

VOLUME I : CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE DARDANELLES (1747-1793)

N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
1	Vol. I ff. 1-4	Constantinople	01.20.1747	03.07.1747	06.26.1747	Comte de Castellane	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Corsairs ; Diplomacy	Antalya ; Kimolos ; Smyrna ; Adriatic Sea ; Venice	Sr. Julien de Misolonghi ; Grillo ; David ; Queirolo ; Grand Master (Manuel Pinto de Fonseca) ; Grand Vizier	He informs him about Sr. Julien de Misolonghi's situation : the ministry refuses him the pension on disabled and to settle in Antalya, only to find a place in the Levant. He informs him about the case of the Albanian corsair Grillo who duped Algerian charters. David, French consul in Kimolos, who bought the take and distributed the lading between the two captains, is experiencing difficulties. One of them, the Genoese Queirolo, was imprisoned in Smyrna at the request of the Algerians. The taken brought in Malta the flag of Jerusalem, asks what are the uses in this country. The Grand Master having written to Castellane to inform him that the Order would no longer send corsairs to the Archipelago, because he wishes to fight against the Barbaries in the Adriatic and to ask him to be the intermediary between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice so that the latter let the Maltese operate, Castellane made several objections. The Empire cannot participate in the destruction of its own vassals. Venice has no reason to lose the profit of trade, certainly illegal, but real. The Maltese corsairs could be dragged along and not attack only the Barbaries ; if they wronged the subjects of the Empire trading in the Adriatic, France would be held responsible by the Grand Vizier.	
2	Vol. I ff. 5-8	Constantinople	04.06.1747	05.17.1747	05.26.1747	Comte de Castellane	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Informations ; Corsairs ; Slaves	Naples ; Constantinople ; Olgum ; Durres ; Heraklion ; Kasim Pacha (Galata) ; Gallipoli	Grillo ; Grand Master ; Carlo di Mezza ; Father Charros ; Filippo Portelli ; Bekir Bey ; Berber Ahmed ; Ismail ; Grand Vizier ; Capidam Pacha ; Misraki ; Said Efendi ; comte de Bonneval ; Soliman Bey	Loss of correspondence because of postal relations' suspensions between Naples and Constantinople. He received a letter from the Grand Master informing him that he had seized everything that the corsair Grillo had sent to Malta, and he begs the Empire not to give him asylum. Castellane informs him that the Albanian was taken by the Ulicjanos off Duzazzo and hanged. But if the Grand Master persists in considering Grillo as a smuggler and his prizes void, the slaves he sent to Malta must be freed. He discusses about exchange of slaves: after the one carried out for Carlo di Mezza, the one prepared by Father Charros, from Maltese Filippo Portelli, against Bekir Bey from Heraklion and Berber Ahmed from Kasim Pasha, is not easier. He thanks him for the repurchase of Ismail, in which the Grand Vizier and the Capidan Pasha were interested. He asks him to intervene in favor of his interpreter. He informs him that Said Efendi lost his charge of <i>Kiaya</i> to the Grand Vizier and of the death of Count de Bonneval on March 23, buried the next day in a Turkish cemetery. His position as the bomber commander was given the same day to Soliman Bey, apostate Milanese, his adopted son.	More details about slaves' exchange
3	Vol. I ff. 9-10	Constantinople	06.27.1749	07.28.1749	08.04.1749	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Diplomacy ; Slaves	Rhodes ; France ; Constantinople	Mustafa, Pacha of Rhodes ; Grand Vizier ; Marquis de Puyzieux ; Sr. Arnaud	He thanked him for everything he did to ensure that the Pasha of Rhodes received better treatment, which soothed relations between the Ottoman Empire and France, and the Grand Vizier thanked the Marquis de Puyzieux. The Grand Vizier insisted on the return of the pasha's 17 servants, which prompted Mustafà to ask Bocage to buy back six or seven at 5 or 600 <i>piastre</i> each, as well as the pasha's galley. The total advance must be made to him by Sr. Arnaud and will be reimbursed in Constantinople by the embassy.	
4	Vol. I ff. 11-12	Constantinople	09.19.1749	09.30.1749	10.01.1749	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Diplomacy	Malta ; Rhodes	Grand Master ; Pasha of Rhodes ; Grand Lord (Sultan Mahmud I)	He was informed of the conspiracy hatched in Malta against the Grand Master and the Order by the Muslim escaves and deplors the Pasha's role in it. Following these conditions, he is not surprised at the rejection to buy back his galley and his servants. Alleurs gives Bocage news of the reaction of the Ottoman Empire: they are in disbelief and want to believe in pretexts to lose the Pasha. Alleurs understand that this crime claims revenge, but he expresses the danger that it would represent for the Christians of the East and for Malta from the Sultan. An attack by the Ottomans would certainly give the opportunity to the knights to signal themselves, but that would be embarrassing for France and excessively costly for the Order.	
5	Vol. I ff. 13-14	Constantinople	09.19.1749	09.30.1749	10.01.1749	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Informations	Marseille ; Constantinople	King of France ; Pasha of Rhodes	He sends him back the captain who had been dispatched from Marseilles and sent to Constantinople. If the Council yielded to the requests of the King of France for releasing the Pasha, he asks him to let him know by this means and asks him to pass on the letters intended for the Barbary.	
6	Vol. I ff. 15-16	Constantinople	12.09.1479	03.10.1750	03.12.1750	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Diplomacy		Grand Master ; Pasha of Rhodes ; Grand Seigneur	He acknowledges receipt of his letter of October 1 which suggests that the Grand Master is willing to make the Pasha of Rhodes escape, but that of October 22 suggests the opposite. He recognizes the enormous responsibility of the Pasha in this matter, but he reiterates that the good of catholicity in the States of the Sultan depends on the generosity of the Grand Master who should leave to God the care of judging the scoundrel. He asks the Order not to lose sight of the fact that the Grand Seigneur, having no successor, seeks and that the best way is to invoke a religious pretext. He also insisted on the interest of the Holy See for the bishops and the missions in the Levant who risk being victims of reprisals.	
7	Vol. I ff. 17-18		11.17.1749			Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Diplomacy		Sr. Fonton ; Grand Vizier ; King of France ; Pasha of Rhodes	He sent the Sr. Fonton to the Grand Vizier who asked him to intercede one last time with the King of France in favor of the Pasha of Rhodes. He stresses the importance of this matter and swears not to stoop to any extremity.	
8	Vol. I ff. 19-22	Constantinople	11.28.1749	01.07.1750	01.12.1750	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Diplomacy ; Military	Smyrna	Grand Master ; King of France ; Sultan of the Ottoman Empire ; Pasha of Rhodes	The longer the affair drags on, the more his worries increase. Turkish ministers believe that the Grand Master is only looking for pretexts to prevent the King of France from going his grace. If he is aware of the impossibility of seizing Malta, he also knows the price that its defense would cost the Order. But he knows that if the Empire did not decide to embark on a military expedition, it nevertheless armed the Barbary Regencies even more with six vessels armed and loaded with 1,500 troops embarked at Smyrna. The Sultan, assured of the efforts made by France, will not attack it ; but, aware of the interventions of Rome in favor of an exemplary punishment of the Pasha of Rhodes, he risks attacking the missions and benefiting the Orthodox, even the Protestants, in the Holy Land. Does the punishment of a criminal deserve all these dangers for the Order? He urges him to endeavor to demonstrate to the Grand Master and Council that the escape of the Pasha is the best solution.	
9	Vol. I ff. 23-24	Constantinople	09.08.1750	06.19.1750	06.28.1750	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Slaves ; Diplomacy		Grand Vizier ; Pasha of Rhodes ; Marquis de Puyzieux ; Grand Lord ; King of France	He did not follow up on the letters requesting redemption from two slaves belonging to the bailli, the Grand Vizier only expecting from the ambassador news from Malta concerning the Pasha of Rhodes. The length of time taken by the Order to respond to Puyzieux's solicitations is pernicious, because, henceforth, neither the punishment nor the grace will be useful for the good of the catholicity in the States of the Sultan. The speed of the punishment would have engaged the Grand Vizier to blame the Pasha to excuse the failure of his negotiations, while the slowness of current operations gave Alleurs hope for a favorable outcome through the intermediary of the King of France. All the venom of this affair falls on him, Ambassador of France, whom the Empire accuses of negligence.	Duplicate
10	Vol. I ff. 25-26	Malta	06.28.1750			Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Comte des Alleurs	Slaves ; Informations	Constantinople	Marquis de Puyzieux	He acknowledged receipt of the letter of May 8 and was astonished that the purchase of his escaves, a rather insignificant affair, could cause a stir in Constantinople. He had relied on the intermediary of French merchants and had not imagined that this transaction would go through the ambassador. However, he sacrifices his special interest to the public interest and agrees to no longer demand the ransom. He always made sure to present the arguments that the ambassador put forward to him, but the Marquis de Puyzieux having let him see that the affair was drawing to a close, he did not insist further for fear of appearing as little concerned about the honor of his Order.	Copy, replaced here as well as the following to clarify the correspondence.
11	Vol. I ff. 27-28	Malta	02.08.1751			Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	d'Amiral, French ambassador in Morea	Informations ; Slaves		Pasha of Rhodes	The last letters of the Court of January 12 make him hope that he will soon receive orders to send back the Pasha of Rhodes to him. He will do his best to get him slaves, even his own, if he does not find any.	Copy, replaced here as well as the following and the preceding to clarify the correspondence.
