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REPORT of Colonel SEBASTIANA to the FIRST CONSUL.

"The 29th Fructidor, in the year 10, I embarked at Toulon, on board the Cornelia. On the 8th Vendemiaire, I arrived at Tripoli. I wrote immediately to Baron Sederstrom, the Swedish Admiral, as well as to the Minister of the Pacha, to offer my mediation to settle the disputes between Sweden and the Regency. My mediation was accepted, and the Minister and the Admiral, repaired to the house of the Commissary of France, and we began the negotiation. The Pacha demanded a very considerable sum, and an augmentation of the annual presents; he relied upon a treaty made two years ago, with a Swedish envoy, who promised 255,000 piastres, and 20,000 annually. He added, that two years war had put him to extraordinary expences, and that he was moderate in demanding no higher terms than what were stipulated by the treaty. Baron de Sederstrom, on the other hand offered 100,000 piastres, for the ransom of 160 Swedish prisoners, and 5,000 annually. After much difficulty, I succeeded in settling the terms of the treaty which fixes the ransom at 150,000 piastres, and the annual presents at 3,000.

"On the 9th Vendemiaire, I was presented with great solemnity to the Pacha, who received me in the most distinguished manner.

The exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty took place, and the Italian Republic was solemnly acknowledged. I caused its flag to be hoisted on the house of the commissary of France, and it was saluted by the frigate and the fort, by the discharge of 21 guns.

"It was not without great difficulty that I prevailed on the Pacha to consent to acknowledge this Republic. He feared that all Italy was comprehended in it, and that therefore he must be obliged to respect, without distinction, all the merchant vessels of Italy, which would be the destruction of his marine. I gave him such explanations as were necessary, and on a level with his understanding, and at length he replied, 'I see that I may be at peace with the Italian Republic, without too materially hurting my own interest; but was this even more difficult, I should do it, since the great Buonaparte requires it.'

"The Pacha of Tripoli is a brave enterprising man, and a friend of the French. The English have given assistance to his brother, who is now at Derna, without resources or credit. His plan was to stir up the country against the Bey.

"The political affairs of this Regency are managed by Seid Muhammed-el-Dehghaj his Minister. This man has a good deal of sagacity, and some notions of European politics. He has travelled in France and preserves for our country a warm sentiment of affection.

"On the 10th of Vendemiaire, I set out from Tripoli, and the 24th I arrived at Alexandria. The same day I waited on Gen. Stuart, who commanded the English forces by land and by sea. I communicated to him the order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which enjoined me to go to Alexandria, and if the English still occupied the place, to demand a speedy evacuation of it, pursuant to the treaty of Amiens.

"At first Gen. Stuart told me the place would be very shortly evacuated; but perceiving that I insisted and required a more explicit answer, he confessed that he had no orders from his Court with respect to the evacuation of it, and that he even thought the troops would winter there.

Gen. Stuart is a man of mediocre abilities. He has an aide-de-camp, a French emigrant officer, called the Chevalier de Sades, who is a man of genius, but an enemy to France.—He has much influence over the General.

"I went on the same day to see Khonrehid-Ahmed, Pacha of Alexandria, and the Captain Bey, commander of the Turkish fleet.

"After the customary compliments and saying some things handsome of the sublime porte, I announced to them that French Commercial Agents were on the point of coming into Egypt. This communication gave them the greatest pleasure, and they did not conceal from me the pain that the long protracted stay of the English gave them. I told them this stay could not last long, for that the Gene-

ral Peace had left no doubt upon this subject.

"The 25th, I went to see Cheik El Messing.

"I also saw the Cheik Ibrahim Muphti.

"The 26th I went to visit the Lake Mareotis, and the inundations caused by the cutting the banks of its Canal. I also visited the little port of Marabouf, from whose walls the town is supported with water. There is a small fort here, with an English and Turkish garrison.

"I passed the whole of the 27th in walking through the town and receiving visits.

"On the 28th I set out for Cairo, escorted by two Turkish officers, and six French soldiers from the frigate. Contrary winds obliged me to return to the port.

"The next day I went to Aboukir, where I passed the night.

"I profited of the opportunity to examine minutely the fort, which is entirely out of repair.

"On the 30th I arrived at Rosetta, having visited Fort Julien in my way. I saw that day Osman, the Aga and head of the Customs, as well as all the Christians in that town.

