such Sum of Money as he may require for the use of himself and Officers and charge the same to acc^t of the U. States Navy Department. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, at Catania, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 12. 1805

SIR I have nothing of importance to communicate further than what Capt. Bainbridge will be able to acquaint you with & to whom I refer you for particulars since your departure from Tripoli — In my absence you will be pleased to direct the Commanders of such of the Squadron as may arrive to Provision and Water their Vessels for a ten weeks cruize, agreeable to my last instructions and here wait my arrival. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To First Lieutenant Thomas W. Hooper, U. S. Marine Corps, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 12. 1805

SIR, You will take from the detachment of Marines, of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, a sufficient number of robust healthy Men, equal to supply the place of those sent to the Hospital. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Lieutenant Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE June 12. 1805

SIR, For the accommodation & convenience of yourself and the other Officers of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, I have to desire that you take charge *this day* of the U. States Brig *Franklin* & as you will be held accountable for said Vessel and all appurtenances that you take such necessary measures as to exonerate your self, before you give her present Commanding Officer a receipt for the delivery of the same.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To George Dyson, U. S. Navy Agent, Syracuse, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE June 12th 1805

SIR In case any of our public Vessels arriving before my return you will be pleased to inform their commanding officers that it is my desire they Provision their Vessels for a Ten Weeks Cruize and here wait my arrival, except the *Enterprize* which I have, in case of her arrival ordered on Service. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constellation*
off *Derne* 12th June 1805

SIR The dispatches from Tobias Lear Esq. which I had the honor to send you yesterday evening, by Lieu^t Wederstrandt, have no doubt informed you that peace is concluded between the Bashaw of Tripoli and the United States; likewise requiring of you to withdraw the American forces from *Derne* with all possible dispatch, to effect which more readily the Unt^d States ship *Constellation*, under my command, will remain in the road, for the purpose of assisting your operations — I have only to add that it rests with you to say in what manner, and when her services will be required — and when the white flag is to be hoisted on shore — I need not say what pleasure it will give me to see you on board the *Constellation*, where a cot is provided for you by your very respectful & Obed^t Serv^t

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

DERNE June 12th 1805

SIR I have this moment rec^d your letter of this morning by Lieu^t Wederstrandt — and shall make arrangements to embark tomorrow

I doubt the propriety of showing a white flag until after this post shall be evacuated —

Shall have the honor to wait on you on board immediately to consult on certain measures too complicated to be comprised in this note Meantime I am with perfect respect,

[NA. Sen. 9 B—B 6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Schooner *Enterprize*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 12th 1805

SIR You will proceed to Malta without loss of time & require of M^r Higgins, 14,000 Spanish Dollars proceed direct to Alexandria, pay the same into the hands of Mess^{rs} Brigs of that place, take the necessary receipts & return as soon as possible to Syracuse; where you will wait my further orders —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Master Commandant George Cox, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Essex*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution SYRACUSE June 12th 1805

SIR The Instant the U. States Frigate *Essex* under your command is ready for Sea, you will proceed to Malta & take on board the Rais & Crews of the Xebec & her two prizse, sent into Malta by the U. S. Ship *Constitution*, and from thence proceed to Tunis to land them — The Bey of Tunis's conduct for some time past has been so impregnated with contradiction & impudent threats against the U. States, as to induce me to wish that you will have an interview with Mr Davis previous to delivering up the Crews of these three Vessels, as they are not liberated from any positive Knowledge I have of their being Tunetians, but because our (at present) being at Peace with all the Barbary Powers affords me no reason for detaining them, — of the manner of delivering them up, Mr Davis will be the best judge. —

As the purport of your mission to Tunis is merely to deliver up these People, and to make me acquainted through Mr Davis charge 'd' Affairs, with the state of our affairs with that Regency, you will be pleased to return to this Port, so soon as you have completed the object of your mission and wait my further orders.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Congress*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U S SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 12th 1805

SIR I[n] case of your arrival here before my Return, you will prepare your Ship, in all respects for a ten months Cruize & waite my further Orders — If there should not be sufficient Provisions here to complete your Indent you will procure them at Malta and return here as early as possible I am in hopes my Return to this port will not be longer than ten days. —

[HS of Pa.]

[12 June 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

U. STATES GUN BOAT N^o 6
August 30th 1805.

SIR The return of the *Congress* to the U States presents an opportunity of sending the enclosed statement handed to Commodore Rodgers on my arrival in Syracuse of an outrage comitted on the U S. Gunboat N^o 6 under my command on the 12th of June last, off Cadiz, by an English squadron commanded by Admiral Collingswood, I persuade myself that on a perusal of the several depositions herewith annexed, and a momentary recollection of the peculiar disadvantages under which I laboured (to which I particularly request your attention in the statement above mentioned) that so far from attaching any censure to my proceedings on that occasion, it will meet your approbation —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

U S. GUNBOAT N^o 6 June 12 [1805]

SIR I take the liberty of enclosing you the particulars of the loss of three of my crew by the English fleet off Cadiz, I should have made out the statement immediately on my arrival in this port, but have been constantly employed until this moment getting N^o 6 ready for sea

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[Enclosure]

[12 June 1805]

A report to Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

On the 12th of June being off Cadiz, was brought too by the English Squadron off that place and boarded by the *Tenon* and the *Dreadnaught*, while I was below

with the Officers, three of my men, who had been very unruly during the passage, finding some of their old shipmates in the boat declared themselves English subjects and demanded protection, one of them acknowledging himself a deserter from the *Flora*, Frigt, on the Cockswain's informing the officers of it, I immediately went on deck and found the three men to be John Patterson William White and George Brown, they were demanded by the Officer as English subjects, and one as a deserter, I refused giving them up, by this time the *Tenor's* boat had gone onboard the Admiral with the entelligence, finding it use less to have any altercation with the Officer, I judged it most prudent to go onboard the Admiral and make him fully acquainted with the situation of the men, I accordingly went onboard with the Officer, but previous to my leaving the Vessel gave my second Officer Mr Roach positive orders, on no account to suffer a man to leave the boat untill I returned, on getting onboard I had a long conference with Capt^r Rotheram, to whome I stated that the men were ship'd in New York and had received four months advance and had taken the oath of Allegiance to the U States, and that it was more than my Commission was worth to give them up, he observed that as they had voluntarily come forward and claimed protection as English subjects, he hoped I would not object to giving them up, if I did he would take them, he said he had sent for them, and if on examination it should appear that they were not Englishmen they should be immediately given up I observed they would not be permitted to leave the boat as the commanding Officer had positive orders not to suffer a man to leave the Vessel, but on looking out of the Cabin window I perceived them in the boat, on coming onboard they were examined, Patterson produced a discharge from the *Hercule*, White was known by the name of Tho^r Rickets to have served his time in Plymouth Dock as a rope maker and Brown by the name of George Merchant, who acknowledged to have deserted from the *Flora*, on Admiral Collingsworth being informed of this, I was sent for, he observed that as the men were clearly proved to be English subjects he was obliged to keep them, I requested him to let the business rest untill I arrived in Gibraltar where the business could be investigated before Capt^r Shaw who I made no doubt would cheerfully give them up on their being proved to be Englishmen, he answered they were onboard and must stay. I then told him that I received them onboard as Americans they having taken the oath of allegiance to the U States, and should consider them as such, that if he was determined to keep the men I should deliver up the U States Gunboat N^o 6 to him and requested him to send an Officer to take charge of her he refused to have any thing to do with her or to deliver up the men, thus situated I was under the necessity of leaving the *Dreadnaught* at 8 P M. as there was every appearance of a Gale coming on and my vessel not calculated to claw off a Lee shore, on getting onboard I found that as soon as the boat got alongside, Patterson who was at the Helm left it and jump'd into the boat and was followed immediately by the other two before Mr Roach could stop them, who at any rate could have made very little resistance as the Guns were below and no catridge filled —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[12 June 1805]

Depositions concerning Impressments

Depositions of Evan Jenkyns, Gerard Manning, George Clark and John Joseph.

Evan Jenkyns says that being Boatswain of Gun Boat N^o 6 on the 12 of June 1805 when Lieut^r Lawrence left the Boat to go on board the *Dreadnaught*, he heard him order Mr Roach the Midshipman to permit no man to leave the Boat during his absence. after Lieut^r Lawrence left the boat an English Officer came on board and asked for the men. George Brown being a loft came down and said he was one. John Paterson being at the Helm left it & said he was another and had belonged to the *Hercule*, he was immediately followed by John White. He heard Mr Roach tell the English Officer he had positive orders from his Commander to suffer no man to leave the Vessel during his absence. on the Men getting into the boat Mr Roach made no resistance. He told Mr Roach he hoped he would not suffer the Men to go and said if he was in his place he would not. there were plenty of Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses at hand and could have Kept the boat off] with ease.

Gerrard Manning Guner of N^o 6 says he heard Lieut^r Lawrence give Mr Roach positive orders to suffer no Man to leave the Vessel in his absence and repeated the orders when he left the Vessel in presence of the English Officer. after Lieut^r Lawrence left & got on board the *Dreadnaught* a Boat returned and took the men without any opposition on the part of Mr Roach After the men had

left the boat Mr Roach observed to him he wished he had hauled his colours down.

George Clark Quarter Master of *N^o 6* says he heard Lieut Lawrence give positive orders to Mr Roach to suffer no man to leave the Vessel during his absence which he repeated several times in presence of the English officer, He also heard Lieut Lawrence order Mr Roach in case force was used to haul his colours down. He heard Mr Jenkyns say to Mr Roach he hoped he would not suffer the men to go. after the men were gone Mr Roach said he was sorry he did not haul his colours down.

John Joseph Steward of *N^o 6* says he heard Lieut Lawrence on leaving the boat order Mr Roach to suffer no man to leave the Vessel in his absence and if force should be used to haul his colours down.

We the Subscribers do Certify that the forgoing depositions were taken in our presence

JOHN SHAW
JAS W. MURDOCH
JOS. J. MAXWELL

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*
TUNIS BAY Aug^t 16. 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[12 June 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Midshipman James Reach, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES FRIG^t *John Adams*
Malta July 17th 1805

SIR The Affair of my having lost the Men belonging to Gun Boat *N^o 6* Commanded by Lieut J. Lawrence off Cadiz, was not from a wish to injure the Reputation of my Country; far! indeed be it: They revolted and Mutinously jumped into the British Boat which lay longside of the Gun Boat; I made every Exertion to prevent it, but I found all was in Vain: They called aloud for his Majesty's Protection, had I been armed (but not having it in my Power to find Ammunition) I should certainly have ended their Career e'en if I had been Punished for it afterwards.

I am a Young Officer, and not up [on] the Strictness of the British Flag, had no Idea that the Officer in the Boat would have the Effrontery to take away Men from an American armed Vessel, after what had passed betwixt Lt L— and the officer of the Brit^t Boat

It is the First Wish of my Heart to Promote the Interest and Welfare of my Country, still wishing to adhere to what our Ancestors have done for us.

In my then Situation, what could I do?— My Officer on board one of the British Ships, the Men revolting, myself unarmed, Night coming on, left without any Assistance, and my being a Young Officer of Course wanting Experience in such Cases, I hope you will Consider these Circumstances, and release me from the Situation I am now so unhappy in—this Address I hope you will excuse and believe me

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

12 June 1805]

Insult to U. S. Flag

GENERAL ORDERS

An insult offered to the Flag of the United States of America on the 12th of June last, near Cadiz by a British Squadron under Command of Admiral Collinsworth, induces me as the Commander in chief of the United States Naval forces in this Seas to direct that you do not under any pretence whatever suffer your Vessel to be detained or your men taken out of your Vessel without you are compelled so to do by superior force; in which case After having resisted to the Utmost of your power, you are directed to surrender your Vessel as you would to any other common Enemy, but on no Account to leave her until after you have struck your Colours; after which if you are not compelled by the Author or Authors of such Insult and Violence to quit your Vessel, you are directed by me so to do, and on going on board the Enemy to deliver your Swoard to the Commanding Officer of the Enemy's Vessel, and not to return to your Own again, unless you are absolutely put on board of her by force On saying that you are not to suffer your Vessel to be detained You are not to consider that it extends to

the prevention of your giving every satisfaction to the Vessels of War you may meet on the high Seas, whose Nation we are at peace with, so far as a friendly intercourse will justify, or in language more plain you are not to be detained by force. —

(Signed) JN^o RODGERS
Commander in Chief of the U. States Naval forces in the Mediterranean
 U. S. SHIP *Constitution* SYRACUSE 12th July 1805. —

[NHF. Dent's LB, 1803-1810.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Peter S. Ogilvie, U. S. Navy

[U. S. GUNBOAT No. 7]
 New York June 12th 1805

Sir, You will no doubt be surprised to find I am still here — the cause of it has been the desertion of my men — a few nights ago, the Centinel who was put on duty at midnight released a man I had confined in double Irons, broke the chain by which the boat was lock'd, & made their escape — as also the Boatswain, Gunner, Steward & four seamen —

I shall sail as soon as I can get eight good hands, which I hope will be in the course of today or tomorrow —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Noadiah Morris, U. S. Navy

BOSTON, 12th June 1805.

SIR, I received your favor of the 3rd granting me a Furlough, and a Freight of Provisions for the Mediterranean — Be assured, Sir, that I am not insensible to the Obligations I am under to you for the many instances of Consideration that I have received —

I have consulted Mr Brown and others as to the Customary Freight from this Country to Syracuse or Malta, & from the information I can get, I am induced to believe that 3½ Dollars pr Barrel would be reasonable. If however this should not meet your approbation, you may signify whatever you may think Just, & I shall abide by it — My Vessel is in complete Order for Sea, and will sail for Hartford tomorrow where I hope to meet your instructions as to the delivery &c^s of the Cargo —

I intend going myself, and shall with infinite pleasure take charge of any Commissions you may have in the Mediterranean I calculate on a quick passage, as my Vessel is well found, and reputed a very fast Sailer.

