

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

A N D

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. III.

WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

No. CCCXLI.

FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1802.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

National Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATIONS

FROM
MOROCCO.

ACCOMPANYING

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

OF

15th DECEMBER, 1802.

Extracts of letters from James Simpson, Esq. Consul of the U. States, for Morocco, resident at Tangier, to the Secretary of State.

From No. 35.

Dated Tangier, 8th Jan. 1802.

"At this time, Muley Soliman has not a single vessel of war afloat; at Sale two frigates of about 20 guns are building, and may probably be launched next Spring, but he is in want of many stores for them ere they can be sent to sea. At Teantan, they have lately patched up an old half galley, to carry two bow guns and fifty men, but, if I am to judge from her appearance last May, she is scarce fit to go to sea. This is all the navy."

"When Muley Soliman requested I would procure for his use, the mentioned one hundred gun carriages, he particularly mentioned they would be paid for on delivery at this port, as advised in No. 33. I was in hopes Mr. Bulkeley might have been able to contract for them, payable in that way, but he acquainted me they must be paid for in Lisbon, and that he judged they might cost about three hundred and twenty mill rees each. Highly desirous of gratifying his Majesty, and having no other means of providing for payment of these carriages, I proposed drawing for the sum, that might be required on account of my salary; this I trust, at your side, will be admitted as a proof, that nothing in my power to do on this occasion has been wanting, notwithstanding what the Emperor and his ministers may suppose. Should government think well of making the Emperor of Morocco a present at this time, as a fresh proof of the friendship of the United States, (in the event of his continuing the peace uninterrupted, as I trust will be the case) these carriages in my opinion, would be more acceptable to him than any thing else; in that case it will be necessary to give Mr. Bulkeley directions respecting the payment of them. Should this measure be determined on, I would wish due submission to be made to the President by the Emperor on the occasion; especially as since recognition of the treaty in 1795, and his letter of the 18th August, that year, no direct communication whatever has been made to his Majesty on the part of the United States."

"The Tripoline ambassador or messenger came from thence so long ago, was permitted on Saturday last to proceed for Fez to meet the Emperor. This man's business in this country is not precisely known, but will soon be, after he may have an interview with Muley Soliman."

"On Monday the 14th ult. the Bahaw sent for me, and after making his secretary and other attendants retire, he told me Muley Soliman was much displeas'd at my not having obtained for him the gun carriages he had commissioned, adding that the reasons I had alledged in my last letter to the Emperor on the subject, were by no means satisfactory, as they appeared to him to be merely excuses. Conscious that I had said nothing but what Mr. Bulkeley had written me, on the part of the carpenter at Lisbon, who had offered to contract to make these carriages, I felt perfectly easy on the occasion; and endeavored to convince the Bahaw that the motive alledged for his Majesty's displeasure was groundless, of which he at last seem'd to be satisfied. He then said he was also instructed by his Majesty, to demand whether I was authorized to make him presents of money from time to time. I answered that by the treaty made between Sidy Mahomet and the United States of America, and confirmed by Muley Soliman, no stipulation whatever was made for my government making presents at any fixed period; of consequence that I was without any instructions on that subject."

"The Tripoline went to the Emperor as ambassador, solicited some cargoes of wheat, and is gone to Rhabat with permission to load; but he certainly will not find vessels to charter whilst Tripoli continues blockaded. The Emperor having also been solicited to give his assistance towards getting the Tripoline brig, which lays at Gibraltar, sent home, consented to give a crew and provisions for that purpose. A few days ago the Governor solicited from the Swedish consul and myself in his Majesty's name, passports for her, which having convinced him it was not in our power to grant, under the actual situation of Tripoli, it was agreed we should write admiral Siderstrom and commodore Dale, on the subject, which has been done."

"I confirm that Muley Soliman has agreed to allow wheat to be sent from his country to Tripoli; but I should think it will be next to an impossibility for them to find vessels to charter for that voyage, whilst that port is so notoriously known to be blockaded; whatever may be done in this particular, at any of the Emperor's ports, I shall take care to advise the commanders of the frigates on this station of."

From No. 38.

Dated 19th March, 1802.

"I confirm that Muley Soliman has agreed to allow wheat to be sent from his country to Tripoli; but I should think it will be next to an impossibility for them to find vessels to charter for that voyage, whilst that port is so notoriously known to be blockaded; whatever may be done in this particular, at any of the Emperor's ports, I shall take care to advise the commanders of the frigates on this station of."