"The first of Brumaire, I was at Faone, where I saw the commandant, the Cadi and the Cheiks. I received from those last, and indeed from all with whom I conversed, protestations of attachment for the First Consul.

"I passed the next day at Rahmanie, where I saw the Cheik Muhammed Abou Ali. The fort of this town is almost entirely destroyed.

"On the 3d I saw at Menouf the Cheik Abdin, whom the First Consul had named Cadi. The other Cheiks of the town who came to see me, expressed the same sentiments as the Cheik at Faone. I told them 'The First Consul loves your country much—he speaks of it often, and interests himself for its happiness—he will not forget you, but will recommend you to the Porte. He has made peace with Europe, and this country shall feel the interest he takes in it, and the remembrance he has of the poor Cheiks of Egypt.'

Muhammed Hadice-Zourba-Mulgehah, who commanded at Menouf, when I passed that city, has since had his head taken off, on suspicion of treasonable correspondence with the Mamelukes. The two forts of Menouf are destroyed.

I arrived the same day at Boulae, and sent immediately the Citizen Jaubert to inform the Pacha of Cairo of my arrival. The next morning the 4th inst, the Pacha sent 300 cavalry and 200 infantry, commanded by the principal officers of his household, to accompany me to his house, amidst the salutation of repeated discharges of artillery.

"When at the Pacha's I addressed him thus—peace has now been concluded between the French Republic and the sublime porte, the ancient relations of amity and commerce are going to be established, and I am charged by the great consul Buonaparte, to assure you of his kindness and of his intention to send French commercial agents into Egypt." The Pacha replied, "The kindness with which the first consul honours me, penetrates me with gratitude, and his commercial agents shall meet the most friendly reception. I then went to the house that the Pacha had prepared for me. I received the same day the visits of all the chiefs of the country, and of the principal Cophis.

"On the 5th I went to the Pacha and had a long conference with him. I spoke to him in these terms—"The first consul takes a lively interest in your welfare, and that of the country you govern; he has desired me to offer you his mediation to settle a peace with the Beys."

"The Pacha returned his warm acknowledgments for the interest the first consul took with respect to him personally; but protested he had the most positive orders from his court to carry on a war with them.—I then observed to him that the disasters which lately befel the Ottoman troops (for they had been beaten five times successively by the Mamelukes) rendered their situation extremely critical, and that such obstinacy would expose them to the danger of totally losing this province. He then shewed me the positive orders of the porte, and I perceived he had no authority to enter into any arrangement of that nature. I then told him, I intended to visit Madame Murad Bey, and to see the environs & fortifications of the city.

He ordered the guard to accompany me wherever I choose to go, and said he would be happy to make Cairo as agreeable to me as possible.

"The same day I began my visits, by going to see Abdallah-el-Cherapnot; he belongs to the grand Mosque. As he expected my visit, a great many of the Cheiks were assembled. I turned the conversation on the interest which the first consul feels for Egypt, on his glory, and the esteem and kindness he felt for the learned Cheiks of Cairo. Their answers were expressive of their personal attachment.

"None but an eye witness can conceive the enthusiasm that was produced by the sight of the first consul's picture. I made presents of them to the principal chiefs in Cairo, and the cities I had passed through. Citizen Jaubert and Bergue assured me, that the inhabitants of Cairo at the time testified such an attachment to France, as at the time of my arrival. When we passed in the streets every body rose and saluted us. Their astrologers are continually making predictions with respect to the first consul.

"On the 7th, I visited Madame Murad Bey. I informed her that the first consul had entered into a treaty between them and the sublime porte; but that the Pacha had orders not to enter into the negotiation.

"I passed that and the following day in visiting the citadel, Rodegiza Boulae, and all the little forts in the neighborhood. The Turkish soldiers murmured at seeing me go about in this manner examining the forts. I pretended, not to understand them, and pursued my course and my observations.

"On the 7th, as I was returning from Fort Duple, a soldier threatened me with his sword. As he appeared somewhat intoxicated, I did not regard his menaces, but passed on. A few moments afterwards, Mustapha Oukil, one of the chief men of the city, passed on horseback; he reproached my attendants for accompanying a Frenchman, and threatened them with the bastinado after my departure. I thought that I ought not to bear such an insult, but sent citizen Jaubert to the Pacha to complain of it, and demand an immediate satisfaction. I declared to him that I expected this man should wait upon me publicly, ask my pardon, throw himself upon my mercy, and implore my pity. It appeared that this Mustapha was in great favour with the Pacha, and they endeavoured to arrange the matter in some other manner; but I insisted and gave a formal declaration to the Pacha, that if this satisfaction was not made in the precise manner I had stated, I should immediately quit the city and write both to Paris and to Constantinople.

