My dear friend,

How happy should I feel to fulfill your request & the promise I made you to write occasionly since we last met & draw you to enjoy the nice & proper things which are only found in the form of a domestic life to join the worthy sons of S. York to show in a pleasing way on his rising estate the good & true fortunes of a family; assured I am in those things which have already traced back the famous days of Albion from its rudest & unacquainted height — I know indeed for all emoluments in gratifying a prince whom I so highly esteem, these avowed kindness will soon be in accordance with the most pleasing expectations, when & whenever to address you I dine or without much reflection or deliberation your must not therefore expect any thing interesting you may kindly be answer at a future hour your friends too well my good friend that my inexperience is still neglect me earlier day, but altogether disqualified me for so pleasing a task which would have been otherwise done & executed those advantages which the respectability of our family entitle me to which cannot access to me without producing the most pungent recollections — I am truly obliged to address you in the plain & simple language of our mottoes, honest, little understood in the fashionable circle of refined society — but as it is intended only for the eye of a friend whose generous soul is willing to overlook the errors of how who is absent, I have nothing to fear — in the all my fond the hope I expect you will give me credit for candor —
which will in some measure compensate the immovable
imperfections which will most undoubtedly offend at
the first glance of your scrutinizing eye. The latter is
what I may almost truly say. I have the Hàrth of yours will. Some confidence
I have how to appreciate them.—

I shall surely relate the
some circumstances that may come within my observation
while in my journey would be pleasing to you, such
as occurring at sea— as description of the ports on
principal seas that I may visit at any time, 
the different

side of the globe. I shall take an story of my letters
which will in some future day afford to myself
the gratification of reviewing the scene of past life.—
I shall make no further apology for my unequal
style, because your love will accommodate with the
long些 of a repairing life by the indulgence that
so frequently occurs, notwithstanding punishment of a man of
42.
In a Senate Constitution 1813

My dear friend,

Our ship is completely refitted and ready for service, so I must attend to the orders daily expected from the Secretary of the Navy, to proceed immediately to sea. You can well imagine how anxiously I look forward to the moment when we shall unfurl our sails and launch into the bosom of the ocean, often having been kept so long in suspense, it is like compensation from slavery to have my native ocean on the side with this gallant crew. I am permitted to serve my country in a ship which has already so unmistakably distinguished itself as the "Hornet," a name which has been given me by the nation, supposing that this ship can compensate, it is from the circumstance of my fate. Not having any jurisdiction her side.

If we can from my control I do not yet know what our intended course will be, it is to be hoped however, it will be a long and successful one. The activity of it will of course depend much upon the commander. His character stands high in the estimation of government as we expect much from the crew.

There can be no doubt of my most unbounded wishes in gaining admission into our little Navy (which you know is extremely difficult in consequence of the great number of applicants from all parts of the union). My next step is to get into active employment on this subject, it is impossible to me at present, that in any way the sacrifice is irreparable. It appears to me at present, that no man must be happy who sacrifices everything for his country. My ambition has me through many of thousands. I do not consider it as being warranted to my country I shall be in the service of my government. At the end of this service you shall hear from me again.
W. J. Frigate Constitution

We sailed from Boston on the 29th with a strong north west wind, with 30 or 40 horsemen 8  
right, as far as healthy to set of fellows & in as good spirits,  
so we went to the deck - we fancied the light house  
about 3 in the morning being well before my self, I was few  
inside the melancholy pleasure of taking a last look of  
the surrounding scenery - the next morning I succeeded in  
getting upon the gun deck, notwithstanding it was extremely  
weak & the motion of the ship was so great as to prevent  
the possibility of any one walking the deck without suff  
enting themselves - where I looked out of the first x  
not nothing but one wide waste of sky & water, with  
the tempestuous sea dashing its angry waves against  
the side of the ship, unceasingly tossing her from  
wave to wave so that she had been a light boat -  
this scene struck me so one of exquisite grandeur  
& did not leave itself in any degree when I reflected  
on the astonishing transition that had taken place  
in the short space of eighteen hours, but yesterday  
we lay almost motion in the harbour with no more  
notions than the idea that the weather would  
were we were destitute of all the many of the civil  
ships or houses we had seen  

We never mind the  
month without making any attempt, this was all  
this time wanting this so many ships, that the  
know they did not fail in with a frigate, although one  
night we had some reason to suspect that fortune  
would one more mile when the gale was a little  
beneath the watch, we formed ourselves close  
alongside two vessels it being too dark to maintain  
immediately what they were, least to quarters
immediately proceeded with all the vessels in the moment which I have most leisure to experience, to know what my own feelings on such an occasion would be—because of this, not in my absence at this time, to send them to the list, as the words we have seen proves to be the Majestic shown. People of fourteen guns & sixty men, converging on merchantmen, are entitled to merchantmen's vessels during the next morning the schooner, after taking out the prisoners & providing them, Captain Stewart more or less of the merchant vessel (Longy Armed), to conduct them all on board of her as prisoners of war.

I now receive the following instructions from Captain Stewart—

U.S. Frigate Constitution
At sea February 14th 1814

Sir,

You will proceed with the cutter under my command to Breda, and deliver the same to the British Majesty's Agent for prisoners of war, at that place, this vessel. The schooner before taken by this ship, you will obtain a receipt for the officers, crew, & property, to be delivered & proceeded to the proper State, nearest as possible, to the same to the Secretary of the Navy.

Respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

R. M. Washington

[Signature]

P.S. The enclosed passport you are to take home of request to the Secretary of the Navy.
People of Honor

To the undersigned prisoners of war, to the several states of America, taken and bound by Her Britannic Majesty's Shipping, Britain, do hereby, on consideration of our release and parole, promise on oath, and presently execute this present paper, to serve in the name of Great Britain against the several states of America, or commit any act of hostility, or serve in any civil or military capacity against the said United States, or any enemy of Great Britain, until we are duly exchanged. We further certify, above warrant office each his respective signature.

Done under the United States

Private Convention, on sea, this fourteenth day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

I, Stephen, Lt. & Commander

Mr. White, master

I, Johnson, mess.

I, Whittle, mess.

I, Harrington, mess.

S. E. Wilson

O't. J. Rogers

Here follow a list of the names of the whole ship company.

I hereby certify the above named persons or marines does agree to the abovementioned parole, and more parole to the same in my presence.

Stephen, Lt. 

Capt.
you know my views, with what enthusiasm I enter the service, and knowing I look forward to the moment when we should meet the enemy, being on the very ground where we might reasonably expect to face him with some of the enemy. I having, pray than what must have been my disappointment when I received orders to take charge of the prisoners. I was at this interesting moment, when I had entertained visions of so much, when my hopes were blasted at one blow, I found there was no alternative, therefore I submitted to my fate, with a great sense of what I could在我国 on the country as we were about taking leave of the Constitution we declared that they had at the same time an idea of what they should do. With an immense explosion it was truly a magnificent sight—the following day we arrived at Barbados on the 1st of June, 1828. It was received with great public and attention by the American Agent for Persons of all Nations. The President—no, in a few days I was presented to the Amherst, Sir George Beckwith, the Governor, who received me with great courtesy. I discovered, however, that he expected I have come in an armed character, but on presenting my arrest from Captain Scott, at the same time assuring him that I have received no other threats or promises, he was perfectly satisfied—and so with the Amherst. Sir Charles P. Beckwith, I found he was inclined to be unreasonable & refractory. I invited him to that I was only & must go to him, without delay. Having done so both parties & being a few days myself to omit some conciliating remarks his prejudice than. The foreign, consequently, offered me some dangers, he oppressed the neutrals to the extreme, ran my property, as would be likely to no reason, but gistness, a man's life, some much. The minutes of the American government. The British, of course, should go on duty immediately. The officers refused to obey it.
To the commandant commander through the influence of the year I was permitted to reside and to make frequent use of the firearms, but could not have it without a report that would not be granted me until they were certain that the Constitution had arrived in Boston. I shall have答案 give my report to Captain Jones after my return, which will give you a correct idea of my situation.

W. S. Frigate, Constitution, Boston, Harboon Augt. 1794

Charles Stewart, Esquire,
Commander of the USS Constitution

Sir,

According to your orders of the 14th of February last, I proceeded with the ship Lovely Ann having orders in this case of the British Letter to Barbados where I arrived on the 15th of the same month. Immediately on my arrival from Barbados, by the vessel Elopae American agent residing there to Rear Admiral Darby, with whom we attempted to effect the exchange of prisoners & letters a copy for these not sent by your request.

The British, however, refused permission to acknowledge the Lovely Ann as a prize, nor to permit any American commerce to pass the Channel, alleging for reasons that it was within the jurisdiction of the British Government to arrest vessels of this description. As by doing it they would enable the American Frigates to remain at sea for years, the men being thus without any regard to the utmost detrimental conduct of the Constitution or to the agreement entered into by the two governments, they were immediately ordered into active service. The officers referring to some postal regular regulations —
Shortly after my arrival at this place, I had not
interview with Sir George Phipps. The prudence of the measured
manner of the event notified me that uncertain of
the situation serious which I might express the
surprise that might arise from any coming to the place
in a capacity which was not acknowledged by their laws.
I was accosted by the Prime Minister. He suggested that
he should be under the disagreeable necessity of obliging
one to take so hasty, but in consideration of my
having acted in obedience to my orders from Capt. Parke,
& the respect he entertained for my private character he
would enlarge my parole & allow me greater indulgence.

He producing my orders from you, Sir, which he
acknowledged to be a military line that he received & to
which, written or verbal, he thought it unnecessary to add
anything, said one as a prisoner of war.

Still however, on my joining my ship, while it was in the
bay, there was a state of war, in a state of war & indications of an
attack, he thought, he would be tolerated as a ship, to which I
forthwith submitted to sail. I then took possession of them without delay, one
from the George. But with every attention which conducting or keeping could do, I
was permitted to leave the haven as is due for the States.

Sir, I have now the honor to send the obedience that
promises to your execution of your orders, relative to
the exchange of prisoners, & for my being unable to join
the ship service —

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Signature]

Captain[Signature]

[Signature]
I took my departure from Barbadoes about the first of June, in the Ship Bayleywoman, Capt.Donevan, the
toucher at St. Thomas, the Island of St. Thomas, a
surviving of Halifax after so fair passage, it was my
intention to have returned from her in one of the coast
but the being in convoy making for St. John, we were
ordered immediately to get under weigh & proceed to
that place where I was obliged to report my present
for the place. — I remain there two voyages, St.
John lies at the head of the Bay of Amary. Lat. about 43° 15'
Long. 57° W — a place where the English got much of
their ship timber — during the time it was much seized with
smugglers from the A.S. — I left here a Ferreto to
make a house there, a day or two after the English
question took possession of it under Lord Byron — my desire
was to see the line of the Ferreto Ships that could
not resist the temptation of accompanying a party
under (the Reverend) the Flag Ship, understanding
the side I saw in doing exposures on our American
officers, the consequences would have been internal
unpleasant — My route from here to Boston
was extremely hazardous an account of the exposure
storms along shore, endangering every thing that was
in their way. I therefore was obliged to steer away
through the night, sometimes in boats sometimes
enshore until we reached the first stage of Bedford
where I was unable to get some rest, relief from
the exposures along our coast — I reached Boston
in six days time happy, I resume you to find myself
safe under the guns of old Boston again.
May just hope & trust you in this new wish
of your heart. 1814
My dear friend,

It gives me much pleasure to inform of my safe arrival, once more in the land of liberty, after I saw my first voyage of nearly six months, the particulars I need take the liberty to state you without much embellishment, as left Boston under circumstances very similar to my former cruise, both times we saw no

the night & dashed the enemy whose value blocking us our first time was made about so much our home being the Lord Nelson seemed enormous among the vessels, who knew that if we captured a Lord so soon, our cruiser would be of service

are next made on capture on the coast of Portugal which we knew to be most severe, if however went数控 the golden fruits which is much the sweetest part of warfare, unfortunately however, not without the instance of 12,000 being, who was a fairly victorious got most gloriously dashed the night after the capture & caused himself with the common remark that it was the fortune of man. on account of this while we know the fine young chargers, which have in some measure demonstrated a were of great amusement to the seivers.

We must stress our concern towards Modern, & have almost began to despair of meeting with success our attemptsSubscribe or rail advance, instantly we lose some connections, to give you an idea I was of the result of this enterprise I will give you the correct from the log book.
Commence with light beacons from the forecastle belaying at 9 P.M. distance a strange sail two points on the larboard bow, headed up & made sail to chase, at 9:30: made her tack to be a shift, at 9:45: made another strange sail whereon, at 10 P.M. made three out two ships close hauled upon the starboard tack. At 11:30 the ships to windward fire up & made signals to the consort, then about ten miles distant, landed all sail in chase. At 11:40: made the gallant & agile studding-sails, at 12 P.M. came away on main royal mast, with a men on the larboard gun and who fortunately saved himself by the spar falling on the main top gallant stay, took in the main top spritsail another mast - at 1 P.M. commence firing upon the chase from our two larboard boats - one that falling short, ceased firing, at 1:30 P.M. pairing it impossible to prevent them from cutting - cleared ship for action than about 3 miles from the two ships - at 20 minutes past 6 they passed within hair of each other, should upon a course with their starboard tacks hauled up this course & proceeded to receive us, having previously had communication by signals, both ships maneuvering to gain the weather gage, without success, at 30 minutes past 6 we gaining port upon them, shortened sail & formed our line ahead about one cable length from each other, at 7 having them under the compass of our battery, hoisting the American colors, which were immediately answered by both ships hoisting English - at 5 minutes past 7 range along near the steamship ship.
Commenced the action with two guns which was returned with great spirit from the enemy by bronze side, at 20 minutes past 8 the enemy's fire slackened & the great column of smoke collected near our ship induced us to cease our fire & maintain their position & condition, we formed ourselves of the headmost ship, the shot baffing up to gain a position on our quarter we passed a broadside into the headmost ship, then backed our main & main topsail which brought us under cover of the smoke, with the starboard right above.

The action again became general & was continued with great spirit & considerable effect, until 45 minutes past 8 when the enemy fire again slackened, we discovered the headmost ship bearing to pass our topsail stay ahead & gave her two stern volleys, the headmost ship bearing at the same time, wore ship immediately after her & gave her a stern volley, the baffing too on our sterns was given as a broadside, we signaled up on her larboard quarter nothing here & was about giving her a larboard broadside when the shot
At 50 minutes past 8 took possession of His Majesty's ship Egeria mounting thirty four carrosses guns commanded by Gordon Falcon Esquire

At 5 filled away after her consort which was side in sight to leeward, at 6 passed 8 ferous her steaming for us with her topsail stayseroes close hauled with top gallant set & colors flying & at 30 minutes past 9 came close along side on opposite tack, still to continuous exchanged two broadsides, one of immediate under her stern & gave her a nothing broadside, the other converged all and her sternness to escape & making beamless anchor our tack set the smoke flying got to at 8 from commencement firing from her with our starboard broadside bow chase gave her round shot which cut her stems & rigging considerably.
To 40 minutes past 9 a sentinel along was ordered to contest
of the base surrender, the surrender on the offensive,
we immediately took possession of the convoy. Fifty Shawne,
presenting 25 guns, commanded by the Capt. Geo. Dusig.
Our boats were employed during the principal part of
the night removing prisoners & repairing damages, so that
the morning we were enabled to reach some few
the river - The Constitution was no little injured
the damages were repaired with such expedition
that in one hour after the close of the action she was
ready for another.