12	Vol. I ff. 29-30	Malta	03.13.1751			Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Comte des Alleurs	Diplomacy	Constantinople	Sr. Brest ; Grand Master ; King of France ; Marquis de Puyzieux	He sends him his commission through Sr. Brest, notifying that the Grand Master renounces his right to justice over the Pasha of Rhodes at the request of the King of France. The scenario being that of an escape, Puyzieux gives the order not to mention any name. Bocage asks Alleurs to inform him immediately of the Pasha's arrival in Constantinople.	Copy, replaced here as well as the preceding to clarify the correspondence.
13	Vol. I ff. 31-32	Constantinople	01.30.1754	06.30.1755		Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Informations ; Order of St. John	Constantinople ; Chania (Greece)	Sr. Carle ; Constantini ; Sultan Mahmoud I ; Sr. Rastic ; Sr. Sari	He followed Sr. Carle's case, serving brother of the Order of Malta, whom he had recommended to him and who came to Constantinople for a contentious affair opposing him to Constantini, consul ad honores of Sweden, but subject of the Sultan. As this situation could lead him to resort to the country's justice, Alleurs reached an arrangement after negotiations. The Constantini's undertake to pay the sum of 20,000 <i>piastre</i> in four instalments to the heirs of Sr. Rastic, Sr. Carle, and Sari left for Chania to await the payments.	
14	Vol. I ff. 33-36	Constantinople	04.18.1754	08.30.1755	11.9.1755	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Slaves ; Diplomacy ; Informations	Crimea ; Constantinople ; Sweden	Schukery Oglou Cheikh Muhamed Chamly ; Rais Efendi ; Salvador Dalmaine ; Grand Lord ; Sr. Stanislas ; Khan of Tartary ; Sr. Carle ; Bocage ; Rouillé ; Bailli de Frouilly ; Rastic ; Constantini ; Mr. de Celsing	He thanks him for evaluated the ransom of Schukery Oglou Cheikh Muhamed Chamly, in whom the Rais Efendi is interested, who says that his freedom would cost 350 <i>piastre</i> . He thanked Bocage for writing to him the reality of the price in order to inform the Minister. He can do nothing for Salvador Dalmaine, taken and sold for the service of the galleys, because the Sultan's slaves cannot be redeemed. Same thing for Sr. Stanislas, claimed by his family, because he became doctor of the khan of the Tartars and the diplomatic relations between this prince and France are too bad to make an offer (moreover Stanislas remained in Crimea). Sr. Carle arrived in Constantinople with letters of recommendation from Bocage, Rouillé, and the Bailli de Frouilly, as well as a co-heritor to Rastic. The opposing party, the Levantine Jew Constantini, had until then been under the protection of France but, seeing that the Parliament of Aix judged against him, he placed himself under the protection of Sweden by becoming its honorary consul in Chania. Alleurs pointed out the regularity of this change to M. de Celsing, envoy of the Court of Stockholm, but did not want to initiate proceedings to better allow an arrangement, because Constantini could still declare himself subject of the Sultan and carry the case in front of the Divan that he can buy more easily. The plague is still lurking and it is preferable to cease communications with the countryside.	
15	Vol. I ff. 37-38	Constantinople	09.15.1754	25.11.1754		Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Slaves ; Corsairs ; Politics	Monaco ; Crete	Chukry Oglou Cheikh Muhamed Chamly ; Rais Efendi ; Sr. Mercenier ; Mosco ; Paulo ; Comte de Stanville ; Giovanni Scopigliotti ; Cardinal Portocarrero ; Sr. Carle ; Constantini ; Sari ; Rouillé ; Bailli de Frouilly	He received his letters of March 26 and June 17 evaluating the ransom of Chukry Oglou Cheikh Muhamed Chamly at 175 <i>louis</i> , which Rais Efendi must have found a little high because he does not talk about it anymore. Alleurs thanks Bocage for having intervened, at his request, to obtain from the bank of Monaco the return of 25 bags of ginger taken from Sr. Mercenier by the corsairs Mosco and Paulo. While awaiting the arrival of the comte de Stanville in Rome, he also thanks for settling the affair of the inheritance of Giovanni Scopigliotti, in particular by intervening with Cardinal Portocarrero. He informs him of the happy outcome of the affair between Sr. Carle and Constantini, however Carle died of sunstroke before leaving for Chania. Sari, his assistant following the latter, wrote to Rouillé so that he could inform the bailli de Frouilly and go to Crete.	
16	Vol. I ff. 39-40	Constantinople	09.23.1754	25.11.1754		Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Corsairs	Santorini ; Sclutari (Atikvalide Cam)	Captain Cicio ; Rais Efendi ; Molla Ahmed ; Schukry Oglou Cheikh Muhamed Chamly	Last year, Captain Cicio's felucca, a disowned Maltese corsair wearing the Sardinian flag and whose crew had come to rescue a French vessel near Santorini, was taken by the Sultan's galleons. Faced with the unwillingness of the Turks who oppose any right of claiming back, the ambassador ended up asking for the release of this crew out of consideration for the King of France. Of the 11 survivors, 7 were returned: 2 Maltese, 2 Corsicans, 1 German and 1 English. To thank Rais Efendi for everything he did in this affair, Alleurs wishes to make him a gift of slaves whose redemption he took him to treat, whose ransom he will pay instead of a Turk : Molla Ahmed, and Schukry Oglou Cheikh Muhamed Chamly.	
17	Vol. I ff. 41-42	Constantinople	09.28.1754	10.05.1754		Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Corsairs		David et Isaac Mizraki ; Prépaud father & sons	The brothers David and Isaac Mizraki, French interpreter, sent him a letter written by Prépaud father and son, in which they informed them that the bailli de Bocage had undertaken to obtain for them the restitution of a load of alum which had been taken from them by Maltese corsairs. He had the letter imprisoned, but being insolvent, he gave them freedom so that they would rebuild their fortunes through new prizes. The Mizraki being in difficulty, they gave Prépaud power of attorney to follow up this matter in Malta and for which Alleurs requested Bocage's intervention.	
18	Vol. I ff. 43-44	Constantinople	08.29.1754	10.05.1754	12.31.1754	Comte des Alleurs	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Corsairs	Samos	Rais Efendi ; Selim Aga, Vovode of Samos ; Ahmed ; Kudjuk ; Mustafa ; Molla Hasen ; Ibrahim ; Keulé Hasen ; Vener	The Rais Efendi asked him to be interested in the redemption of the vovode of Samos and his servants, taken with a large freight of goods. The profit from the goods should encourage the corsairs to release the slaves for a low price, but they set the ransom at 10 <i>purse</i> for the age and 15 for the servants, or 12,500 Turkish <i>piastre</i> in total. Alleurs considers this price too high compared to the poverty of Samos and offered him a gift of slaves whose redemption he took him to treat, whose ransom he will pay instead of a Turk : Molla Ahmed, and Schukry Oglou Cheikh Muhamed Chamly.	
19	Vol. I ff. 45-46	Constantinople	12.19.1754	05.16.1755	24.05.1755	Députés de la Nation	Bailli d'Avesnes de Bocage	Informations	Eyüp Sultan Mosque	Comte des Alleurs ; Sultan Mahmud I ; Sultan Osman III	They inform the bailli of the Comte des Alleurs's death, to whom he was related by blood, on November 23 and offer him their condolences. The Ambassador entrusted them with the interim and all correspondence of all matters in the Levant concerning religion, trade and navigation. They also inform him of the sudden death of Sultan Mahmud and the election of his brother Osman to his succession. All the Greats have been confirmed in their office and the coronation takes place on the day the letter is sent, to the Mosque of Eyup.	

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20	Vol. I ff. 47-50	Constantinople	02.01.1755	05.16.1755	24.05.1755	Députés de la Nation	Bailli d'Avemes de Bocage	Informations ; Slaves	Samos	Sultan Osman III ; Qapıdan Pasha ; Molla Ahmed ; Chukry Oglou Charly ; Louis Chénier ; Jacques Isouard-Xuerab ; Giacomo	The new Sultan only changed the Mufti he deemed unworthy of this function and distributed considerable sums to the troops. He also gave religious orders for the police and justice to be properly administered, but through religious excess he also restored old laws from the Koran which brought about the sudden cessation of commerce and arts. He confirmed all the capitulations signed with the Christian States, but will not let out the Qapıdan Pasha (Pasha of Rhodes' brother) or the Archdeacon. The deputy informing them of slaves Molla Ahmed and Chukry Oglou Charly's arrival, their ransom of 360 <i>florins</i> was paid by Chénier for receipt of the bill of exchange that Bocage had provided to Jacques Isouard Xuerab. As for the voivode of Samos and his servants, the ambassador never had the promise to raise the necessary sum and the Sultan forbids that the Samians be taxed, leaving this redemption to the families of the slaves. Nevertheless, the death of the corsair responsible for this capture seemed to them to be a favorable circumstance and they charged Bailhat & Chénier to take over the business. They insist that the longer it lasts, the more it will be to the disadvantage of the Maltese corsairs.	
21	Vol. I ff. 57-58	Constantinople	02.28.1755	06.11.1755		Charles de Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avemes de Bocage	Informations	Constantinople ; Kutaya	Captain Meulan ; Peyssonnel ; Great Vizier ; Ali Pacha Akim Oglou	The bill of exchange that he had given to Captain Meulan was negotiated by the deputies of the Nation of this Post who accepted and paid it. Peyssonnel has been in Constantinople since February 23 by order of the King. Along the way, he met the Grand Vizier in exile, Ali Pasha Akim Oglou was appointed in his place and the interim is provided by a kaimakan.	
