



POETICAL ASYLUM.

For the Western Sun.

TO —

MY heart with deepest sorrow swells,
When recollection brings to mind,
The verdant hills and vernal dells,
Which I have left so far behind.

Sorrow to think that I no more
May tread those sweet enamell'd vales;
No more may cull their flow'ry store,
Or breathe their fragrance wafting gales.

Yet, still a deeper sorrow hangs
Around my heart—whenever I view
In fancy's glass—the mutual pangs
We felt, when I was forced from you.

The glittering tear, the streaming eye,
The throbbing breast, the thrilling smart,
The lengthen'd kiss, and hurling sigh,
Proclaim the anguish of the heart.

Tho' these were griefs, yet these were sweet,
Compared with those which now I feel;
To think that we no more may meet,
No more the rapt'rous kiss may seal.

Yet spite of hard fates stern decree,
Spite of the bar which distance throws
Between us—hope still whispers me,
Thy hymen yet may crown our vows.

Z.

EPIGRAM.

Here rests my spouse; no pair thro' life,
So equal liv'd as we did;
Alike we shared perpetual strife,
Nor knew I rest, till she did.

DECATUR'S TREATY.

The treaty concluded by com. Decatur with the dey of Algiers, is such as com. D. thought proper to dictate.—The following we learn, are some of the principal articles the dey agrees to restore the American prisoners in his possession without ransom—to pay 10000 dollars for the brig of Edwin and cargo, of Salem capt. Smith which he had captured 3 years since—to restore a cargo of cotton which he had confiscated, belonging to William Gray, of Bolton—to allow the Americans to send in to their ports, and dispose of them any prizes which they should capture from any power which the U. S. should in future be at war with; and they further agree that in case any power should be at war with the U. S. that power shall only have liberty to send in their prizes for supplies, and to remain only 24 hours to procure them, and not upon any consideration to have permission to dispose of the vessels or cargoes—the dey further agrees that in case an American citizen should be taken under the flag of any other nation with whom they may be at war,

he shall be immediately liberated and given up to the consul—in case of the shipwreck of an American vessel, the captain shall have permission to land his cargo without paying any duties, and may remain there until he has an opportunity of reshipping it, or the cargo may be disposed of, customary duties. No presents or tribute, are in future, to be paid by the United States to the Dey.

The frigate and brig captured by com. Decatur, was not restored by virtue of any article of the treaty, but given up by com. Decatur as a present, and at the earnest entreaties of the dey, who represented the danger he was exposed to from his subject, in consequence of his having signed a treaty with such favorable terms to the United States, particularly the restoring capt. Smith and crew, without ransom, and paying 10,000 dollars for his vessel & cargo, a condition, which the dey said they had never before submitted to, in the case of any Christian nation whatever. The brig was, however detained at Carthage by the Spaniards, on the ground that she was captured within their territory, they being then at war with Algiers.

The treaty with Algiers was signed on the 4th of July, and on the 6th brig Empervier, capt. Shubrick, was despatched to the U. S. with a copy of the treaty; her not having yet arrived, scarcely a doubt remains but that she must have foundered in the severe gales of August last.

The American squadron proceeded from Algiers to Tunis, com. Decatur having learnt that the dey had permitted an English frigate, during our war with Great Britain, to come in and take from the harbor of Tunis, two prizes that had been sent in there by the privateer Abalino, of Bolton. The com. demanded that the dey should pay 40,000 dollars for the two prizes which had been given up; the dey, after deliberating a short time, agreed to pay the money to the American consul, as a restitution to the owners of the privateer, for two vessels.