Commodore Preble informed me that you had offered to Pay me the Freight in advance; for this favor be pleased to accept my gratefull thanks; it is of the greatest consequence to me — I shall leave this for Hartford by Land in about three days, and should prefer having the money paid by the Agent at that place —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 12 June 1805

Commences with fresh breezes from the North^d and West^d Carrying a Press of sail to Beat up for Derna find that we gain Very little haveing a strong Current against us At 5 split the squair Mainsail onbent it and bent a new one —

At ½ Past 6 saw a Large sail to windward but could not discover what she was but from her being off Derna supposed her to be an american frigate

from sundown to day light Pleasant weather Carrying all sail Tacking as necessary to work up for Derna —

At day light stood in for the Land found that we had gained but Very little to windward owing to a Very strong Current seting to the East^d At 6 AM saw a Large ship at anchor off derna but could not se her Colours —

At 12 moderate breezes and Pleasant weather under all sail Tacking as Necessary to beat to windward — finde a Very strong Eastern Current — ship in sight from the deck — but could not se her colours —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 12 June 1805

Standing in for the harbour of Syracuse $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5 [P. M.] Shortened sail and came to anchor in the harbour. found laying here the U.S. Frigate *President* and *Essex*.

[USNA.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE
Constellation, off *Derne*, June 13th 1805

Sir, At six o'clock p. m. of the eleventh instant Captain Campbell anchored in this road; at eight sent Lieut Wederstrandt with your letter of the sixth and Colo Lear's of the fifth announcing the conclusion of peace with Joseph Bashaw of Tripoli & consequently, requiring me to evacuate this post — and the next morning a letter from his own hand advising me that his ship would receive my garrison — About nine o'clock the Captain came on shore, attended by a few of his officers, whom I accompanied into town. I now communicated to the Bashaw the news of peace on our part with his brother; and the convention that his family should be restored to him on condition of his quietly withdrawing himself from the kingdom — He said he had no safety but in leaving the country with us; and even this would be impossible with him and hazardous to us if the project should transpire before carried into effect: despair would drive his adherents to revenge and we must fall victims to it — I consequently kept up the idea of an attack on the enemy, an idea which had been excited from a report that reinforcements had come out in the frigate for this purpose, and accordingly sent ammunition and extra rations to be distributed among our moorish and arab troops, and dispatched spies to ascertain the enemy's position — With the same apparent view I inspected the garrison; ordered them to be divested of all heavy baggage; and to be held at their posts in readiness to advance at the word — At eight in the evening I placed patrols of marines to stop intercourse between the town and our post: this was a usual precaution at this hour, with only the difference that on ordinary occasions this duty was done by routine — In the mean time all the *Constellations* boats were laid along side our wharf — I ordered the Captain of cannoniers to embark his company with the field pieces and a ten inch howitzer which fell into our hands on the 27th April — and after them the Greek company — This was executed with silence and alacrity; but with astonishment — The marines remained at their posts — When the boats were seen returning I sent a messenger to the Bashaw, requesting an interview — Understanding the purport of this message, he immediately repaired to the fort with his retinue; dismounted, and embarked in the boats. The marines followed with the American Officers — When all were securely off, I stepped into a small boat I had retained for the purpose, and had just time to save my distance when the shore, our camp, and the battery were crowded with the distracted soldiery and populace — Some calling on the Bashaw — some on me — Some uttering shrieks — some execrations. Finding we were out of reach, they fell upon our tents and horses, which were left standing; carried them off, and prepared themselves for flight: My garrison, together with the Bashaw and suit, were all on board the *Constellation* about two in the morning — Before break of day our Arabs were all off to the mountains, and with them such of the inhabitants of the town as had means to fly, taking away with them every living animal fit for subsistence or burthen which belonged to the place — This morning a Choux from Tripoli, who came out in the frigate, went on shore under a flag of truce and carried letters of Amnesty from Joseph Bashaw to the people of Derne on condition of their returning to allegiance — He stated, on his return, that nothing but despair depicted itself in the visages of the few wretched inhabitants who remained: that they rejected Joseph Bashaw's terms of pardon, declaring they knew his perfidy too well to suffer themselves to be ensnared by it; and that they were resolved to defend themselves to the last moment from their terraces and walls of their houses against his troops — It is to be hoped the position they have taken may terminate in an accommodation and save the tragedy that menaces them — It is now twelve o'clock, and we see no symptoms of the enemy's troops advancing towards the town — This however may be accounted for on other principles than those of humanity or arrangement — On the arrival of the *Constellation* the idea impressed itself on them also that she brought troops and supplies — In consequence of which they decamped disorderly and

retired with precipitation to a post fifteen miles in the rear towards the desert: it is possible they may not yet have heard of our evacuation — In a few minutes more we shall loose sight of this devoted city, which has experienced as strange a reverse in so short a time as ever was recorded in the disasters of war; thrown from proud success and elated prospects into an abys of hopeless wretchedness — Six hours ago the enemy were seeking safety from them by flight — this moment we drop them from ours into the hands of this enemy for no other crime but too much confidence in us! The man whose fortune we have accompanied thus far experiences a reverse as striking — He falls from the most flattering prospects of a Kingdom to beggary!

Our peace with Tripoli is certainly more favorable — and, seperately considered, more honorable than any peace obtained by any Christian nation with a Barbary regency at any period within a hundred years: but it might have been more favorable and more honorable. It now remains, however, to dispose of the instrument we have used in obtaining this peace in such a manner as to acquit our conscience and honor —: this will require some *diplomatic skill*.

My dispatches to Commodore Barron of the 15th ultimo and continued to the 11th inst. accompany this to your address as a matter rendered proper by the transfer of the squadron to your command — Under actual circumstances they can be of little import: but may nevertheless gratify a curiosity —

The duties understood to be annexed to my appointment in the Navy Department having ceased with the war, I have no reasons for remaining any longer in this sea: I request therefore you will have the goodness to allow me a passage in the first ship of war of your squadron which you may dispatch to the United States —

I flatter myself with the gratification of waiting on you at Syracuse in a few days —

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
off Malta 13 June 1805

SIR: In case either of the Gun Boats should arrive during my absence, you will be pleased to direct their commanders to fill up their Water, & furnish each of them with Provisions equal to ten Weeks consumption, including what they may have on hand, and in all respects to be ready for Sea —

The enclosed Letter contains orders to Lieut^t Robinson of the Schooner *Enterprise*, to proceed to Alexandria on the service which the *Nautilus* was to have performed.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

Extract from journal kept on board U. S. Brig *Argus*, Master Commandant Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding, 13 June 1805

Commences with Light breazes — from the North^d and West^d Under all sail beating up for Derna — At 4 made the signal of the day to the ship at anchor which was not answered —

At 6 moderate under all sail finde that we gain Very little to windward the Current being strong against us Made the signal of the day a second time but Could se no answer — At ½ Past 6 the ship at anchor made the Private Signal which was answered by us —

From sundown to day light moderate breazes under all sail Tacking as necessary to work to windward —

At day light stood Very close in for the ship at anchor — found her to be the U S Frigate *Constellation*, Cap^t Campbel — lored down the Jolly bote and sent her onb^d the Frigate — at 5 bote Returned was informed that Mr^t Eaton had left the fort with the Men under his Command and about one hundred of the Bashaws Serv^{ts} (?) with him and that they were onboard the *Constellation* — stood Close in shore to look for the anchor & cable that we had sliped [ms mutilated] we left the Bay — but could not se Either of the Buoy — sent the Jolly bote onboard the *Hornet* to se if Lieut^t Evens had seen them after we Left bote returned and informed me that the *Hornet* had Parted one of the Buoy ropes rideing by it in the gale and the other in warping off after Takeing off Mr^t Eaton — both buoys being gone from the anchor and the wind blowing a fresh breeze found that we could not

get it without staying one or two days — to sweep for it — stood off and went onboard the *Constellation*. At 10 Came onboard and made sail having Received orders from Cap^t Campbell to make the best of my way to Syracuse — At 12 fresh breezes the *Constellation* astern and *Hornet* off our lee quater — Derna bearing S W 4 Leagus —

[NYHS. Naval History Sec., *Argus*.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 June 1805

½ past Meredian the U.S. ship *Congress* came in ½ past 2 sent Mr Cannon Boatswain to the hospital Rec^d 80 Tripolitan prisoners from the castle at Syracuse

At 4 Joseph Talbot Q^r Gunner deserted from the first cutter

At 10 P M weighd made sail and stood out of the harbour

[USNA.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 13 June 1805

Launched the *Vengeance* and *Spitfire*. Waiting for mortar beds.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 June 1805

[Syracuse] Sailed the U. S. F. *Constitution* & *Essex* and Schooner *Nautilus*. in the former all the Tripolitans which have at any time been captured by us embarked for Triploi. a peace having been concluded between that Regency and ourselves. on consideration of the U. S. paying them 60.000 dollars as a Ransom for our prisoners —

The Officers and part of the crew of the *Philadelphia* arrived yesterday in the *Constitution* from Tripoli after a long and tedious imprisonment.

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 13 June 1805

[Tripoli] This day came in a ketch and gun boat from sea.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution OFF MALTA. June 14, 1805.

SIR: I am this very moment setting Sail for Tripoli with the Money for the ransom of our Prisoners, & the Tripoline Prisoners from Syracuse on board. The *Essex* is here and will sail in an hour for Tunis, with the Rais [Ali Ben Amour or Rais Hassen Ben Aly] & Crews of the Xebecque & her two prizes to deliver them up. The vessels I shall detain for further investigation. —

I perfectly coincide with you in the opinion, you directed Mr Denison to express to me of the vessels detained & sent into this port last Fall; however I could wish to wait the arrival of the *John Adams* as Government may have said something on the subject by her. —

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP June 14th 1805

You will be pleased to Charter a Vessel carrying from 8 to 1200 Barrels on the best terms in your power & send her round to this place immediately to take in a cargo which is ready consisting of Powder, Shot Bread Beef &^v to proceed direct

to Malta or Syracuse — As it is very desirable that no delay should take place you will inform me of the name of the Vessel and Captain Chartered in Order that the necessary passports may be obtained in time.

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 14 June 1805

P M commences with Light airs and pleasant weather $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 saw the Island of Malta bearing W. B. S. At Sunset the harbour of Malta bore N W B W.

At Midnight pleasant weather.

At 7 sent the Jolly boat on shore at Malta. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 Rec^d from Malta 65 thousand dollars

At Meridian made all Sail. the harbour of Malta bearing W $\frac{1}{2}$ N distance 3 miles

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday, 14 June 1805

Arrived a Ketch from Malta.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Gaetano Andrea Schembri, Tripolitan Agent, Malta, from Robert Denison Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

Copy

MALTA 15 June 1805

SIR Peace having been concluded betwixt the United States of America and the Riginy of Tripoli I hereby annunce to you the liberation of the Six Tripolini prisoners taken on bourd a vessel off Bingazi by a Brig of War of the United States — and they are hereby delivered up to you

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To General Castanio, Algeziras, from Lieutenant Joseph J. Maxwell, U. S. Navy (Official) Copy

U. S. GUN BOAT N^o 3
HARBOUR OF ALGEZIRAS
15 June 1805

I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency, that I was this morning, brought too by four armed boats under Spanish Colours, who after exercising the utmost insolence, & without assigning the smallest reason conducted me to this port.

The orders received from my Government were to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Commander of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, the serious consequences attending this unwarrantable detention must be too obvious to your Excellency to require a remark — I shall only observe that if your Government authorizes indignities of this nature, to my own, I must appeal for redress. I am sensible however this cannot be the case, & persuade myself that your Excellency will readily redress the insult offered the American Flag, in this instance, & take measures to prevent a repetition —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*
Gibraltar 15th June 1805

SIR On the Second day after I sailed from New York I experienced a gale of Wind East to N E accompanied with a heavy Fog which lasted 3 or 4 Days and seperated me from the Gun Boats — On the 10th Ins^t I fell in with N^o 10. Lieut^t Cartey Latt^t 36°11' N Long 10°15' W all well — N^o 3 N^o 5. & 6 I found at an anchor here, they got in a few hours before me. N^o 2. 8. & 9 has Sailed for Tripoli yesterday Morning and N^o 4 & 7 no doubt will be here very shortly — I am employed this Morning in Mounting their Cannon & supplying them with

every necessary which they are in Want of — I likewise Increase the Crew of each Boat to 30 Men —

On my arrival here I communicated to Mr Gaveno my orders to touch in for Information and I transmit you a Copy of his Letter to me.

I shall proceed off Tripoli the first wind — which I hope will be this evening or to morrow Morning at farthest

JOHN SHAW

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

[Enclosure]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

Copy

GIBRALTER June 14th 1805

SIR I have the honor of yours of this date & Congratulate you on your arrival. I have Acc^{ts} from Commodore Barron to 21st Ap^l he was well and Anxious to begin the Champaign — Informs me of two Tripolitan Cruisers having got out in bad Weather one of 8 Guns the other of 6. one was Cruising in the Gulph of Genoa was seen about 3 Weeks ago off Corsica, the other was at Susa near Tunis. This induced Capt. Stewart (with Consul Simpsons approbation) to Convoy the Am^z Transport up being loaded with Powder, Anchors, & other Stores unarmed, — left this the 4th Ins^t as did Gun Boats N^o 3. 8. & 9 yesterday —

The Emperor of Morocco is making some preparations, but against who it is uncertain — the other States have no Novelty

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

Extract from a letter from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*

GIBRALTER, June 15, 1805.