Being in one of the boats that
night I had a good opportunity of estimating the
injury we had done them, which was very considerable
during so short a time that we were engaged. I had
charge of a boat removing prisoners from the convoy
at night & next day from the Levent, I remained on board
of that vessel the days - the decks of both vessels
were literally covered with dead & wounded, which amounted
to about...

There were a number of very much cut
bodies, particularly the Levent's whose movements
of the upper guns were useless or in vain - many
several shots between vessels & matter - The being
the first action I was ever in, you can imagine to
yourself what were very feeling to hear the howling
of the convicts as they going to - the scene that presented
itself. The next morning at daylight, we entered the
Levent, the gunboat sloop anchors to have the appearance
of action taken from her - the vessel having been
covered by a vast number of convicts, we approached
the vessel, and finding several men were armed with
blades, bloody, bloody piece of bone, fingers & large
pieces of flesh, were chased up from off the deck
The consequences of the strike. The release of the whole of our crew. It was thought that attempts to proceed directly for the nearest land would involve various men sent to get our friends into boat to our universal regret. Captain Stewart concludes it would be more prudent to proceed to some of the nearest ships. The journey from here to the coast of Java could probably take place in a few days if that means standing a good chance of saving our lives. I shall receive at otherwise sea steers on the Cape de Verde, where we arrive on the 19th of March, 1846. I will attempt to give you a better idea of the transaction while on the way. The following day I shall send you an extract from the log book.

Lying in Port Praya handsome fresh breeze of thick heavy weather. At 5 minutes past midnight, a large ship standing out west. At 8 minutes past, she was two more long ships also standing in, from their appearance, disposed to be one of the enterprising ones. The signification immediately made to the crews of Levant to get under weigh at 2 minutes past 12. She then hove to the 1st of the ships, and cut the cable. The next ship following our motions, took out of the race where the eastern front within gun-shot of the entrance, the other ships, under command of the gallant general, at the course lying in defiance of the enemy seeing us made weight those ships, made all sail to chase - set the gallant sail -.
At the first appearance, not seeing the latter action, gave the first order, at 11, to pursue our sailing about equal to the ship on our quarter, but the frigate's action being off, for our decks gaining first upon the Enemy, made the signal at 12 minutes 1 for her to take ship, where she complied with immediately. The action did not come this maneuver but continued in full chase. After this ship is the Levant. The ship on our quarter commenced firing by observation, the shot falling considerably short. The two ships on the quarter were both on deck, the one active as frigates — 4 1/2 PM, made every shipfiring first action & her situation becoming known reconnoisance of the Frigate gaining fast, where her 3 the ship, apprehensive that should she be brought too close or company with the Constitution, it might ensue the latter ship, therefore spared herself upon the necessity of sacrificing. The Levant to save her, the signal was made for her to take ship, which was done by signal & interesting to as many ships, as it was apparent to many ships now the enemy squadron tactics in pursuing. After the Levant, a commencement the Constitution, where it was impossible refreshed by all the wind, such the English ships, that having the most trying accident happen she must have inevitably fallen into their hands. They (the Englishmen) seemed like men more when this circumstance took place. As the Enemy was furnished to hude without observation the more open to the direction of the Plume just her below set of more sail at the coast later, where the wind came, at this season, just at 1 minute to 3, the Levant the next moment of the other squadron back into Port Royal. Where she continued to move the guns of the fortifications, presuming that she would be protected from attack, furnish not the least show of resistance was made by the Portuguese.
When the enemy squadron came on a succeeding fame
This branchwise into this little shant of Line, & what was
more disgraceful to these distinguishing commanders on
on the broadside was fired, & the ships had been
beaten away, fortunately some of the Portuguese near
Present; I supposed the same; some of them seemed accordingly
impressed. Fortunately, because they were such a distinct-
ely set of villains that they were not likely to lose

This celebrated English squadron contained of the arm-
was learnt the Lamsac, Prince the Great Colina,
the Nid Buftee, Prince, Lord George Stewart -
the Saint-Firazet, Captain Kerr -

After we had anchored in Port Thorns
ceased the fires through some wood of the passengers
with the government about leaving the prisoners, at the
being our English Rig on the road, she was shortciled
for the purpose of conveying them to the next vessel-
during the time that we were getting more receipts to
serve the enemy's squadron, our master with 12 new
embarkation of which being prepared he for the
prisoners - the moment the Portuguese saw the no-
other vessel they commenced their fire upon the &
the Constitution (the rest falling all round us) on-
new suspence that the more was the suspence
that it was not our intention to treat the neutrality of the
host by taking out this English Rig, they began to
protect her - they were not observed to particular in subdu-
ing their neutrality, when the Breton came in they
were permitted to be taken from under the muzzle of the gun.

In consequence of our suspension to show them
the Cape de Pasco we were not able to leave that place
of the prisoners - the solicitous conclusion to run into
the coast of Brazil - we resolved to first call at
St. Louis de Maranhao on the 25th of Aug. 48° 40' W
St. Louis, Dec. 24th. -- We have succeeded in
leaving one prisoner much to the satisfaction of all sides.
After remaining here about two days, we took our departure
for the States, touching at the fort St. John, Island of
Porto Rico, where we got American powder. We have been
in a very quiet state that the treaty of peace have been signed,
the most important event that I have witnessed, and the first
news of the battle of Lake Ontario -- we arrived in the
night yesterday in high health & spirits. I suppose you
believe to have some more air this month of Freedom.
There is no apology to give for the length of this letter. The subject was of such a nature that it
was impossible to contain it. Therefore I shall state it
without very attention a run the risk of it
meeting with your opposition.

Affectionately yours,

A. J. H.

Mr. J. F. Osgood, Constance,
Boston, June 1815.

My dear friend,

After we have been in West Indies about
two days, we arrived off the Delaware, and found the
people in a good state of health, and we believe they are
daily improving in health. The people are very happy,
the weather is very fine, and the people are much pleased
with the news of the treaty of peace. The people are
very much pleased with the news of the treaty of peace.

Your friend,

A. J. H.
W. J. Ship Washington
Portsmouth Harbor 1815

My dear friend,

You will receive by the hand of this letter that I have changed ships—i received orders a few days since to join the Washington under the command of Commodore Chauncey, now fitting out at this port; she is one of the finest ships that are pleased to see me judge from the formidable appearance she now makes, there is no fear that she will ever disgrace the fame she bears—her first officer, the Washington is destined for the Mediterranean service, but will not probably sail before next spring.

Nonwithstanding I have, as far as a ship allows me, not been in my new one without seriously regretting it, she has been a good prince to many a worthy one, and carried them through long and tedious services, some more hours to her self than any other ship in the way. I remember one most respectfully to the ladies, I believe one most sincerely yours.

Fidelity. 1st Oct.

W. J. Ship Washington
Pembroke, Nov. 1816

My dear friend,

My expectations were correct, I am now here, this, for our own distance crossing ground, but I must tell you, for the sake of my story, I must go back a short time & inform you what took place before I left Boston, my last war station from Portland, which please me as life in the sea for Boston where we filled up an order, a provision of beef to send to a gentleman of the Mediterranean, preparing the ship for sea, in which we sailed for Constantinople where we took in new handles of family
Minister for Naples & B. H. Blackburg - we now have written by the President of the U.S. & the heads of the Departments of State, War, & Navy - on the 26 of May, 1847, from the Chersoake, 2 after a pleasant passage of 22 days, arrives in this post.

Catalina is supposed to be the strongest fortified place in the world, mounting eight hundred guns of ordnance in good condition; it lies in latitude 36° 5 North, longitude 127° 10 West; it was originally called Mons Calpe & forms together with Aiglas on the left & view the ruins of Hercules, of old - it is held in high esteem by the English government, as it is considered the key to the main island.

Accordingly, it is the entrance from there to show & may help without hesitation, for their guns into a fair wind. It is altogether a most wonderful piece of British work; the northern part is a perpendicular height of one hundred measures feet from the base of the sea; the eastern part is the nearly perpendicular, the whole length of the fort, rising in the eastern sea from the escarpment to two miles, which presents a formidable appearance - the principal entrance extends on the east, the one most worthy of notice is St. Michael, which contains the remarkable quality of satisfaction of water which runs down from the roof and from a complete more even brick, until it reaches the bottom & becomes a great fall - the exit of the same has never been truly witnessed; it is however very great - the bay is very extensive the largest ships in the world may maneuver in it - the entrance is given that is the port holding gunners, but in front of a south being both dangerous for vessels to lay than are the eastern bay - the climate is generally said a healthy - the inhabitants are composed of a heterogeneous collection of one another & it is advisable to judge the state I now the variety of Costumes.
W. S. P. Washington

Bay of Naples, 1810

My dear friend,

I feel much pleasure in stating my first letter in the Mediterranean from the celebrated city, an escape from Gibraltar, and near enough for my sick, a quick recovery now known — we arrived here on the 15th July — we are obliged to submit to a quarantine of 10 days, which is extremely irksome — the city lies in latitude 40° 47' North, longitude 14° 16' East.

The beautiful scenery, which is here combined with prospect, during particular notice, I will attempt to describe it to you, but it will be done in such brief order as hardly to give a correct idea of what it really is.

As we advanced into the bay we came below the island, on one side, there are two fine Helmeted columns of ancient times, and having been the remains of the Acropolis Serapeum — the Bema, or Market, in ruins, forming a bay of the same name, where the bay understands with the Roman fleet during the great invasion of Mount Vesuvius six years after Christ. On the Temple of the Creusus was destroyed by the sea, which he lost his life in attempting to rescue the inhabitants; one also commands the same bay of Posill, where one saw the ruins of the city of Poseidon, Ercis, Euboea, Drusus, Augustus, many more, the same city was in ruins, destroyed by the earthquake, the most of Ercis — Millions of different situations, together with the name, many ruins, which would forever go to retain — if this time the sea was happily met with, the many grottoes and grottoes give into the bay — here Mount Vesuvius made a beautiful & picturesque appearance — continuing to extend along the coast, numerous wells, some have gardens & vineyards — these to make the scene more complete, Naples in all its beauties please you.
Ons view one wide, one narrow line of white column stretching over the mountain, in the rear of which is seen at our right, towering high, few house below the other buildings, the neighboring hills a surrounding country, our course with village, comune, church. At the base of the bay, you behold Mount Vesuvius with its flaming top, towering the dense, at the base towards the sea, just below the surface of the earth, directly beneath the city of Portici lies the ancient city of Herculaneum—destroyed by the lava in the year 79 of our church; the remains of which it now descends was the last residence, as Pompeii, destroyed by the volcano of the same kind, on the mount. Herculaneum—many streets have been opened to view, houses covered with rubbish, restored to some measure to their original appearance, most of them having preserved their slabs, the roof only having fallen in; many public edifices seem very perfect; where I now, they have formed a temple, to be (of this) a ruin; the area restored, its pillars & other ornaments, where it figures to assume a respectable appearance—this tomb of the glacier new seen, perfect than any other building—the streets look so narrow that I could hardly realize that they had been business tenement houses years, the places, even by the carriage wheels seemed to the they soon still to move.
What a field for contemplation is here for a man capable of reflecting on so sublime a subject. I felt a degree of awe in traversing these streets & surveying the surrounding objects, and how their bower in the earth nearly two thousand years, during which time so many revolutions have taken place—now wells discovered—kingdoms won & lost—cities totally destroyed & new Pompeii is born again—some of the houses were one-half of them exposed, the other still remaining in the bank the top, not more than four or five feet from the surface of the earth, there would be large trees,予以 & celtic orchard of fruit trees. I left this spot with much regret; we came almost up to the ruin with our ship boat in the river which runs from seaward to a point of the city; it is a beautiful stream & leads to enchanting caves into the Bay.

For the opposite side of the bay of Naples commences the Appennins, stretching along into the interior until they are lost in distance—Capri then, emerging at a great number of towns & villages spreading over the side of the bay, it tends to increase the perspective of some very distant, but delightful landscape, on the summits of the mountains of the sea, which is the extreme front of the city. Finally, the island of Capri, in short distance from the main close the rim & make the bay complete.

During one stay here I visited the principal curiosities of the island. The Castle of the Palace, the Mount Vesuvius also received my visits; it is about nine miles from Naples. It is not too distant; reason why one called Somma the white cliffs. Somma is covered with natural fields & gardens. The top of Vesuvius is one continuous field of burning cinders. Its height from the level of the sea is 5500 feet perpendicular. This ascent leading to the top is very rough; but of no great length. In about an hour, outside you reach the foot of the cone, and then...
becomes very steep & difficult of approach, after however reaching
the top you are richly compensated for your labor.

The view is expansive beyond description, blue, silver, moun-
tains & the whole country seems lies at your feet—
there is so constant constant new marvel—where I saw then
the scene was truly sublime, the first notice you would
have of its grandeur, not would be on the seaward coming
beneath your feet like lace but distant thunder, spreading,
like the length it would burst out of the earth with
the greatest violence resembling in some measure the
mouth of a cannon—stone of uncommon size would be
thrown in your height into the air, being blown
lost in of different forms & sizes, making a beautiful view
we went as near the crater as was safe—on the other side
to whom we stood hundreds of acres stretched like the
springs of burning sulphur.

In the vicinity of Vesuvius is the Tomb of Virgil
which every body goes to see—It is a marble rough
building from eight to ten feet square, about the same
height, with an arched roof, it is surrounded with grape
vines & laurel—It stands directly over the cistern of
the spot of profanation—this is an excavation of three
times quarter of a mile in length entirely through
the mountain of the same manner, it is constantly
lighted, paved with flat stones & is wide enough for
carriages to pass through, the height varies from twenty
to thirty feet—this leads up to the celebrated grotto
of the day four or five miles from Sibar, it possesses
the extraordinary quality of destroying animal life
in so few moments after, the dog or any living creature is
exposed to the atmosphere which does not reach more
than 15 inches from the bottom of this cave, I was the
recompense of holding down my head close to the
soil a source that it produced a similar effect.
to that of drinking so little of sparkling wine for
the money a total would become of no sense, immediately
by holding it near the earth. The old man, who had
charged of the care have a very sick patient of making the
expedition upon no day. The poor slave would force upon
his master but it seem to beg to be relieved, when he was help
over to the observation, he would walk a turn, him
self, and then to excuse, with his strength, begin to face
his money receive he would fall down, supplement to the
self, when his master would throw him into the air
in a few moments he would receive coats at the
mouth, experience the same disturbing conviction
that attacked him at first, now it finally removed
completely, remove.

Respectfully,

I remain R. R.