22	Vol. I ff. 51-56	Constantinople	04.22.1755	06.13.1755		Charles de Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avemes de Bocage	Request	Constantinople ; Le Ciotat	Chevalier de Vergennes ; Dimitri brothers ; Father Courbani ; Bereker ; Habeta	While awaiting the Chevalier de Vergennes in Constantinople, he received a letter from the Dimitri brothers, two Maronites, nephew of Captain Bereker whose ship had been captured two years before by a corsair of the Religion. At the request of the Jesuit father Courbani, Peyssonnel wrote several briefs to prove that these two brothers were the two closest heirs to Bereker, that they had become French because their father had settled in La Ciotat and that this gave them the right of claiming back in addition to their Christian right. Peyssonnel discussed it with Habeta, in charge of the French consulate, and in no way obliged to inform Bocage and ask for his protection for the two brothers.	
23	Vol. I ff. 53-54	Smyrna	04.16.1755			Frères Dimitri	Charles de Peyssonnel	Request	Smyrna ; Malta	Dimitri brothers	They ask him for letters of recommendation for Malta where they are going.	Copy, letter included in the preceding
24	Vol. I ff. 59-60	Constantinople	06.30.1755	09.04.1755	09.06.1755	Charles de Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avemes de Bocage	Slaves	Crimea	Vergennes ; Commandeur de Viguiet ; Voivode of Samos ; King Stanislas Leszczinski	Vergennes arrived on May 23, with a brief from Commander de Viguiet informing of the release of the voivode of Samos and his servants. Peyssonnel was preparing to initiate negotiations when Vergennes told him that the Turk who was to leave Malta to present the conditions proposed by Viguiet was still on the island, so he considered the matter temporarily suspended. In the meantime he spoke with Saïd Selami, agent of the khan of the Tartars to the Empire he had known under Villeneuve and Castellan's mandates, about the affairs of King Stanislas Leszczinski. Of good reputation in Constantinople with regard to the Crimea, Selami had advised him at the request of his prince to separate from the rest of the slaves an old imam who interested him because he had been his buton.	
25	Vol. I ff. 61-62	Constantinople	07.17.1755	09.04.1755	09.06.1755	Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli d'Avemes de Bocage	Informations	Rhodes ; Stanchio	François Brés	Arrived safely after 12 days of travel, he took care of the most urgent and can now thank Bocage for his kindness during his stay in Malta. He regrets that the vice-consulates of Rhodes and Stanchio have already been filed, which prevents him from honoring his recommendation in favor of the merchant François Brés, in which Bocage is interested. Vergennes reserves the right to appoint him to any vacant position.	
26	Vol. I ff. 63-64	Constantinople	04.05.1757	07.07.1757		Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli d'Avemes de Bocage, for Mr. d'Hennin	Politics ; Slaves ; Informations	Tunis ; Smyrna ; Marseille	Ali Aga	All Aga gave him Bocage's letter of January 5 and he received the letter of January 15. He has been informed of the violence committed by the Algerians during the capture and sack of Tunis, and does not think that Ali Aga's report of it to the Ottomans will impress them because their navy is not imposing enough. The weak point is the cause of the Algerians' rush. Vergennes does not know if the Turkish escapee that he had released at Ali Aga's request arrived in Smyrna, but he gave to the Turkish officer the name of the Turkish slave that Bocage wants in return and who will be sent to him to Marseille. He wishes that the balli's stay in France will allow him to regain his health.	
27	Vol. I ff. 65-66	Constantinople	09.03.1757	12.03.1757	04.12.1758	Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Informations ; Politics ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy	Morea ; Provence ; Cairo ; Egypt	M. d'Amirat ; Erville ; Marquisant ; Jonville	Thanks for his letter of July 12, received by M. d'Amirat's channel, informing him of the arrival of an English squadron in Provence's coasts. This information having reached the Levant's posts, they are in a position to take the best decisions for maritime safety. The King's ships stationed in the Levant's Seas have withdrawn to Malta, and he therefore asks Bocage to send two letters to Erville and Marquisant. Jonville, French consul in Cairo, complains about two corsairs bearing the flag of Monaco and armed in Malta, who stand too close to the Egyptian coast and represent a cause for concern. Vergennes will make a request so that they can establish further in the filing, the Turks, especially those of Egypt, believing that if France has enough authority to remove from the coast of Malta the corsairs who bother it, it should have some as much in the Levant.	
28	Vol. I ff. 67-68	Constantinople	07.22.1758			Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Corsairs ; Order of St. John ; Navy	Syria ; Palestine ; Chio ; Smyrna	Grand Master ; Commandeur M. de Montvert	The complaints he addressed to the minister about the Monegasque corsairs did not target the Religion, because he knows very well that it does not give its flag. However, these armaments having been made in Malta, the Grand Master should have authority over them. This argument having been rejected, the remaining solution is to urge the Prince of Monaco to limit his passports and to ban privateering on the Syrian coast, but he doubts this weak authority. He does not feel confident writing to him until peace is signed and danger threatens the Maltese coast. The appearance of the King's vessel "La Triton" and the frigate "La Minerve" in the harbor of Chio and in the Gulf of Smyrna revived French navigation which the many English corsairs had demotivated.	
29	Vol. I ff. 69-71	Constantinople	07.07.1760		11.10.1760	Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Slaves ; Corsairs ; Navy	Mani	Srs. Magy	He was waiting to respond to his letter of March 17, awaiting a Turkish response to letters from slaves in Malta asking for their repurchase. Tired, he turned to the head of 31 ^e Oda who told him that he had no money and that he did not want to get involved. He transmitted to Bocage the Srs. Magy's brief. French merchant of this Post, who would like his support. The Ottoman Empire sent warships in search of Maltese corsairs near Mani. One of the Sultan's corsairs seized, in June, a forban which had appropriated the English flag, with a very thin sailboat and a robust crew, formidable for the French trade.	
30	Vol. I ff. 70							Request	Chania	Pocary ; Philippe Barbier ; Jacques Isouard Xuerab	Pocary, established in Malta, owes them 24 <i>piastre</i> of a bill he had given them on Chania and which has been contested; Philippe Barbier owes them 71 <i>piastre</i> which they counted on his ship, 95 <i>piastre</i> in all. In Malta, Jacques Isouard Xuerab has so far been unable to obtain any reimbursement despite having all the necessary documents. Having learned of Pocary's wealthy wedding, the Magy brothers ask Vergennes to intercede with the balli so that he can recover their capital and their interests.	Copy attached to the Magy brothers' brief
31	Vol. I ff. 72-73	Constantinople	03.09.1761			Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Corsairs ; Diplomacy	Iskendurun ; Malta	Simon ; Comte des Ailleurs ; Captain Pierre Aube ; Bailli de Bocage ; Rouillé ; Choiseul ; Combreux	A matter concerns even the minister : in 1750 the Armenian Persian Simon communicated to the comte des Ailleurs documents authenticated in Malta certifying that in 1714 the French vessel of Captain Pierre Aube had been chartered and loaded in Alexandretta by Armenians who were embarked there. Taken on the way by two corsairs from Lipari, they had been taken to Malta where a corsair was sent to prison. However, this Armenian who has no interest in the matter said he was in charge of the interests of the heirs of the chargers in his capacity as <i>chah vekil</i> (in charge of Persian affairs in Constantinople) of which he has the titles. Bocage replied that he knew nothing about this case and the Armenian did not insist, for lack of money. In 1754, profiting from rumors of the imminent arrival of a Persian ambassador near the Ottoman Empire, he threatened Des Ailleurs with causing a scandal if he was not allowed to close the matter. He therefore obtained letters of introduction from the ambassador to Bocage and Rouillé and did not make people talk about him for 7 years. On January 2, 1761 Vergennes received from the Empire the original of the request of this Armenian asking for the protection of the Sultan for the recovery of his succession, presenting himself this time as the nephew of the chargers of 1714. Vergennes pointed out the contradictions in the behavior of the plaintiff, which momentarily convinced the Empire, but the Armenian having appealed to his protectors, the Grand Vizier delivered a detailed translated brief of the case. Vergennes replied that he was informing Malta and sent a copy of this letter to Choiseul and Combreux, begging the minister to pass this matter on to the balli as he fears that the Armenian has found too powerful protectors.	Duplicate
32	Vol. I ff. 74-75	Constantinople	09.14.1761	11.15.1761		Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Informations ; Slaves ; Trade		Simon ; M. de Lisle	He acknowledges receipt of his letter of June 16 in which he found nothing about the claims of the Persian Simon, although the latter assures that all the documents have been deposited in the archives of the Sovereign Court of Malta. He nevertheless allows himself to insist, less for the importance of this matter than for that, most respectable, of those who intervene in its favor. In addition, he is more reluctant to grant protection to Maltese slave traders who abuse of it, as during his predecessor's mandate, and who engage in affairs leading to prison under the pretext of ransom. He considers that it is moreover to help them not to facilitate a trade of which they are often the fooled. He also had it checked that the numbers that Combreux sent him did not correspond, but the rumors having been dispelled, he did not think it necessary to renew the number. He assures him that he will be able to take into account his recommendation in favor of M. de Lisle son.	