From No. 39.

Dated 13th May, 1802.

"Yesterday I had certain intelligence of the Governor of Rhabat having received his Majesty's orders on the 6th inst. for sending a schooner to Darel-beyda immediately to load wheat for Tripoli."

"On the 2d inst. the two frigates were launched at Rhabat, I am assured they are pierced for 26 guns each on the main deck; if so they must be much crowded, for no ship of a suitable length, and draft of water for that force can enter any of the ports of this empire. Nothing that I yet know of has been done towards obtaining the small cruisers it was said his Majesty intended to station at this port."

From No. 40.

Dated 5th June, 1802.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of No. 39, also a translation of the minister's answer to the letter written him on the 25th April by the Swedish consul and myself, on the subject of his Majesty's desire of sending wheat to Tripoli, by which you will see he submits the propriety of that measure to the letter of the treaties of Sweden and the United States, with this country. Unfortunately neither make any provision for such a case, nor are blockaded ports mentioned in them. Hitherto none of the shipments have taken place."

"Sunday last the Governor sent for Mr. Wyk and me to shew us a letter from his Majesty, desiring to know if we were yet authorized to grant passports for that wheat and the Tripoline ship laying at Gibraltar, which of course was answered in the negative."

"It did appear he had been instructed to treat with us upon the subject, in the precise terms of the minister's letter, we however did not fail to repeat to him that all sort of intercourse by sea with blockaded ports was pointedly opposite to the law of nations and common usage at this day. This conference was held in the presence of the commodore of the Tripoline ship, and one of their ambassadors secretaries, who brought the letter from his Majesty."

Translation of a letter from Sidy Mahomet Ben Absalem Selawey.

"Praise is due to God alone—There is no power or strength but in God. To the consuls Peter Wyk and Simpson—health."

"Your letter reached the high presence of our master (whom God preserve) and I read it to him, also what you say on subject of a passport for the Tripoline ambassador."

"This wheat to be sent belongs to my master, if you allow it to pass when the ambassador goes, as the property of his Majesty it will be very well. If not you will do what is regular, and is established by the treaties of peace between us and you."

"The Governor Hodge Abdarhaman Achach will confer with you on this matter. Let what is in the treaties of peace be done."

"Written to you on the 7th day of Maharram 1217 (corresponding to the 10th May 1802.)"

(Signed)
"Mahomet Ben Absalem Selawey."

From No. 41.

Dated 14th June, 1802.

"No. 40, concluded 10th inst. and forwarded to Gibraltar, I presume is still there, and that this will go from thence with it."

"I have now the honor to acquaint you that yesterday the Governor sent for me, to say he had just received a letter from the Emperor with orders to acquaint me, that since passports could not

be granted for the two cargoes of wheat he wished to send to Tripoli, his Majesty had directed the vessels should go to Tunis, which I was happy to hear, as by that means we get rid of what threatened to be a very unpleasant piece of business."

"In the evening, at the request of the Governor, I wrote his Majesty to explain again the powerful motives why I could not sanction vessels going to Tripoli, but that I was ready to grant the usual certificates for those his Majesty might direct to be laden with cargoes, his property, for Tunisia."

From No. 42.

Dated 17th June, 1802.

"It is with great concern I am under the necessity of acquainting you, that either the information given the Swedish Consul and myself on Sunday last, respecting his Imperial Majesty having consented to allow his wheat vessels to go to Tunis, was extremely fallacious on the part of the Governor of Tangier, or the Emperor must have speedily repented of having taken that resolution."

"This morning the governor sent for me again, to say he had fresh instructions from his Majesty, with orders to demand from me passports for those vessels to go direct to Tripoli, and in case of refusal that I was to quit the country, adding that the letter was written in such strong terms as must prevent his consenting to any mitigation.—After a very long conference he at last, however, allowed me time to write to commodore Morris at Gibraltar which I am now about to do fully."

From No. 43.

Dated Gibraltar, June 26, 1802.

"With this I beg leave to inclose a copy of No. 42, and am extremely sorry to add the intelligence of my having been compelled by the Governor Tangier to retire from thence on Thursday evening, in consequence of positive orders from his Imperial Majesty to that effect. I received on the evening of the 22d, accompanied with advice of his having declared war against the United States."