“With pleasure I inform you of my arrival here (after a passage of 30 days,) from New-York. The second day after my leaving Sandy Hook, I unfortunately separated from the gun boats in a heavy gale from the N. E. to E. accompanied with a thick fog, which lasted three or four days. On the 10th inst. I fell in with No. 10, lieut. Cartey, out from Norfolk 27 days. He reported, his boat far exceeded his expectations, and was capable of living in any sea, and that she lay to remarkably well. I found lying to an anchor here gun boats No. 3, lieutenant Maxwell, No. 6, lieutenant Lawrence, and No. 5, lieutenant Harrison, all perfectly well. These boats all exceeded the expectations of their officers. No. 2, lieutenant Izard, No. 8, lieutenant Harraden, and No. 9, lieutenant Elbert, sailed from this port for Tripoli yesterday morning.

“Letters from commodore Barron, of the 21st April, make no mention of any prospects of peace, and state that he was making active preparations for this summer's siege. He has bought three large schooners, which he has cut down strengthened and placed bombs on board. The blockade has been kept up the whole winter very rigidly by our squadron; but the north winds occasionally compelled our fleet to weigh and beat off the shore. The result is that two small cruisers have got out. They have been lately spoke off Corsica, which I presume is their cruising ground.

“Captain Bainbridge, officers, and crew, are all well and not harshly treated. I flatter myself, that they will be all liberated this summer, as I am sure, every exertion of our officers will be employed in effecting this.

“I am employed this morning in mounting the cannon on the boats, with my main yard, and the instant it is done, if the wind will favor, I shall weigh my anchor for Tripoli.

“Captain Stewart sailed from hence on the 2d in company with one of our store ships, for Malta.

“P. S. Commodore Barron's health is perfectly restored.”

[LC. *National Intelligencer*, 28 Aug. 1805.]

[15 June 1805]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy

SIR Col. Stricker has just informed me that I must prepare the Brig building in this place with all possible dispatch for a cruize —

Before I enter into this service permit me to request that you will do me the honor to inform me, whether Mr Decatur is to rank me? Should this be the case

I cannot Sir reconcile it to my feelings to enter again into the service — and of course must be reduced to the necessity of resigning my Commission —

BALTI^e 15 June 1805

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, Malta, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^o 12

TUNIS June 16th, 1805.

SIR I do myself the honor to offer you a line, by this conveyance, merely to present my respects & repeat my earnest wishes, for the recovery of your health — Nothing has occurred relative to our affairs here, since I last addressed you — but wait with much anxiety, an answer to my letters forwarded by Cap^{tn} Campbell & Smith — Should not Col^l Lear meet with that success we have a right to expect in his negotiation at Tripoli; no time should be lost in visiting this place —

An unusual number of Cruizers, are manning, and which really surprizes us — as they seem to expect with much confidence, the Neapolitan force — If hostilities should be commenced by the Bey of Tunis against us — I am most confident, it will not be in an open declaration of War, and am therefore the more anxious to see our affairs, finally arranged here, and for which no occasion can be so propitious as the present —

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806. Also Mrs. James S. Barron Col.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 16 June 1805

The *Vengeance* went into the stream.

[LC original.]

To the Hon. Thomas Dwight from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

ON BOARD THE U STATES FRIGATE

Constellation, at Sea, June 17th 1805.

SIR, I did myself the honor to write you from Egypt in February last — After a tedious and perplexing march of fifty days through the desert of Lybia I arrived on the 25. of April and took post, at the head of Hamet Bashaw's army, in the rear of Derne. Our movements in Egypt had induced Joseph Bashaw to send an army to the defence of the Province, which was within fourteen hours march of the place when we arrived. The Governor of Derne was also ordered, and determined, with a garrison of turkish soldiery and about one third of the City in his interest, to resist our approach —

Commodore Barron had sent to the coast to assist our operations the brig *Argus*, the schooner *Nautilus*, and the sloop *Hornet*; also two pieces of field artillery. On the morning of the 26th I sent a flag to the Governor with overtures of friendship on condition of nonresistance and allegiance to Hamet Bashaw, which he sent back with this laconick answer "My head or yours" — The next day we attacked him by sea and land, and after a sharp contest of two hours and a half carried the place by charge of Bayonet — The Governor took refuge in a sanctuary; and most of his adherents fled, and either joined the advancing army of Joseph Bashaw or took the desert. The few christians I had with me suffered severly in the action; nearly one third of them were either killed or wounded; because our arabs not having been accustomed to this kind of close decision, left us the burthen of the day — I had the misfortune to receive a musket ball through my left wrist, just below the joint, which, I fear, will deprive me of the use of the hand — I immediately began to fortify myself by reversing the embrasures of the battery, sinking a line of intrenchments and raising a parapet without the fort — Hamet Bashaw opened his divan at the late Governors palace in the city; and the inhabitants very universally and with apparent satisfaction recognized him —

On the 13th of May the enemy's army advanced and attacked us with all its force in hopes of recovering the place. But after an action of four hours, with various success, they gave way and retreated precipitately to their camp behind the mountains. We were too weak in our number of christians to pursue this success; the bashaws people seemed not to have full confidence in themselves; and our Saracen militia and newly acquired allies at Derne resolved no longer

to act offensively without a pecuniary consideration; of this we were destitute; — Each party therefore held our post with small skirmishing till the 28th when a party of the enemy of fifty or sixty foot covered by a troop of cavalry, descended the mountain; fell on the right flank of our arab camp and drove off several camells and cattle. A detachment of the Bashaws people pursued these marauders; overtook them at the foot of the mountain; killed three of them; and recovered the plunder. While this was transacting I made a sortie with five officers and thirty rank and file, Americans and greeks volunteers; took a ravine undiscovered and gained the summit of the mountain before the enemy. We received them on the point of the bayonet. They made a short resistance, and fled. We pursued within a short distance of the camp; killed their Captain and five men, and wounded a greater number: then retired in plain view of the whole army without receiving the least injury. They appologize for this cowardly inactivity by choosing to believe we aimed to draw them into an ambuscade on disadvantageous ground — The next day their commander in chief offered, by proclamation, six thousand dollars for my head — double that sum for me a prisoner; and fifty dollars a head for my christians. This little affair put an end to skirmishing —

On the 10th instant the enemy, having received reinforcements, again moved down and attacked, But after a well fought battle of upwards of four hours they were put to flight with great loss both in men and horses — On this occasion we calculated the numbers actually in the field, of both parties to have been about five thousand — The Bashaw deserves the merit of this victory — I had little to do with its arrangement, and could not render him any assistance in arms but from the fire of a single field piece. The vessels had a better position — and occasionally galled the enemy with their heavy mettle: but the fact is, I doubted the propriety of further offensive operations, having been officially informed that a negociation was pending between the United States and Joseph Bashaw —

The next day the *Constellation* appeared and came to anchor in the offing — No sooner was she seen by the enemy than they decamped irregularly, leaving most of their heavy baggage, and took up a precipitate retreat towards the desert, under an apprehension that she brought us reinforcements and supplies — She brought me a letter from our Commissioner of peace; of which the following is a Copy. [See letter of June 6, 1805 to William Eaton from Tobias Lear.]

* * * * *

This peace, distinctly considered, is honorable; but connected with the instrument we have used to obtain it, not to be boasted of. If the 60,000 [*] dollars had, in stead of going to Joseph, been sent to Hamet Bashaw at the moment of the *Argus* rejoining us at Bomba on the 15th of April, and correspondent vigorous operations pursued elsewhere, we should have started the usurper from his Capital before this date and wrested our captives from his chains — When he made overtures of a pacification to our Commissioner, he was heard to observe as his reason "When I began this war, I was fighting for money; but the question now is, *Who shall be Bashaw?*" I fear we have stopped too short: for if such were his apprehensions while as yet Commodore Barron's squadron had never been before Tripoli together, and we were still at a great distance, what would not our junction have produced! I firmly believe we should have entered Tripoli with as little trouble as we did Derne. After having been more than six months on the barbarous shore of Africa, my friends may probably think I ought not to complain at having gotten my share of the war off my hands — I ought perhaps, to be satisfied; yet, I confess, novel, arduous and hazardous as the enterprise may have appeared, I hoped to have stood on to see the temerity of Joseph Bashaw chastized and his perfidy punished. The lesson would have been awful to Barbary — Perhaps another such occasion will never offer. —

I shall return to the United States in the first vessel of war which sails from the Squadron and shall make it a duty as well as a pleasure to wait on you in passing through Springfield —

[*] Lear gave 65,000 dollars for ransom, and a kingdom for the peace.

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 126.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Robert Denison, Secretary of Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy

MALTA June 17th 1806.

SIR: I received the Letter which you had the politeness to address to me on the 14 Inst — I should have done myself the pleasure of meeting you at the Barrier

on that day but was much indisposed with a severe inflammation in my eyes which as respects business has laid me completely prostrate, & will I fear suspend my powers of attention for some time — I have the honor to inclose Inventories of the Articles found on board the two Neapolitan Merchant Vessels, Prizes to the Tunisian Corsair detained off Tripoli by the *Constitution* — I am informed that the Consul of His Sicilian Majesty in this Island means to protest against the restitution of these vessels to the Bashaw of Tunis — It appears to be a matter worthy of consideration how far after insisting upon our right to make Prizes of the vessels in question, we can with justice exercise the power of restitution as an act of courtesy, in disregard of the claim of the Neapolitans with whom we are in Amity — the case seems to be a novel one and susceptible of much argument on both sides, and the question would probably turn upon the principle of the "*infra prisidia*" and its application to the circumstances of this case — I have examined the latest Reports of Admiralty decisions but can find no instance exactly in point — As it is no less the wish of our Government than it is appropriate to its character to act on such occasions with strict regard to the rights of neutral & friendly Nations, I beg leave Sir to suggest the propriety of consulting some legal Character on this question, and if the idea meets your approbation I will submit the case to the consideration of His Majesty's Advocate at this place and request his opinion thereon —

By the papers transmitted to you in my Letter of 6 Inst you would observe that the Correspondence relative to the claim of the Ottoman Porte for the surrender of the Corn vessels has been carried on thro' the medium of the Governor of this Island — I inclose a Copy of Commodore Barron's last Letter to His Excellency on that subject from which you will perceive at what point the Correspondence rests —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from John Broadbent, U. S. Navy Agent, Messina

MESSINA 17 June 1805.

SIR! Mr Ridgely's Trial is now in a very good train & I have not the least doubt but he will soon be able to return to the Squadron — It is to be hoped that this misfortune will be of Service to him for the remainder of his days, & that it will make some impression also on the minds of other young Men in the Service, inducing them to guard against the vice of Intoxication, particularly when they are on shore in foreign Countries. —

His Sicilian Majesty has declared himself highly pleased with thee, in recommending the young Man to present himself in the very honorable way he has done for Trial, and had the facts & depositions been so strong against him as necessarily to condemn him, I am certain that the King wou'd have pardon'd him, having prohibited the Tribunal from executing any Sentence upon him without knowing first His Majesty's pleasure. —

Thy friend

(Sign'd) John Broadbent

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 2, 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from John Beekman, Navy Agent, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK 17th June 1805

Sir, On Saturday last after a great deal of trouble and difficulty Lieu^t Haswell and myself made a purchase of two fishing smacks, on the best terms we could get them for, the owners being in the height of Business were not very anxious to part with them even at the price we gave, one is called the *Traveller* of the Burthen of 36 27/95 Tons & owned by Jⁿ Mason, which cost \$1500, the other is called the *Ranger* of the Burthen of 26.56/95 Tons and owned by Silas Beebe which cost \$1200 — They sail'd yesterday for Boston in charge of their owners who are to deliver them there, L^t Haswell took Passage in the *Traveller*, and agreeable to your letter of the 30 May last I have drawn on Sam^l Brown esq^r at sight for the am^t of both Vessels payable to Jⁿ Mason & Silas Beebe. L^t Haswell has the Bill of Sale for them, and a letter for M^r Brown, who is to pay the Men for their trouble in taken the Vessels to Boston at the rate I agreed with them for, which is mentioned in my letter — I hope they will meet your approbation — the

Carpenters who examined them pronounced them strong Vessels, and all things taken into consideration not unreasonable

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa

PHILADELPH^a June 17, 1805

Sir I have rec'd, by this days mail, from Commodore Preble, three sketches of his actions off Tripoli which I inclose you, with his profile, taken by Mr Rembrandt Peale —

You will make your selection & determine whether the die shall be executed in America —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[17 June 1805]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

D^r SIR I this moment rec'd your letter covering the Sketches which I shall without delay transmit to ye Secretary — I have been expecting them from you these Two months —

It will require at least 3 months to execute the Die after the order is given, which I hope the Secretary will not delay, I will ascertain ye expence of a medal in Silver, & inform you; it will not exceed, but a mere trifle y^e price of the metal —

I do not expect that y^e Drawing you mention will be called for, should it be requisite I will give you due notice —

17 June 1805

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 17 June 1805

At 10 o'clock got under way and went out of the harbour [of Tripoli]. At 12 o'clock saw a sail which we gave chase to, and found it to be the *Constitution* Commodore Rod[er]gers. We set sail this evening for Syracuse.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *John Adams*, from Captain C. Boyle, R. N.