33	Vol. I ff. 76-77								Castellania of Malta	Captain Aube ; Jean Michilidi ; Benedetto Magro ; Mano Rosso ; Emmanuel Pinto	Detailed note of Captain Aube's cargo for the Persian Armenians, among which is a copy taken from the archives of Castellania of Malta of an original from 1718, between Jean Michilidi and Benedetto Magro, made on August 22, 1726 by Mano Russo, archivist of Castellania, and signed by Vice-Chancellor Emmanuel Pinto.	Attachment to the preceding
34	Vol. I ff. 78-79	Constantinople	09.23.1761		06.16.1762	Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Informations ; Corsairs ; Pirates	Constantinople ; Mani	Paolo Cristallo ; Andrea Camilleri ; comte des Ailleurs ; Pocary ; Magy brothers ; bailli de Fleury ; Calamata ; M. de Gardane	The two slave merchants he had recommended to him succeeded in the exchange to which they had entered into; he gave them a passport for their return. However, he fears that this success, due to a mistake, will push them to start over until failure. Indeed, the Maltese merchants who had taken the habit of exposing slaves to the charity of the Turks lost their freedom in doing so, a conduct which greatly annoyed and disgusted the Comte des Ailleurs. Vergennes asks Combreux not to give them more passports. He also points out that Pocary is not exempt from paying his debts despite his forced departure for Malta which prevents him from satisfying his creditors, the Magy brothers. Vergennes suggests that he appoint a prosecutor to obtain the recovery of his claims in Constantinople. He thanked Combreux for having informed him of the event which caused a stir in Constantinople. The destruction of the pirate Calamata has done good in the Levant and corsairs have been scarce at sea for quite a long time. A Turkish galley brought to Constantinople a felucca bearing Malta and Monaco's flag, but it seems to him that it belongs not to a corsair of the Religion but to a pirate of Mani. He asks him to kindly transmit to M. de Gardane the letter which he appends to him.	
35	Vol. I ff. 80-81	Constantinople	02.12.1762			Peyrotte, chancelier de l'ambassade	Bailli de Combreux	Slaves		Omer son of Hassan ; Couturier	He replies to his letter of December 2 and confirms the remittance made to him on December 14, 1758, by the Turkish Heraklionian Omer of 400 <i>piastre</i> which he intended for the payment of part of his ransom. He gave him recognition of this sum. On the following February 28, Omer demanded 1000 <i>piastre</i> from him to go to his family in Crete and to pay the remainder of his ransom. On June 27, the Turk withdrew the remaining 300 <i>piastre</i> which had been paid to him by Couturier, a merchant from the Post. As it was a free and voluntary deposit, the Turk was able to dispose of it as he wanted. Peyrotte could not therefore hold him back and he does not feel responsible for the fact that Omer was able to return home without paying his ransom.	
36	Vol. I ff. 82-85	Constantinople	02.22.1762		04.14.1762	Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Diplomacy ; Corsairs ; Slaves ; Navigation ; Informations	Palermo ; Malta ; Morea ; Constantinople	M. de Moris ; Benedetto Magro ; Balthazar Felici ; Jacquin ; Ali Aga Bostangi ; Hadji Ibrahim ; Hadji Mehemet ; Magy brothers ; Joannete ; Captain Cico ; Captain Charles François Maille ; Antoine Favray ; Grand Master	He received from M. de Moris the documents that Combreux sent him concerning the case of the Persian Armenians, from which he wrote a brief for the Ottoman ministers who oppose the recovery. However, he does not mention the Maltese procedural flaw since the goods could not be placed under seal. Captain Benedetto Magro made it disappear before seeking asylum in Malta. In order not to involve the Order and avoid an unfavorable discussion between the Court of Naples and the Empire, Vergennes also avoided specifying that the procedure had started in Malta but had continued in Palermo. Vergennes hopes that his brief will prove to the ministers that France has nothing to do with this matter because the possessed were Persians and the case followed by the Persian consul. He is willing to follow up on his recommendation in favor of the Maltese Balthazar Felici to recover a debt of 1600 <i>piastre</i> owed to him by Ali Aga Bostangi. As for Hadji Ibrahim, whom Combreux had released and who had to pay the price of his ransom to the Magy brothers, he returned to Morea without going through Constantinople and Vergennes fears that he will never settle his debt. Orders from the Court forbid him to free any slave, but he tried to negotiate for Joannete, lieutenant of the Maltese corsair Cico, and two of his comrades taken in 1751 while rescuing a French ship. These slaves are currently on board caravels in Egypt which he must await their return. Moris chartered Captain Charles François Maille, from St. Tropez, commander of the barque "La Marie" to transport to Malta the crews who bring the Ottoman Captain to Constantinople. Favray, visiting Constantinople, was unable to leave because of the bad weather; Vergennes has allowed him to stay and has promised to send him back to Malta as soon as he wishes. He transmits to Combreux the reply and the copy that he makes to a letter written to him by the Grand Master.	
37	Vol. I ff. 86-87	Constantinople	07.26.1763		12.22.1763	Chevalier de Vergennes	Bailli de Combreux	Slaves		Omer	The Ottomans no longer talk to him about the Persian case. The slave Omer having deposited his money himself, he was free to withdraw it. If his masters had made the deposit themselves, they could have made opposition in the chancellery, but now they can only blame themselves. Vergennes obtained the release of 4 slaves taken in the defense of a French ship.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
38	Vol. I ff. 88-89	Constantinople	04.07.1763			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Personal	Constantinople	Antoine Favray	He congratulated him on his appointment in charge of the King's affairs in Malta. Favray instructs him to remember Combreux his regards. Vergennes can imagine Malta complaining about the painter's absence, but he is far too happy to have him in Constantinople.	
39	Vol. I ff. 90-91	Constantinople	10.11.1763			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Pirates ; Diplomacy ; Informations	Cape Bon ; Sardinia ; Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	Paul Brest ; Captain Pellegrin ; Mories ; Marquis de Durfort ; Antoine Favray	He thanks him, on his behalf and that of the French merchants of the Levant, for his attention to ensuring their safety. Brest, vice-consul in Kimolos, shared the news he had sent him of the presence of the pirates of Salé between Cape Bon and Sardinia, which prevented many French ships from falling into the same kind of ambush suffered by Captain Pellegrin and his chargers. He hopes that the forces of Mories and the Order will overcome these pirates. He thanked Des Pennes for having informed him of the dispute that may arise between the Court of Versailles and that of Naples, the latter's claim to subject French vessels unloading goods to customs control. He hopes that the Marquis de Durfort's decision to make all French ships leave the ports of the Two Sicilies will avoid any crisis while the collaboration between the two countries, cemented by the Family Pact, strengthens. Vergennes sends letters from Favray to Des Pennes, who shares his solitude and makes it pleasant, for Malta.	
40	Vol. I ff. 92-93	Constantinople	12.05.1763			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Trade ; Personal		Captain François Bernard ; Captain Gaëtan Angillard ; Sultan Osman III ; Habela family ; Miss Annunzia	He only very recently received his letter of June 20, because the bearer died in November at the Dardanelles; he therefore does not know if Des Pennes had time to appoint a prosecutor to follow his case against Captain Gaëtan Angillard, of St Tropez. Moreover, the latter is perhaps not in a position to fulfill his prerogatives because, even he was not captured during the war, he suffered sufficiently serious losses that his work as a caravan was in agony, the price of charters is now so low that it is difficult to face current expenses. He is currently in Mores to frigh wheat for the Sultan, Vergennes cannot collect any information about him. But knowing him to be a man of honor, he would urge him to bring into line with his owners upon his return. Since the peace, ships from Ragusa with low-cost freight have flowed back into the Levant and face formidable competition from the French. A rumor circulates in Constantinople of an unfortunate incident which occurred at the Consul of France in Algiers, a war with the Algerians would be even more unfavorable than that against the pirates of Salé. Vergennes asks Des Pennes to remind the Habela family of his regards and he doesn't forget the buttercup claws that Miss Annunzia wants, but the beautiful one are rare and the choice is complicated.	
41	Vol. I ff. 94-95	Constantinople	01.21.1765			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs		Isaac Mizraki ; Abraham Mizraki ; David Mizraki ; Nicolas Rais ; Giovanni Matorquino ; Balli de Bocage ; Rais Elendi	He informs him that Isaac and Abraham Mizraki, respectively brother and son of David Mizraki, addressed a request to the Ottoman Empire concerning the fact that said David, having charged in April 1739, in Maki, on the Greek vessel of the captain Nicolas Rais, 700 quintals of alum which were taken by a Maltese corsair, Giovanni Matorquino, who, wanting to lighten his ship, sold the alum at an indecent price (1000 piastre) in Mani. On the intervention of the French ambassador in Constantinople for Malta, the balli de Bocage had obtained the corsair's arrest and forced him to pay the real price of alum (4200 piastre). However, the heirs of Mizraki never had any news of this sum, which they were told to have been sent to Constantinople by the balli de Bocage (certified by a letter from Frépaud father & son of 8 November 1739, in their possession). On testimony of 3 Maltese of the corsair's crew, today in Constantinople's prison, which corroborates the balli's assertion, the Mizraki request a search from the French embassy. The case having been recommended to Vergennes by Raïd Elendi, he asks Des Pennes to do what is necessary so that he can present all the information that the Empire asks for.	
42	Vol. I ff. 96-97	Constantinople	02.11.1765			Antoine Favray	Chevalier des Pennes	Personal ; Request		Joseph Azzopardo ; Grand Master ; Lhoste	The Capuchin he joined has not yet been able to do anything because of the plague which is ravaging the prison, the same plague which took away Joseph Azzopardo, to whom the brother had left 29 crowns. The heir being dead, he did not want to deposit it for the redemption of the slaves as the Jesuit of the embassy encouraged him to do. He saw the works of the young girl he speaks of at the Chevalier des Salles'. He thinks her portrait of the Grand Master is very good and would be flattered to meet such a talented person in music and painting when he returns to his convent in Malta when he becomes a better monk. He gives her a letter which he sends to Lhoste.	