"I had another interview with the governor of Tangier, when I succeeded in obtaining his promise to suspend again the execution of his Majesty's orders received on the 16th for my expulsion, until he could represent to his Majesty the impossibility he was then satisfied had always existed to my granting the required passports, since the commodore could not sanction them."

From No. 44.

Dated Gibraltar, 3d July, 1802.

"I have now to acquaint you, that yesterday I received a letter from the governor of Tangier, dated 30th June, advising that his Imperial Majesty (in answer to the letter he wrote on the 22d) had directed that I might be permitted to remain there six months; adding that in consequence, I was at liberty to return to my house in Tangier, or not, as I should see fit."

Extracts of a letter from James Simpson, Esq. Consul of the United States, &c. for the kingdom of Morocco, to the Secretary of State, dated at Gibraltar, 16 July, 1802.

"I have the honor of transmitting with this duplicate of No. 44, also a copy of the letter I wrote the governor of Tangier, in answer to that I mentioned to have received from him. On same sheet is extract of a letter from the Danish consul at Tangier, to me, containing substance of what the governor charged him to communicate by way of reply to my letter to him; all which I beg leave to submit to your perusal."

"In constant hope of seeing the Adams, upon mature consideration, I thought as I had been expelled the country, and the alarm given of danger to the American flag, it was best wait her arrival, and receipt of the instructions I fully depend on receiving by that ship, before I clofed with the Governor's proposal of returning to Tangier, or entirely reject it; by this I was guided in the answer I gave to his letter, and it is satisfactory to see the determination meets his entire approbation."

"My friend at Rhabat writes me, under twenty fifth July, that the equipment of the two frigates there, goes on but slowly; but at Tetuan I find they make all dispatch with the two galleys, & that this day week, guns, anchors & cables, were sent from Tangier by a Moor's boat for him."

Copy of a letter from J. Simpson, Esq. Consul of the United States, &c. for the kingdom of Morocco to the Govern-

nor of Tangiers, dated at Gibraltar, 5th July, 1802.

Sir,

"I have received your Excellency's letter of the 29th last Moon, advising me his Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman had been pleased to direct that I might remain in Tangier six months. Had that order reached you, previous to my being compelled to retire from his Majesty's dominion, I should certainly have availed of it. The frigate we expected from America has not yet reached this place; the moment she arrives I will do myself the honor of writing his Imperial Majesty, and in the mean time, I beg you will be fully assured, my best endeavors will continue to be exerted for a renewal of peace and good friendship, between his Imperial Majesty and America."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Shausborn, Danish Consul General, dated Tangier, 9th July, 1802, to James Simpson, Esq. the American Consul.

"Your esteemed favor of the 5th inst. is duly come to hand, with the enclosed letter for the governor of this place. I delivered it in his own hand, and according to your request, explained to him the contents of it. In answer, he desired me to tell you, that he found you were in the right, and that he would not neglect, by the first opportunity, to inform his Majesty that he had written to you a very good letter, and that he had got still a better answer."

Extract from the same to the Secretary of State, dated at Tangier, 27th July, 1802.

"I had the honor to receive by captain Campbell of the Adams, the letter you wrote me on the 30th April to which I must pay you will excuse my replying at length this morning. It was considered by commodore Morris and myself, proper that I should pass over to this place for the purpose of more speedily and effectually making the communications you encharged me with for his Imperial Majesty, on part of the President."

"In the mean time I have to acquaint you that the frigate at Larach lays quite ready for sea, and that her commander left this place on Sunday fully authorized to capture American vessels."

From same to same, dated at Tangier, 3d August, 1802.

"The 27th last month I had the honor of addressing No. 46 to you, with advice of my return to this country, original was sent commodore Morris, and duplicate via Lisbon. Last night I returned from Tetuan after having had an interview with Hodge Abdarhaman Halhath, who confirmed to me that the ship mentioned to be ready at Larach, was destined to detain American vessels as well as others; and shewed me his Majesty's original letter written by himself, authorizing Halhath to give directions to the captain for that effect, the ship to be placed entirely under his direction."

Halhath did not long hesitate ere he proposed to withdraw the authority he had given for the Larach ship taking Americans, provided I would grant the captain the usual certificates given by consuls to the Emperor's cruisers, that he might put to sea; but that I positively refused, or to sanction any vessel whatever belonging to the emperor going to sea in any degree armed, until such time as his Majesty should see proper to give the most positive declaration of his being at peace as heretofore with the United States. After many arguments on both sides, Halhath promised me he would recommend to his Majesty to desist from his hostile intentions against the United States."