HIS BRITANIC MAJESTYS SHIP

Ampetrile, GIBRALTAR BAY

18th June 1805

SIR Having received on board his Britanic Majestys Ship under my command by order of the Governor of Gibraltar Two British Seamen named in the Margin (John Greary — *Jno. Adams* Frigate Mich^l Dohmany N^o 10 Gun Boat Both Natives of Ireland.) late in the service of the U. States of America who have left their Clothes &^e in the Ships against their names expressed, I have sent an Officer to recieve them & request you will order them to be delivered. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Captain C. Boyle, R. N., H. B. M. S. *Amphitrite*, from Master Commandant John Shaw, U. S. Navy

U. S. FRIGATE *John Adams*

Gibraltar 18 June 1805

Capt^y C. BOYLE

of his Britanic Majestys Ship *Ampetrile* —

SIR, I have recieved yours of this Date & note its contents, the Men you allude to have belonged to the U. States and have entered themselves as Volunteers in this service of course have recieved their regular advance (Viz.) John Greary \$26 50/100 and Michael Dohmony of Gun Boat N^o 10 \$42 47½/100 — if you have a

right to claim these Men I shall expect you to make their accts in this Ships Books square —

You, Sir, in return, I have no doubt will deliver to this Ship a Man by the name of Robert Williams an American Subject, whose protection I have the honor of enclosing you a copy of — as follows —

Copy U. S. of America

I Samuel Tredwell Collector of the District of Edenton do hereby certify that Robert Williams an American Seaman, aged Twenty two years or thereabouts of the height of four feet four and half Inches, Dark Eyes, Dark Hair & Dark Complexion was born in Edenton N^o Carolina, hath this Day produced to me proof in the manner directed "An Act entitled an Act for the relief & protection of American Seamen," & pursuant to the said act I do hereby Certify that the said Robert Williams is a Citizen of the U. States of America — In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal of Office this 21 day of September 1804 & of the Independance of the U. States the 28th —

(Signed) SAM^l TREDWELL Coll^r

I have no doubt of your wish to agree with my proposal on this head as nothing would give me more pleasure than a continuance of that harmony which has so hapily subsisted between Great Britain and the U. States, and if you will refer to the Articles N^o 1 & 23 of this Treaty — in the mean time I shall transfer Copy of this to the American Consul —

P. S. The Cloathing which these Men say they have left on board is trifling, but, what ever they are shall be passed to their credit in this Ships books. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5. Also LC, John Rodgers Papers.]

To Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

Copy.

U. S. FRIGATE *Constitution*
Malta 18th June 1805

SIR I have the Honor to make known to you that Peace was concluded between U. S. of America & his Excellency the Bashaw of Tripoly, by Tobias Lear Commissioner on the part of the U. S. & the said Bashaw of Tripoly behalf of himself & subjects on the 3^d inst^o on Terms the most honorable and advantageous to the U. S. our unfortunate Countrymen; Capt^o Bainbridge, Officers & Crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, are again restored to the arms of liberty and their Country, & I beg you, Sir to give these communications Publicity.

N. B. the prisoners were hourly expected at Siracuse further particulars were also expected. —

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 4, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Lieutenant James Lawrence, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT N^o 6
Gibraltar, June 18th [1805]

Sir "I have the honour to inform you of my arrival in this place on the evning of the 14th after a passage of of thirty-one days from N. York I parted with the *John Adams* in a fog the third day after leaving, the Hook, and arrived in Gibraltar thirty hours before her, I am happy to inform you that N^o 6 is an excellent sea boat, and sails very fast. I should have proceeded aloft immediately on mounting my Guns; but Capt^o Shaw judged it most advisable, as there were four of us, for us all to sail together."

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 18 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 2 [P. M.] spoke the brig *Vixen* ¼ past 2 sent the Gig on shore at Tripoli

At sunset the town of Tripoli bore S ½ W distance 4 Miles

At 9 [A. M.] hoisted out the first & 3^d cutters Soon after they left the ship with the Tripolitan prisoners for Tripoli

[USNA.]

To John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, from Master Commandant John Shaw,
U. S. Navy

U. STATES FRIGATE *John Adams*
Gibraltar Bay June 19th 1805

SIR This moment I have received a very extraordinary note of Capt^s C. Bayle of the Frigate *Ampetrite* demanding the Clothing of John Greary, Seaman, run from the Frigate *John Adams*, and John Dolmony from Gun Boat N^o 10 — I have answered him in as perfect a style as my feelings could comply with — I transfer you a Copy of Robert Williams's Protection, a Seaman who has been detained on board said Frigate, which I request you to demand Officially, a copy of said protection I shall transfer to the United States by the first opportunity.

The Extraordinary consequence the British Officers assume is far beyond my comprehension; but all I will say on this subject, that they will ever meet an equal retort from me; I wish the British Commanders to observe that our Service is very Independent, and I hope our Commanders will never let slip any Insult which they offer to pass with Impunity —

P. S. My present circumstances will not admit of any delay, otherwise my communication to Capt^s Boyle no doubt might meet his Intention. —

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Charles Stewart,
U. S. Navy

U. S. BRIG *Siren* OFF MALTA
19th June 1805

SIR I beg leave to inform you that I left Gibraltar on the 4th Inst with the Store Ship *Ann* under my Convoy — The inclosed copies of Letters will explain to you the Reasons for and M^r Simpson's consent to my leaving that station, they will explain to you also the state of our affairs in that Quarter at the time — I inclose for your information a private letter from M^r Meade at Cadiz Covering the Copy of a Confidential letter from M^r Pinckney our Representative at the Court of Madrid, which will explain to you the failure of the Negotiations that were carrying on between our respective Governments — The *Ann* is order'd to Syracuse, but I shall detain her off this Port until your pleasure is known (the Charter Party allows her to enter but one Port) — I send you all the letters & the Care of M^r Higgins Navy Agent, also the last Gibraltar Chronicle & have the Honor to be

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

To Lieutenant Andrew Sterett, U. S. Navy, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the
Navy

NAV DEP^t 19 June 1805. —

I have rec^d your letter of the 15 ins. —

M^r Decatur was, on the 22nd May 1804 promoted to the station of Captain in the Navy of the United States, in consideration of his having under circumstances of great and extraordinary peril; destroyed the Frigate *Philadelphia* while lying in the harbour of Tripoli. The President made this promotion to testify the high sense he entertained of the brilliant act achieved by M^r Decatur, that other officers in the Navy might, by the prospect of such honorable reward, be stimulated to deeds of equal valour. At the time the promotion was made it was confidently believed that this principle would be clearly understood by the officers of the Navy and would be very acceptable to them. It was thought it would gratify the ambition of the aspiring Officer. We were far from thinking that you would consider yourself dishonored by this promotion since the very same principle might ultimately raise you to the highest & most honorable Command in the Navy, in preference to Gentlemen senior to you in original appointment. —

You will I hope reconsider the subject as I should be sorry to lose so valuable an officer, yet should be forced to submit to that rather than give up a principle believed essential to the good of the service, reflecting on no one in particular because forming the law for all, and holding out to all equally the means of obtaining its benefits. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

To Lieutenant Nathaniel Fanning, U. S. Navy, U. S. Gunboat No. 1, Charleston, S. C.,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEPT. 19 June 1805.

I have received your letter of the 6th inst in which you state that it is impossible to procure a Crew on the terms prescribed in my letter to you of the 21st ult^o — You may offer a premium of not exceeding 20\$ to each man — probably 10 or 15\$ given as a premium will induce them to enter. Should you find it impracticable, after a fair trial, to procure men on these terms, you may offer able Seamen 14\$ p^r month & ordinary seamen 10\$ — & give the bounty besides.

Your whole crew must consist of besides officers and Marines, not exceeding 10 able Seamen & 16 ordinary seamen. I presume you will not want this number of able and ordinary seamen, but if you should, you may enter them. Pray use your best exertions to sail without delay.

[NDA. Off. Comg. Gunboats, 1803-1808.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

Copy

BOSTON, June 19th 1805

DEAR SIR, This will be handed you by Lieut Daniel McNeil, Commander of the U States Bomb Ketch, *Spitfire* The *Vengeance* M^r Lewis Sailed yesterday — it has not been possible to send them to sea sooner. I hope a Short passage will enable them to join you by the 1st August and wish they may be of service to you in your operations against our Enemies. I have full confidence in their Strength, but do not expect they will prove fast Sailers — The Hinges are on board for the Waiste, which is to fall down outside as far aft as the after part of Mortar Hatchway, your Carpenters can in a few minutes put them on and saw the Timbers off above the plank Sheer, we have endeavoured to collect and Send out all the Apparatus for the use of the Mortars, if any Small articles have been neglected I presume you can readily procure them at Malta or Mesina without difficulty — all the filled fuses that we have here amounting to 268 have been divided between the two Vessels & I have Sent out 200 empty fuse cases, which will be Sufficiently Seasoned to fill by the time they reach you, the composition for filling them is on board I have Sent out but one chain Stay, the others I suppose can be furnished from the Squadron —

Please to accept the News papers, with my best wishes for your Success and happiness, I was happy to hear by a letter received from Washington that you were fast recovering your health when they last heard from you. I have written Several times to you and to Several of the Officers of the Squadron but have not received one letter from you or them in return —

M^r Morris, late Purser of the *Constitution*, Sails with a cargo of Provisions for you in a few days, I beg leave to recommend him to you for employment if you Should want the Services of his vessel

[NOTE.—The dimensions of the masts and spars of the U. S. ketches *Vengeance* and *Spitfire* as recorded by William and J. Harris, mast makers, are included in the Manuscripts Division, Edward Preble Papers, Vol. 15, document 3343, Library of Congress.]

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Tilton

19th JUNE 1805

At 5 A M The Pilot came on board and took charge of the *Vengeance*. Hove in the cable to Stay-Peak & then loosed the Topsails, & Main Jibb, hauled out the Mizzen & hoisted Miz. Topsail, Mizzen and mizen topmast staysails, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. Under way, with the Mizzen, Miz. topsail, miz. & miz. top m^r Staysails & Main Jibb. with the wind at S W & on the larb^d tack and the anchor catted & on the bow. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. put the helm down & tryed to stay her: Missed stays, put the helm up & wore round before the wind Hoisted the Main topsail: The pilot steering & keeping before the Wind, telling me he would go through another channel. About ten minutes after 6. we were ashore on the point of the flat North of Bird's I. — Took in all sail, and got our small anchor out ahead on the larb^d bow, to heave her into the channel. But she was fast.

Lewis com^d the *Vengeance*

WILLIAM TILTON

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 19 June 1805

Vengeance sailed Lt. Lewis.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 19 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 2 [P. M.] the boats returnd from Tripoli At 3 the third cutter left the ship with prisoners for Tripoli $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 the first cutter left with 8 boxes of money for Tripoli, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 the bashaws Castle bearing S S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distance 3 Miles observ^d breakers E S E. distance 4 Miles. $\frac{3}{4}$ past 8 the boats returnd from Tripoli

At Midnight light airs and clear $\frac{1}{4}$ past 6 sent up the royal yards At 8 shorten,d sail and came too with our starb^d bower anchor in 24 fathoms water. the town of Tripoli bearing S $\frac{1}{2}$ E distance 3 miles, At 10 the Bashaw fired a salute of 21 guns which we answerd $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 commodore Rodgers went on shore in the barge

[USNA.]

To Citizen Beaussier, French Chargé d'Affaires and Commissary General, Tripoli, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Off Tripoli June 20th 1805

Sir I am sincerely sorry that any circumstance should have occurred to give me cause to address you on a subject, the dark features of which preclude the admissibility of even decent language —

I charge you Sir with having afforded protection to two Deserters from the U. States Service, and of the crew of the late Frigate *Philadelphia*, in a manner as equally degrading to yourself, as the tenor of the proceeding is insulting to me. — Let me ask you if these Men are really your Countrymen, how could you bear to see them in the capacity of Slaves, for nearly two Years, without feeling any thing like that resolution, to release them from a situation the most unhappy? that you have adopted with success; in making yourself the entire instrument of a perjury no less offensive to their God, than its consequence is disgraceful to honor & truth — Perhaps these Men did not tell you that they had Sworn allegiance to the U. States of America; and altho it is my duty to demand that you deliver them up, yet I can assure you that I would rather you should keep them, after what has pass'd, even if they were native Americans; as by doing so, you will rescue them from the Vengeance of Laws which you have already insulted —

Altho *perhaps* I may not have expressed myself sufficiently clear on this subject, yet I hope both for the regard I have for your Country & my own feelings, that you will not oblige me to say more —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis

N^o 1 (Copy)

TUNIS June 20th 1805

SIR, The Letter you did me the honor to write on the 11th Inst, accusing the receipt of those, which I had forwarded by the *Constellation*, was handed me by the Captⁿ Cox on the 18th —

I regret that you have not been more explicit, with respect to your final intentions relative to the captured Vessels; as it would have enabled me, to talk with more freedom to the Bey, & state precisely all the possible consequences attendant on this affair — an answer to his letter is indispensibly necessary; and will (if I have not misconstrued your opinion) contain a temperate but firm & unequivocal refusal of indemnification; for the just reasons which I have detailed in the communication already forwarded.

The Crew of the Corsair, have been delivered to the Minister, who caused the Rais to be put in chains before me. — I have communicated to His Excellency the Bey, the resignation of Commodore Barron; as also of your being the chief in command, and offered this circumstance as an apology for not having recieved an answer to his letter.

He absolutely insists on the restoration of the Vessels; & charges me to say, he will never cease from his demands, whatever may be the issue — no discussion was entered into, from the fear of not coinciding exactly in opinion with you.

At all events, I trust that the language made use of, as detailed in my Letter of the 29th Ultimo, does not meet your disapprobation, as it leaves wholly to yourself the power of pursuing such measures, as you may think most advisable and expedient. —

Under present circumstances I shall calculate on your full support and wait with greatest anxiety your arrival in this Bay; as a personal interview, will enable me to state more clearly, all the circumstances, which can have any weight, in determining your conduct towards this Regency. —

Enclosed is a copy of my last to Commo. Barron —

P. S. Your answer to the Bey should be written in Italian or French. G. D.

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Purser Noadiah Morris, U. S. Navy, Hartford, Conn., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 20 June 1805.

