

finding the French bent on their destruction, they dispatched a herald to the marshal to obtain a peace upon his own terms. They chose for this purpose a venerable old man, aged ninety-four, who being introduced to the vice-admiral, addressed him to the following effect: "I am the unfortunate Triki, the father-in-law of Baha Hassan, and was driven out of Algiers after I had reigned as dey twenty-four years, and always behaved as a true friend to the French. I am now sent by the divan of Tripoli to know your demands, and to mediate a peace between you and them." The vice-admiral answered in terms that expressed his satisfaction, and having told him the motives that had induced the king his master to begin the war against the Tripolitans, proposed the most effectual means of putting an end to it, promising him, at the same time, a cessation of hostilities till the next day, that they might have time to determine on the articles that he should send them. Triki assured him that no time should be lost, the city being wholly inclined to peace; and leaving one of the principal members, who had accompanied him, as an hostage, returned with Mr. Raymond, a major of the French army, and Mr. La Croix, who was to serve as interpreter.

These met with a civil reception, and the next day the articles were read before the divan, the principal of which were that they should pay two hundred thousand crowns as an equivalent for all the captures they had made of French merchant-men, and that they should also restore all the Christian captives they had taken fighting under French colours. The first was greatly excepted against, on account of the impossibility of raising so large a sum; but, after some debates, they agreed to pay down five hundred thousand livres, and to release all the French captives. As to the money, they promised that one part of it should be sent that very night, and the remainder within twenty days. This term the vice-admiral reduced to fifteen, on condition of their furnishing his fleet with a daily supply of horned cattle for their maintenance, and that of the slaves. As to the Christian captives, they engaged to release two hundred of them, which they did were all they then had within the city and its neighbourhood; and as to the four hundred more which were then rowing in the seven galleys belonging to that state, and then in the service of the Grand Seigneur against the Venetians, they would send ten of their principal citizens as hostages for their release upon the return of those vessels.

An hundred and eighty of the former were accordingly restored the very next morning, with two other hostages for the remainder; but they raised several difficulties about the payment of the sum agreed on; yet not being able to obtain any abatement on any pretence, and being on the contrary threatened by the marshal with fresh showers of his destructive bombs, the dey was under the necessity, not only of laying a tax on the citizens, but even of ordering the heads of five ring-leaders of the malecontents to be struck off. This execution, added to the admiral's menaces, struck such terror into the mutineers, that the next morning, when they had agreed to pay a hundred and fifty thousand livres, they brought in a small part of it in coin, and the rest in ingots, rings, bracelets, necklaces, gold chains, diamonds, pearls, and other jewels, which, they said, they were obliged to strip their wives of; and at the same time released a merchant-ship from Marseilles, which they had taken a little before. They did not, however, complete the payment of the stipulated sum till the ninth of July following, when they had stripped the Jewish synagogue of all its rich lamps, the janizaries of their mired caps, their horses of their richest harness, and their grand standard of its gilt silver ball; the admiral protesting that he would not sign the peace till the sum was fully paid, and threatening the citizens with a fresh bombardment at every delay.

At length Mr. La Croix the interpreter, having translated the articles of peace into the Turkish language, went in and read them before the dey and divan, where being solemnly signed and sealed, public notice was given of it by a double discharge of twenty-five cannon, the

one to express their joy, and the other to return thanks to the marshal d'Etrees for the services he had done the republic, which besides the above sum, exacted with such rigour, consisted in destroying a number of houses, and the death of three hundred persons buried under the ruins. The regency then begged that a consul might be appointed to reside at Tripoli, which was readily granted, and Mr. Martinel was nominated to that office. Upon his coming to the house appointed for his residence, the French flag was hoisted on the top of it, and saluted by a third discharge of the same number of cannon. Thus ended this dreadful expedition, to the great satisfaction of the French monarch and his trading subjects to those parts.

We shall conclude this account of Tripoli with a treaty of peace and commerce concluded by the regency of that piratical state with our vice-admiral Baker in the year 1716, in which the English are immediately concerned, especially the commercial part of the nation.

*Articles of peace and commerce between his most sacred majesty George I. &c. and the most excellent lords Mohamed Bey, Yusuf Dey, the divan, and the rest of the officers and people of the city and kingdom of Tripoli, renewed, concluded, and ratified, on the nineteenth of July, A.D. 1716, by John Baker, Esq. vice-admiral, &c.*

I. That from this time forward, for ever, there shall be a true and inviolable peace between the most serene king of Great Britain and the most illustrious lords and governors of the city and kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary; and therefore, if the ships and subjects of either party shall happen to meet at sea, or elsewhere, they shall shew all possible respect and friendship.

II. That all merchantships belonging to the dominions of Great Britain shall pay no more than three per cent. custom for all the goods they shall sell in this kingdom; and for those they shall not sell, they shall be permitted freely to take them again on board their ships, without paying any duty.

III. That all their ships and other vessels belonging to the subjects of Great Britain, and to the city and kingdom of Tripoli, shall freely pass the seas, and traffic where they please, without any search or molestation from each other; and that all persons and passengers of whatever country, and all money, goods, and merchandise belonging to any other people on board any of the said ships or vessels, shall be entirely free, and not stopped, taken, or plundered, or receive any damage from either party.

IV. That the ships of Tripoli meeting with any merchant ships or vessels of the subjects of the king of Great Britain, not being in any seas belonging to his majesty's dominions, may send on board one single boat with two fitters, who shall enter such merchant ships or vessels; and then, upon their producing to them a pass under the hand and seal of the commissioners of the admiralty, the said boat shall depart, and the vessels freely proceed on their voyage; and though the commanders of such merchant ships produce no such pass, yet if the major part of the ships or vessels company be subjects of the king of Great Britain, the boat shall immediately depart. And, on the other hand, if any of the ships of war or other vessels of his said majesty meet with any vessels belonging to Tripoli, and their commanders shall produce a pass signed by the governors of Tripoli, and a certificate from the English consul there; or if the major part of the vessels company be Turks, Moors, or slaves belonging to Tripoli, they shall be freely allowed to proceed on their voyage.

V. That no commander or other person of any ship or vessel of Tripoli shall take out of any vessel belonging to his majesty's subjects any person, or persons, to carry them to be examined, or upon any other pretence.

VI. That no ship belonging to the king of Great Britain, or to any of his subjects wrecked on any part of the coast belonging to Tripoli, shall become a prize; that neither the goods shall be seized, nor the men made slaves; but that all the subjects of Tripoli shall use their utmost endeavours to save the men and their effects.

VII. That