From Tunis, the squadron proceeded to Tripoli, where com. D. learnt that a vessel had also been permitted to be taken out of their harbor by a British sloop of war, and that the American consul had been compelled to take down his flag. On the arrival of the squadron off the town, com. Decatur lent in and demanded that the dey should pay the sum of 30,000 dollars to the owners of the privateer, for

the vessel which had been given up. The dey refused, and assembled a great number of his troops from the country to defend the batteries, & threatened to declare war immediately against the U. States; but finding that the American squadron were prepared to chastise him, he then requested an abatement of the sum demanded as he said he had not so much money;—and upon the American consul's informing com. Decatur that he should be satisfied with 25,000 dollars the com. agreed to receive that sum, provided the bashaw would deliver up to him 10 christian slaves, among them was one who had been particularly attentive to the officers of the Philadelphia frigate while in Tripoli; and also, that as the American consul had been compellen to take down his flag, he should now rehoist it under a salute of 31 guns from the bashaw's castle. The above terms were readily complied with by the bashaw.

Very Interesting.

We have been favored by Gentleman of this city with a the following account of the transactions of com. Decatur by an officer on board his squadron. Many of the incidents are entirely new to us. When such gallant achievements are performed by our Navy; when their intrepidity has reduced three of the Barbary powers to submission, what American heart does not thrill with pride and pleasure?

Richmond Enq.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated.

U. S. Ship Constellation,
off Messina, Sept. 1, 1815.

"The only letter, I can flatter myself that has ever reached either my Mother or yourself, was by the Brig Empervier. As the Commodore's dispatches were sent out by that vessel—you are now in full possession of all the circumstances relative to our Treaty with the Dey, and of course can say whether the Treaty was such as one as you excepted—or of such a nature, as was likely to give general satisfaction to the government. Though an honorable one, and on such terms that with propriety it could not be rejected—for the Dey granted every demand made, still I think the Com. was rather hasty.—Had he cruized 6 weeks longer, we should have destroyed the whole of their Navy; placed it entirely out of their power to commence for many years, any depredations on our commerce, and finally made peace on the same terms we have it

now. But peace with this people was certainly the most desirable object, and as we have it on our own terms, we should not complain. From Algiers we sailed for Cagliari in Sardinia, to procure water and provisions—necessaries we stood much in want of—for that most horrid complaint, scurvy, began to make its appearance in most of the vessels; and rendered our return into some friendly port of the utmost importance. This is a poor miserable place, and though I was tired after our long cruize, of the ship and sea still I preferred being actively employed out, than remaining in Cagliari—and did not regret again putting to sea on the fourth day after our arrival, to bend our course once more towards Barbary and settle some differences with the Bey of Tunis, unknown to our government when we sailed; but which the Commodore took all responsibility as their representative to settle. The cause of complaint was this:—During our war with England, one of our privateers sent into Tunis four prizes, all of which were received and promised protection. Two were seized by the Bey and sold at a reduced price, he becoming the sole purchaser, while the other two were taken out of his ports under the battery, by a British brig, and carried off. Our Consul remonstrated in vain, and was finally threatened with a secret visit from some of his Turban'd Majesty's faithful subjects, if he did any thing further on the subject.—Prudence of course dictated silence until an opportunity should present to do the United States justice; and as soon as our Squadron arrived; he forwarded his communications to the Commodore, who demanded and obtained remuneration for all the prizes. They were valued by our consul at 65,000, dollars every cent of which his majesty paid; assuring the Commodore double the amount should be paid with pleasure, rather than go to war with America. You must know the Com. had given him his choice the money to be paid within 12 hours after the demand, or hostilities would commence. Thus ended our difficulties with the most formidable of all the Barbary Powers, and though we had no fighting still this demand was made before their walls, in sight of 6 frigates, as many corvettes and brigs, with 50 gun boats capable of acting in two harbors. As the Com. was indisposed the day the money was to be paid, Capt. Gordon, the second in command was ordered to wait on the Bey, received the amount and passed the necessary receipt. By the single good turn of fortune, I had the pleasure of being introduced to his majesty—and seeing something of the manners of a Barbary Court. To enter into every minutia respecting this visit & my sensations, &c. &c. would exceed the limits of a letter, I therefore say nothing at present on the subject, but wait till I can in person talk over my travels, and tell you all—for I hope the time is not now far distant ere I once more

(Concluded in the 3d page.)