"This declaration produced all the effect that I expected from it, and Mustapha, asighted came to me the next day, conducted by Mons. Rosetti, asked my pardon publicly, and threw himself entirely at my discretion. I told him that my first intention was to have his head taken off, but that I spared his life merely on account of the solicitations of the Pacha and of M. Rosetti, but that if ever he should again insult Frenchmen or their attendants, his destruction was inevitable.

"This affair, which was immediately made public in the city, produced a very beneficial effect.

"On the same day there was an attempt to stir up the Albanians against me. Two letters coming from Rosetta, and written by proteges of the English, mentioned that a French fleet of 500 sail had been seen off the Natalia; that they were proceeding against Constantinople; and that the only object of my stay was to deceive and blind the people to the danger which threatened them.

"I sent for the merchant who had received the letter, and desired him to give it to me, which he did.

"I then sent it to the Pacha, with an assurance that those absurd stories were only propagated for the purpose of creating disorders, and disturbing the harmony which subsisted between France and the sublime Porte. That I would answer, at the risk, of my head that it was false. The Pacha knew the trick, and did not suffer himself to be duped by it. He even communicated to me a letter of general Stuart, which he had just received, and in which was enclosed one of the letters of the first consul, when he had been in Egypt. This letter, which was dated the 7th year, reminds the Egyptians that

Constantinople was formed tributary to Arabia, that the time was come to restore to Cairo its supremacy, and to destroy the empire of the Osmanlis in the east. General Stuart requested the Pacha would consider the spirit of these orders, and judge what was the sincerity of the attachment of the peace we profess to the Turks.

"I was indignant at seeing a military man belonging to one of the most polished nations in Europe degrade himself so far, as to endeavour to produce assassinations by insinuations such as those. He was deceived in his expectation. The Pacha paid me, till the moment of my departure, the most flattering attentions, and the English Commissary at Cairo has been witness of the attachment of that city to the French.

"The two persons who have the greatest influence at present with the Pacha, are Rosetti, and Maharowky; they equally detest France, and are at open war with one another.

"It is generally believed that Rosetti has betrayed the cause of the Beys, and is now for the Osmanlis. However, this cunning man will protect himself by the favor of the Mamelukes, if they are successful. He trades at present with the Pacha for corn and saffron and has a very short space of time increased his fortunes by several millions.

"Muhammed, Pacha of Cairo, is a slave from Georgia, educated in the house of the Captain Pacha, to whom he is entirely attached, and whom he resembles much in character. The Cheik El Sadan, notwithstanding the vexations he suffered after the departure of Gen. Buonaparte, begged of me to send Citizen Jaubert to him, to whom he professed the strongest personal attachment for the First Consul.

"The residence of that great man in Egypt, he said, was only marked by acts of goodness, and my country ought to bless him when they think of him; he was just and good. I have seen many Cheiks; they all complain of the Osmanlis.

"The Mutisib, a chief of the Police at Cairo, is Zeul Fakier, formerly employed by the First Consul. I have received a deputation from the Monks of Mount Sinai, whom I recommended to the Pacha. I have written to their Superior, to assure him of the kindness and protection of the First Consul. The monks of the order of Propagandists, at Cairo, whom I have placed under the same national protection that they had before the war, have celebrated a solemn service and sung a Te Deum, to return thanks for the prosperity of the First Consul. I assisted at this ceremony, which was attended by all the Christians in Cairo. I assured the reverend Father, that they should be restored to the enjoyment of all their ancient privileges.

"The evening before my departure I again saw the Pacha. I recommended to him all the Christians generally, as well as those Turks, who, during the residence of the French army in Egypt, had connections with them. He not only promised to respect them, but even to treat them with kindness.

"On the 12th I set out in a barge belonging to the Pacha for Damietta. I was escorted to Boulae with the same honours and retinue as at my arrival. I had written to Capt. Gourdi to bring the frigate to Damietta, as I intended to pass from thence to Syria.