43	Vol. I ff. 117	Galata	03.12.1765			Chevalier de Vergennes		Informations ; Slaves		Father Delanda ; Michele Xicluna ; Giovanni Battista Guioto ; Captain Andrea	Father Delanda, Jesuit missionary and pastor of the prison and galleys of the Grand Turk, certifies that Michele Xicluna, son of Giovanni, died in prison on December 12, 1764 and that he administered to him the sacraments of the Church. Likewise, he attests to having questioned the companions of Giovanni Battista Guioto, Maltese, who fell into slavery with him, who assured him that he had drowned and that there was no one else by that name on Captain Andrea's polacca.	Certificate, in Italian, certified, in French, by the Chevalier de Vergennes & the French Palace, Pera Iez-Constantinople, on 1765 March, 14. Signed by Peyrotte
44	Vol. I ff. 98-99	Constantinople	04.24.1765			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Slaves	Constantinople	Isouard ; Vizir Agassi ; Amiaud ; Grand Master ; Antoine Favray	He received his letters of February 10 and 11, as well as the memorandum from Isouard which was attached to it. He wishes to render service to a person in whom he is interested but fears that he will not be able to do much, doubting the honesty of Turkish justice. Indeed, the subjects of the Sultan refuse to be treated equally to the French and claim a preferential treatment on which he will work. The relatives of Vizir Agassi have contributed and have only collected 700 piastre which they deposited with a French merchant in Constantinople who must charge the Amiaud's with handling the ransom for this escape. Vergennes thinks that this sum is largely insufficient and asks Des Pennes to obtain from the knight in charge of the slaves of the Grand Master a redemption at this price, which will allow him to satisfy a person to whom he is indebted several times. Favray, charmed by the ladies of Constantinople, is less affected by his distance from Malta and Vergennes hopes that he will not be in a hurry to return.	
45	Vol. I ff. 100-101	Constantinople	0901.1766			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations		Raye de Brenckelewaert	He recommends to him Raye de Brenckelewaert, a Holland gentleman in Constantinople to succeed the ambassador of that nation, and who, wishing to continue his journey to Italy, wishes to make his quarantine in Malta.	
46	Vol. I ff. 102-103	Constantinople	01.04.1767			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations	Constantinople	Reyslar Kiyayassi of the Customs ; Sultan Osman III	He intervenes on a matter strongly recommended by the Sultan. It is said in Constantinople that a Turkish vessel, belonging to the Reyslar Kiyayassi of the Customs, of which he gives the description and the drawing, was brought to Malta by its own crew after turning back before the Dardanelles castle. He had been loaded in Kavala with about 700 bundles of tobacco on behalf of the tobacco merchants of Constantinople and, in another post, with 1,500 quintals of iron mines. Greek and Turkish travelers say it arrived in Malta during the fair, some say the boat was detained and others claim it was free. The cargo being of value, its owners intervened with the Sultan. Vergennes proposed the appointment of a prosecutor, but the owners refused to pay him until they were certain of the boat's position, whether it was sequestered and whether they could claim the cargo. Vergennes asks Des Pennes for information by reminding him that the removal of a ship by its own crew is a theft that the Order cannot cover. He sends him this letter in triplicate, by way of Naples, Mores and Smyrna.	
47	Vol. I ff. 104									Pano ; Anton ; Georgeaki ; Nicolas ; Michali ; Mana ; Yani ; Frango Costandi ; Petraki ; Theodor ; Demiraki ; Ibrahim	Description of the crew of the said ship : names, place of origin, and fonction	Attachment to the preceding. Turkish writer Ibrahim may have been murdered by the other crew members.
48	Vol. I ff. 105-106	Constantinople	01.05.1767			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Corsairs	Nio (Ios)	Dumesnil ; Dominique Robert ; Matthieu Sibille	Des Pennes having intervened to obtain from Dumesnil, Vergennes's equirey, the payment of 810 pounds to Dominique Robert for the care and food of a 4 and a half years old child, the ambassador informs him that said Dumesnil is insolvent. Having at the embassy only 800 pounds of salary, it is useless to claim his debt. He will endeavor to convince Captain Matthieu Sibille, captain of "Le Postillon", who was held to ransom by a ship of Heraklion for having found it loaded with wheat at Nio (Ios). In reality, Sibille was in contravention and he refuses to ask for information from Bau, who claims to be vice-consul of France in Nio and who is moreover at the origin of this contravention since he dismissed him, as well as all the other employees of the Archipelago, more than 10 years ago. Vergennes recognized that the wheat trade would be interesting for France, but being a prohibited article, French ships risks being arrested to be taken to Constantinople and their cargo confiscated. He prefers that the French suffer from a lesser evil in order to avoid a more considerable one.	
49	Vol. I ff. 107-108	Constantinople	05.11.1768			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Diplomacy ; Corsairs	Ragusa	St. Bourguignon ; Grand Master ; Capidin Pacha ; Catherine II	He acknowledges receipt of the letter addressed to St. Bourguignon. The latter apologizes again for being presented as a member of the Order and his misfortunes are likely to be irremediable. His release is becoming more and more difficult and would be subject to very high conditions, which the Grand Master is probably not willing to accept because he does not care. "This man, accustomed all his life to feasting on chimeras, nonetheless hopes for his freedom". Nevertheless, the Capidin Pasha would be ready to intervene in his favor if the French ambassador made a gesture, to which Vergennes refuses, because one would then make him endorse all the affairs which relate to Malta. He hopes that the project to have Bourguignon freed by Catherine II succeeds, but he doubts that the Empress will engage in an approach which is likely to fail. However, he indicated to Des Pennes a way to free Bourguignon by being honored with the Turks. A frigate said to have been armed by the Grand Master has arrested, in the Archipelago, a ship from Ragusa loaded with munitions of war for Utiq (Dugiño). The Republic of Ragusa is in the process of making the Courts of Rome and Naples act to obtain the restitution of this cargo. Vergennes therefore advises to submit the of Bourguignon's release to this restitution. He is also concerned about whether French ships carrying munitions of war in the Mediterranean would be subject to the same laws by Malta.	
50	Vol. I ff. 111-112	Constantinople	05.18.1768			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Slaves ; Personal	Constantinople ; Basra	Antoine Favray ; Rais Enfendi ; Pasha of Bagdad ; comte de Choiseul-Gouffier ; M. de Chabert	He sends him this letter through a Franciscan who is returning to Malta and has not heard from Des Pennes for a long time, but Favray has given him some news. Vergennes asked the Commanders to transmit his letter to the painter, in which he replied to him about a matter he had spoken to him about. Rais Elendi asked him to buy back a Turkish slave from Malta whose ransom amounts to 1000 piastre, but Vergennes can only give 700. He nevertheless asks Des Pennes to buy him back and he will reimburse him for the rest. In return, he obtained the release of a Frenchman, married and having children. The question of Moldov's borders is finally over, to the satisfaction of the Court of Vienna. News of the capture of Basra, which is under siege, is expected at any time; on the other hand, the alleged treasures of the Pasha of Baghdad, who has just been beheaded, do not seem to exist. Greek ships bear more and more the Russian flag, the Turks tolerate it nevertheless because the officers and crew are all subjects of the Empire. Vergennes does not understand these Ottomans who nipack cover details but let the biggest offenses pass. The ministry informed him of the arrival of the comte de Choiseul-Gouffier on Mr. Chabert's frigate coming to Constantinople, he hopes to be able to leave on the latter because he is firmly counting on a leave. He announces the birth of a second son, 12 days earlier. He informs him of the exit of the Capidin Pasha for the seas of Syria, the rumor runs that he intends to go to Algiers but Vergennes does not believe it.	Duplicate
51	Vol. I ff. 113						Euboea ; Constantinople			Molla Ismail ; Hagi Mehemmed Emin ; Hagi Yousef ; Sultan Bayezid	Description of the slave requested by the Rais Elendi : Molla Ismail was captured about 7 years ago with his brother, Hagi Mehemmed Emin, between Negropont and Constantinople. Their father was called Hagi Yousef and the Sultan's baths. According to some information, one of the two slaves is dead and it is the other who is claimed, without the name being specified.	Attachment to the preceding.
52	Vol. I ff. 109-110	Constantinople	07.08.1768			Chevalier de Vergennes	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Order of St. John		Captain Jacques Guirard ; Bourguignon	He acknowledges receipt of the permission he gave to Captain Jacques Guirard, of Saint-Tropez, to go to Constantinople despite his expired passport. He regrets that Bourguignon boasted of belonging to the Order because, far from interceding in his favor as he hoped, this claim risks earning him a lifelong sentence. He informed him of the arrival, by land, of the Chevalier de Saint-Priest. He is waiting him in Constantinople for September and said he was impatient to hand over this embassy to him, which cost him all his strength, his health no longer being able to support the workload.	
53	Vol. I ff. 115-116	Constantinople	01.08.1769			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Informations		Ahmet Djanan ; Vergennes	He was approached to obtain the release of a slave in Malta for 5 years, Ahmet Djanan, son of Mustafa and Haddigé from Kulethch-Kalaassy (Bursa district). He met his father, an old janissary without much fortune but ready to do anything to see his son again, on the road from Belgrade to Constantinople. He reminds him of the good memory of the Chevalier des Pennes their meeting in Malta, their joint opening of the correspondence from Vergennes, and announces to him that the latter is leaving today for Toulon aboard the royal frigate "Le Sulfure".	