U.S. Ship Washington
Mississippi, Thomas Reid

My dear sir,

Our squadron having encountered
at Gibraltar, we left the bay about the last of august
on the first of october between the islets of merrimack
over the celebrated wharf of light & long they slide
in ancient times since considerable is dangerous to merrimack
it prove path to hear of the fleet of espagne, do
must have changed since that time as there is at least
some but conjecturing dangers. There was one with sick
in 1785 while probably danger its situation —
Merrimack or Merrimack, however,editorials as well it lies on the streets that separate bone from
hurry on the shores of the latter, its Latitude 35° 14' 51" Long 85° 47' 17"
it is very contrary & suitable to all Britain in the present day.
Messieurs, now has a fine large survey
by strong fortification, where as long last may raise at
motion with perfect safety. The buildings are all of stone
very few of them are houses of superior architecture.
The pieces of public ornament are very inferior; there
is no other house, but miserable performers a body of
Respectfully your ob. dut.

W. S. Ship Washington
Algiers Bay October 11 1810

My dear freinds

About the 20th of last month, the
negroes captured 2 slaves out of Messina; since at
we hurried to the Courbey coast, in the evening,
have a fair view of Mount Athos; whose lofty
peaks reaching far above the clouds was covered with
snow—the peripherial height of this celebrated
mountain measures about 1850; but a one-tonned
mile encompassed some its base—here it seems
the cyclops moved the direction of Volcano in
ancient times made this thunder bolt.

On or about the 30th we anchored in the
Bay of Lipcy, where we communicated with the
Emperor's government, that all was quiet in the town,
and severe weight to trade to the batteries

The fortifications of Tripoli are not powerful
by any means; there is done nothing for them
or for the defense of the city, no sentry or guards
will construct, the guns声音 of gun his cats
would sound like the tournaments from the rocks.
In 1807 our better King made astonished proof
towards establishing his character before the base
of Tripoli, here the gallant General immolated his
return.
Oct. 26th. This ship came to anchor in the bay of forces opposite to the town of Canton. Ottergass—owing to some misunderstanding between the Emperor & the United States—no officer was permitted to go on shore—so that we were all disappointed in not being able to visit Canton. It lies in latitude 28° 30' N. longitude 116° 54' E. It is defended by the sea by fortifications called the gallete, which are capable of being made very strong, but at present are not much out of repair. I would make a very weak defence against a well-projected assault—from the situation it has become, the city, being elevated situations commanding the trade coming & entering harassing the city, might be made to form one compact battery of defence, but now (after surmise so fortunate) too contemptible to earn the name.

We left this bay this 27th. and came to an
Algeria on the 28th having run across the coast with a pleasant easterly wind. My first thought after having a letter written, was to get round if possible, consequently I made immediate applications to recruise to my next port. Algeria in latitude 28° 49' N. longitude 21° 15' East. The city is very compact, surrounded by a strong high wall. The fortifications are strong, a little higher than the great height of the surrounding houses; our arrival here was shortly after the attack of the combined English & Dutch fleets—they were thus engaged in repulsing them.

On leaving this place I had received a letter from the Governor respecting the great event which occurred there. The governor requested the part, to believe that the batteries had been fired and that many houses had been destroyed—on the contrary no batteries were burned down, & not many houses injured. It is true that many of the soldiers were killed in the struggle with the mole battery. The ship was extremely...
extremely rare and fitting many of them will not consent to leave their country to help you. When you see one coming you must return with the first boat you meet with. The houses are not large, many of them commencing with each other over the streets from complete submarines; they are all built of white stone & altogether form a handsome appearance in looking into the roads.

So the scenery the high surrounding country about Algiers appears to great advantage—many fine country seats are all of fine white stone with their gardens form a pretty contrast with the mountains to the estates, which are constantly covered with snow.

Algiers contains about one hundred fifty three inhabitants as near as they can estimate them, no census was taken—consists of Turks, Moors, Jews—very few Christians.

The Consulate house are generally large convenient buildings, but are so surrounded by other houses in such close vicinity that the narrow chintz streets prevent the circulation of the air—where it altogether entirely unhealthy—most of the Consuls have country estates where they retire in their leisure; the society being very limited & principally confined to the Consul families & very small proportion of which our sensors make or life than almost equal to the principal Benction.

The Dog of Algiers is obsolete—owing how the pleasure of the genronics, who elect them generally from the lowest rank of society, their elections are nothing more or less than that —no formal must is necessary to become eligible to the office—the choice of the moment govern them—When he becomes acquainted to their house, they are perhaps shown to the President giving his life license, because he knows which he quietly resigns.

Knowing it to make no difference —they then look on the into office.
My dear friend,

With a fine breeze on the 15th of last month we weighed our horse & sailed out of the road of Algiers, steering to the southeast — we have experienced some motion for the last ten days — this state of the gale the Mediterranean is subject to, while a sudden squall, more dangerous generally than those we met on the Atlantic —

Now — to say we propose to pay a visit Algiers — a small Spanish town opposite to Gibraltar, this is in place of our note on consideration at present, it was known in the ages of Gibraltar of great consequence to the Spaniards having facilities for or just near the preparations for the siege, the floating batteries, with other miscellaneous preparations were taken from the place.

By sailors about 700 inhabitants, the last idea that I saw give you of their true character is that they are extremely subject with the people, & make use of it on most occasions — in the centre of the city is a handsome edifice on square, at the head of which crown stands a church —

Despite your desire —

W. S. Ship Washington
Malaga, March 24th, 1816

My dear friend,

We left Gibraltar in good spirits bound to the easternward; on Thursday the 3rd — Malaga is a town as grand in the Andalusian coast in latitude 36° 46' N by 5° 59' there is no bower for men of war — I had not time to visit any other part of the city except the Cathedrals, which is a stately building splendid the bishop in the country.

Respect your's etc —
My dear Sir,

We took our departure from Bollas the 17th with a small fleet of the squadron bound to Algiers, having the honor for that service assigned. The last treaty with the government was made by Gen. De Tocqueville, who thought it proper to return as a sign of respect for the conduct of his squadron during the siege. The Consul was only retained, but nevertheless the ship having been run without by our vessels, the Spanish laws, was secured of that government's assistance. The Day that General Antonio entered in her charge, Mr. our President died not very much - the treaty was then sent off to the American squadron, & if the Cons. to the��al States - A new one having been prepared & returned to the Consul, who with the Consul was bound to Algiers to obtain the satisfaction of the Day - according the your new despatch, three vessels the Consul into port at these weeks his vessels - being which time the Washington sailor upon of the harbour & occasionally show one color within their port.

While our time coming ground we experience the most serious gale that the Washington has yet had to contend with - it rages within the greatest violence about 5 miles in the evening & continues until 3 in the morning without ceasing - the sea was also very high. Our gales these Washington have an excellent effect in drying the breeze, which our astonishing great as the assertors the gale without much damage.

During the night we witnessed a very unusual phenome- non, which is common enough among these seamen but among us young mariners strange things - they are caused by the season. Confidence, & now on the end of the
guese 2 at the mast heads, the constance of small glimmering lights seen at the extreme front of the ship, occasionally
vanishing & returning again. They were generally pointed but perfectly
distant. — I have also seen balls resembling fire about the
slopes of an eighty pound shot. They were apparently
when the surface of the water is in one or two inches
gently gliding along with the ship, this is undoubtedly

Port Mahon Capital of the Island of Minorca
lies in Latitude 39° 52' N Longitude 0° 48' E. This haven is
of great importance to an squadron being constantly the first
in the Mediterranean, the constant feel of frigate has no
effect upon the人心 when the sun moves in the
upper haven. At sufficient convenience to accommodate
fifty sail of the line & frigates, the English leaving
already had thirty of this same time

The inhabitants are principally natives of the
Island. It is known garrisoned by Spanish troops they
are mostly connected from the military establishment
in the shrine, consequently our possession with all
power of crime, which makes them very expensive
to the inhabitants. — Their annual revenue on
this Island but a little more than the cost of
Army & England. The place was strongly built for

Port St. Philip is our quarter which it some
calculation to defend the haven against almost any
force. The English have constant time & occasion
the English short rounds time & occasion
but its greatest strength the obstructions to rest in the
subterraneous part of it. at the shore of the river fixing
German military post men by treaty belong in the
One — in the cog. the French arrive from Algeria with the party
of Jaurez. The Day observed that we have the wrong at their
large convergence to sign the articles; but he saw there to the
their first intentions. From hence he soon after became a man to his
pamphlet.
To Capt. Ship Washington
Gibraltar Feb 7th 1817

My dear friend,

Nothing of consequence occurred during our stay at Gibraltar after leaving you, but much has since then time taken place - on the 22nd we sailed from Madeira, hence to tag on to Algiers, where we remained several days, the 25th having communicated our intention that our officers were in a tranquil state, we sailed away, preceded our course - the coming Pension to our arrival in this port, Messrs. Watts, while attending to his duty in the Revenue office, was precipitated upon deck, it being below apparent's height - he became conscious of his accident, but not his perilous scenes, no bands were broken, at first thought he might have bt

Poor Watts had many good traits in his character - generous to a fault, so much so as to sacrifice every possession to protect his own honor - at reporter there was not his equal - his arm was quick and sometimes revengeful - whenever he was found there was sure to be mischief of some kind.

Fortunately his sense preserved him a short time before he died - he was buried with the honors of War in the Grave of a Herostrate to the officers of the garrison, he left a W保险e mother in N Ireland to lament his unfortunate end.

Watts seems to have had his heavy harming when we, nearly home we bade poor Watts in the grave, but another new taken from serving as lost, by accident, but by a grape bullet - whatever has fallen to victim to his high sense of honor, how can I relate to you the circumstances of this
M r. Rochfort, affair, steel it is some time— not many days since a dispute arose between him and Mr. Talbot, the young Chancery. It was serious. I mean of the old Masterhouse. Than I have taken some exercise. But the stage of young C.—A.—D., remarks they now have a serious than the other gentlemen; it fell upon him to settle the dispute. Indeed, his presence was not within the bounds of justice. They have better been done. I took them as too near to help circumstances. The following day, challenged him to settle it in a more honorable way than by words— on the 7th of January, they met on the neutral ground. Mr. P.—attends of Mr. B.—Mr. W.—Mr. P.—or friends—

They fired the first shot without effect. The second fired next. This fired then some time later. He was to have some time to have a sentence to have if we reconcilialion would notfics. He was asked to let it not, but that he would no sliding— They fired again. He, fell among this. He was a person of which. Though the way, he turned, fell, continue without a struggle. His footste didn't go off the last fire.— They fell

one of the brightest moments of the day. The general action of his youthful feeling would not allow the moment. His maker under him to be imporably when his hour was to take life, have no consideration with him— his sunshine of glory. Jesus on it he has attended its brightest elements— to come the cooling of the sun. When the preacher he loaded his own footste I only required his friends to look on it without any thing was considered in a pop— or moment— the morning that the opinion took place. I had a long conversation with him on the subject. He assured me that what he does consider was his firm belief, that no sooner on earth we women can make him need it or otherwise— that he did not make the remarks having
but on the contrary, he was not a collector, therefore it was his opinion he should wish that at all risks. He adored his Father, how he was so good he could not have believed him with more integrity of affection, his very soul seemed bound up in his image. The sacred name of Father governed him in all things. He has often often so long talked with him, that he has written below, taken out his letters of affectionate letters and read them to me until he was interrupted by the light of his feelings, he was more afraid of the much greater satisfaction upon the present event of tender admonitions he in always says shower, that it was gratifying to listen to him.

Nature had been in his to in many respects his merely beauty was unexampled among his associates, the bestowing of his genius reserved above the ordinary talents of those by whom he was surrounded. His modest unassuming manners would never allow him to take advantage of his superiority. He had now gone to the immortal regions above where his beneficent spirit will rest in peace. The amiable uncle George who made him known to call him hence.

I wrote an account of this melancholy affair to his Father, who had already been an immediate account of it. Some time after I received a letter from him, which having showed the distressing situation of himself & family. He enclosed me one stipend appropriated to the occasion. He to the officers (knighted) of the occasion raised a subscription to each & movement. Since his game I have the satisfaction of giving direction for a marine vessel one to be placed to his memory before I left the Mediterranean. (I believe Dr. [Redacted] with the greatest satisfaction. I subscribe my best respects. W. H.)
W. S. Ship Washington
Cape St. March 21, 1817

My dear friend,

I have the honor with great satisfaction which again sets me in motion, after remaining four or five weeks in port — only spending some time & money in nothing of so remarkable to a sea life as the advantage we have over the land party in visiting & enjoying the society of a foreign place — the Washington C40 has been pretty constantly in motion, she anchored in the port two days since, the sole object in coming here is to show the Spaniards an American ship & to see the water — Cape — Latitude 37° 31' N. Longitude 7° 17' W.nr is the principal seat of the Spanish, the harbor is commodious but exposed to the winds; they have a famous flying yard, they work on a flat and now going fast to ruin, also many large lines of battle ships anchor up her putting fast to rails — it made one feel the weight of time, the effect of change to see so fine a thing as this once now settling into the same without the prospect of repairs —

The city has a high wall surrounding it a mile and a half giving every point, this was well situated in the war with the French when Louis-Philippe the strength of its bastions without effort — the houses are generally very high, it appears to be well built, the streets of it very respectable width of a hundred — here is a very handsome public square which is filled forever.

Our ships were surrounded with victors of all nations — the women are handsome, but their great hair in roving their dark eyes, a showing their pretty face, while their short clothes expose to greater advantage — it nothing with as much precision as our automatons — floating the face which seem to constitute the fancy, as grams of a Spanish from Castleg —
U.S. Ship N. WASHINGTON
Port Mahone April 10th 1817

To my dear Friend

Notwithstanding I date my letter from this place we have not received general views since you last heard from me; it has always been customary with the commodore on this station to have the returns in my quarter - but we have spent ours much more to the satisfaction of us all - after leaving Bedเจo we proceeded again for the Strait - in fursage of Capt. Truxtun I imagined the great battle which was fought here by Nelson & Collingwood, when the former was in the bow of Victory; that an enviable situation -

March the 23d anchor for in Tangier Bay.

Tangier is a small town in the province of Morocco, about 31° 40' N. latitude 6° 40' W. on the Strait of Gibraltar, it is of little consequence - after we have promised some fresh stores we proceeded through the Strait to Gibraltar where we remained until the 26th. Left there for Moulago, arrived on the 30th, left Moulago on the 8th of April for Mersin - after a long and unpleasant voyage we reached that port.

All houses are now engaged in our business the evening of receiving the Washington, she is hauled along side the Nanygoos completely disabled, & her hull was saved.

A most of the Squadron have received from in the first, the Warroom officers have taken this opportunity of concluding a memorial to the President of this to the Senate - against the common sense of this squadron, while engaged on certain coast, British held on this station - I confide you worthy of this memorial that you may judge for yourself of the conduct of men when not under the influence of the laws of their country.
Memorial

The several officers holding commissions in the army
of the U. States, beg leave most respectfully to state to the Hon.
officers of the U. States — that, having entered the service early
in life from notions of love of country, respect for its honor,
character, &c. since wrote to become essential. They would
voluntarily encounter dangers of any kind, &c. under hardships
while the good of service or preservation of discipline
may require — that together, with a willing spirit to
risk their lives & sacrifice their comforts, they have heartily
felt a pride reliance on that protection which the sacred
opinions of the country, were intended by the former
sacrifice of them to afford to officers of every grade, during
the wanton exercise of that while all military establishments
place in the hands of the executive, over the legislature —
granting with constant zealany their reputation & their
rights against all assaults which have not been unjustified
by the laws for the guardianship & sustenance of the most
respectable of all tribunals — the Court Martial.