I enclose herewith an order on Daniel Olcott esq^r to deliver to you as much beef as will fill up your vessel. Presuming that the quantity will be about 600 barrels, I this day send you on account of the freight \$1800. Should this sum be too small, we will pay you what may remain due, on the return of your vessel to the U — States, or on receiving satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo at the port of its destination. And if this sum should exceed the Amount of freight, you will place the excess in the hands of Daniel Olcott esq^r, advising me of the circumstance. —

For all the vessels lately chartered to carry provisions to our squadron, we have paid three dollars per barrel freight. I cannot therefore allow you more. —

When your vessel shall have received her Cargo on board, you will make out an invoice & bill of lading of the cargo & transmit them to me. I wish to have the Cargo insured. You will receipt to Mr Olcott for the Cargo, and I expect that you will have your vessel insured, and deposit the Policy with Mr Olcott with a regular Assignment to the United States, as a Security for the sum advanced to you on account of the freight, that the public may not lose by the indulgence whether the voyage be performed or not. —

When you shall be in all respects prepared for sea, you will weigh anchor & proceed immediately to Malta, where you can ascertain from the Agent whether it would be better & more convenient to the squadron to land the cargo at that place or proceed with it and land it at Syracuse, and act according to the advice you may procure from the Agent. If he should inform you that you had better land the cargo at Malta, do so; if he should inform you that you had better land a part of the Cargo at Malta, and proceed to Syracuse with the residue, or, landing none at Malta, proceed with the whole to Syracuse, you will do so — making your delivery to the Agent at the place where you may deliver, whose receipt must be produced to the Accountant of the Navy, for the purpose of settling ultimately the freight.

Wishing you a prosperous voyage, I am,

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] At 9 [A. M.] Commodore Rodgers went on shore At Meridian light breezes and pleasant weather. The Bashaw fired a salute of 5 guns which we answerd

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 20 June 1805

This day pleasant. Came to anchor in Syracuse at half past 8 o'clock. Found there the *President*, *Congress* and one store ship and bomb vessel. Received product.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent,
Malta

MALTA the 21 June 1805

MY DEAR SIR I embrace the first opportunity from this place direct to impart to you the conclusion of Peace with Tripoly effected by Col Lear the beginning of this Month on terms I am happy to say highly honorable to America and which must give universal satisfaction — Prisoners have been exchanged Man for Man as far as they went and for the balance (upwards of 200) 60,000 Dollars have been paid nothing has been allowed for the Peace, no tribute of course, nor even I believe a Consular present, but as yet I am not acquainted with the lesser Articles of the treaty Col Lear not having yet returned to this place — I have seen Capt. Bainbridge and most of his Officers who Do not look to have suffered much in *bodily* appearance from their long captivity Doctor Ridgeley is to be left as Charge d'affaires until the pleasure of the Government be known — I assure you the Basha seems to have been completely humbled, he begged as it were for Peace through different channels and the business was concluded on board the *Constitution* whose *strong arguments last year* under your direction induced him I imagine to think that a repetition of them this Season so much strengthened would be more than he could answer to.

I have received the highest gratification in observing from the American and English papers the distinguished manner with which your Country received you on your return home and that indeed was as honorable to itself as to you Your exertions gave the first stimulus to a young Navy stamp it at once with consideration and respect and impressed those fears on our Enemy which brought him forward as a suppliant for Peace —

You will I dare say be glad to learn some of those events which preceded the Peace. Commodore Barron after remaining with me five Months in ill health was obliged at length to relinquish the Command to the next in command Comme Rodgers, it cost him a hard struggle to do so, and indeed it was only at the joint and earnest solicitations of all his friends that he was induced to take a step at a moment when the interest of his Country wanted his Services and exertions, he conceived it was shrinking from his post in the moment of danger, but I am sorry to say that his mind weakened by his bodily infirmity was no longer equal to the heavy and important trust reposed in him and he must have sunk under the great and increasing cares of his Command the Peace however followed his resignation within a few days and he is now at the foot of Mount Etna waiting until one of the Men of war is ready to carry him home

Mr Eton some Months back went up to Alexandria to confer with the ex Basha and there collected a parcel of Mamaluks and wild Arabs and Marched through the Desert to Derne which he took by assault, he was wounded through the wrist on the occasion, he would no doubt have made further progress had not his career been stopt by the Peace, the Basha seemed to make but little Account of his Army and perhaps he counted right — I suspect there will be a good deal of proing and coning by & by in the Papers as to whether the African Expedition was of use or not—Col Lear set his face against it from the beginning and I believe it was carried much further than ever Comme Barron looked for or intended.

* * * * *

I shall write you again by the *President* & I remain

The 25. June

I have kept my letters open until the last minute for as much as any thing new might transpire, it gives me an opportunity of congratulating you upon an elevation from which I have derived the sincerest pleasure as will I am persuaded to all the Officers of your late Squadron — We are told from various quarters that you are appointed Secretary to the Navy to the great satisfaction of all your Countrymen except *one* who has heard it with an "unwilling ear" * * * By advices from Syracuse we learn that Commodore Barron lays in a hopeless state — Mr Eton with the exBasha had reached Syracuse but I have not learnt what is intended to be done with him — Col Lear has returned and peace is firmly established — No farther advices from Tunis — The Bey of Algiers they say has been assassinated and begging you will excuse all my blunders I remain very faithfully as before W H

No appearance of the *John Adams*

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June–Aug. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Degen, Purviance & Co., U. S. Navy Agents,
Leghorn, Italy

LEGHORN 21st June 1805.

SIR We confirm the foregoing copy of what we had the honour to write you on the 16th Instant, since then we have no advice of Mr Eaton's movements.

Captain Robinson of the *Enterprise* has again put into Venice on his way from Trieste to Ancona with the loss of one of his Masts * * *

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Thomas Tingey, U. S. Navy

NAVY YARD WASHINGTON

21st June 1805

SIR I have this day chartered the Brig *Washington*, James Croudhill master, to load with public stores for Malta and Syracuse — The Brig is owned by Portia Hodgson, Henry Knox May, and James Croudhill of Alexandria. I presume on dispatching her from this place in all the ensuing week.

1000\$ pay^{1st} here

3000\$ pay^{1st} at Port of Delivery of the cargo

\$4000

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy,
commanding, Friday, 21 June 1805

[Off Tripoli] ½ past 1 [P. M.] the first cutter came a long side from Tripoli with 23 sheep and a quantity of Vegetables for the ships company.

At 7 commodore Rodgers returned from Tripoli. hoisted in the boats.

[USNA.]

To Secretary of State from John Gavino, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar

Nº 10

GIBRALTAR 22^d June 1805

SIR I have not been honourd with any of yours, since my last addresses Nº 9 under 9th Inst^t On the 14th Inst^t proceeded to join the Squadron Gun Boats Nº 2, 8, & 9 —

On the 16th Inst^t arrived the frigate *John Adams* Capⁿ Shaw, as did that & the following day Gun Boats Nº 3, 5, 6 & 10 — they all proceeded the 18th curr^t with the *John Adams* for Malta & the squadron —

This day arrived Gun Boat Nº 4 Lieu^t Henly, is actually in the Dock making use of the Shear Hulk to Mount his Guns, & how soon fills his water & gets some stores will proceed — imediately for the squadron. Commissioner Otway made an equal tender of His Maj^{ty}s shear Hulk to all the Comm^{rs} of the other Gunn Boats, but none made use of it except Lieu^t Henley —

Gun Boat Nº 3 Lieu^t Maxwell was taken to Alguesiras by the Spanish Gunn Boats, but was imediately released & alowd to proceed. Nº 5 Lieu^t Harrison was brought too by them in the Gutt & made to follow them off Tariffa, & then alowd to proceed; there were about 50 Gunn Boats, & 2 arrd at alguesiras but some Divisions of them seem to have quited the station —

Sir Jas^s Craig has this day received Dispatches from Eng^d regarding the proceeding of the Expedition under his Command, but the Contents are kept a secret —

Admiral Collingwood with five sail the Line has resumed the Blockade of Cadiz & St^t Lucar, it is also sayd Cartagena is declared under same state, & that ad^l Lord Kieth is coming to the Mediterranean

An Imperial Brig of warr lately arrived from Malta, she with another are now at anchor in Alguesiras Bay

25th June — ad^l Sir Rich^d Bickerton arrived yesterday wth 4 ships the Line & proceeded wth the Expedition to the East supposed for Malta — A Report prevails of the Dey of Algiers having Died — Gun Boat Nº 4 proceeded yesterday —

[NA. SDA. CL, Gibraltar, Vol. 3, 1805-1829.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Midshipman John D. Henley, U. S. Navy

GUN BOAT N^o 4
Gibraltar June 22nd 1805

SIR I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival at this port on the night of the 21st Inst On the 22nd of May we had a Gale of Wind from the Sth & Wth in which we were so unfortunate as to part company with N^o 10 & 5. I lay too that night but seeing nothing of them in the Morning, I thought it most prudent to make the best of my way to Gibraltar.

I passed in sight of the Western Islands to the Nth on the 7th of June. —

I receive every assistance from Admiral Knight, & Cap^t Otway Commissioner, & have this day mounted my Guns, and expect to sail in thirty hours from the time I anchored. —

The Frigate *John Adams*, sailed three days ago for Tripoli, in company with N^o 10, N^o 5 & N^o 6 how those Boats got in before me, is what I cannot account for. I most generally had the wind variable from S to E.

There is a report here, that there are two small Tripolitan Cruizers out stationed about Cape Bond.

I propose taking in a sufficient quantity of provisions, and to proceed to Tripoli without touching either at Syracuse or Malta.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Frederick Degen, U. S. Navy Agent, Naples

NAPLES 22nd June 1805

DEAR SIR I have not had the pleasure to hear from you direct since you left this part of the world but understood with the highest Satisfaction that you met with Such a Reception on your arrival in the United States, as is due to your merits. Comodore Barron resigned the Command of the Squadron in the Mediterranean to Cap^t Rodgers, who wrote me in date of the 8th inst that a Peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli has finally been concluded — he does not give me the minutes of the Terms, but says they are most advantageous and honorable to the United States —

It appears M^r Eaton's undertaking has been followed with Success, M^r Dyson at Syracuse wrote me Some time ago that previous to the conclusion of Peace, he defeated the Bashaw's Troops at Derna, took possession of that Town & Castle, but received himself during the action a musket shot thro' the arm —

I hope that for the Protection of the American Trade a permanent Squadron will remain in these Seas, and all your Friends wish that you Sir, will take the Command of it, in which case we may expect the pleasure of seeing you soon here again —

Have you had the Goodness to mention my Sincere wish to Serve the Government as Consul here, and the necessity of a change —

I shall be happy to hear from you, and with the respectfull remembrance of all our household,

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June–Aug. 1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 22 June 1805

½ past 2 [P. M.] Colo^l Lear came on board accompanied by the Deanish Spanish and Dutch Consuls. fired a salute of 7 Guns

At 6 the 2nd cutter left the ship with the Deanish Spanish and Dutch Consuls for Tripoli

½ past 6 weighd and made sail

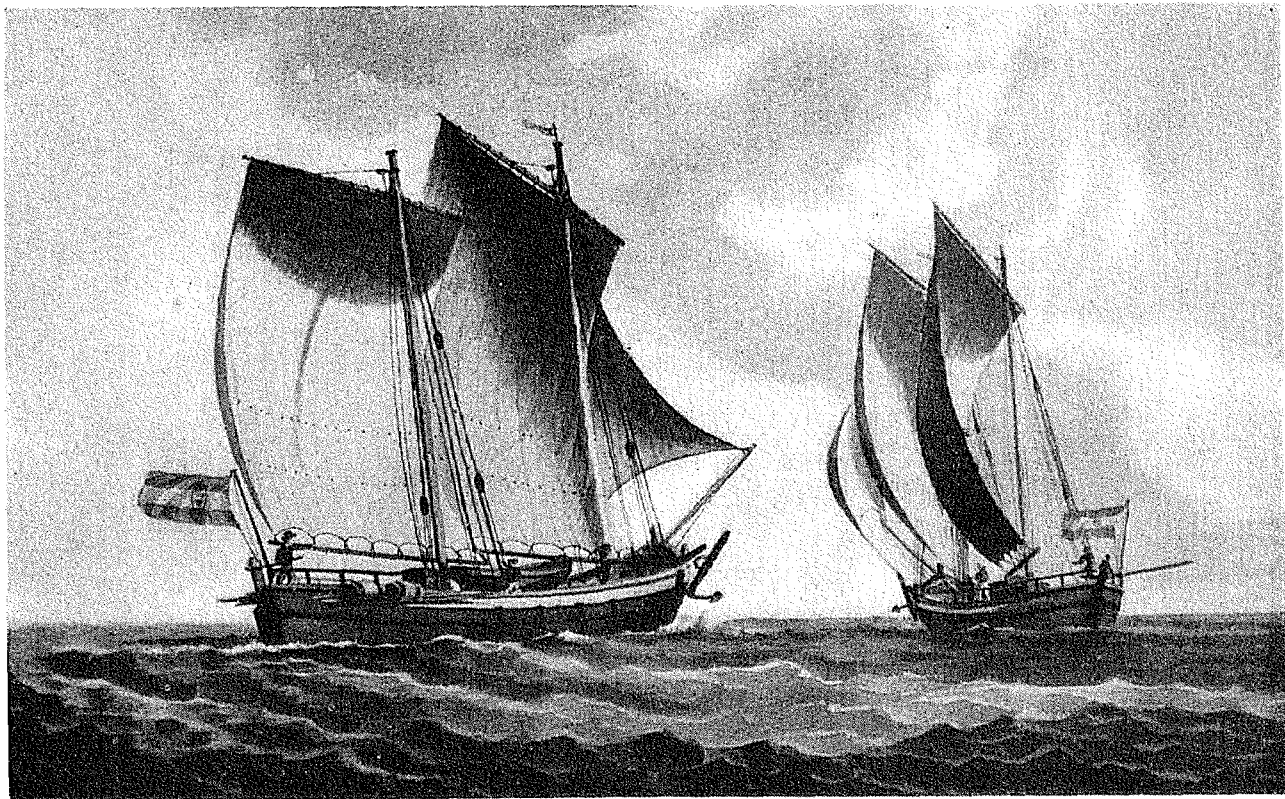
At 8 the 2nd cutter returned from Tripoli hoisted hir in tackd Ship and made sail the town of Tripoli bearing S E distance 2 Miles

Latitude Observed 34°36' N.