54	Vol. I ff. 119-120	Constantinople	05.28.1769			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Corsairs	Constantinople	Captain Sigaud ; Alexis ; Vergennes	He thanks him for his diligence in finding the slave he had told him about, he writes to his parents and awaits their decision. Favray told him news from Malta. As for the Captain Sigaud case, he cannot do more than he has already done; he tried to intimidate the Greek Alexis who drove the slaves to Constantinople and succeeded in making him deposit in his chancery more than 400 piastre, a third of the sum claimed by Sigaud. The Greek considers that it should not pay more because he separates himself from his two associates for the charter. Vergennes had made up his mind not to deal with slave matters any longer. Saint-Priest is determined to follow his example and asks Des Pennes to warn the French captains who could be tempted by such enterprises. When he can no longer get anything out of the Greek, he will send the deposited funds to Des Pennes.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
55	Vol. I ff. 121-122	Constantinople	06.07.1769			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Louis de l'Isle ; Arnaud ; Captain Sigaud ; Alexis	He transmits to him a bill of exchange of 440 <i>piastre</i> which Louis de l'Isle, trader in Constantinople, provided him, on Arnaud, of Malta. This sum, joined to the 40 <i>piastre</i> provided to Captain Sigaud's writer who needed it to pay for his return, forms a total of 480 <i>piastre</i> which had been handed over to the chancery by the Greek Alexis and which is the amount of his share to the charter from Captain Sigaud. But, refusing to consider him as not solitary with his co-charterers, he only gave him a receipt for the said sum.	Duplicate
56	Vol. I ff. 121 a	Constantinople	05.31.1769					Receipt	Constantinople	Antonio Zarb ; Captain Sigaud ; Marino Urdi	Receipt of 40 <i>piastre</i> , from Marino Urdi, to Antonio Zarb, writer of Captain Sigaud, from the Chancellor of France in Constantinople for the charter of the <i>polacre</i> of the said captain.	
57	Vol. I ff. 123-124	Constantinople	07.13.1769			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs ; Diplomacy ; Military	Constantinople	Peyssonnel ; Grand Master ; Captain Guillaume ; Captain Masse ; Grand Vizier Mohammed Emin ; Alexandre Gallitzin	He was informed by Peyssonnel, French consul in Smyrna, that the <i>sambéquin</i> "St Jean l'Evangéliste", en route to Ancona and provided with a passport from the Grand Master, was taken, in spite of this, on May 22 by the Maltese corsair captain Guillaume. This case comes back on Peyssonnel, who issued the passport, and therefore on the Nation. Saint-Priest expects himself to receive reprisals from the Ottoman Empire and asks Des Pennes to take an interest in the matter. Captain Masse gave him the news he had given him for himself, that of an English frigate which left Livorno with the English flag and which deployed the Russian flag shortly after. This news was strongly contradicted by an assurance that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had given to the Empire. He asks Des Pennes to keep him informed of anything that might happen to his knowledge, the Empire being very interested in it and generally turning to him for information. He has no news to give him about the army. The Grand Vizier is at Bender; the body may already be in Poland, but he is not sure. The Empire has declared, in a manifesto, that it will treat all Polish who oppose the Turks as Russian, and Prince Gallitzin has done the same in reverse. On July 10, a fire destroyed more than 500 houses in Constantinople.	
58	Vol. I ff. 125-128	Constantinople	1012.1769			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy	Sayda	Emperor of Marocco ; Grand Master ; Jean Begliardelli ; Brue ; Adanson ; Roboby ; Anastase Cayot ; Bourguignon ; Rais Efendi	He received his letter of September 5 in which he informed him of the letter from the Emperor of Morocco to the Grand Master, which extremely honors him, given the treaties signed between this prince and France. An event greatly embarrasses Saint-Priest: The Maltese corsair captain Jean Begliardelli, from Pantalleria, arrested, near Cape Sersent, a boat mounted by 8 Turks and charged for Acre with various goods including bundles of cotton belonging to French merchants from Sayda. The captain, either embarrassed by this poor cargo, or anxious to obtain a ransom from it, presented himself at the port of Sayda, hoisted the white flag, and fired a cannon. However, the inhabitants of Sayda believed that the French approved the acts of this corsair and wanted to attack the corsair's house and the khan where the French nation is housed. The Pasha's guards restored order, but the Pasha demanded that the corsair write to the corsair to claim the take, which is contrary to the agreements between France and the Empire. The corsair then forced the French interpreter to tow himself the boat containing the cotton bundles belonging to the French, which led to even more suspicion of connivence. The Pasha asked that the interpreter Brue and Adanson, be brought to him, threatened them with death and had them beaten in public. He did not stop until the French consul wrote to free the 8 Turks enslaved in Malta. He then sent his interpreter and a notary to negotiate this purchase with the corsair, or with Des Pennes in the event that the corsair was not contacted. As soon as Saint-Priest was informed of the matter, he obtained with great difficulty the annulment of the corsair's subject and the dismissal of the Pasha of Sayda. If the redemptive act in progress, he asks Des Pennes to obtain from the Grand Master the cancellation of the procedure. He refrains from complaining strongly to the Court about the Maltese corsairs who always cause problems for the ambassadors and the King's subjects in the Levant, and thinks it is the honor of the Religion not to supply the corsairs anymore to the detriment of honest merchants. He thinks it's best to just attack Barbarians and pirates. Knowing that the ambassadors and Naples also complain about it, he hopes that the Grand Master will put an end to the privatizing of the Maltese in the Levant. He did not send Des Pennes' letter to Bourguignon, because it is certain that the Sultan will not release him, even against the 8 Turks.	Duplicate
59	Vol. I ff. 129-130	Constantinople	12.09.1769			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Corsairs ; Military ; Personnel	Sayda ; Moldavia ; Wallachia ; Choczim ; Kholin ; Bender	Pasha of Sayda ; Grand Vizier Ali Moldavanghi ; Fort	He received his letters from August to October at the same time, so he only learned from the consul of Smyrna that he had obtained the release of the 8 Turks put into slavery. He nevertheless hopes that the case is not concluded and that it is still time to postpone it, because that would create an unfortunate case law, France being now made responsible for all the captures of Maltese corsairs. He always had the Sultan's assurance that the Pasha of Sayda would be dismissed, but the unfortunate end of the military campaigns turned the Ottomans away from the affair. He asks Des Pennes not to betray his wish to delay the liberation of the slaves because he wants to exchange them for others in Constantinople. The Grand Vizier is about to be dismissed. Saint-Priest believes that he made all the possible mistakes; the Russians are in Moldavia and Wallachia, master of Choczim / Kholin and perhaps of Bender. There are fears of revolts in the army and the capital. However, the situation of Saint-Priest is not easy because France is held responsible for this disastrous war. He received from a certain Fort, which Des Pennes had recommended to him, and considers that his plan to settle on an island in the Archipelago to rest there is not wise in these uncertain times.	
60	Vol. I ff. 131-135	Constantinople	01.11.1770			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Diplomacy ; Slaves ; Military ; Navigation	Sayda ; Constantinople ; Santorini	Jean Begliardelli ; Pasha of Sayda ; Duc de Praslin ; Grand Master ; Sultan Osman III ; Crispi ; Marquis Tanucci	He greatly thanks him for his efforts to obtain the redemption of the slaves captured by Captain Jean Begliardelli, which would have been necessary if he had not succeeded in obtaining justice from the Ottoman Empire against the Pasha of Sayda. But he hopes that he feels that this release must not appear to be the result of the violence exercised by the Pasha and he asks him to hold them until he tell him who does not send back, even if the Duke de Praslin ordered to send them back immediately. Saint-Priest guarantees the non-execution of the orders of this minister who he does not know all the details of the matter. The Pasha of Sayda has not yet been dismissed because his successor has not arrived in time. He wishes to exchange the 8 Turks for French held in the prisons of Constantinople, and the Duke of Praslin will decide if the Nation of Sayda will pay alone or if the expense will be distributed among all the Posts. Saint-Priest learned of the arrival of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and asked Des Pennes to inform him of the Grand Master's intentions regarding the ports of Malta. The three Courts of the Bourbons having banned the Russians in any of their ports, he hopes that the Order will follow the same example. The Turkish forces are preparing to leave only 15 badly armed and badly commanded warships, unlike the Russians. On land, the Sultan gathers troops from all sides; Saint-Priest hopes it will not take the same turn as last year. He transmits to Des Pennes the request of Crispi, brother of the Bishop of Santorini, claiming his ship in Malta and insists on the improprieties induced by the Maltese corsairs in the Levant. He is delighted, however, that the Marquis Tanucci succeeded in convincing the Grand Master not to arm them more, the interests of French trade taking precedence over the rest for him.	
61	Vol. I ff. 134							Request	Brugiata Islands ; Santorini	Captain Marco Gavala ; Gasparo Delenda ; Giacomo Crispi ; Captain Antonio	The pinque "La Madonna Santissima del Rosario e San Giovanni Battista", owned by Captain Marco Gavala, from Santorini, chartered by Gasparo Delenda and Giacomo Crispi, also from Santorini and Latin Rite Catholics, carried a cargo of rice, flax and coffee. Coming from Alexandria, it was taken on November 23 at the Brugiata Islands by a privatizing Maltese galiote, commanded by a certain Captain Antonio, despite the protests of Santorini's Bishop, Giacomo Crispi's brother.	