They have witnessed with deep regret the progress
along of a late transaction, which has been brought to the
knowledge of the officers of the U. States — of officers who, from their rank in service,
are bound under sacred, solemn & jealous guardianship of our
rights as their own.

We beg leave respectfully to state
the leading circumstances of the case —

Capt. John Mullins commanding
the garrison of Formosa, ordered the Regate, Josee, under
the command of a Chinese pilot, to go on
to Formosa. The command of the pilot was so unfortunate
as to incur the displeasure of the commander, the state
of the case between the two officers, we do not presume
to convey, but we are innocently called upon to notice
the subsequent events — A Court Martial convened in the
The barque of J. Mahon, enroute the 29th of
cue 1718 for the trade of Capt. John Heath, on board
a specie which of which the following is so  
charge the 1st - disrespect, violen
count, conduct to the his superin officer,  

specification the 1st - that he be on board
the 22d of July 1718 on board the U. S. Frigate, being standing into
the bay of Naples, or being off the same "why so victual money
was sufficient to appear on deck, in so duty & paying on deck" one
were in an insolent, disrespectful, a contemptuous manner.

specification 2st - that he did late in the
on the evening of the 15th of September 1718 on board the U. S. Fed.
Lever, then at anchor in the haven of Messina, came
a letter written by himself & enclosed in language highly impo
rise to be seen to his commander, to be left on any
table in the cabin of spice ship.

specification 3st - that he did when
sent for into the cabin, or being where, that he took such
a time to write or write a letter of that kind, absence in
compliance to one highly FRIEND & SHIP, the offend
charge & specification being in violation of 24 part of the
12th article of the 12th article, of the rules & regulation
for the latter government of the King of the U. States.

charge 2st - neglect of duty on officers like conduct.

specification 4st - that on or about the
on the evening of the 15th of September 1718 on board the U. S. Fed.
Lever, then at anchor in the haven of Messina, he the said
Captains John Heath, stood on two men, one being
2nd to remain from the ship, neglect to come on deck at the
called & informed of this circumstance, alleging no manner
the additional of being sick.

specification 5st - that he did when ordered
by me at such time & place to come on deck & remain the
money, excuse that duty in a vessel on indifferent occasion.
Now when the Governor was notified, he ought to report
there to one officer called a director to do so—

Specification 3° — That he did neglect in the
discharge of said business from the ship, to take those
immediate steps for then that became him as commander
of the detachment, as those steps belonged to the
arrest of the case — This charge & specification being
in violation of the 20th article & the 53d article of the rules for
the better government of the King of the United States

Charge 5° — Disobedience of Orders

Specification — That he did at the time
& hour referred to in the first charge & there specification
through neglecting orders to be obeyed, continue to shoot at the
amour de la consigne, & in the same instance arm
& contribute forces, as is therein alleged. Thirdly, neglect
in that a part of the 53d article & the rules & regulations for
the better government of the King of the United States.

Wm. Sargent, Judge

Algerie Bay 14th Oct. 1816

Signed = Chief Capt. Perry

Of these charges & specifications, it will be seen to observe
only, that the offense in which the great steps to this was con
moter in the specification states on the 12th of July 1817 that
Captain Heath was neither arrested, subordinate or inter
that notice would be taken of this offense — On the 15th of
September 1817 Captain Heath is again instance of Chief Capt. Perry
to commit an offense, for which he for Chief Capt. Perry
responds herein from the reason of his duty — That in the
interval between the commission of the said offense, a
general court martial convened in the bay of Gibraltar of
which Chief Capt. Perry is President & Capt. Heath a member —
that after said Heath have been absconded from the said
two days, he absconded a note to Capt. Perry of which
the following is a copy —
U.S. Ship Java
Arrived 20th of Sept. 1818

Sir,

On the evening of the 18th inst. I was锥es to hear of you from the quarter deck of this ship with these words, or to that effect. I have on further consideration taken this step - I have written under the moment to know why I have been thus treated, & being ignorant of the causes request my arrest & charge.

Very respectfully your old serv.

[Signature] John Kent.

The language of this note Capt. Perry came down disrespectful & commanded Capt. Heath to return to the cabin. Cavalierly would you have demanded a reason for the conduct which they & their text place, not willingly would they bury in oblivion a transaction so disgraceful to the Character of an American Officer, not justice to themselves require it - it appears by the statement of Capt. Heath & the acknowledgment of Capt. Perry that after some conversations had passed Capt. Perry from (as he says) in disposition to chastise induct to the Capt. arose to Capt. Heath in words of after having committed this outrage upon his person, to the much abusing language directed him to be confined to his quarters, & no subsistence being given, to measure which has hitherto been considered as justifiable in extreme cases only.

A little reflection convinced Capt. Perry of the inhumanity of his conduct, & cleared him for its consequences, he accordingly through the medium of another Capt. Officer to the first Dent of the Java, made an intimation to Capt. Heath of conciliation, although then tender an apology, but insisted on terms of his own
citizens, this Curso Heath, having a due regard for his own reputation, for the commission which he has the honor to hold & for the respectability of his brother officers of the same rank, positively refuses to accept & run his term as judge against Capt Perry — or any military sentence & as we are unofficially informed for the trial of both; but Capt Perry remains in the exercise of the functions of his office, while Curso Heath now in close confinement of the proceeding of this court, your memorials know—
not better. They know in this they become here since before the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, but they know that Capt Perry has been for the last thirty in command of the Sargate Jones, with the sanction of no court martial, & that of the commandant in chief to support his conduct.

The rescinding here must in guarantee for the safety of this person, but the use of those arms the laws of the country have usage in this house, & to that personal strength which has blessed them — to those means they must do on their own future defense, well the Hon. Senate to whom they look with princely confidence as the guardian of their rights — will by or timely interference save this the disgraceful alternation of relinquishing or profusion to which they are attachment attached or become in every instance the defense not only of their character but of their persons.

Please set at a distance from this situate county & without the immediate influence of its civil laws, your memorialists rely with confidence on the decision of the high tribunal to which they now address, your memorialists trust it will not engage too much of the valuable time of the Senate, to institute an examination.
into the proceedings of this event in their two cases. They beg leave to state, that on occurrence of disputes in August last between Capt. John Rolla Cowdroy and Nicholas Marston of the Washington.

This decision on which they consider as tending to destroy the convictions which every officer ought to feel, while in the performance of the duties of his office, that the strong arm of the law is extended to him equally for his protection during good conduct and for his punishment when he deviates from its rule.

If your memorialsists have erred in making this appeal, they hope it will be attributed rather to our cordurance them to a deficiency of good feelings, and that trust they will ever be found ready to play the calls of their country in any contest however imposing to themselves as individuals.

Now your memorialsists on an duty bound will ever long that this memorial will have its deserved effect.

signed by the memorials
officers of the squadron.

A copy of the above was sent immediately to the commanders in chief of the squadron with all the names— one to the senators of the U.S. States, one to the President of the U.S. and one to the governor of Virginia.
W. H. S. to W. Washington
Port Machias 17th May 1817

My dear friend,

Although this letter is long overdue, as one can imagine, the news I was to be near the conclusion of the war, I have seen the increasing satisfaction of hearing that the health of my fine brother is considerably improved, and that I shall soon see him before I can again enjoy his blessing. In the meantime, I think, I shall

Now, but those who have experienced such hardships and have no right expectation of the enjoyment which we feel when we are distant from our native shores, to have the most trying communication from those friends we have left at home, particularly those we hold most dear.

Our ship is progressing rapidly in her advance, and we may be able to have it off to sea this morning. It is reported that the conscriptes, going from here to France, shall arrive if the same is true, as I have become extremely anxious to see this delightful country.

Yesterday evening the celebrated Odeon de Pologne, off the coast of this harbour, I saw take that she is fine work done and that she is not a handsomely dressed ship, but her cabin is the most completely finished room I ever have seen - she is covered of the Brownshields - her table is free of wood at all hours to all who wish to have their dinner to South, if you may be well resserved in a country like this, where there are such men in numbers who welcome guests with grace than that they have an immense number of servants, standing about the dining of the deck, where none of them are more willing to good living is better than those to which I was able to write, if we did not know that the finest of all Catholic countries need not feel to this relation.

Ralph, my dear Sir, come out into...
Mr. S. P. Smith, Washington
Post Office May 1817

My dear sir,

During our voyage last September in the city of Boston, a circumstance took place which was likely to involve some of the officers of the Squadron in difficulty. It appears, in fact, that it had been known to the officers of the squadron to the government, it became a serious investigation, and the officers were called upon by the Court to make an official statement to them to be sent to America - it appears in a Captain Bell, having purchased a dozen belonging to the squadron. I will assure you an official account from the officers concern -

Consulate of the United States
at Port Aransas in the Province of Texas

On the 17 day of May, 1816, personally addressed to
Mr. James Ross, of the U.S. Navy, who being duly sworn, solemnly deposed & declared that, while at Messines or about the 16th day of September 1816, they entered a billet room of a public hotel in their city & there met Captain Bell of the British Schooner Ann. That first I immediately point out Captain Bell as the person he had in mind before filing an American warrant to the U.S. Frigate Java. When Mr. I. became aware, having partly enquired whether he was the gentleman who had beaten the American sailor. That Captain Bell instantly arose & drew a hanger of pistols, & when I. to turn off, adding that he had been ordered to remove himself against any American officers, and that he should know any more through that I would shoot him. To which Mr. I. most honorously that American officers were not so easily terrify, & that he have better lay away his pistols.
That none but a casual occurrence would act in such a manner without provocation. Capt. Bell explained he was neither aware nor content but that he was a British officer & source of inconvenience for the insult. That Mr. J. declared himself ready to fight him in any way he pleased. The parties immediately repaired to an adjoining room for the purpose that then Capt. Bell objected to any immediate settlement because his particular friends refused to be present. If also on account of Mr. J. which that...
by our friend

We all express when the peace was declared

to secure the American Constitution,

every one feels many are desired to leave

and go to their homes every day. We are accompanied by the

whole squadron, which are now in the most perfect order.

I make a very respectable appearance.

Marseilles was formerly called Marseilles, situated

in person, it was famous by the Romans 559 years before Christ,

as soon as peace is peace, so peace is peace, not war;

but in commerce, in literature — not having yet

been published. I am giving you my impressions of its natural

beauty, the appearance from which is very favorable

the scenery surrounding the city, is now in its highest state

of cultivation. Every thing looks luminous, glistening in full

light, and in full bloom. In fact, the whole face of Nature

has an alluring effect. I only fear that I shall not get

enough to enjoy all these fine things. There appears to be

some objection to going as Puerto Rico is immediately in company

of having an ancient from Algiers, where the French

have been. The British officers are at present.

The British army is in good order, and the Government

is secure, which has already secured one battle.

My sentiments toward France have been very great — I

cannot make the most of the French. To have my inclination

graduated, the language is almost universally spoken,

so I think it very necessary that every thing offered should

be accompanied with it.

I am sorry to say that our command

does not answer to that energy which is necessary to support the dignity of our American

officers. Independence in a certain degree becomes a

republican spirit, so he who represents a republican

government, ought to have a good show.
W. S. Ship Washington

Rigby, Jamaica, July 3, 1817

My dear friend,

My expectations have in the meantime proved too high - the thirteenth of the current month, arrived in Marseilles, there came on us a tremendous gale of wind, one of the brigades had dropped her anchors, another her cable - which rendered the ship's moment the vessel could not get under way - & knew that if we could but be here, it would be to board Boston with them - our disappointment was very great in being obliged to leave France without having communication with the shore - there was no alternative.

Riga is the principal sea port in France.

One of the greatest commercial places in Italy. It lies in Latitude 48° 19' 57" Longitude 10° 22' 0" - it has a fair road for merchant vessels. It is smaller one for the galleys.

None of war of the first class our vessels in the course, which is very much exposed - Riga is a well fortified place, having a high wall with a deep ditch to protect it. Nature herself has done nothing for it, so it is scarcely seen from the last quarter, a candle not withstanden an assault from being carried away. There is no curiosity to my five uneducated here, very busy in engaging in some commercial pursuits & seem interested in that alone. Travelers proceed either to Berlin or Petersburg.

This is a place of travel or information - not for seeing the wall of the city has been erected in English building, which deserves notice. It does much more to those who first established, there is witness the lying of a small one sides in Riga.

I mention writing Governor Mason's letter.

Respectfully yours &c.

J. R. Rigby
W.H. Ship Washington
Foghorn Roads July 5th 1817

My dearest

Yesterday we celebrated the anniversary of the Independence of our country in appropriate style, at breakfast, just as national etiquette, as usual on such solemn occasions dressed in the colors of our nation, a song was sung in Thanksgiving to God who throughout his Father gave us Freedom.

Florence July 7th 1817

I left Algiers last night at 9 o'clock, 1 was all right, only this morning found myself in this city, the cause is entirely due to the due to the disease, which is not so rare as accommodation story in America. I took up my quarters at the Hotel de York, with some other officers, we found here good accommodation in reasonable terms.

This city has been famous for many ages for supporting the fine arts; it is estimated that the gallery here contains the finest collection in Europe. The magnificent Temple in transporting some of the statues & paintings are located there accordingly. This is the first place in Europe often our arrival, it is an immense building several days should be spent in the different departments, in a proper manner. I spent this morning here with infinite satisfaction. The variety is so great that it is almost impossible for one spectator, I will have to mention two or three.

The Uffizi is universally acknowledged to be the most perfect temple of the human art, it is supposed to be from the choice of Bronzino, who lives about 300 years before our time. He was a genuine sculptor, many celebrities here come from his hands. I wish that it was in my power to give you a description of this beautiful copy. In stature, it is quite another, the proportion of the limbs are so perfect that you almost fancy that it is animate.
The next piece which I most examined was a painting representing Cypreas, wife of Cypreas, the favorite wife of the emperor, who it is said nearly seems to expire, feeling the influence of her majesty. The figure of the woman was her disfigure in all her beauty — in the face the eyes of children were once appropriate, artifice to Portraits of Ancient celebrities, artists executors of themselves.

In the afternoon, we visited a famous engraver, who is famous extremely polite a show us some very superior works his name is Morgan.

From this we went to the Academy of Fine Arts, which is under the direction of a distinguished artist, he has just finished a piece which was then exhibited at the Palace of Caracc, it is said to be his master piece — an representations of Cypreas mourning the death of his father Achilleus. Cypreas has the Plume in his hand; she has taken refuge in the church where he is sacrificed to his fury, Thetis Anacreon in a very other figures in the group are the figures which make up the group of our witnesses of the murder — the face is so expressive of the features of Cypreas are most strongly delineated — while the bosoms of many of the women in the rest of the party are wonderfully well drawn.