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 22 June 1805

[Syracuse] This day took out our bowsprit and sent on shore to be fished. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Frigate *Constellation* came in and anchored. At 5 the Brig



TRABACCOLOS.

Argus. At 6 the Sloop which was sent to Duras [Derne] — all well in time of Peace.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

Extract from Memorandum Book of Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, 23 June 1805

Spitfire sailed Lt. McNiel.

Smacks arrived appointed [sic] called the *Ranger* and *Traveller* and commenced fitting for sea. Appointed Mr. Allen Master of the *Ranger* — and 23d got off for Portland.

[LC original.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 23 June 1805

[Syracuse] The U. S. Frigate *Constellation* Brig *Argus* & Sloop *Hornet* Arrived from Derne. with the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli and a number of his adherents on board —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

[24 June to 8 July 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

REPORT of a Passage made & Transactions on board the United States Schooner *Enterprize* from Ancona to Syracuse by Thomas Robinson Commander. —

1805.

June 24th

In the Harbour of Ancona having in Charge two Trabacolo's & four Gun Boats all ready for sea provision'd water'd & waiting for a wind, at 1/2 past 4 P. M. sent Lt Higinbothom & Macdonough with Six Men each & Signals to take charge of the two Trabacoloes, — Mess^{rs} Swearingen & Magruder Midshipmen, Reuben James the most trusty Q^r Master & Cyrel Bailey an experienced & Trusty seaman with four men each to take charge of Gun Boats N^o 1, 2, 3 & 4., Lieu^t Higinbothom in Trabacole N^o 1 to have in charge & to Tow & Boat N^o 1. Lieu^t Macdonough Boat N^o 4 & the *Enterprizes* Boats N^o 2 & 3 thus we left Ancona on the evening of the 24th of June with a verry light air. — nothing material transpired this day, all the Boats in Sight, no Occurrence — worthy of Remark took place further than the Common duty of Keeping the Boats; supplying with different Necessary articles, casting off, & Picking up again as circumstan[ces] might make Necessary & until the —

[June] 28th

when two sail were discovered to windward, by nearing them on our proper course I found them two Cruisers & from their rigg it was evident they were Turks, I cast off the Boats & left them in Charge of the Tarbacolos, hauled the wind prepared for action and gave chase, the Commodore brought too, I spoke him, he proved to be a Tunisian Xebec of 18 Guns the other a small one of 10 Guns I returned to my charge & proceeded without any particular happening until the —

[June] 30th

when we discovered Six sail which was a British Convoy from Trieste bound to Malta as proved by the Boat of the Convoying Vessel that come along side the *Enterprize*; (the *Jealousy*) by her I wrote the Commodore. — it blew verry fresh on the

July 2^d

and a verry heavy sea running, I had all the Gun Boats in tow, N^o 1 & 2 broke a Drift twas, Impossible to pick them up, order'd them to keep close to the *Enterprize*, soon after one of the Tarbacoloes row Boats I had towing a stern parted & went a drift, wore ship & picked her up after much fatigue by Mr Higinbothoms boat, — wore several times until this was accomplished having

two Gun Boats in tow, stood on again it blowing still harder and a verry heavy Irregular sea running, at sun set on the

[July] 3^d

Gun Boat N^o 2 carried away her Rudder, Cape Otranto bearing S. W. by S, 1/2 S. ordered N^o 3 to cast off & keep close to us, blowing then a Gale at N. N. W. all the Boats in sight, haul'd up for Cape Otranto to make a lee that we might secure Gun Boat N^o 2 it being then Impossible to get from the Trabacolo N^o 1 a spare rudder, having at Ancona prepared two for accidents of this Kind, at 8 P. M. close under Cape Otranto tolerable smooth unbent the small Bower Cable and sent the end on board N^o 2 & stood on along the land under verry easy sail, the Gun Boat sheering alternately broad on each Quarter, entirely Unmanageable, but at the Mercy of every sea — at 5 A.M. the wind abating & the sea down, sent for a rudder & shipp'd it we then Proceeded. — Calms, light airs & variable until the: —

[July] 5th

when at Meridian a Breeze sprung up from the South^d & west^d —

[July] 6th

The breeze freshen'd run down to Trabacolo N^o 1. whose fore mast was sprung on the 2^d Inst and appeared now to be in Difficulty running to leeward, we were now exactly abreast of the Gulph of Tarento, at 2 P. M. spoke him found he had carried away his main yard, and had not a sail to set except the small Jibb, I sent our fore-Trisail with a Boatswains mate & six seaman to bend and set it, which was done and we stood on again slowly, the wind shifting to the North^d & West^d, towards midnight it blew a Gale, the Schooner labouring verry much, not able to tow a Boat, all adrift and not one in sight, but supposing the[y] all saw our light, kept Just sail enough on the Schooner to keep her clear of the sea which run high & irregular, at 4 A. M. the Boats in Sight N^o 1 Trabacolo & 2 Gun Boats just to be seen from the mast head, run down to them, Spoke M^r Higginbothom who informed me that in consequence of the sea running so high and not being able to carry sail his bark laboured & Rolled verry much & that in one of her heavy rolls Thomas Roskill a Seaman belonging to the *Enterprise* was thrown overboard by the Tiller & lost. — I sent the Carpenter, Sail maker & Six hands to make spars and a sail for his main mast & to have the Trisail set on his fore mast, this was completed in a short time & again we Proceeded with all in a tolerable state, the Gun Boats with their storm sails behaved Remarkably well during the night tho. it blew a gale and a verry heavy dangerous sea

July 7th

The sea down and almost calm, at 1/2 past 2 took Gun boat N^o 2 in tow who wanted Provisions & Supplied her, it being a flat calm, at 4 the Boat in tow distressing us verry much cast him off, at 5 a light breeze took him Tow Boat N^o 1, sent canvas & twine on board to mend her sails, at 7 the land plain to be seen bearing N. W. dis^t 15 Miles — the Breeze freshened, at Midnight Shorten'd sail seeing but 3 Boats, and continued so untill day light when to our astonishment Gun Boat N^o 2 — was missing, made Signal to speak the Trabacoloes, order'd N^o 2 to make a sail to windward & N^o 1 to leeward, I laying by, at 8 A.M. no Intelligence I order'd the Trabacolos to take each a Boat in tow & follow, Judging it useless & dangerous to the other Boats to waste time in a search that had no probability of success, all supposing the Missing Boat was to windward or a head as they generally were found in the mornings, we therefore stood on (she had the most trusty Quarter Master belonging to the Schooner & another good man with him & provisions for 10 days) — his getting from us is an extraordinary Circumstance, he was Remarkd for managing his Boat well & the Night was by no means unfavorable it blew fresh for about two hours after Midnight, but nothing in Comparison to the Preceding night, he was seen at 12: oClock on the Schooners bow to lee ward and a head with all, hauling his wind, at about this time the Moon went down & we lost sight of the three further off, Shewed a light & shorten'd sail. —

[July] 8th

Strong gales & variable from the Westward these 24 hours the *Enterprise* under low sail for the Boats, — Gun Boat N^o 1 Broke her rudder Iron, sent the other spare Rudder on board hove too & Ship'd it, then stood on again. — nothing Material Transpiring further than the Common occurrences attending Keeping

together the Boats, Supplying them with provisions & for the particulars of the weather & I Refer to the Log Book. —

Onboard the United States Schooner *Enterprise* Syracuse harbour July 12, 1805.

T ROBINSON *Comm^s*

[NDA. MC LB, 1804-5.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy

BOSTON June 24, 1805

SIR On the 18th Inst the *Vengeance* sailed for the Mediterranean but grounded on the flats in the lower harbour; which detained her until the next morning when she went to sea with a fair wind.

The *Spitfire* drop'd down the 21st and was detained by a head wind until yesterday when she departed for her destination — they both sail & work remarkably well and are in all respects very fine Vessels — each one carries a 13 Inch sea service Iron Mortar which weighs about 5 Tons without the beds, 2 long Nine pounders, twenty Muskets, 24 pistols, 6 Blunderbusses, 24 Boarding pikes, 20 Cutlasses, 20 Boarding Axes, and 25 Men including Officers, with three months full allowance of Provisions & Water, 500 — 13 Inch Shells weighing 170 ^{lbs} each and 76 whole barrels of high proof Powder. The Mortars, Mortar-Beds and Shells took up so much room that it was found not convenient to send out the carronades & more men (as was at first intended) without lumbering & making them too deep for fast sailing.

Owing to various causes much more time has been taken up in fitting them than was at first calculated on, we have had several rainy days, and the Carpenters have taken every advantage of our necessities as they generally do of every person who employs them *by the day*, had they faithfully performed their duty by working as many hours in a day as they ought, and the Mortar beds had proved sound the Ketches might have sailed two weeks since, and would have cost less money — in building vessels more at leisure this imposition may be avoided. Mr Brown intends selling the Sails, Anchors, Cabooses and other stores which belonged to the Ketches when we purchas'd them, this will reduce the expence of their equipment to about the first calculation.

* * * * *

I have purchas'd 2 Smacks one called the *Traveller* of the Burthen of 36 27/95 Tons, and the other is called the *Ranger* burthen'd 26 56/95 Tons, the first cost \$1500 and the latter \$1200 they are both handsome little vessels and sail very fast but from the construction of their wells the greatest part of the Hold is taken into it, of course they will carry very little more than their provisions & water, there are thirty-three Bomb Shells, and some provisions & stores which were provided for the Ketches more than they could carry and which will be quite sufficient to load the smallest smack here, they will both be ready to leave this in ten days, but as the largest will not carry more than 100 barrels I wish they could both sail directly from this for Malta as they are very small for Atlantic Vessels, and the season will be more favorable than it will if they go to Connecticut river for their cargoes, particularly if they should meet with unfavorable winds on their passage thither. I shall have time to hear from you before they will be ready to sail from this. Mr John Allen, commands the *Ranger*, the other has no Master as yet but I shall engage one at Portland and send him here immediately, if you could forward the Instructions and leave his name blank it would save time. I shall sett off this day for Portland and return in 8 days.

The drafts of the Gun Boats would long since have been sent on, had they been return'd from Newbury Port and Portland where they were wanted, they are now copied at those places & shall be forwarded as soon as I arrive there.

[NDA. Captains' LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To John Stricker, Navy Agent, Baltimore, Md., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t June 24th 1805

The Brig *Hornet* must be built and equipped for Sea with all practicable dispatch — I have been disappointed in procuring in Season Carronades for her — We must fit her for the Present with long 9^s and give her 2 12^s as bow Chasers — I have accordingly ordered Cap^o Tingey to send you 14.9 pounders & 2 12 pounders with Carriages and every necessary apparatus — The Guns will be mounted so as

to fit in Port Holes raised 18 inches above the Gun Deck — the height which Capt Tingey suggested while in Baltimore — If this should not be the exact height of the Port Holes of the *Hornet* above the Gun Deck, inform me what the height may be that we may regulate the height of the Carriage accordingly

I enclose the Dimensions of the masts and Principal Spars of the Brig — if you require instructions as to the Rigging, which however I presume you will not let me know immediately & they shall be forwarded

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from Purser Noadiah Morris, U. S. Navy

HARTFORD, 24th June 1805.

SIR, I was yesterday honored with your letter of Instructions under date 20th June which shall in all respects be punctually attended to.

Mr Olcott is taking measures for the Shipment of 300 Bills of provision at this place, the residue to be ship'd at N. London on account of the Shoalness of the Water in this river, at this Season of the year.

With your permission I would ship some Tobacco for the use of the Fleet — I know that this necessary article was very scarce at the time I left, and I likewise know that it is extremely difficult to procure in the Mediterranean. Whatever quantity I may carry can be consigned to Com^{rs} Barron, in which case, it cannot subject the Vessel or Cargo to any risk — Your advice on this subject will meet me at N. London if forwarded soon after the Rec^t of this —

[NDA. Officers LB, 1802-1805.]

To William Smith, Sr., Navy Agent, Charleston, S. C., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP 24 June 1805

I have received your letter without date, post mark 11th inst — You ask whether it is not the duty of the agent to employ Carpenters and Supply every thing that may be needful on application of the Commander of a Vessel of War or whether the Commander has a right to employ whomsoever he pleases at what price he pleases, & otherwise to regulate and determine on the propriety of such accounts. The Commander of a Vessel of War has no right to make any purchase or Contract whatever on public account, at any place where there is a navy agent unless he should be specially instructed to do so by me — nor has he a right to employ any mechanic, other than those belonging to the Vessel he commands — It is the duty of every Commander when he goes into port where there is an agent to indent for all his public wants and the agent is to make the necessary purchases or otherwise furnish the necessary supplies and make all necessary contracts. If the Commander should indent for any thing unnecessary or superfluous the agent may then with propriety decline attending to such indent. It is proper that the Commander should approve the accounts for Supplies furnished upon his indents — this is a General rule operating as a check upon the agent & essential in the Settlement of his Accounts —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 June 1805

At 9 [A. M.] shorten'd sail and came to anchor in the harbour of Malta in 14 fathoms water found lying here the brig *Syren*.