62	Vol. I ff. 136-137	Sayda (Sidon)	02.15.1770			Etienne Fort	Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Slaves ; Corsairs	Sayda ; Malte	Captain Muscat	The six Turks who came from Malta praised, to the Pasha and the people, the treatment they received there and mainly from the Chevalier des Pennes, but he regret a little that they give too much credit to the Court of France for their release. He has the impression that the people are now convinced that it is enough to attack France to prevent the corsairs from worrying the Ottoman coasts. This certainly only reinforced the real feeling of the Ottomans which contributed to the unfortunate events which occurred to the French in Sayda, during the capture made by the Maltese corsair Muscat. However, it seemed very important to him that this opinion did not endure in the minds of the inhabitants of Sayda, and that would only be possible if the Empire ordered it. Otherwise, the inconvenience would continue to occur in all the Posts of the Levant.	
63	Vol. I ff. 138-139	Constantinople	03.07.1770			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Slaves ; Military	Smyrna ; Constantinople ; Babadagh	Captain Roch Lombard ; Captain Jean Begliardelli ; Duc de Praslin ; Marquis de Cavalcabo ; Grand Master ; Grand Vizier	He received his letters of September 26, January 24 and February 2. The first recommended Captain Roch Lombard, but the latter stopped in Smyrna and never arrived in Constantinople. The second dealt with Captain Jean Begliardelli's case; Saint-Priest regrets that the slaves declared free were able to leave Malta contrary to what he had requested but understands that Des Pennes had to comply with the orders of the Duc de Praslin. The Turks will believe that this release is due to their violence and not to proper negotiation. Saint-Priest only hopes that one do not learn of the return of the slaves before the pasha's dismissal. He thanked Des Pennes for his information about the Marquis de Cavalcabo's mission and welcomed the position taken by the Grand Master. He informed the Ottoman Empire, without personally intervening to avoid being bothered by any question relating to Malta. The Turks are working a lot on their Arsenal and plan to have 23 warships in the Levant's seas, without counting the xebecs and the small boats. The Russian escadron is in such bad condition that the Turks will have the freshness and the number of their vessels on their side. There is nothing new to report at the level of ground operations, the Grand Vizier still being in his headquarters in Babadagh.	Duplicate
64	Vol. I ff. 140-141	Constantinople	06.08.1770			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Military	Sayda ; Constantinople ; Morea ; Modon ; Pylos ; Koroni ; Nafplio ; Tripolista ; Patras ; Mistra ; Wallachia	Consul Fort ; Pasha of Sayda ; Duc de Praslin ; Osman Bey ; Qapidan Pasha ; Manolaki Serdar	The letter of March 2 has only just arrived by way of Naples, it seems more judicious to him to go now by that of Marseilles. He received the news of the arrival of the slaves in Sayda and attached an extract from a letter sent by the Consul Fort to convince Des Pennes of the "resulting diabolical effect". But it was wrong in Constantinople, where there is no longer any question of dismissing the Pasha, whose violence has been justified by success, and Saint-Priest has warned the Duke of Praslin of that. Many Turkish troops entered the Morea : Osman Bey got up the siege of Modon, but Pylos was taken and Koroni's fate was not known. The Russian fleet arrived in Nafplio with 12 warships to attack against the Russians. The Greeks were massacred at Tripolista; Patras and Mistra are in ruins. The plague threatens to decimate the Russians who evacuated Wallachia, the Turks entered and installed a new prince there, Manolaki Serdar.	
65	Vol. I ff. 142-143	Constantinople	07.15.1770			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Military		Pasha of Sayda ; Rais Efendi ; Bourguignon ; Commandeur de Valabres	The Pasha of Sayda has finally been dismissed. Rais Efendi himself informed Saint-Priest and the latter obtained most of his requests. He again intervened in favor of Bourguignon, because of the interest that Des Pennes has in this information merchant. He has no news of the Russo-Turkish conflict other than those published in the May gazettes. However, he believes that the large Turkish vessels are so poorly armed and their gunners so unskillful that they will find it difficult to stop six good frigates. He asks her for news of the Commandeur de Valabres who has not replied to his letter.	
66	Vol. I ff. 144-145	Constantinople	09.04.1770			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Military ; Navigation	Malta ; Lemnos ; Dardanelles ; Thesme ; Constantinople	Antoine Favray ; Olov ; Elphinstone ; Fort ; de Broves ; Praslin ; Pasha of Sayda	He sends him this letter through his "dear Favray" who wanted to leave him and whom he did not want to retain "in the calamitous circumstances with which this country is surrounded". The miserable Russian squadron he had the opportunity to see destroyed and burned an even more miserable squadron. Olov beseges Lemnos and Elphinstone blocks the Dardanelles. Fort had asked Des Pennes for a letter of recommendation and Saint-Priest for a passport on the pretext of retiring to an island in the Archipelago, but in reality he enlisted as second captain of the admiral of the Russian squadron and was killed in Tchesme. The situation of the Russians is not better in the Danubian provinces, but the diseases weaken the Russians to the point that they have not yet crossed the Danube. Saint-Priest asks for news of the King's squadrons and to tell him that it is necessary to direct the French flag in the Dardanelles and the Levant, because since their victory the Russians have stopped the French vessels there and took the passengers (in contravention of all laws of war), Elphinstone having declared that, blocking the Dardanelles, no ship would enter the Straits. Saint-Priest sends its first secretary to the Generalissimo to find out his intentions. He obtained an order to force the Pasha of Sayda to pay his debts, although he was known to be insolvent. Constantinople is experiencing a very violent plague and he hopes that the famine will not affect the city.	
67	Vol. I ff. 146-147	Constantinople	11.26.1770			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Military	England ; Spain ; Bender ; Wallachia ; Paros ; Koroni ; Turkey ; Bosnia ; Morea	Peyssonnel ; Pierre Luc Fornetti ; Hippolyte Auguste de Sade ; Olov ; Captain Jourdan ; Grand Vizier ; Mehmet, pasha of Bosnia ; St. Bourguignon	He thanks him for the news Des Pennes sent him through Peyssonnel about the Russian squadron. The letters of the Court teach him that nothing is serious as regards the rupture between England and Spain. About the Russian-Turkish conflict, Bender was taken at a high price. The Russians lost Wallachia and a lot of soldiers, this is now their solid advantage. There is no news of a move of the respective troops, the weather has been good enough not to require winter quarters. Fornetti having made his campaign to the satisfaction of De Sade, he asks Des Pennes for his benevolence in favor of his interpreter. The Russian fleet is in Paros and the port of Constantinople is now free to access. Saint-Priest had sent his first secretary to Orlov as a representative in connection with the seizure of Captain Jourdan's vessel at Koroni. His response took a long time to arrive, but the court in St. Petersburg was seized. The French will therefore be able to come and go loaded with Turks and on behalf of the Turks without opposition. There is a lot of talk about peace in Turkey even as one prepare for war there, as well as the dismissal of the Grand Vizier and his replacement by Mehmet, Pasha of Bosnia. He has news from Morea: he is told that the Albanians' cruelty and the Russians' proximity prevent the country from regaining peace. If he is happy that the French merchants of Koroni did not lose as much as they feared, he regrets that there is no longer any hope for Bourguignon's liberation.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
68	Vol. I ff. 148-149	Constantinople	12.22.1770			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Pirates ; Military	Constantinople ; Smyrna ; Salonika ; Ichkivklov ; Oczakov ; Wallachia ; Moldavia ; Lemnos ; Dardanelles	M. de Sade ; Captain Jourdan ; Grand Vizier ; Capidan Pasha ; Jaffer Bey ; Hassan Bey	De Sade's news about the pirates reassures him, as do the Russians who arrested the pirates responsible for capturing Captain Jourdan. He believes that we must prepare for new crises in the Levant next year, he does not know if Constantinople will be affected but Smyrna and Salonika will not be spared. The Russians now treat the Greeks as subjects of the Sultan, which has repercussions on the Latins of the Archipelago. The project to raise the Greek Empire has yielded to the need to raise the whole Levant against the war. The Turks have taken their winter quarters, the Russians have taken Ichkivklov from them and are now masters of the entire lower Danube. The Turks only have Oczakov and Wallachia left, the Russians have Moldavia. A new Grand Vizier and a new Capidan Pasha have been appointed. Jaffer Bey was replaced by Hassan Bey, who engaged in combat with his ship and fled to Lemnos. The Turks only have 7 or 8 bad frames left as well as the Algerian escadrons and Ulicrijans at the Dardanelles to defend the entrance to Constantinople.	