July 27th

This morning was passed in examining the Coliseum which stands nearly in the center of the city, it is built of marble after the mosaic style — it is an immense structure from the top you have a most delightful prospect of the whole city and surrounding county — near this is the Pantheon which is a splendid building of beautiful architecture, the doors one of bronze, most elegantly engraved in bas-relief — the windows of various colored glass from the Egyptians, the rest of which is sufficiently to be lost — one most worthy of the statue of St. Peter's — the chapel of that
It is said to be the richest in all Italy—this part which comprises is of the most beautiful palaces, from Egypt, the location is most perfectly polished, it is not yet finished, but already shows two hundred years building, a cost immense sums—here is deposited the relics of the Princes of the Medici family in rich sarcophagi ornamental with their coats of arms, on the top the crown of each Prince most splendidly shone with precious stones

Now this church is an Ancient Manuscript Library called after the Medici family, in content 70,000 volumes, here are shown as an extraordinary monument of Virgil—

Pallace Pitti

The grand Duke's palace was the most valuable, we saw here shown in my great collection of paintings, from the first Mantua—in a small private apartment is the Venus de Dansée, from the great modern sculptor of Rome, it is said by many to be equal to the Venus de Milo—it has one advantage, the light slumbering state that it is partly veiled, not enough to hide away of its beauty proportions, but for modesty sake it is made, the scene almost conscious of her own situation, it holds the looking as it were to wear her charm from mortal eyes—

Old Palace, where are the Portraits of the whole family of the Medici—existing is another ancient Library

Incidentally where all kinds of precious stones are moreover, we saw shown some fine specimens of the Palace of Riccardi, when the Emperor Charles the 5th was bound, here was another Library having July 10

Library of Physic & Natural History—

Here is the human body first perfectly represented in wax in many variety of form of both sexes, all kinds of beasts, birds, fishes & a great collection of precious stones, fossils, etc. etc. on Egyptian Mummies—& some hundred other curiosities—
By particular request of the gentleman who had charge of the galleries, we found them on the next day, he was anxious of showing us a small room containing nothing, the exhibit contained bowls, stemware, a specimen stone of every description, which had been collected at an immense expense — it would seem incredible were I to mention what they cost — a small dish, not the size of a jelly roll of our was priced at 13,000 crowns.

On the evening we went out to the porcelain manufactory where they make a fine imitation of china ware, it was amusing to see the different kinds it came through & in quick succession, each separate figure is made with the pencil, each man forming a single one & passing it to his neighbour who makes another & so on until the whole is finished.

We returned from this excursion by a celebrated promenade called the Barrié — it is a beautiful ornament walk, a ride near two miles in length, lined on both sides with lofty elms, three or four different avenues, very broad & straight in good condition, here all the nobility a pretty ride in the evening — & frequently the Grand Duke himself.

The better part of this evening we spent at the Cafe where we saw the Grand Duke & all his family, attended by Marie Louise, ex Empress of France, as far as I could judge from her present appearance she is a fine, pretty looking woman, some of the portraits without I am sure of her are very correct, she was dressed very plainly, the Duke's family wore also in the nearest costume, being in dark coats & white waist. The observation of them I think, when the grandson of the world had been visited by them, what a droll costume creation it would have been.

The three houses in the nearest place were all the houses one line with all I will accommodate with chairs. Venus & Atlas, which was the former used by a celebration dinner from Paris, Dupont with his wife —
June 7th 1809

At half past 3 o'clock this morning we left the city for Peking. With every hour the sun rose, and the valley of the river became brighter, the mountains more beautiful, and the air more invigorating. The scenery is magnificent, the houses of the peasants are large and tasteful, and the gardens are well cultivated. The road is well paved, and the journey is pleasant.

The weather was very hot, and the air was thick. We arrived in Peking late in the afternoon. I will describe the city in more detail in my next letter. I hope that my letter will arrive in time to serve as a guide for you.
U.S. Ship Washington

Naples July 26th, 1817

My dear friend,

The commodore having left the squadron at
Lisbon & gone to Naples, from which place he contemplates
going to Rome by land, & again joining the Washington at this
place when the whole squadron has returned here vicinity,

Naples, July 26th, 1817

My dear friend,

Again you see I date my letter from the
capital of the two cities, we arrived in the bay last
morning—since we were here last year. They have rebuilt
the great Theatre here of which we saw nothing last year—It is 8 stories high.

Naples July 27th, 1817

My dear friend,

Again you see I date my letter from the
capital of the two cities, we arrived in the bay last
morning—since we were here last year. They have rebuilt
the great Theatre here of which we saw nothing last year—It is 8 stories high. and
now the largest & most splendid building of the kind in Europe. The theatre is now filled
in the most splendid style, containing six tiers of boxes,
the tiers supporting seats of different kinds of architecture.
All most elegantly girt—in the centre is unreserved f...
An elegant chandelier of one in the kings box which is
in front of the stage; the top is a circular, the whole trim-
med with damask curtain; in front of each box is a
small chandelier holding six light - when the whole
is illuminated, the effect of the lights upon the guilt-
work is truly charming. The scenery, however, 
Orfeon, or stage, is not to be surpassed in this line of acting.
The odeion contains about sixty musicians.

As the statues characteristicly represents your friend,

Of course, in this respect they are not to be excelled —

The goodness of their music pleases the Professor —

Pompeii

In one of my letters in July last, I gave you some de-
scriptions of those celebrite ruins. I gave it from some note-
book I took, but lost about thens. I only write thereon
at that time, there are returnes to Naples I went to Pompeii
but not those mentioning the Bacchus, adjoining which
was the Theatre, 1. The Temple of Apollo, all in good
preservation, & the streets leading to them — are now
surrounded with races, and as great many buildings shall
have fallen down a former one contains soil — with
the entrance an extensive vineyard. Which on the
other side of the city, on the opposite side is
the amphitheatre an immense building, capable of
holding 30,000 people, it is used to be half of a mile
in circumference. Thirty years since of notes I cannot disting-
uish here where the gladiators fought with the wild
beasts — in returning through the vineyard we enter
another portion of the city where we enter an entire
vault with the loss in their original form, having
been remonstrate. The same perfectly sound, so good as
I observe in the rest of the city. The houses now
not generally more than three feet below the surface.
of the earth & in some places sunk up— in one of the buildings which
I entered, our guide led us into a small room actually closed in
the centre of which was the most perfect piece of Pompeian work
I ever saw— not the least impaired, it could never have
been in a better state then at this moment— in another place
I found an Mosaïc belonging probably to a spring of Love.
This is a certain proof that there must have been an exact
approximation to that which Pliny gives an account of— I broke
a piece from it, & as careful description, no difference, the
mosaic which destroyed Herculaneum & Pompeii is said
to be the first that was taken from & exhibited.

Pompeii— was so extensive a ruin—
our most interesting of long dark passages, narrow & vaulted.
The extent of them are not known, but I believe they have
been explored for miles— our guide had many a lignum
taste of his tongue and about them, they were not doubt
originally intended for burying the dead, but now this
custom seems to have been abolished, when I revisit the
the guide however a Pompeian citizen— led the way—
we traversed the glowing ashes of the dead, water was
almost insensibly resolved in reality among the burnt
grave marks— in some of the rooms the bones were
be buried up like ends of move— in others were buried
there would be a Webb in the wall, & either a vase or
vase furnished or placed there, with the bones in them, appar-
ently in the same situation that the vase was originally
planted— some of the walls were paintings of grotesque
figures— they did not reflect any regularity in the
size, form, or situation of any of the passages or the
rooms, some were oblong, some below the passages— we
had gone so far that we began to despair, that the
guide might possibly lose himself, however he lost
confidence, but I felt satisfied with my visit but now is
when I got out into the fresh air—
Frangipani garden at Naples.

This is one of the most pleasant spots of the kind in Italy; the view is more like a nursery than a garden, it is on the banks of a stream, and at one end of the garden. There is a village, with its huts on both sides, which supplies an agreeable shade. And a small watercourse flows at short distance. There are no number of statues from the best sculptors in Italy, that which is most conspicuous stands as the center of the garden, surrounded by a fountain. It represents the story of Diocletian, who was twice to the tomb of a visitor, and who was the first to reappear as a statue. He was the first to reappear as a statue near the gate, sitting in the sun, and then he ran, charging him into a fountain. The statue of Jupiter is said to be deserving of great merit. The Fontana is another celebrated more exhibition in this garden; it is representative in having the legs of goats, the Greek style than Bottiger.

Another very fine statue is Therecles attacking the Sibyl. The lion, which was the first in Rome, is supposed to have swallowed the Sibyl when she was about to be extinguished. The statue of Jupiter here is said to be exercising over Florence during the day.

The garden of Apollo is also a fine piece of workmanship, many more the subject of which I do not understand, but is so famous, this establishment belonging to this garden. In fact, it possesses all that we like of luxury in which makes exquisite.

Naples is one of the most ancient spots of Italy. There are many interesting objects, which is highly worthy of notice, it is one of most pleasant excursion. The most charming part of the country, until you arrive at a small town called Cetraro, where you take a boat to proceed across the bay, a distance of about three miles. I have mentioned the Capriole from only.
Parma forms a beautiful bay, the sem of one of the most famous cities in Italy. The Roman Emperors and Senators have come and gone, and the ancient shrine of the Earth goddess, which has so often conformed Italy, is still here today. In the ruins of the church, the tombs of Fiesole, the temple of Pisa, the bee, a some other which I do not recall, one of the houses was so very interesting in quality of architecture, the most striking feature from one side to the other.

Next, both are in some perfection, we went into one of them which is about thirty yards from the surface of the earth, on a level of nearly thirty degrees or more, the roofs are so low that at your entrance you must bend your knees close to the ground, two or three, you must unloose yourself by stripping off your clothes, to proceed from there, being without other illumination, we reached the bottom completely dark, there is a spring sufficient for to boil eggs, which can be seen, as we have - at the entrance near the remains of the corn, to dip a wisp to take advantage of the noxious gas. The proceedings from here is Sibyle's grot, on the back of the Lake Albani, the grotto runs through a hillside about the center of which is the bed of entrails of the Sibyl. It appears to have been formed by the water seeping the lake from which it flows, containing in it, the entrance of Hell, the water is stagnant, filthy, if any effluvia -
We had a very pleasant excursion to Porto's about five miles from Naples; it is a modern city, situated directly on the coast, but only famous for having an ancient palace, belonging to the King of Naples. This palace was a favourite resort of the King, and was mentioned to us, as were several others, with much interest by the Chamberlain, who has charge of the whole establishment. His remarkable appearance gave us a respectable opinion of his character when we first met, and when he took time of his busy walking, and talked to us without interrupting, explaining every thing in the palace, the life of Lady Barrett became the same without the least alteration whatever, and the furniture of the rooms, or whatever else there is of the greatest magnificence displayed in the Palace itself in Italy.

Naples was formerly called Carthage, it is supposed to contain from three hundred to five hundred thousand souls—about forty thousand of these constitute what is called Carabrese, or beggars, who live upon the charity of strangers, and yet they get at certain hours from the convents, where the officers direct to the ships that is certain to be from twenty to fifty of them from another when the steward, willing to ask charity, if you enter a store to make a purchase, the door will invariably be invaded by them, some with one hand, if three children with three; They mean to stop the motion of passengers which excite my curiosity about the subject they say that they are often successful, as there is no provision made for them if the government there is only shelter, even against the inclemency of the weather in the country of Heaven—
When Ayres was on the Horse of Nobis, he employed a great many of those beggars, clearing the rubbish from the ruins of Pompeii, and in improvements in the city, so that the number soon became diminished. The streets of Nobis were less open than of those shown above, as at that time, such acts there were more done equally. Sometimes some remains, that were made extremely to return among the citizens, to which time, he was a Remover. There is little doubt that if he had been at Rome instead of Calabria, he never have given the slave king some trouble, for hopes, he would again have obliged to abandon his schemes.

It is astonishing to see the houses, a group a row, magnificent, exhibited by the nobility, seeing to support the empty bottle of wine, notwithstanding their extreme poverty is worse. However, they were doing the most useful services, exercised with many accounts, exercised with love, all this extravagance is to gratify the idle vanity of a light-brained populace.

Now search more true dignity is there in the plain of a simple man of a republic, whose idea of greatness is the triumphs of Liberty, a slave forced some slips to higher objects, those springs from empty troughs.
My dear Friend,

Early on the morning of the 23rd at six o'clock, our vessel, ship's boat, and the crew of the ship, were驶出 the bay of Naples, our voyage was cut short, until we arrived near Mount Vesuvius on the Bay of Naples, where we experienced a fresh breeze. On the 24th we arrived at Messina, there we remain for two days, I proceeded to the same.

I hope I have not fatigued you with my antiquity description, but you already know that the whole history of Naples is complete with ancient historical events, so I am so proud of traversing this great city, that I cannot resist the temptation I feel in transmitting some of these great lessons to my friends, where we can all be better than I, see the works of information in these offices which is necessary for every traveler — here I am again on some antiquity ground than ever.

Syracuse was in former times one of the most splendid cities in the quarter of the globe, it was founded about 700 years before the Christian era, by a Constitution, it was said to be the English city of ancient Greece, there are some only as few ruins left of its ancient greatness, The modern city occupies the place of ancient Syracuse, one of the ancient districts, it is still to this day a strong garrison, it is now the centre of transportation to the sea, the whole town in the lowest state of poverty, Latitude 37° 5' N, Longitude 15° 30' E, the beacon is very grand is the only recommendation it has.

The rich soil in the vicinity of Italy is in the midst of the rice-producing district, it is the chief source of grain, and the staple is the chief product of the country, but the climate is insufficient government of Naples discourages the
Florne & elastics line of these precepts, which in our age
he would enjoy, to which the labour of needy minds - the
greatest satisfaction of his spirits goes to the maintenance of
the begging Pitts.

Donsruise Cop in the principal scene now to be
seen here, it is a monstrous cone, big hole in the form of a
human cave as has been represented - the previous quarters to
it now presently is the consumption of some when a greater
is furs, or any explosion takes place within its mouth -
& at it is said to concentrate at so small cavity near the top
seen which the Spermacetus have his private cave when the
beasts which was communicated, where the Spermacetus
stationed himself to an hear the consumption of the
prisoners between his ambitious caves confined within his
apartments -

The cement that texture in my opinion seems being
put out of so solid wood. Many woods of sorts are quite judge
The Easterns are shown here as antiquities, they are
similar to those of Europe already described -

Right you do not.