"Accordingly it was agreed both him and me should immediately write his Majesty, and enclosed with this I have the honor of transmitting copy of my letter, which I beg you will be good enough to lay before the President, together with this dispatch, for his information on what has been done. At this moment I have the highest gratification in saying, I enjoy hopes of a speedy accommodation; but at the same time altho' I have the conscious satisfaction of knowing, that every exertion possible in my power has been made for paving the way for it, even during the time I was at Gibraltar, by endeavoring to gain my friends near the emperor, over to our interest, yet I must candidly say, had there not been a naval force at hand to keep their cruisers in port, I very much doubt if all I could have done, would have been attended with that success, I now so much hope for."

(COPY.)

May it please your Majesty.

With all due respect and deference I beg leave to write your Imperial Majesty this letter, and to express my sincere wish, it may meet your Majesty in the enjoyment of perfect health, which I pray God long to continue.

After having retired from your Majesty's dominions, in consequence of your orders communicated to me for that effect, by your servant Hodge Abdarhaman Halhath, it's with the highest satisfaction I have returned, for purpose of laying before your Majesty the contents of a letter received from the Secretary of State of the United States of America, replete with expressions of the respect and particular regard the President of the said United States entertains towards your Majesty.

That letter was written on the 30th day of April, corresponding with the 28th Dulojja of last year. I have it in particular charge thereby, to assure your Imperial Majesty, in the name of the President, how very highly he regards your Majesty's faithful observance of the peace established between your royal father (who is in glory) and the United States; the interruption has happened since that letter was written, I trust I may be allowed to hope, will speedily be done away.

I further beg leave to represent to your Majesty that having found it impossible to obtain from Europe the one hundred gun carriages your Majesty was pleased last year to desire I would endeavor to provide for you, (as I had the honor of advising your Majesty at that time) it became my duty to represent that disappointment to the government I serve. The President, desirous of giving your Majesty a proof of his friendship, immediately directed that one hundred gun carriages, such as your Majesty desired me to procure, should be made, and sent by a vessel to Tangier for your Majesty's use so soon as they could be finished.—Although the great distance of America from this country, necessarily occasions considerable delay to answers on any subject submitted from hence, and of consequence that this determination of the President has been long in reaching your Majesty, yet I fully persuade myself your Majesty will see in his ready attention to send to your Majesty what appeared would be acceptable, a strong proof of the sincere intention of the government of the United States, faithfully to maintain not only peace, but the strictest friendship and good harmony with your Majesty.

I purpose waiting at Tangier to receive such answer as your Majesty shall be pleased to order to be written to this letter, in full reliance your Majesty will now be pleased to shew equally friendly sentiments towards the United States, and issue orders for annulling the declaration of war made against them, that peace may be restored, and their ships of war stationed in these seas, again respect in all cases your Majesty's will.

In fulfilling my duty, by making these friendly communications, on the part of the government of the United States, I beg your Majesty will be persuaded, I have sincere satisfaction; since it has ever been, and shall be my constant endeavor to promote peace, harmony and good friendship, between this country and America.

I pray the Almighty God, to preserve your Majesty, many years in health and prosperity, and beg leave to subscribe myself, with the highest respect and veneration.

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most obedient,
And devoted humble servant,
(I. S.) JAMES SIMPSON.

Tetuan, 31st July, 1802.

His Imperial Majesty Muley Soliman, Ben Mahomet, Ben Abdalgh, Ben Ismael; Sheriff, Emperor of Fez, Mequinitz and Morocco, &c. &c. &c.

From same to same dated at Tangier, 12th August, 1802.

"Original of No. 47, was forwarded by way of Lisbon, duplicate and triplicate, under cover of Mr. Gavino at Gibraltar, each accompanied by a copy of the letter I wrote the Emperor from Tetuan. I have now the honor of enclosing with this, translation of the answer I received last night, to that letter, by which I am concerned to find, new ground taken, likely to be productive of some trouble with his Imperial Majesty. A great consolation is, that the pretension of frequent embassies is totally founded in error, for no such arrangement as is pretended, was made by me, with the late minister, Sedy Mahomet Ben Ottoman; nor has any thing of that nature ever