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VII. That no vessel of Tripoli shall be delivered up or permitted to go to any other place at enmity with the king of Great Britain, to be made use of as a corsair against his majesty's subjects.

VIII. That if any vessel belonging to Tunis, Algiers, Tetuan, Salce, or any other place at war with the king of Great Britain, bring any vessels belonging to his majesty's subjects to Tripoli, or to any port of that kingdom, the governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the territories of Tripoli.

IX. That if any of the king of Great Britain's subjects happen to die in Tripoli, or any of its territories, his goods or money shall not be seized, but shall remain with the English consul.

X. That neither the consul, nor any other British subject, shall be bound to pay the debts of any other subjects of Great Britain, unless they become surety for them by a public act.

XI. That the subjects of his Britannic majesty in Tripoli, or its territories, shall, in matters of controversy, be liable to no other jurisdiction but that of the dey or divan; except the difference be between themselves, in which case they shall be liable to no other determination than that of the consul.

XII. That if any subject of his Britannic majesty in any part of the kingdom of Tripoli shall happen to strike, wound, or kill a Turk or Moor, if he be taken, he shall be punished with no greater severity than a Turk for the like offence; but if he escape, neither the English consul, nor any other British subject, shall be in any manner questioned or troubled on that account.

XIII. That the English consul residing at Tripoli shall always enjoy the entire freedom and safety of his person and estate, and shall be allowed to choose his own interpreter and broker. He may freely go on board any ship in the roads as often as he pleases; he may have the liberty of the country; he shall be allowed a place of worship, and no person shall injure him in word or deed.

XIV. That not only during the continuance of this peace and friendship, but also if any breach or war should hereafter happen between his Britannic majesty and the kingdom of Tripoli, the consul, and all the king of Great Britain's other subjects in the dominions of Tripoli, shall at all times have full and absolute liberty to depart, and to go into their own or any other country, in any ship or vessel they shall think fit; and to take with them all their effects, goods, families, and servants, though born in the country, without any molestation or hindrance.

XV. That no subject of his Britannic majesty while a passenger from, or to, any port, shall be molested, though he be in a ship or vessel at war with Tripoli.

XVI. That if any of his Britannic majesty's ships of war come to Tripoli, or to any other place of that kingdom with any prize, they shall have liberty to sell or dispose of it at pleasure, without any molestation. That these ships shall not be obliged to pay any customs whatever; and that if they shall want provisions, victuals, or any other things, they may freely buy them at the market-price.

XVII. That when any of his Britannic majesty's ships of war appear before Tripoli, upon notice given to the English consul, or by the commander to the chief governor of Tripoli, public proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian captives, and if after that, any Christians escape on board any of those ships of war, they shall not be required back, nor shall the consul or commander, or any other British subject, be obliged to pay for those escaped Christians.

XVIII. That all the merchant ships coming to the city or kingdom of Tripoli, though not belonging to Great Britain, may freely put themselves under the protection of the British consul in selling and disposing of their goods and merchandize, if they think proper, without any molestation.

XIX. That all British ships of war carrying his majesty's flag, upon their appearing before the city of Tripoli, shall be saluted with twenty-seven pieces of cannon fired from the castle, and that the ships shall return the same number.

XX. That no merchant ship belonging to Great Britain, or to any other nation, under the protection of the British consul, shall be detained in the port of Tripoli, and hindered from proceeding to sea longer than three days, under the pretence of arming the ships of war of this government, or any other pretence whatsoever.

XXI. That no British subject shall be permitted to turn Mahometan in the city and kingdom of Tripoli, unless he voluntarily appears before the dey or governor, with the English consul's interpreter, thrice in twenty-four hours, and every time declares his resolution to become Mahometan.

XXII. That his Britannic majesty's consul residing in Tripoli, shall at all times have liberty to put up the British flag on the top of his house, and to continue it there displayed as long as he pleases; and the British consul shall have the like liberty of putting up and displaying that flag in his boat when he passes on the water, and no man is to disturb, oppose, or injure him in doing it.

XXIII. That from this time forward for ever, the island of Minorca, and the city of Gibraltar, shall be esteemed in every respect by the government of Tripoli a part of his Britannic majesty's dominions, and the inhabitants thereof shall be deemed his natural subjects, as if they had been born in Great Britain; and they with their ships carrying British colours, shall be permitted freely to trade in any part of the kingdom of Tripoli; and shall pass without any molestation, either on the seas or otherwise, in the same manner, and with the same freedom and privileges, as have been stipulated in this and all former treaties in behalf of the British nation and subjects.

XXIV. And whereas in the treaty concluded in the reign of king Charles II. in the year 1676, by Sir John Narborough, an article was inserted, by which the ships of Tripoli were excluded cruising before or in sight of the port of Tangier, which then belonged to his majesty, it is now ratified and concluded, that none of the ships or vessels belonging to Tripoli shall cruise, or look for prizes, before, or in sight of Gibraltar, and the island of Minorca, to disturb or molest their commerce in any manner whatsoever.

XXV. That all and every article in this treaty, shall be inviolably kept and observed between his sacred British majesty, and the most illustrious lords, &c. of the city and kingdom of Tripoli; and all other matters, not particularly expressed in this treaty, and provided for in any former, shall still remain in full force, and shall be esteemed the same as if inserted here.

Dated in the presence of Almighty God, in the city of Tripoli, on the nineteenth of June, 1716 of the Christian era, and of the Mahometan Hejira 1128.

The same year a treaty of peace was concluded with Tunis to the same purpose; only there are one or two articles of a different nature, particularly the following, which is worthy of notice.

It is agreed, concluded, and established, that at whatsoever time it shall please the government of Tunis to reduce the customs of the French to less than they pay at present, it shall always be observed, that the British customs shall be two per cent. less than any agreement that shall for the future be made by the French, or than shall be paid by the subjects of France.

And that, in case any British ship or ships shall import into the kingdom of Tunis any naval or warlike stores, or any kind of provisions, they shall pay no duty or custom whatsoever.

We have only to add, that, with respect to Barbary in general, all that country capable of cultivation, was once extremely populous. Carthage, the rival of Rome, acquired immense wealth by commerce, and planted different nations. Its wars and its destruction form a remarkable period in history.

This extensive country, where Christianity is now despised, and its professors taken captive by the Mahometan pirate, and reduced to the lowest degree of slavery,