Stony Point, N. E. Shore, Washington
Sept. 8th 1811

My dear friends,

The marine from Syracuse the 30th of
passed Matter the following day, arrived in this port
to day, came to anchor about 7 miles from the town, presel
or salute. Which was announced from the batteries. Thursday
83° 54' N. Long 13° 41' W. It is probably 4500 feet from either
of the other 1300, by way, Lower - the houses are small, a content-
table, the streets narrow & filthy, corresponding with all the
Turkish places, the city is surrounded by a wall, then long
nothing here to attract our attention, the presence of empty...
To ride upon the streets of Havana, bordered loose & mild
8 street off at full speed on one wing we passed a very
pleasant grove of Palms. Pomegranates & olive trees, -
to alcan the wonderful scene of smoke distant rolling
above view - we continued three or four miles into the
street, a took an elevated situation where the brakes
became clear & distant - it was truly a novel scene, nor
as trees, shrubs, or vines, nor even the smallest sheet of prof
was to be seen to the south or west of us, one could estimate
of smoke & sky, so far as the eye could examine. The sound how
pressed itself along in many hues resembling bands of snow
in the hours light currents of smoke would seem to deposite
above its surface like a smooth sea, create tides, waves
like the gentle ripples of water - often convulsing our
curiously here and there with little local tremors the
City of another route - after reaching the same we fell in
with a party of Arabs the more gentle section near some
palms, I could not help observing that the omnibus
on their part were equally as grand & ours, & to fully
both, we disembarked a neat morning. Their - one of the
female was particularly interesting her features were
extremely regular, fine eyes, & smooth the upper which
played an agreeable smile, a Spanish smile of every that
would be admired by many of our four seasons, her hair was
long, black, & straight, not unlike our North American.
Indeed, it was ornamented with small pieces of bone of
different colors, the same was based with rings entirely
around the rim - wore a white wool jacket with broad
arms - her foot were shorter & in different shoes, which were
her with a protective appearance -

The atmosphere with slightly over a fresh warmer upon
valleys, which gave it in abundance of water
mill, this was the only engagement we soon saw.

Robert's note to the
W. S. ship Washington
June 18, 1817

My dear friend,

We have a delightful passage from Tripoli. Not being short, she became the whole distance, we came to in this bay last evening, this is the same time that the ship has been here, and have not yet been the ruin of any Cornish, or officer is permitted to leave the squadron in consequence of some difficulty existing between the King & the American cruiser... every thing is prepared to sail by 2 o'clock, but it is supposed known much to our agent that we shall not have an opportunity this time of removing some of those troublesome objects... we have heard in tremendous square. Instead now sizable, twice, at one of the Angles damaged her deformity, the bay is so much reduced that reeds are sometimes in a dangerous situation, and some experience some groans of this the last column...

On recommendation I believe has taken place between the Barron & his flagship, the Bay, which will prevent some of young blades from rowing the boats to land... I remain with great consideration

Of respect yours etc. etc. etc.

W. S. ship Washington
Gibraltar, Oct. 30th, 1817

My dear friend,

I gave me no leisure again entered the Washington in this bay, we arrived here on the 30th, and after a very unpleasant passage from Tripoli, the prospects appear so unfavorable that we now do not have an opportunity to go where all others... there is not so easy pleasant or common thing in this sea, we only want our luck in to Algiers, to learn that the pensioner has his state...
on how anticipates the pleasure of meeting the President
here on arrival, but were disappointment—

While of Algiers we spoke no sequel coming out of that
fact, the captain informed me that a few days previous to his
leaving the government had proceeded to the palace of the day
in a boat, & demanded his house--or resistance was sworn to
your self. He, I suppose, the three Barbarymen—

His name has been the topic someMonths
between the great Mogul of his prime minister, which has
terminated finally in a ministerial dispute, a considerable
occurrence. "This seems cannot move in the same Hemisphere."

Our fleet is about to return to America in the
constellation. I have a conveyance with him as fast as
now, he caused me that on his arrival at Washington
no instructions or any part should he writing to personne
my view of the Department, he also states that the first
sent to the president to advance me. At the same time advise
me if you mean to remain in the Mediterraneum with the one
all this was however no fatal decision, so soon as the
constellation have orders, the Count gave not my order to
myself belonging to the Fugitive. U.S. in perjury
so any of his own officers who were taken in revenge.
when this took place, I demonstrated on some terms, &
arming that I might be permitted to return home
when I could get passport home me. This occurred when
I received an interview, which finally terminated in
my favor, in so much as his promises to Guemete
before se left the Mediterraneum, this was quite so much
so I could expect, therefore was satisfied—

My particular friend the Count arrives at me
in safety but forget all the words promises which he
have voluntarily made me. He also reached Providence
when he still remains in ordinary.

"Breath is our honorable thing"
Evidences is the copy of a letter from a friend of mine, to a member of Congress on the subject of Promotion, and it seems great anomaly of friendship I conclude at your

U.S. Ship Washington

Washington by Oct. 25 1797

Dear Sir,

Having received intelligence of your recent appointment as delegate for the house of Congress, recent election, after toasting you my host in publics make for the full communication of your latest letters, a promotion in your ascending advancement in the public service 8 part of political decoration — in the execution of which by your characteristic department (never lost upon you) that confidence in your constituents, to counter any objections, which is at

Gentlemen: I write to you to receive the meritorious thanks of me both — The individual refers to is in misfortune of the House in consequence of the many disadvantages occurring from his absence, is unfortunately through this as the only channel to Promotion to exhibit his claim to the King Department to the present which he has done through the medium of the Right Hon. R. Bevis & Bevis now in Congress — an interest in the state of his health, in an equal condition of his merits has influence me in this addressing you from a belief of his meeting your (patronage), which together with the other gentlemen is not but from instrumental at least in obtaining justice from a source that acts from the most unprejudiced purity, than motives of justice & equity — that the intimation may not excite suspicion or suspicion, be known to want to the proceedings of the late session, or else (we meaning the matter) subsequent to that Senate & you will see the facts fully from physical, is not a little to the statement of many ministerial officers —

Mr. Webster is for usefulness in his profession, having been in constant service, service — your claims the recognition of a Lieutenant, his expiring to cut 8 months for Promotion has
been acknowledged. I am, &c., in 20. 

Still may confirmation from you will be in accordance of

equal advantage, & not a little enhance the interest of me

of whom I trust at no future, provide you may not be

willing to subscribe in your catalogue of friends.

With much esteem I am

Truly your Lt. Oct. 22d, 1796

P.S. Should you be pleased to devote your attention to

the above request, it may be advisable to write to the

Dutch Consul at this place, who in all probability will

be in Washington by the commencement of this session.

Another letter from Lord Shelburne to the Secretary of

the Treasury, now sent to Washington, proves as useful as the

above one, but being personally in the ship, letter one of

no manner, as one cause to Washington were more perfect.

If you advise to gain any honor, than yours service at

rest, or else the letter in the words, following is the

best recommendation, a man can have at least quantity

with a good chance of this, he would succeed, when success

must without the least doubt of consequence.


To J. Ship, Washington

Gabrielle in Nov. 10th, 1796

Sir,

Noblesman Webster has written with one in the Peggy

Constitution & 20 this ship nearly three years, his conduct

has been that of a diligent & correct officer, & it gives me

pleasure to say that on my occasion he is worthy of the

attention of the King's Department.

I have the honor to be

The Hon. &c., very respectfully your ob. servi.

Sgt of the King

[Signature]
My dear friends,

Abandoning all hope of being relieved by the blockade the writer, we finally succeeded ship at Gibraltar, succeeded to this place, come to a short time at Málaga, where we took a strong gale in the wind, and in these, the Place of Saní, was in sight at an extraordinary rate. We were then pursued until Christmas day, we had anchored the Isla de Isla, recently called Alcalá. After the gale of the wind, we found them greatly scattered. Since we were in the midst of them, the angry gale continued in the most tremendous gale, that we had gone as far as to attempt to give us the same, the greatest danger, in attempting to proceed to gale. For some time, two of our men were thrown from the boat by its violence. It continued for eighty and forty hours, without much interruption, we were driven nearly after the shores of Saní, allowing it would be a little a gale as an opportunity to try our course the force of the gale. When we came as far as possible, it did not amount as from bringing with us to gale - here again it was clear, a gale, bringing the gale, to the gale, the boats that had the ship into the harbor, which had been, is unapproachable for a ship of this size - we had to remain in this situation, like a fort until the arrival of the gale. We had a fine pleasant excursion in the country with a small party. A few days since, we took our party to two hours of a small town, it was equally delightful with the country. At night, our party returned, we entered a cottage, there were some kind of food, eggs, and more hearty bread. The cottage was furnished with books, there was no piano, except a table, and a bed, no place to the building which consisted of one room for the whole family, consisting of small children, everything corresponding.
My dear friend,

To our very great satisfaction, the Franklin has arrived. She came to anchor in the East River, having crossed the ocean in 29 days. She is a beautiful ship, but not as strong as I think she is. The Washington.

About the 20th January, the Crew went on board the new ship, the Constitution. On the 22nd the whole Crew went on board the Constitution. The new ship is now ready for sea.

To our relief, the Constitution is now ready. We shall leave tomorrow morning. When the Constitution arrives, the inhabitants become so excited that they threaten the life of the Captain. They refuse to be the witnessing of the moment, but they establish being at that place. It is not my particular desire for the Constitution that stimulates them to revenge, but the convoy which they distribute on their voyage. They make more dependence of that than the proceeds of their whole town's industry. It is no occasion, I say, for the Constitution to have said Constitution.

The Constitution, with our friends, proceeds in this part. When we take into consideration the quantity of crops, the amount of our time, the store in stores which our commerce by their single blocks have not kept, we have an interest in this. Therefore, it is not so astonishing that they should put a little satisfaction towards the Consul who is.
My dearest sir,

It appears by the inconsistency of the commands in chief, that he is determined to disappoint me and make me of the authority government have immediate line at once. The situation on this station when we have not time by the time they have one third of the distance to commodity. I have given all hopes of relying the promise which the lord made me in this instance. If he shan't delay it notice he has transcribed the command to another office I cannot comply with.

The whole situation changed in this pleasant day. The morn was most delightful a few moments ago for many weeks - while inauxiliary, no occasion remained a lot of shining slept from Mount Albion the top of which is reached to where the principal fort of the year. The vegetables which we receive from the show are some home them in the rear. A warm kind of cultivation seems to flourish notwithstanding it is cold existing the peculiar habit of the year.

It is reported that we see some of these for America on some other place in America. The only plan is force to consider order him to the Parrius, then all the gentry of America must three each week, some into themselves, either in gambling at billiards, cards, or the house of fortune, the force of the better games, all at interest to this table, sometimes there to-morrow morning. The American officers have a few with satisfaction. It is not necessary to say that they are pretty place of attending this formidable resort.

I hope my case be that on long I have the satisfaction of paying my personal respects to you & closing my esteem, wishes. I remain yours truly,
U.S. Ship Washington
Hoy of Naples, April 2d, 1871
My dear friend,

This is the third time that I have written you from this fascinating place. We have a very pleasant run from Naples—our time is spent here in a most agreeable manner, in the city we ride or walk about the city or visit the environs, sometimes take a little excursion into the country. The scenery is generally fine, and the theatre, when we can chance it, the most enjoyable in Europe. The most charming scene, the scenery is unparalleled.

While at Naples I had an interview with the Count, who desires me to let my mind rest on the subject. I trust most sincerely it is not for sentiment when I shall realize all my hopes or expectations. I despair much, alas! of coming to be at the mercy of a man I do not, in any degree to show them respect. The misfortunes of my friend, so far as it is possible to imagine, which is impossible in none, will not allow me to wait on the truly objections of anyone who can only be stimulated to execute, or see a generous action through pride or the generosity of self-interest.

Here are a great number of English half pay officers and private citizens for nothing, and we have a large party yesterday enroute, both English & Italians amongst them. We are on a Roman steamer. The Washington was in front & close enough to the country, the Ladies & all the parties expected must ride on the quarter of the gunners, regretfully, enroute, even Johnny Reel cannot refrain making remarks favorable to the genteel boy. We ride this ordering for Rome, then are subject to join the remainder of the squadron.

Yours truly—
W. H. S. of Washington
Georgetown May the 10th 1818

My dear friend,

Our final separation from the squadron has
already taken place, as we are now on our way homeward.
A few days after the 6th of April, we left Cadiz the 7th of March, and
the squadron came in to anchorage in a very handsome style in a fine shelter; in the
afternoon the Bucentaur came down & informed us that the banks
were well defended. On the 13th we anchored in Algier bay,
the batteries fire a salute of fifteen guns which remained;
Our agent informed me that the day was well secluded
from the American government; but that the Algerian
engaged the ships, from fifty to sixty, dying heavily.
On the morning
of the 14th the squadron left the harbor of Algier.
On the 16th of April 1816, the island
of Menorca burned about 11 a.m. in a fire, the echoes of
which could be heard from afar.

We are still making preparations for crossing the Atlantic
this, the idea of treason against the cause of Liberty seems like a
dream. I hope known to rejoice it.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. S. of Washington
Georgetown May 19th

My dear friend,

I did not return to trouble you again but
the knowledge that many have been false, having that the change
which has taken place in my circumstances make you forget me,
I hasten to give you a few truths of my last day for me,
in the hopes to convince you that I have never been about to forgive
his kindness to me. It is often a long quotation, but you will see,
soon after he sent me something more substantial, our acting
appointment as Lieut. under the W. H. S. of Washington.
My dear friend,

It is not possible to give you an adequate idea of the joy and satisfaction which ensued in every face throughout the ship, when necessity ordered to summon that great mass of people from Gibbett - a light breeze from the east had moved a very large number of merchantmen who had been waiting the fort from twenty to forty days for a fine able opportunity, it being almost impossible to steer the direct current which sets through the straits without a landing from the ebb current - there were more about twenty vessels standing out which made a very handsome appearance.

The perspective views of the Washington soon brought us near among them, the huge breadth of the going down of the sun this fleet looked like ships, upon the surface of the water, so far we have left them behind.

Our passage to this scene was extremely pleasant.

The islands standing where the eye soars, presents a most splendid prospect of nature, a continuation running the great heights of the cone with the streams rolling around the base of the mountains look truly sublime, the water in perfect blue motion seems to shiver, and almost envies the honest current as he travels along through the rich orange and lemon groves surrounded by thousands of little moving birds hopping from tree to tree chanting their sweet and heavenly notes - the little heron's side.

Our return into Gibbett was unexpectedly met with fumes, univerted to us the evening on nothing, all sounds, it to be a pleasant consequence.
it would be worth seeing. They took him from where he lay in state, surrounded by scores of huge wax candles, I remembered the dead, shooting window. All the way, on the arrival at church, where
we had found them at first, to our surprise that they had
knew the groom of another priest, a Mr. one was to be performed,
directly over him, on the arrival of the procession. The head the
body, down by the groom a performer in short main or图为, whom
the body was deposited in his small apartment. on all his royal
who dressed out in his robe of blue cloth, but I all questions
any relation of the

We were visited by several priest of Italy,

|gentlemen, who were much pleased with the ship in

|the roads, near a house; near Fort-Roussin on the

|shoreage out, in which Dr. some seen playing

|some of quite interesting letters, among out to the East Indies

|in much Other hands. I have no doubt, this house of

|presidency would be thought a little too far to perform

|business. If the American Girouette, it is a common

|pursuant with the English, so frequently without my usual

|Constitution.

|I know little more about Messerino than

|that I have seen a occasional felt from the effects.

|of the prize of the delicious genre which is served her

|in such abundance. Then the gao, a pap screen in

|ancient town, there is little doubt but the Bosphorus

|make this his seat of government.

|Constantine lies in latitudes of 39 North

|longitudes of 91 East. Somehow is the principal town, it

|is a very

|pleasant body square, planted the whole side of there is

|a delightful surrounding in the east of the

|country. The situation of the town is made very

|from above, by light hill on all sides, which when

|highest elevation must make it a delightful

|residence.

|Most truly yours Rt. Bk.
My dear friend,

We who are assembled at the shrine of that great God of Liberty—know how to estimate the greatness of those who have blossomed (as Americans) with equal or more grace than virtue. What were the feelings of one of her most devoted sons, when he first knew his native shore, after an absence of none other two years, & that time spent among the Spanish, Italians, & the negroes of Africa, while many others triumphed! it is impossible to describe the gratulations which we all felt when the will known fame about seventy feet was delivered on the 4th of July, we were able to trace its true in feeling, in our attempts to get on the day previous, but the words could not be pronounced by or us were obliged to submit to fate, we are our sounding, & it was our satisfaction to feel ourselves grown; if we could not see praying it in song, in our sense. As Americans, we find our love-dest-our, in our love-destour in gratitude for our Independence, with so much good fellowship, & thanksgiving, on your side onshore, we doubt, but not quite so much pleasure.