[On the 25th at 10 A. M. Mrs. Lear came on board.]

[USNA.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Monday, 24 June 1805

[Syracuse] This day arrived the U. S. F. *Essex* from Tunis. Got in our bowsprit.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP: 25 June 1805. —

In my letter to you of the 27th March, forwarded by the Provision Vessel the *Ceres*, Cap^t Brown, from Baltimore, I informed you that 2 other provision vessels would shortly follow the *Ceres* — the one from Baltimore, the other from this place. The Vessel from Balt^o the *Ann*, Cap^t Smith, sailed shortly after the *Ceres*. By her I wrote to you under date 16 Ap^l 1805, informing you among other things, that the provision Vessel from this place would sail about the 1st May. This Vessel, the *Huntress*, Cap^t John Stinson, did sail from this place about the 14th May, loaded with provisions, shot, canvas, cordage, &c &c. We have however reason to believe that the *Huntress* was seized off our Coast by a Spanish Privateer and carried into some Spanish or French Port for examination. We have no authentic account of the seizure of this vessel but from the information we have received, I deem it proper to provide against such probable contingency. I therefore send out the Brig *Washington*, Cap^t James Croudhill, with provisions, powder, shot, Medicine &c in which vessel this letter will be conveyed to the Mediterranean. —

In the *Huntress* a quantity of Marine clothing was sent out, which I understand from the Lieut^t Col^l Commd^t will be much wanted by the Marines of the squadron. Should the *Huntress* not have arrived on your receiving this Letter & you should not have heard of her being in the Mediterranean on her way to Malta or Syracuse to deposit her Cargo, you will upon the requisition of the Commanding Officer of Marines in the squadron, have clothing provided.

Gun boat N^o 7, commanded by Mids^z Ogilvie as you will doubtless have been advised by Cap^t Shaw before this, left New York in company with the *John Adams* and gun boats N^o 6 and 8 — on the 14th May last. The gun boat continued in company, as M^r Ogilvie informs me, till the 16th when she lost sight of the frigate and gun boats. Carrying a press of sail to keep up with the Ship, a high Sea running, she sprung her Mast, and was on the 21st, lat. 37.17 long. 65, obliged to return into port. She arrived in the port of New York on the 30th May. I immediately gave orders for her refitment, & directed that she should proceed on her voyage to the Mediterranean to join you, and I presume she is now on her way.

Com^{rs} Preble by letter of 6th Inst^t informed me that the 2 Bomb Ketches would sail in the course of the then ensuing week. I have not yet heard of their having sailed, but I presume they have.

[NDA. LB, 1799-1807.]

To Master Commandant Charles Stewart, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Siren*, (Malta), from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Malta June 25th 1805

SIR The U. States Brig *Siren* under your command being ready for Sea; you are desired to take the Store Ship *Ann* now in this Port under your convoy & proceed to Syracuse; at which place you will wait my further orders — as the *Ann* is on heavy Demurrage, on your arrival at Syracuse you will direct M^r Dyson Navy Agent to have the Stores discharged without delay.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A. 1804-1805.]

To William Higgins, U. S. Navy Agent, Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution MALTA 25th June 1805

SIR Please advance to Mess^{rs} Shepherd and Reed (Midshipmen) in charge of the Tunetian Xebecque & her two prizes, sent into this Port by the *Constitution*, each with \$38 (two months pay) which please charge against them, in the settlement of the disbursements of said Vessels. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Sir Alexander John Ball, Governor of Malta, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Malta June 25th 1805

SIR, On the 7th Inst^t in this Port. I was called upon by the Ottoman Consul & the Captain of the Ottoman Corvette then her[e], to require of me my determination respecting the Ketch *Gheretti* and the two Vessels under Ottoman Colours,

loaded with Corn and sent into this Port by the American Squadron, under orders of my predecessor Commo: Barron, for a violation of the Blockade of Tripoli, the particulars of which you are acquainted with through the medium of said officer — In answer to the Ottoman Consuls request, I informed him that I momentarily expected the arrival of a Frigate from the U. States, by which I had no doubt but that I should receive advices from my Government on the question in dispute, but that if contrary to my expectations, I did not receive their orders on the subject, within the period of Ten Days, that I would take upon myself to determine the fate of the Vessels in question and give my answer accordingly; however I am yet prevented from coming to this conclusion by having this Day received information from my Government, of the sailing of one of our Frigates for the Mediterranean, and by which I have reason to believe that I shall receive instructions relative to said Vessels. I am extremely sorry that any circumstance should have occurred with us to give your Excellency so much trouble, and one which I am under the necessity of augmenting by requesting as the same Corvette is to call here to know the result of my determination, that your Excellency will have the goodness to make known to the Ottoman Government the cause of my not giving a final answer. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain James Croudhill, commanding American Provision Brig *Washington*,
from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t June 25th 1805

As soon as the Brig *Washington* shall be ready to sail you will weigh anchor and Proceed direct to Malta On your arrival at Malta you will wait on William Higgins Esq navy agent at that place deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him and take his directions as to the disposition of the Cargo — Should he direct you to proceed to Syracuse with a part or the Whole of your cargo you will then Weigh anchor and proceed immediately to that place & on your arrival there Wait on George Dyson Esq navy agent deliver to him the enclosed letter addressed to him and land your cargo under his directions Should you land the Whole of your Cargo at Malta you will in that case deliver to W^m Higgins Esq the letter addressed to Geo Dyson Esq as well as the One addressed to himself

I enclose passports from the President of the United States & the Ministers of Great Britain, Fran & Spain

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Tuesday, 25 June 1805

[Syracuse] People employed as yesterday The U. S. Frigate *Essex*, Capt Cox, from Tunis.

Nine men unfit for duty

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Briggs Brothers

ALEXANDRIA EGYPT 26 June 1805.

Sir! We had the honor to address you on the 11 March on the Subject of our Disbursements to M^r Eaton, for Account of the United States, amounting to the sum of Thirteen Thousand Spanish Dollars.

On the 2 May, we transmitted to You a Duplicate of that Letter, by His Brit^h Maj^t Sloop *Jalouse*, via Malta.

Much to our regret & disappointment, our Disbursement is Still protracted. We presume, the exigencies of the Service, have rendered it necessary to apply to other purposes, the fund intended by M^r Eaton for the extinction of our Claims; — but as we Suffer much inconvenience by this unexpected delay, we trust that immediate measures will be taken for our repayment.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Secretary of the Navy from William Kirkpatrick, U. S. Consul, Malaga, Spain

MALAGA 26th June 1805.

SIR Your respected Letter of the 16th April reached me on the 8th June, it inclosed copy of what Mr R. W. Meade of Cadiz had written on the 20th August last, to John Gavino Esqr of Gibraltar on the subject of Charles Borny Alias Mare Vigna, who had committed a forgery by drawing Bills to a very considerable amount in the name of Commodore Edward Preble on Mess^{rs} Mackenzie & Glennie of London, who paid them for account of Government, out of monies deposited in their hands.

I have deferr'd until now my reply, in expectation of being able to collect some information about Mare Vigna, but I am sorry to say no such Person of the description pointed out, has been known here; to a certainty he is not in this City, and I am apt to believe, if he lately called here, it must have been only for a few days, none of his Countrymen with whom I have spoken are acquainted with him; I presume after having recovered the money in Cadiz, that he must have taken himself off with it to some distant quarter for fear of detection

I shall however, you may depend, continue my inquiries, and should I chance to find him out, have the man apprehended until proofs can be sent forward from Gibraltar, Cadiz, or America, for proceeding against him, and endeavour to recover a part, or the whole of the money he got possession of, in such an iniquitous manner

I take the liberty of inclosing an order of Lieut Ralph Izard of the United States Brig *Scourge*, dated 16th december past, in favor of John Vanniman for \$24 which I paid, and have charged the amount in my acco^t of Expenditures for account of Government transmitted to our Minister in Madrid.

[NDA. Misc. LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

To Captain Edward Preble, U. S. Navy, from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP 26 June 1805

SIR For your information I enclose a copy of my letter to G. Harrison esq of this day, upon the subject of the medal voted by Congress for you.

N B. Medals for Crowned Heads never exceed three Inches — R S.

[LC. EPP, Vol. 15, June-Aug. 1805.]

To George Harrison, Navy Agent and Superintendent of Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., from Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t June 26th 1805

I have received your letter accompanied by drawings of the Medal for Commodore Preble — & now return you the Commodore's likeness and one of the drawings sent to me by you — I approve the drawings excepting as to Size which appears to me to be too large — I doubt whether any die can be made to impress so large a Surface — We Should depart too from General Custom by making this medal so large — The Medal Voted by the Old Congress for Gen^l Washington was 3 inches diameter — Those for General Greene Gates &^r were 2½ inches — and those for Morgan, Wayne &^r were 2 inches — The drawings of the Medal for Commodore Preble are 4 inches —

I have no objection to the Medal for Com^{re} Preble being 2½ inches — confer with artists on this Subject and let me hear from you — It is my determination to have it made by Mr Reich and you may so inform him, that he may not engage in other business to interfere with this —

[NDA. GLB, Vol. 7, 1803-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Wednesday, 26 June 1805

[Malta] At 7 [A. M.] the wind hauling to the Eastw^d shortend sail and let go the starb^d anchor in 13 fathoms waters. ¼ past 8 light airs from the south^d & Eastw^d weighd made sail and stood out of the harbour.

[USNA.]

To Master Commandant Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, New York, N. Y., from
Secretary of the Navy

NAV DEP^t 27 June 1805. —

It is proper to inform you that in a few days you will be called into actual service. Prepare therefore for orders, I shall probably give you the command of the Brig *Hornet* now building at Balt^o. The Agent has stated that she will be launched about the 15th of the ensuing Month. —

[NDA. OSW, Vol. 6, 1802-1805.]

Extract from journal of U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 June 1805

Standing in for Syracuse. At Meridian pleasant w^r Shortened sail came too with the starb^d bower anchor in 5¼ fathoms water. the south point at the entrance of the harbour bearing S E ¼ E. the Northern point E B S ½ S. found laying here the US. Frigates *President* *Congress* *Constellation* & *Essex* & brigs *Argus* and *Vixen*. [Word illegible] *Hornet*.

[On 28 June, at 8 A. M., the *Siren* arrived.]

[USNA.]

Extracts from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 June 1805

[Syracuse] The U. S. F. *Constitution* arrived from Tripoli — Col^o Lear & Lady on board —

[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Thursday, 27 June 1805

Got underway and cruised around in the harbour [Syracuse]. At 11 o'clock arrived U. S. F. *Constitution*, Commodore Rod[d]gers. I received from Mr. Dyson 8 bbls. bread and was to have taken a cask of spirits, but our getting underway prevented.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[28 June 1805]

To Master Commandant John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, from Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina

SIR The Proauditor of war charged by the Government of the kingdom of Sicily to compile the process against the American Officer named Charles L. Ridgely who being on board the Schooner of war under your command, was imputed guilty of the homicide committed in Messina the evening of the 23. of Jan^y 1805. on the person of the mate of an English Transport has sent an Official letter shewing it to be indispensable for the compilation of the Process to require the depositions of the Officer who was on guard, of the subaltern Officers who were on service the above mentioned evening on board the said Schooner, and of the boy that served the above mentioned Charles L. Ridgely and solicits measures for the execution thereof

Thus circumstanced I address my self to you, and manifest to you the formal demand which has been made to me by the Proauditor of war in order that the execution thereof may serve as a base for the process in question, and accelerate its conclusion

Assured of your zeal on this occasion I subscribe myself with real esteem

MESSINA 28, JUNE 1805

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

To Cavaliere Giorgio Guillichini, Governor of Messina, from Master Commandant
John H. Dent, U. S. Navy

MESSINA 28 June 1805.

SIR I am honoured with your letter of this day and agreeable to your request I shall direct the officer who was on guard on board the U. S. Schooner *Nautilus* under my command on the evening of the 23. of January to wait upon you tomorrow morning at 10 O Clock with the Servant who attended in the Gun Room in order that they may answer such questions as you may think proper to make them respecting Mr Ridgely; but I am sorry that I have it not in my power to comply with the latter part of your request, namely for the non com^d Officer of the Marines on guard at the same time, he having been killed in an action at Derna

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May-Oct. 1805.]

[28 June 1805]

Passport for American Provision Brig *Washington*

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the U. S. of America.
To all whom it may concern.

Know ye that the American Brig *Washington* whereof is Master James Croudhell, a Citizen of the U. States is bound from the River Potomac for Malta & Syracuse, with a Cargo of Naval and Military stores and provisions, for the use of the Squadron of the United States now in the Mediterranean. Wherefore I request all whom it may concern not to give or suffer to be given to her any hindrance or molestation but on the contrary to afford her every aid & facility she may need in the prosecution of her voyage.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand & caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 28th day of June A D 1805, and of the Independence of the U. States of America the Twenty ninth.