"On the 15th I arrived at Damietta. I went the next day to Achmed Pacha Hehili, a creature of the Grand Vizier; he visited me the same day, and behaved to me with perfect propriety during my stay in that town.

"On the 16th I went to see the Fort of Lesbi and the Tower of Bogaz. The works about this Fort have lately been discontinued; it is at present in very bad condition. There is a garrison of 200 men in the Fort and Towers.

"The 16th I passed by Seneric, where I saw the Cheik Ibrahim El Belhouli, who conducted himself so well at the time the French under General Vial were surrounded and taken. The French Consul had emptied his village from all contributions.

"At Damietta I saw all the Cheiks and particularly Aly Hsaaki, to whom the First Consul gave a pelisse. He enjoys great credit, and is much attached to France.

"There are at Damietta two Christians, who are really men of merit, and may be useful to us. One of them is called Mons. Baalé, and the other Don. Basilé. They have a good un-

derstanding, a very considerable fortune, and great consideration.

"In Egypt, chiefs, traders, people, and every body love to talk of the First Consul, and wish for his success. All the news which relates to him is spread from Alexandria and Damietta to the Pyramids and the Cataracts, with an astonishing rapidity.

"On the 23d Brumaire, the frigate arrived at Bogaz from Damietta, and I set out immediately for Acre, where I landed the 27th.

"On the 29th, in the morning, I sent Citizen Joubert and Legrange to Citizen Djazar Pacha, and informed him, that peace being concluded between France and the Porte, it was intended to re-establish all the commercial relations which existed before the war, and that I was directed by the First Consul to confer with him on that subject. I begged he would reply by writing, whether he was inclined to enter into a conference with me; but he sent only a verbal answer. Every one advised me not to go to him, unless I received a written assurance of protection; but notwithstanding these timid Counsils, and his obstinate refusal to write, I determined to proceed immediately to Acre.

"I arrived at the house of the commissary of the Republic of the Seven Islands. Soon after the Pacha's Dragoman, being informed of my arrival, conducted me alone, in an apartment in which there was no furniture but a carpet. He had by his side a four-barrelled pistol, an air-gun, and a battle-axe. Having inquired after my health, he asked whether I was persuaded that when the hour of our death was pronounced in Heaven, nothing could change our destiny. My reply was, that I believed like him in fatalism. He spoke long on this subject, and I observed that he affected an extreme simplicity, was desirous of passing for a man of understanding, and what is still more, for a just man. He several times repeated these words—'It is said, that Djazar is barbarous; he is only just and severe. Beg of the First Consul (he added) not to send to me as a Commissary of Commercial Relations, a man who is blind of an eye, or lame, because it will certainly be said that 'Djazar put him in that condition.'

"A moment after he said—'I desire that the Commissary you are to send should reside at Seide; that is the most commercial port in my States; and your agent will not be necessary here. I shall myself be the French Commissary; and your countrymen will always experience the most amicable reception here. I esteem the French greatly. Buonaparte is little of a body, but he is the greatest of men. I know they regret him much at Cairo, and wish he were there again.'

"I spoke to him on the Peace between France and the Sublime Porte, and he replied thus—do you know why I receive you, and take pleasure in seeing you? It is because you have come without any sirman. I pay no respect to the orders of the Divan; and I have the most profound contempt for its purple blind Viziers. They say that Djazar is a Bostrian, sprung from nothing; and a cruel man; but in the mean time I am independent of every one, while they are obliged to solicit me. I was, indeed, born poor; my father left me nothing but my own efforts; but that does not inspire me with pride, for every thing comes to an end; and perhaps this day, or to-morrow, the days of Djazar himself will be terminated—not because he is old, as his enemies say, (here he proceeded to handle his arms in the manner of the Mamelukes, which he did with great agility) but because God has thus ordered it. The king of France, who was powerful, has perished; Nebuchadnezzar, the greatest king of his age, was killed by a fly, &c. He uttered several sentences of the same kind, and afterwards spoke to me of the motives which induced him to make war against the French army. In all his conversations it was easy to be remarked, that he was desirous of being reconciled to the First Consul, and that he dreaded his anger.

"He related the following apologue, to explain to me the reasons which had induced him to resist the French. A black slave, after a long journey, in which he had endured every sort of fatigue and want, arrived at last at a small field of sugar-canes. Having

understanding, a very considerable fortune, and great consideration.

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