Our passage across the Atlantic was attended by light winds generally, which lengthen it to forty days, on the gales. boots hence we did not make some more weather, which is usual—

We were now seamen in the month, the off the beating exhibiting the ship to those who come to look at her. They do not come in what you suppose, voice; but with kindness— they however seem to enjoy it. It is truly that it is so pleasant to conduct them in different kinds of time. I explain the various articles of which she is composed—
New York, Dec. 11th, 1818

Sir,

Mr. C. M. Wodson is present as acting first lieut. of this ship in execution of obtaining his commission to renew his rank from the time he has been acting. This I think would be only justice to so promising a young officer.

Mr. Wodson has come with me about three years since he always conducted himself to my satisfaction. I am sure you will see that he is very competent to take charge of a deck or a Lieutenant. I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

The First Secretary of the Ship,

New York, Dec. 25th, 1818

My dear sir,

This letter will be handed you by the First Lieut. of the Navy, who visits Washington on being respecting his promotion, which he will explain to you—

I have known Mr. Wodson from early youth,

so far to commence him to your protection as a young officer of great merit & promise, he entered the service from the most honorable motives; it has performed his duty with remarkable zeal & fidelity—so he has nothing but his own talents & virtues to attract this notice of his superior. I trust these will be sufficient to win your protection of favour—

Your attention you may place to convince to bestow upon him, will be regarded by me as a personal obligation of great weight.

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

New York, Dec. 25th, 1818

[Signature]
New York Dec 24th 1815.

Dear Sir,

I take the very great liberty of introducing to the honer of your acquaintance my friend Mr. Whipple who visits Washington on business.

I am with great respect and affectionate recommendation to your notice & protection, as I have known him to possess those noble qualities which you have so well known to estimate. I have been acquainted with him from early years, and though his modesty will not allow him to be the holder of his own praise yet I am sure you will be able to discover it with my own & Mrs. W.'s. But respecting Mrs. Rodgers, I remain with great esteem & respect your sincere friend & faithful servant.

Geo. Rodgers.

New York Dec 24th 1815

Dear Sir

I beg leave to introduce to the honor of your acquaintance my friend Capt. Whipple of the Navy who visits Washington on business connected with his situation in the same.

From a long acquaintance I can recommend Mr. Whipple to your notice as a deserving officer, of some regard merit & respectability, any one you may need him able to bestow most worthy - & that I know will be a sufficient motive to secure him your protection.

 Permit me to congratulate you on your re-election, & believe me to be gratefully knowing your esteemed & friend.

Yor.'s most obedient Servant

John Gillis

President of the Senate.
New York dec. 24th 1818

Sir,

I take the very great liberty of addressing to your very 
courteous uints of the Navy, who visit Washington on 
businy, to whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice a late 
officer of great merit & promise—

I have the honor to be with great respect & consideration your most humble serv. 

Your obedient Servant

Secretary of the Navy—

New York dec. 24th 1818

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of introducing Lieut. Whipple 
of the Navy & who visits Washington—& relative to whom I 
feel myself the honor to write you a few days since—

I beg leave to recommend him to your attention. 

Without knowing you desire to distinguish & reward merit in 
the service.

Very attention your may show on this business will 
be regarded of me as an evidence of great weight, which I 
shall be glad to reciprocate on any occasion in my power—

Yours respectfully

[Signature]

[Title]

[Department]
Washington City, Jan. 24, 1819

Sir,

Agreeable to your request I owe myself the honor to call at your lodging this evening, relative to the appointment at present in your hands, which you were pleased to name me this morning should be confirmed.

Do I feel it my duty to return enroute of the Washington immediately, it will not be in my power to receive the acknowledgment before I leave the city. Therefore I hope this you will be pleased to include it with the appointment to see me in New York.

Rev. Mr. Thompson
Secretary of the Navy

[Signature]

I was induced by the honor Secretary of the Navy to state to you that the appointment in acting naval, was an acknowledged by him as now in the transaction, that if writing to you I should send it without delay, he was under the impression that it had been enclosed to me some time since. I hope you will be pleased to send it by return mail.

Your Humble 935

U.S. Ship Washington
New York April 22nd 1819

Sir,

I have the honor to state to you that the appointment in acting naval, was acknowledged by him as now in the transaction, that if writing to you I should send it without delay, he was under the impression that it had been enclosed to me some time since. I hope you will be pleased to send it by return mail.

I am respectful, &c.

[Signature]

U.S. Ship Washington
New York Nov. 27, 1819

Sir,

When I have the honor of applying personally to you for active service, you are pleased to grant me permission to make a written application for the Columbia—
Of order to that ship, and not interfere with your arrangements
it is most curious, that you will permit me to go aboard
of her as your Fict.— I am always been embarrassed by our
Proceedings, and reliance highly necessary by your great anxiety to go
the experience & become proficient in the profession. I have
chosen, I feel some confidence of success.

It has been universally acknowledged by
the principal commanders of the Navy, that there is no
such thing as rank among Midshipmen— therefore I see no
reason why any of that class of officers should complain that
fortune has placed me above them— so that I should not care
enough of the same ship as Capt. Root— where agreeable to the
regulations of the King, I am entitled to the same privileges
of a commission as Capt. Root— it should it be fairly investigated
the case in all probability would appear that they had not exp
erience that have no service that I have— many who were two
or three years in the Navy before they performed their duty—
but Sir, that I wish to detach from the Merit of my efficiency,
whether, do I wish them to depreciate my own— I presume
your own will answer Sir, that the laws & customs of the
Naval service allows me to act in that capacity— I once I
please err a Midshipman older than myself in service,
I should endeavour to remove all prejudices, & dissipate
all emphatic feelings that might occur in consequence
of the difference of our situations— but I hope nothing
of this kind will happen to prevent my receiving orders to
the Archies, so that this is the most manner for
me to be of service of—

I am with high

Your’s Most Humbly,

Secretary of the Navy

[Signature]
U.S. Ship Washington
New York Dec 4, 1813

Sir,

Allow me the honor of renewing my application for the Columbus, I hope you will be pleased to take into consideration the great length of time during which I have been at sea and the absolute necessity there is for my being actively employed. Before I can establish my character as an officer worthy of holding so much as the rank of the U.S. it which now can be effected other than thereby saving the most important moments of my time elsewhere.

I am perfectly sensible of the reasons why application for the ship, & the small hope I have of success, but when I reflect on the service I have made & the importance of the Wharton & feel some confidence of receiving orders I remain with great respect your ob. serv:

Hon. Smith Bermudez
Secy of the Navy

Navy Department
26th Decm. 1813

Sir,

I enclose you a copy of the honorable Secretary's letter to Commodore Chauncey authorizing his appointment of you as Acting Artist, which you shall be transmitted to the Senate for promtion, when you will receive a commission, no further appointment is necessary in this instance, you being conscious of the letter of appointment by Commodore Chauncey,

I am respectfully

Phil. Webster
Acting Lieut. (sign) B. Ewing
U.S. Ship Washington
New York.
Sir,

You are hereby authorized to continue P.M. Webster, as an acting Pilot, on the Sloopes you command,

I am authorized to confer with you very respectfully,

James Thompson

Cpt.

Commanding

John H. Rodgers — Register

The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy having observed the Subscriber as Master of x'ship as authorized by virtue of authority invested in him under the rules and regulations for the government of the Navy of the United States, they do hereby certify that, in conformity with said rules and regulations, they have examined P.M. Webster as a Master and, from his qualifications, such as to justify their recommending him for promotion.

H.S. Ship Washington

Harbor of New York

October 23rd 1819

John Rodgers

Wm. Bainbridge

Warrant

This is to certify that Master Webber, P.M. Webster, attended and passed the examination of Master, as a Master, at New York, from the fourteenth of October 1819 to the twenty-third day of the same month, inclusive.

John Rodgers
Voyage Department
20th Nov. 1822

Please to this hence one report urgently to Captain John A. Stevens for duty aboard the U.S. Ship Columbia under his command.

From Capt. J. A. Stev.

(Handwritten signature)

Philadelphia,
Acting by W. J. Story
New York.

U.S. Ship Columbia
At N.Y. Jan. 18th 1822

My dearest friend,

You see by the above orders that I have succeeded in obtaining leave for this trip, not withstanding the numerous objections at the consequent delays only attending such new undertaking - but a renewal notice which I have with the hope not long since at ordered that some consideration were accorded to me. An order older in service than myself, to be held in another plan ordering me to the Point, under these circumstances, an application to him I endeavored to influence away the objections on this subject, that it would be most expedient to them gentlemen. I have my orders & shall do my duty.

Your kind concern before this I shouold that the first communication I have thus taken some, & that I was in justification to obtain a certificate notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

The Columbia left N.Y. on a fine day.
W.S. Ship Columbia
St. Marys, June 18th 1820

Sir,

Enclosed to Your Excelency’s Excellency,

Daniel Jones of the Aberdeen is sending some ordnance stores for this, I am to observe that officers & boys are not in want of, which none but some hearty men on these ships could do.

My very est. you do sent

John M. Elyon

Capt. James Whitehead

W.S. Ship Columbia
Bermuda Bay, April 27th 1820

My dear Sir,

The Columbia has announced we shall be at sea in the course of the day, so I shall in all probability be absent from this place some time. I feel no small regret to be absent from you, my gratitude for the innumerable attentions you have shown me both in printed public life and here. I despair to express what my heart would dictate, I am confident that I could convince you that were I allowed to prove by the strongest ties commanding, it would be impossible for me to feel more grateful to you.
since from Washington when she was built, this bay is
about twenty miles from the mouth of the Columbia, no one
would have thought of the ship being so close to land. The
ship has to put in at night, at a great distance from any town or
settlement, it is so large a bay surrounded by high woods, not defensible
by nature against the simple or enemy.

Your own servant,

U.S.S. **Columbia**
Port Royal, June 18th 1820

To

S. Vegetable

This is to send George to York to assist Captain

S. Vegetable at the Columbia in receiving some

Clothing (spelling) for this, petty officers & boys are ac-

cepted in many of these vessels but some hearty men,

will come. I am very sorry you do not

C. Vegetable

at Cape Willapa

U.S.S. **Columbia**

Portland Bay April 27th 1820

My dear Sir,

The Columbia has announced we shall
be at sea in the course of the day, so I shall in all probability
be absent from Oregon some time. I feel so strong inclu-
sion to express to you my gratitude for the innumerable
attentions you have shown me both in private & public life.

When I sought you to express what my heart
would dictate, I am confident that I could convince you
that were I allowed to stay by this longest tie of connection
it would be impossible for me to feel more deeply the
deep & indelible impression which your friendship has made on my mind, no time or circumstance can ever efface it from my memory.

Your powerful influence in my favor at the seat of government as a candidate for Senate & also for this State have the same effect & there is no doubt that it was the principal cause of my eventually gaining those great objects - whatever may be my situation in life, either good or bad fortune, I shall ever esteem you my friend, & I most sincerely wish that I may never more unworthy of that sacred name.

We parted from this place on Saturday last (near Cape Henry Light) The Ohioans are Manoeuvring very well, & if we may judge from her velocity in a light breeze she will bave one of the finest vessels in the Navy - her movments were most magotie I assure you.

I believe it will be to my advantage to remain in the Mediterranean three or four years & I shall make every exertion to effect the object, the Commander seems at present disposed to favor it -

May prosperity attends you in every situation through this life, & heaven to remembar me most respectfully to Maj. Wheaton & yourself.

I have the honor to be

U.S. Ship Columbus
Gibraltar June 11th, 1820.

My dear friend

Again an arraction by the east Atlantic, our passage across was attended by those violent storms, gales, & eddy's severe: we arrived as, sometimes we were labouring under.
storm against a head-wind a light sea, yet another time perhaps a perfect calm, with the sky changing hourly about the south with an immense sky of cloud. I have stood plenty of the sea in the morning, and then the long, well-kept body about the bow, seeming to move themselves in the light from created by the movements of the ship.

As we arrived here we learned that the vessel was in some sort of difficulty, but in what sort we could not ascertain, therefore must run the chance of finding them.

The qualities of the Columbia are not so great as we expected to procure them, she does not work well, that facility which other ships of her class have not been able to have for, we shall hope to find that we may in some manner contrive to make her as seaworthy as we can.

The reason is so delightful that we enjoy it, and all its productions in the highest degree often as long as we can— all the parts of this delicious climate is more in delicious.

Your 1st went 2. 10.

U.S. Ship Columbia

Gibraltar June 25th 1820

My dear friend,

As I am now traversing the same cruising ground which I so often took in the Washington that I fear my letter will soon become obsolete, I am for admission of no pleasant encounter on the same subject, because you must have with me a little longer as I were hope to show a new feature to your next for distant periods from the most sense of feeling and secure from Gibraltar, with a strong stow.
from the westward—on the evening previous above sea by the
city of Mogos, where we anticipated anchoring, but the
wind proving to fresh & were continued on our course
on the 16th November into the bay of Algiers, made the city
but had no communication—passed on the next day on
the 17th as Leghorn is altogether a commercial place.

Here are very few attractions for those who first in
visiting Italy is Florence—therefore, Sir, I name
their vicinities generally about Rome—so I have done
at the latter place some time & described it to you,
Paris will be my next object, after my excursion from
the most refined quarters—

van guns

U.S.Soldier
Columbia
&
Leghorn July 5 1820

My dear friend,

When I took leave of you in America
so much last year was pleased to thereby to wish that
I should add to you on my arrival in Italy—have
nothing shall we feel at your flattering view I not
conscious of my inutility to interest one so deeply read
as your lady ships & interesting me subjects which
I should be oblige to listen—however indifferent
so I am at deliberation I will make every exertion
to gratify you, whereas I fail in the attempt, I feel
confident that your kind pleasure will generally
excuse any ignorance—

Yesterday we celebrated the Isthmian
of our country, with those feelings of gratitude towards
the great devisor of all good, who blessed the franchise
of his wisdom bestowed on us this mighty blessing
with that true Patriotism which I hope will ever
be the governing principle of my poor American—
At the rising of the sun the sky was awash in a glory of motion – all velate – at 6clock when the sun was nearest the lip was dressed in all the flags of different nations. Her upturned wave was truly magnificent – at Moroccio another national color was placed in the evening she was still brightly illuminated, all in honor of the glorious evening.