TH: JEFFERSON

By the PRESIDENT
JAMES MADISON—*Secretary of State.*

[NA. SDA. Dom. L, Vol. 15, June 1805–July 1810.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board
U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Friday,
28 June 1805

[Syracuse] Arrived the U S Brig *Syren* and a Store Ship [*Ann*] from Gibraltar
[Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR I am authorised by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, to direct that, on board the U. States Frigate *President* under your command; you convene a Court of Enquiry on Captain William Bainbridge, late commander of the U. States Frigate the *Philadelphia*, for the loss of said Frigate, and that you report to me in proper form the whole extent of the enquierys of said Court, with its decided opinion thereon — In order that I may transmit the same to the Navy Department of the U. States — The Court of enquiry will consist of three Members, yourself, and Capts Hugh G. Campbell & Stephen Decatur Jr

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804–1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR, I have in my possession Commissions for the Midshipmen, whose Names are hereunto subjoined, with orders to deliver them as soon as they shall have passed an Examination, touching their qualifications as Lieutenants; I have therefore to request you will convene a Board of Captains & Masters commandant & commence this examination as soon as convenient Their Commissions are dated on the same Day & their relative rank is to be established by numbers, annexed to the Commissions. It will therefore be proper, that in making the return you affix to each name, the opinion of the Board, with respect to their Talents & pretensions to Seniority of Rank.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR Since directing you to convene the Board of Examination, I have given Capt: James Barron an order to assemble a Court of enquiry on Capt: Bainbridge — you therefore will be pleased to defer the examination of these Officers, until the case of Captain Bainbridge is finished.

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Marcello de Gregorio, Governor of
Syracuse

SYRACUSE 29 June 1805

TO YOUR EXCELLENCY

I am Just inform'd by sundry inhabitants of this City of a General alarm existing on account of the great number of Turks landed from the Squadron under your Command & who inhabit a house in one of the lanes of s^d City, I am implored to grant means of protection & security to them & their families who dread the serious Consequences —

in this situation for the preservation of Good order & tranquility of said inhabitants I pray your Ex^{cy} that the s^d Turks may be reembark'd, with the exception of the Bashaw & suit, certain of your concurr^{ce} I am most obsequiously your obliged & devoted ser

[LC. JRP, L Bk B, May 1805–July 1806.]

[29 June 1805]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from Marcello de Gregorio, Governor of
Syracuse

EXCELLENCY I have just received most urgent sollicitations in behalf of the inhabitants of this city who are terrified by the number of the Turks who have landed from your squadron and Settled in a certain quarter of this city and these aforesaid citizens implore me by the careful foresight due them from me to assure the safety of themselves and their families for they are apprehensive of the gravest consequences (from the presence of these men).

In which state of affairs I find myself obliged, in order to assure the preservation of good order, and to free the citizens from such alarm as I have described, to beg your Excellency that the Turks may be again taken on shipboard, unless it be the Pasha [Hamet] and some one of his suite. Feeling assured that your Excellency will take pleasure in assisting me to allay such an alarm, I sign myself, full of the most unvarying regard and respect.

SYRACUSE 29 JUNE 1805.

[LC. JRP, Vol. 2, Series Two, May–Oct. 1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. States Ship *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29. 1805

SIR, I have to desire that you have all the Turks Embarked on board the *Constellation* (The Bashaw Hamed & suite Excepted) which were debarked from that Ship yesterday —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain Hugh G. Campbell, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *Constellation*,
from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

Constitution. SYRACUSE June 29. 1805

SIR Agreeable to your wish you are directed to distribute the Turks which you have onboard; duly apportioned among the different Vessels of the Squadron for subsistence, until farther orders. —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To George Davis, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers,
U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse June 29th 1805

SIR, Your letter of the 20th Instant by the *Essex* Captⁿ Cox, I have received, & least you should again meet with embarrassment, by my not being sufficiently explicit in my communications, I shall in future express myself in such language, as cannot be misunderstood. —

“You inform me that his Excellency the Bey of Tunis, absolutely insists on the restoration of the Vessels, (*Xebecque* and her two prizes sent into Malta by the *Constitution*) and charges you to say that he will never cease from his demands whatever may be the issue. —”

In answer to His Excellency on that particular head; you will be pleased to inform him that it is my sincere wish, to see a better understanding between him & the U. States, than has existed for a considerable time past; but altho as great as this desire may be, that, I never will so far neglect my duty as to restore even the Vessels he requires, much more an indemnity for their detention: and I have only to add that as His Excellency has been for some time past in the habit of threatening us with War, without any visible pretext, that I am now determined to know from him in *plain language*, what is meant by such *unprovoked* menace and insult — If War is his object, I shall be obliged to meet it — If he wishes Peace & good understanding with the U. States, it is my duty to say that my concurrence will meet his at least half way, in obtainance of two objects so evidently the Interest of both Nations. —

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 1, 1805.]

To Captain Samuel Barron, U. S. Navy, from Master Commandant Thomas
Robinson, Jr., U. S. Navy

U S SCHOONER *Enterprize*
MANFREDONIA BEARING WBS DIST, 11 LEA. — CALM
June 29. 1805

DEAR SIR, I left Ancona on the 23 Calms since. I have astern 4 Gun Boats in tow & two Trobaloos conducted by Mess^{rs} Higginbottom & McDonough, a light breeze is Springing up from the NE God Send an increase — I shall go to Syracuse & there must leave the Boats for your Orders. I have not hands enough to venture farther with them — the *Jealousie* takes this perhaps he may have a slant & beat me, if so & you are in Malta make some provision for taking these Boats to the scene of Action if you please its impossible for me, its with great difficulty I get them on —

[LC. JRP, Vol. 1, March 1791-Dec. 1814.]

Extract from journal of Midshipman Charles Morris, Jr., U. S. Navy, on board U. S. Frigate *President*, Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 June 1805

[Syracuse] A Court of Enquiry was held on board, to Enquire into the particulars of the loss of the *Philadelphia*. The Court consisting of Capt^s J. Barron, Campbell & Decatur after sitting four hours, unanimously agreed that no blame could be attached to Capt Bainbridge or his Officers for the loss of said ship — [Mrs. C. E. Fox original, NDA photostat.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Saturday, 29 June 1805

[Syracuse] This day the Captains all had an examination on board the Commodore, Capt. Bainbridge tried and honorably acquitted.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

To Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy, from William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

SYRACUSE June 30th 1805 —

SIR I have been yesterday & today occupied with the proceedings & records of the Court of enquiry on Captain Bainbridge, which is the reason I did not wait on you on board Yesterday Morning

Inclos'd is a copy, by translation, of a letter Hamet Bashaw has written me, date 29th This, I think, is enough to do away any insinuations, concerning our intercourse with this Prince, injurious to the honor of the United States.

He tells me he shall write to the same effect, to the President

Tomorrow morning I will do myself the honor to wait on you with a statement of the pay due the troops who served with me through the Desert and at Derne

[NDA. Captain's LB, Vol. 3, 1805.]

[Enclosure]

[29 June 1805]

To William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies, from Hamet Caramanli, rightful Bashaw of Tripoli

TRANSLATED COPY OF A LETTER FROM HAMET BASHAW

HAMET BASHAW COROMELLI to his friend and brother WILLIAM EATON late General & Commander in chief of our allied forces in our Kingdom of Tripoli —

Without placing in view the misfortunes which so long pursued me, I cannot forbear expressing to you, at this moment of our final seperation, the deep sense of gratitude I feel for your generous and manly exertions in my behalf. be assured, that in whatever situation the will of God shall place me, I shall always bear this impression of gratitude on my heart.

On returning to your happy Country, to which I wish you a safe passage, I request you will express to your Sovereign my cordial thanks for his manifestation of friendship towards me — Had it been ordained that measures might have been carried forward to the attainment of my wishes, the restoration of my rightful Dominions, to me it would certainly have been cause of eternal gratitude. But it is true my own means were small. I ought indeed they did not answer your reasonable expectations. And this I am ready to admit is a good reason why you should not chuse to persevere in an enterprize hazardous in itself, and, perhaps, doubtful in its issue. I ought therefore to say that I am satisfied with all your Nation has done concerning me — I submit to the will of God; and thank the King of America and all his servants for their kind dispositions towards me — Situated as I am you must still allow me to ask another expression of your friendship. You tell me that in your treaty with Joseph Bashaw, my perfidious brother, he has promised to restore to me my family. I pray you will use your influence with your admiral to permit one of your vessels to go and ask for them; and that he will give me the means of repairing, with some small assistance to enable me to subsist myself & suit, into some Country where I may hope to spend the residue of my Days in Peace. —

Again I repeat to you my Love and esteem — and I send honor and long life to your Sovereign, which may the merciful God confirm to him.

Done at Syracuse the 29 day of June 1805

(HAMETS SEAL)

[NA. Sen. 9B-B6, Pres. Message, Jan. 1806.]

To Captain Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Brig *Argus*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30 June 1805

SIR, I have this Day directed Mr Richard Jones, Midshipman of the late U. States Frigate *Philadelphia*, to report himself to you, as being ordered to join the *Argus* under your command.

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To Captain James Barron, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Frigate *President*, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. STATES SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 30th June 1805

SIR In consequence of the enclosed representation of Lieut J. Blake (altho pleased with his conduct since he has been attached to this Ship) I am induced to direct, as due to himself, his friends & the service; that you convene a Court of Enquire into the merits of the representations with which he alledges that his character has been aspersed, and report to me the full extent of such Enquiry with the opinion of the Court thereon, in order that I may adopt such measures as the nature of the case requires — In order that this unpleasant affair may be fairly & fully investigated I have to desire that you inform the commanding Officers of the respective Vessels of the Squadron, now in this Port, when such Investigation is to take place; In order that the circumstance may be publicly known to all officers, whose situations could have afforded them any Knowledge of his conduct on the 3rd of August 1804, the Day in his Letter to which he alludes —

P. S. The Court of Investigation will be convened on board the U. S. Frigate *President* under your command. — J R

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

Extract from journal of Hezekiah Loomis, Steward, U. S. Navy, U. S. Brig *Vixen*, Master Commandant John Smith, U. S. Navy, commanding, Sunday, 30 June 1805

Mustered the men and informed that Capt. Smith was going on board the *Syren*, and if they had a desire to go with them to make it known tomorrow morning.

[L. F. Middlebrook. NDA copy.]

[June 1805]

Memoranda presumably by William Eaton, U. S. Navy Agent for the Barbary Regencies

May 1804. The President said to me no money would be offered for the peace or ransom: he believed the energetic measures now arranged would supercede the necessity — I pledged my life & honor to bring the enemy to America if the cooperation with the legitimate sovereign should be properly supported.

“ “ The Secretary of the Navy said to me that the coercive measures now going into operation against Tripoli were calculated to compel a peace without money that The cooperation with Hamet Bashaw formed a part of the means and that necessary field artillery, 1000 stands of arms, with suitable ammunition, and 40, or 50 thousand dollars would be put on board the squadron at Hampton roads to aid and give effect to this measure —

“ “ Captain Rodgers declared publicly at the offices that *his name should be written in blood on the walls of Tripoli before he would con-*

sent to pay a cent for ransom or tribute — Such were the resolutions formed when I left the seat of Gov. to embark in the expedition and subsequent arrangements as well of Government as of the chief commanders evidence a determination to persevere in those resolutions —

Nov. 1804.

The plan of operations the ensuing season was agreed upon by the Commodores Barron's Preble and myself — I was to go in search of Hamet Bashaw to Egypt & sieze the province of Derne, if possible, on our return — whence we were to pass to Bengazi and to be transported across the gulf of Sidra to Cape Mensurat by the squadron — and thence advance to the rear of Tripoli — We were to be supported by debarkations if necessary — Commodore Preble was to cause a reenforcement of gun boats and ketches to be provided and a union of operations was to commence against Tripoli as soon as the season would permit — Our plans succeeded — Derne was captured & the enemy's army, sent to the relief of the province, was defeated — Our march was opened to Tripoli without opposition — The reenforcements, arrived in good season — The enemy could not recruit troops for the defence of his capital — the people of the country being paralyzed by dread of the Americans and in a state of General revolt against the usurper he was totally destitute of funds and provision — and in want of ammunition.

May & June
1805.

Mr Lear had distinct instructions not to pay money for peace or ransom except compelled by adverse circumstances in our military operations — And, previously to the conclusion of the treaty, the Commodore had been instructed to suspend his attack on Tripoli, until the first of July, for the arrival of the reenforcements. When the negociator appeared off Tripoli & displayed the flag of truce. There was then but one frigate before the place with a brig or schooner — The *Essex*, which bore the flag, had not been before the coast — & what is very extraordinary, in similar cases arrangements had been made at headquarters to abandon the commanding grounds we held in the enemy's dominions and to withdraw the main body of the squadron at a farther distance from the coast before our commissioner of peace departed from [Malta?] to enter upon the negotiation —

[H. E. Huntington L&AG, EA 281.]

To Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr., U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. *Congress*, from
Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse 1st July 1805 —

SIR The U. States Frigate *Congress* under your command being ready for Sea, I have to desire that you proceed to Tunis with all practicable dispatch and hand Mr Davis, U. States charge d'affairs, the accompanying Letter —

apprehensions of Danger to our Commerce from the Beys cruizers, conceiving that War with the U. States may be his Intention, induces me to direct that you cruize at the entrance of the Bey of Tunis, to prevent any impending danger to our Trade, which at a moment when off our guard, he may seize as favourable to his piratical Intentions, & do us much injury before a force can be sent — to obviate his dark unmanly design —

The *Vixen* I shall dispatch to join you in the course of 3 or 4 Days after your departure; and her arrival, if you are thoroughly convinced that War is not the Beys Intention, you are desired to return to this Port, leaving the *Vixen* on your Station; In your passage hence calling at Malta, at which place it is not impossible you may meet me with the rest of the Squadron —

[LC. JRP, Letters & Orders, Book A, 1804-1805.]

To the Bey of Tunis, from Captain John Rodgers, U. S. Navy

U. S. SHIP *Constitution*
Syracuse July 1st 1805

To the Most Illustrious & most Magnificent PRINCE THE BEY OF TUNIS, the abode
of happiness. —

SIR, I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that the command of the U. States Naval forces in the Mediterranean has devolved on me since the 22^d