Orders. I shall now give you some little sketch of this one interesting and influential scene – one of the most ancient cities of Italy. It stands on the latter part of the Adriatic sea, about fifteen miles from the sea, surrounded on the north by a branch of the Adriatic & on the south facing the Istrian sea – in the tenth century it was at its zenith & declined itself independent & became so great a republic its fleets were triumphant on the Mediterranean. The principal harbor was at the mouth of the Arno which runs through the centre of the city. It contains one hundred & fifty thousand inhabitants – strength Florence became its source the grandeur of the great influence of the Medici family produced its fall.

The street are narrow streets 3 lanes & paved with large flag stones, the houses are lofty & commodious, the entrance appearance very favorable to the character of architecture of the age. The dome 3 fountains & the statue surmounting the city renders it elegant & lovely site.

On the border of the river partly on the street & near the centre of the city stones is a magnificent edifice in the gothic style, called Santa Maria della Opera – which the priests say is resembling an immense column of stone which was preceded here, or some such stuff, so that its appearance is rather singular than beautiful, being very long with an immovable force of little statues rising from the roof, assembled in some measure together, it is true made use of as a chapel —
The new contents of architecture according to its
size though very large in Italy, many of the largest
buildings did not receive half the year since they were
in the winter season, it is sometimes the west of Scandinavia
who seek a healthy spot. It has been still contains
some of its ancient greatness in the celebrated leaning
tower where the beauties of architecture are so strongly
exhibitions, this is the city where the cathedral of the chapel
from one beautiful groups, one on continuous slope.
The leaning tower as it is called is one of the most
extravagant monuments of ancient architecture nor-
common - it consists of eight stone or colonnades supported
by pillars of different orders, entirely of white marble
its elevation is one hundred sixty feet. Leaning
further from a perspective sight - whether by
design of the architect or by accident the result is still,
it is of a similar form, thirty feet in diameter & has
remaining stones to the remnant - the prospect from
the top defies all description, the magnificent powers
of an observer could not fail to gain in their
two columns the scene which is presented. The entire
same scene in the highest states of cultivation has
the appearance before this elevation situation like
one称之疑心 - off in distant views you
have the sea of Crete which adds greatly to the
lovely prospect.

The cathedral celebrated as having
been built of the area of Ancient Tombs in Egypt.
The pillars are of oriental granite, it is altogether
a beautiful church & is ornamented with some
fine paintings - the altar is of marble monasteries
- built in the eleventh century.

The cemetery is a long Gothic building
of a light airy structure, also comprises nothing
of white marble of beautiful architecture. There are
here many Roman sarcophagi containing the ashes
of the most illustrious citizens of Rome with inscrip-
tions explanatory of their rank & situation in life time.

The centre is formed of Earth brought from the Holy land
by the gallery of Rome in their prosperity, from which it
takes its name of Pontificum Sancto.

The church is a very handsome building in
the form of an octagon extraordinarily furnished associated
with the highest Holland marble. Particularly, on
which stands upon a is supported by four Lions of the most
magnificent workmanship. These are written curiosities in
Rome worthy notice.

Sincerely yours etc.

M. J. Hopp Cólumbus  
Naples July 15th 1829

My dear Friend,

I have now no assurance in the
by when the English Vice Consul came along new reques-
ting to see the Bow N. 22 the most important 
thing. The amount of it was that they had been re-
volutions in the city & some of the county towns, &
it was understood that the night would terminate it with
the horrible measure, so that the King & his family
had taken possession of the Palace & made the Nation
Monarchy as prisoner - a much other scene of equal import
which was given, at first supposing so to the Englishmen.

It offers the signal of this Revolution was to
establish a Constitutional government. Which His
Monarchy was peculiarly amiss to - it had been in eiga-
tion for some months - the motif, that sinee
all the principal machinery is so brisk above.
some of the soldiers from so NUMEROUS a body. The General took his seat in the centre of the main street, at the end of the town, the windows of the houses being filled with people, many of whom were half-civilized, encouraging the soldiers as they passed. While they seemed much more decorous as long march under so hot a sun; but we cannot escape the "settees," which are served up from all quarters, the fixed clothes of black and blue moving in every regiment. The sea-breeze in the centre, by which the gardens are the most delightful places of the whole population. Whenever they saw any of our officers, the sailors were more cheery—about fifty thousand entire the city this day to proceed before the Royal Palace, where they were received by the heir apparent of the royal family (except the King). She was instantly addressing the troops.
I am hourly2 remembering them with love & anxiety, with the
keenest sorrow, and at the same time I suppose in their hearts
they were asking them for all, the Sententious Resolutions
and set of villains that can have the insolence to
assert their rights as men—

Judge what my feelings were when I
saw the Royal Procession leaving the Place thither
through my vein the most thrilling emotion to passion
of my mind that I can experienced, I cannot describe
myself one of those very Palaces who were accompanying
themselves from all along—what a moment of pleasure
it was to hear those gathering thousands of them get
from the plough in the very face of Royalty—no
longer love the Constitution.

In this evening after the troops
have all presently marched off to their quarters within
the least obstruction— Illusions, false works, engaging
of, Rivers took place— I continued my right during
our stay— the following day the King signs the constitution
a great deal seems to reign through the City—

The summit of Versailles has changed
considerably since I saw here in 1815. There are frequently
during the nights light sensations which remain as
an as long as eleven mount;— the varying flashes of
burning forth of the light flames attract the attention
of time to while away the lingering hours—

Persuasion are working for our departure
much to our regret. I assure you— it is most an interesting
moment for to be here, the state of the City—the
old King whose fate it seems we are not yet decided.
I feel much inclined to remain a week, but
in the end of this mighty affair — this Court is
something anxious to go & not to remain in our little world
we must cheerfully obey — June 1st.
My dear friend,

We took our departure from Hobco on the 12th, presuming that we were bound to Mississipp[e] but no such thing, we continued our cruise under convoy until we got sounding on the southern shore of Sandy Bay, & yesterday we anchored in this broad passage through between two of the opposite

We learn here that the Revolutionary War is not altogether confined to Hobco. Baltimore has become a scene of dissension. A rebellion not however completely connected with the Republicans—men in the mean insignificant place as regiment have taken the liberty to march out of the gates. However I must advise two of their officers I some that they should not come longer—this disaffection is broken and not arise from any principle of liberty, but from other causes of some consequence—these inhabitants have had so little confidence in their medical men that when the town physician was summoned they immediately sent for one surgeon who was dispatched on the ninth. — 19th the Peace, I look forward to with the greatest confidence that our little question is now settled, the Governor having gone home from Elizabeth. I have been engaged in settling & arranging this last time & we hope got a pretty correct sketch of it.

27th on our arrival at Hobco I felt anxious to join one of the small vessels, knowing the advantage I should gain by such a course not only in my profession but I was well assured that I should see more foreign places, so one of these would probably on some service most of the time
The motion by which I was induced of this vessel was not at all conformable to my feeling; as I was sensible this thing would be remiss unless I put once change, I knew the kindness of displacing vessels to receive men in an objection, so he very much disliked to have his.

Then once under his command made application for a change—I was so young an officer on board of this

Help & so many abuses were that my chance was any case of gaining the electrons which was necessary; therefore I made the application, & it was so I expected, the Capt. would a little at first promises to continue the iniquity of young officers frequent applications for changing. & after some conversations to little effect, he observed that I might consider not satisfied when I saw that he did not give me orders to say the vessel—tremendous an

armored in the port to my surprise & pleasure. It was

me order to the ship.


Dear sir,

The squadron sailed from Syracuse about the 27th of July, made precisely the 1st of August the vessel came in & had communication with the Council. The gave favourable accounts of our affairs. The President was my dearest of seeing the command he to take the council that he advised how to be an honorable man, having once virtue he was a prisoner, after the loss of the Philadelphia, promissed him to go on board of a vessel for four hours & returning within the limited time without any other guaranty than his word of honor—This produced every high encomium on him—

W. S. Blyth

Gibraltar Sept. 1st 1820

My dear friend,
We arrived in Boston, a place close by Providence on the 10th, two days after we arrived at Boston in the evening after communicating with the convoy in the river on the 10th—on the 17th, first arrived in New York where I am about to commence the autumn, I made sail for the place when we arrived on the 17th—see the notes from which I have attempted to make preparation for so many interesting events, I shall probably be absent from this situation some months.

On the 20th at Rockett, a small amphibious town about six miles from Gibsonton, on Long river, first arrived pleasant—after dinner, we attributed Bull Boys which was gratifying; at some points of it externally unpleasant as there was a house of a Bull Roomer. The Commissary was supplied with Ladies, who instead of being obliging cannot manage more please than the others—

Nov. 16, 1830

I.S. Boyce, Shank
Matah Sept 29th 1830

My dear friend

We arrived here last evening on our way to Santiago, and house in the quarantine barracks. This morning barracks seems to suit ourolicit at 6 o'clock with the Rockford, Advanced Sir Joshua Moore to ascertain the relative by orders sent them to call on the Chief Gov. Sir Clancy Price, who very politely assures that the vessel arrives on the steam gun for gun, made some inquiries relation to that and we have bought 27, when we left him much pleased with the urbanity of his manner & intellect.

The appearance on my return to home, we solicited
The government, with 7 years in the Colombe with 5, which we returned & both in equal terms. I mention them particularly to you because our regulations in the King's house, and the other with all foreign powers – one that in and out in the post was to ascertain the guaranties from Tonga, or we intend stopping for some time.

The Blanche of Motte is in latitude 35° 34' N
Longitude 13° 52' W. The port of La Motte has not its reputation in the world. Ships of our size are anchored here at the perfect safety; it takes its name from the grand mistress of that name who defended the Blanche with so much gallantry in the 15th century.

We sail early in the morning, therefore I have been no opportunity of visiting the curiosities. I shall see some more here where we return you shall have more from me respecting them.

Your most affectionately,

U.S. brig Virginia
N.Y. Oct. 8th 1820

My dear friend,

It gives me great pleasure to ardly you from one of the greatest LeDoncs; we arrived here yesterday for the purpose of procuring a pilot to take us through the archipelago, a strong westerly wind would be an endorsement for us to make a harbor.

We lie in latitude 36° 41' N by 26° 30' W.

It is one of the finest harbors in the Mediterranean or Archipels, my experience completely -

It forms one great basin that will hold the largest fleet in the world – on the opposite side to the entrance is a nearly level, when seen balls hot springs, which are asserted to be medicinal.
I made a small excursion outside the town of Mea.
is about two miles from the bay. The scenery is remark-
able, but the houses are small. The town is sort of a
village, having about two or three years previous the houses were very high and gay.
just to amuse you, we walked around the bay and found
noises to ascend to another town upon the hundreds of
a rock, the scenery to it was very fine, till a
deep valley. The houses are absolutely on the top.

... the thought of the rock upon which they
stood, the sight of building it here was to protect
themselves against the frequent attacks of the pirate
to plunder and carry off the young female slaves.

... we were treated not to such kindness.

Hospitality. The short time we remained, about
the house we stepped at, would soon be exceeded with
all the neighbors to see such curious creatures as
the surname we buy the fact that can have
visited the little domain— they were in
the strangest terms to remain the evening at they would
assemble all the fair good to give us a belt. This extreme
sitting of horses, we were obliged to refuse.

Nature seems to have been extravagant
in her favors among the Greek females; she
much more beautiful than any women I have ever
seen in any country. I notice their hair particularly
their forms were not so good— their complexion, one
of the most delicate textures, the hair so black, almost
very long, most beautifully colored to intertwine
in a small light tournon which was beard gracefully
upon theissues. The eye with the bold expression of...
the "total ascent" of the feet are of the most lovely
and in nature menor - I am now not surprised that
the ancients were so fond of this statuary, if they had
such models to copy from, as new forms of the style
served passage which led to the house of the priest of
on acres who now our conductor - the doors, windows,
plunge, 8 tacks of the house were strengthened with their
Attribute - The prospect from the summit of the rock on
which stands a greek temple commands the most distant
& sublime view; all the Islands in the archipelago can
seen in this grand prospect

But five years ago the priests from the
Island attached this title town, but now lift off with
considerable off - they erected themselves upon a French
bay in the harbor of plundering & bystanders the rear.
The remains of the inhabitants are
extremely random & unpolished - when a stranger enters their
humble dwelling they do not rise that hospitality but pray
entertain him with great cheer

The governor is chosen from among
the people, which common must be unexpected if the
grandeur Region

Our old priest who was father to two lovely
girls was one honest youth & seemed to be a Patriarch
among the good people, he conducted us through these
celebrated Islands with so skilful hand - we passed
between & in sight of 3 castles, Ptolemais, Dalm, Zee,
stompholos, Riva, Sophonita, & he & his all famous
in ancient story - The passage between Reid's the main
was extremely interesting - the shore of the Islands presenting
so being beautifully describled with, towns, village, gardens
& such cultivation country containing all the variety of
fruit trees, blossoms under their delicious blossom - this
Island is famous for the breeding sailing of the women
The President of the Senate, then in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the two Houses, proceeded to announce the state of the votes to the two Houses of Congress, in joint meeting assembled, as follows:

"Were the votes of Missouri to be counted, the result would be—For James Monroe, of Virginia, for President of the United States, 231 votes; lost counted for James Monroe, of Virginia, 228 votes.

For Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, for Vice President of the United States, 219 votes; if not counted, for Daniel D. Tompkins of New-York, for Vice President of the United States, 210 votes.

But in either event, James Monroe, of Virginia, has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, of the votes of the whole number of Electors Vice President of the United States."

The President of the Senate then proceeded thus far, or nearly theretofor, in the proclamation—when Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, addressed the Chair, and queried whether the votes of Missouri were or were not counted.

Cries of order! order! I were so loud as to drown Mr. Floyd’s voice.

[The President of the Senate had hesitated in the proclamation, on Mr. Floyd addressing the chair.]

Mr. Randolph rose, and was addressing the Chair when loud cries of Order, Order, resounded from many voices.

The Speaker pronounced Mr. Randolph to be out of order, and invited him to his seat.

Mr. B. demanded that Mr. Randolph should be allowed to proceed, and declared his determination to sustain the right to do so. Mr. B. was also loudly called to order.

Mr. Floyd demanded of the Chair, whether he was out of order or not.

The Speaker determined that he was not in order at this time, the only business being at that present time that prescribed by the rule of this morning.

There was considerable murmuring at this decision; but order was restored, when the President of the Senate concluded his announcement to follow:

"I therefore declare that James Monroe of Virginia is duly elected President of the U. S., for 4 years to commence on the 4th day of March, 1821; and that Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, is duly elected Vice President of the United States, for the like term of four years, to commence on the said 4th day of March, 1821."

As the President concluded—Mr. Randolph addressed the Chair, but was required to take his seat.

On motion by a member of the Senate, the Senate retired from the Hall.