69	Vol. I ff. 418-419	NA	03.08.1771			Don Domenico Termini e Valguarnera	Nicolo Braris	Trade	Salonika	Matteo Catalano ; Nicolo Graffi	He points out to him that all the Braris transcripts that he has cashed on his behalf on Matteo Catalano of Naples are extinguished, since he has the money paid for the purchase of tobacco leaves in Salonika, made by Nicolo Graffi. The latter having to make purchases of leaf tobacco, he asks him to make the advance, he will reimburse it on the place of Naples at Matteo Catalano, or on that of Genoa, at Francesco Valentino Vossi, or on that of Livorno, at Giovanni Cambiagio di Domenico.	Copy of an Italian letter
70	Vol. I ff. 150-151	Constantinople	04.03.1771			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Military	Dardanelles ; Chios ; Ghiurgeo ; Strait of Taman ; Oczackov	Admiral Arph ; Fometti ; Catherine II ; Chevalier de Glandevés ; Khan of Crimea	Circumstances create considerable disorder in his correspondence. He has just received the letter of February 26, but it has been opened by Admiral Arph who has resealed it with his coat of arms. He thanked him for his testimony in favor of Fometti's service. The Russians refuse to give up their visitation rights, or to let Turkish people and goods pass. Saint-Priest transmits to Des Pennes Catherine II's answer to their complaints. The Russian admirals take no account of the affair of Captain Jourdan in Koroni, contrary to the law of war. The King can only urge Russia to keep its word by sending a squadron stronger than that of the Chevalier de Glandevés to the Levant. Turks brought out of the Dardanelles a small squadron (a large boat, two Algerian xebecs, three Ulicrijans and two Turks, armed with cannons, with about 200 crewmen). Four of these ships arrived in Chio on March 20 where they were the target of a Russian vessel damaged by fire from the fortress. The next day, this vessel and a second forced three caiques loaded with wheat, the first was sunk and the other two managed to get to safety. The Turks abandoned Glugero, either on purpose or because the Russians drove them out. A considerable convoy of ammunition and a flotilla of galiottes await the favorable wind to take the sea, among which two large ships intended, one to defend the Strait of Tamen, the other for Oczakov; the latter must also transport the Crimean Khan.	
71	Vol. I ff. 154-155	Palais de France, à Pera Iez Constantinople	04.20.1771					Finance		Remusat & Guys brothers ; René Louis Amédée Raulin ; Isouard Xuerbe ; Captain Jean Guigou ; Badarouque father & son ; Jean André Henry ; Michael Jeauffroy	On April 17, 1771, at the request of the Remusat & Guys brothers, French merchants established in Constantinople, René Louis Amédée Raulin, chancellor of the embassy proceeded to register the following documents: a letter from Isouard Xuerbe (May 14, 1770 in Malta) to the Rémusat & Guys brothers, of Constantinople, informing them that, in accordance with the intentions of Rémusat & Guys, of Marseille, Captain Jean Guigou, from Seyne, that he is sending to Chania to carry out a cargo of oil, will credit their account up to 4000 piastre, which they will repay, as usual, on Badarouque father & son of Marseille, the receipt, signed by Guigou (August 16, 1770), of the receipt of 4000 piastre from Rémusat & Guys. Witnesses: Jean André Henry and Michael Jeauffroy, of Constantinople. Certified by the Ambassador on April 21, 1771.	Extract from the chancellery of the French embassy
72	Vol. I ff. 152-153	Constantinople	05.09.1771			Les frères Rémusat & Guys	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Guys & Rémusat ; Isouard son ; Captain Guigou ; Captain Brue	They learned that Guys & Rémusat of Marseille had appointed Des Pennes their attorney, at the suggestion of Isouard son who certified that they had enough effects belonging to him to reimburse the Constantinopolitan company for what his company owed to him. So that Des Pennes can see their debt and account of the affair of Captain Jourdan in Koroni, he legalized a copy of the receipt, signed by Captain Guigou, of the 4000 piastre they borrowed from him, including 500 piastre that their debtors had sent them. They instruct Captain Brue to deliver these documents to Des Pennes if he passes through Malta.	
73	Vol. I ff. 156-157	Constantinople	07.13.1771			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Order of St. John ; Slaves ; Corsairs ; Military	Dardanelles canal ; Danube ; Guergovo	Grand Master ; Bourguignon ; Duc de la Villière ; Orlov ; De Boynes ; Chevalier de Tessemanes ; Capidan Pasha ; Sultan Osman III	He replied to his letter of May 29, to which was attached that of the Grand Master. He affirmed that he wanted to remain religious of the Order, by condition and by desire, but he could not satisfy the Grand Master concerning Bourguignon. The Grand Master thought it his duty to ask the Duc de la Villière for orders for Saint-Priest. The latter believes that he did it very badly, but nevertheless understood his objections and he agrees not to take any steps. It is not in the interest of France or of the Order to continue to interfere in the affairs of corsairs, because they will no longer be able to refuse anything to the Ottoman Empire if they intervene in favor of individuals caught in the act. On the other hand, he advises him to try to have Bourguignon freed by the Count de Venne which has a very great influence at the moment in Constantinople, and its navigation not being very important, it will have less compensation to give than France. Orlov not pressing to leave Italy, the military campaign continues without major events. The Russian fleet is divided into 4 squadrons which intercept everything that passes in the Archipelago. De Boynes promised him new frigates to replace those commanded by the Chevalier de Tessemanes and the commanders to demand directly from the Russians redress for the damage done to French navigation. He had all the trouble in the world to keep the Capidan Pasha in the Dardanelles canal, because his 5 bad vessels are his only defense. On land, he wanted to contain them on the right bank of the Danube to defeat the Russians to attrition; but this prudence is forgotten with each new victory, because it galvanizes the Sultan. This was the case during the capture of Guergovo, but a defeat by the Turks on an island in the Danube calmed down their claims. Saint-Priest does not think that the peace announced in the gazettes is going to be easy to obtain.	
74	Vol. I ff. 420-423	NA	09.10.1771			Nicolo Braris	Don Domenico Termini e Valguarnera	Finance		Graffi	He only complains that Graffi only warns him one day for the next that he needs considerable sums (140,000 piastre), after which he only needs 100,000 piastre. On what should he put the pressure drop he is doing? He therefore prefers to wait for the tobacco leaf to fall again at an affordable price before buying a new cargo and thus recover what he has lost.	Letter in Italian
75	Vol. I ff. 158-159	Constantinople	01.20.1772			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Slaves ; Informations ; Military ; Navigation	Morea ; Livorno ; Jerusalem ; Isatcha ; Toulkia ; Constantinople ; Toulon	Captain Lerie ; Grand Master ; Bourguignon ; Fometti ; Orlov ; Catherine II ; Ali Bey ; M. de Mourgue ; Chevalier d'Oppède	He gives up writing to him by way of Naples because it is unbearably long and sends him this letter by Captain Lerie. He saw no effect of the Grand Master's solicitation in favor of Bourguignon and asked Des Pennes to check that there was indeed an intervention in order, if necessary, not to miss other opportunities for deliverance. He is also delighted that the Grand Master has appointed Des Pennes for his brother's evidence and he hopes this case will not be further delayed thanks to the documents his father sent to the Chevalier. He believes that Fometti was wrong to stay in Malta. He said he is hostile to France's return to Morea as long as peace was not signed because this place would remain a place of brigandage as long as the Russians were in the Levant. It is said that Orlov has left for Livorno and will spend the winter in Italy after having had a poor campaign. The best for Catherine II would be, according to Saint-Priest, to station her fleet in Kronstadt because she has fewer and fewer possibilities to act. It is said that Ali Bey has seized Jerusalem and that he intends to escort the pilgrims himself to Mecca, which greatly displeases the Ottoman Empire. The Russians consolidate their positions at Isatcha and Toulkia and risk no longer being able to be dislodged. Life is expensive in Constantinople, the people are discontented and dejected, but nothing is lacking yet. There is no sign of imminent peace, but it is desired as much in Russia as in Turkey, and the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have an interest in its signing. Saint-Priest wants an armistice to prevent the next campaign and that the summer will be used to peacefully settle the terms of the treaty. He had news from M. de Mourgue and his 3 frigates which are in 3 different places. The Chevalier d'Oppède is preparing a ship to come and relieve his division. He passed all the sailors from Toulon to the Levant and had not had to report any captures the year before.	
76	Vol. I ff. 160-161	Constantinople	04.11.1772			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Military ; Navigation ; Slaves ; Trade ; Informations	Nafplio ; Morea ; Kythira ; Dardanelles ; Constantinople	Carry ; Bourguignon ; Catherine II ; Calvacabo ; Orlov ; Chevalier d'Oppède ; Braris ; Capidan Pasha ; Amaud	It is not appropriate to leave the debts of the French in Morea, but the news from Nafplio are not reassuring despite the Pasha's presence. The rich inhabitants of Morea have not yet dared to return home, including two barataires from France, such as Carry who took refuge in Kythira. Saint-Priest does not want to propose to the minister to send the nationals there, but he expects a lot from an armistice under negotiation. Nonetheless, he believes that if the war were to start again, the Turkish Levantine provinces would have little to fear from the Russians, from what Des Pennes told him about Saratov and "the other carcasses". He received a letter from Bourguignon's brother but categorically refuses to interfere in his release for the reasons he has already explained to him. Since his proposal to involve the Court of Vienna has not been followed up, he proposes that the Grand Master address himself directly to Catherine II, or through Calvacabo, so that the Russian plenipotentiaries could ask for his forgiveness. Orlov, the Empress's favorite and head of the delegation, would be flattered by an appeal from the Grand Master, but Malta must not waste time once the congress is decided. The Chevalier d'Oppède entered the Dardanelles by escorting 6 French ships laden with wheat to Constantinople, which aroused public benevolence for France. Oppède was very well received by the Capidan Pasha. Saint-Priest renews his insistence with Des Pennes in favor of the Ragusan Braris, interested in charging the tobacco confiscated in Malta. He wishes to save this honest man from the bad faith of the Sicilian farmers. P.S. of April 14: he is informed by Amaud that the Prussian envoy would have the Russians' mission to demand the freedom of Bourguignon.	
77	Vol. I ff. 162-163	Constantinople	05.23.1772			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Diplomacy ; Military ; Navigation ; Informations	Tinos ; Mykonos ; Constantinople ; Morea ; Bucharest ; Jassy	Captain Julien ; M. de Lisle Callan ; Admiral Spiridov ; Amoureux ; Fomet	He sends him his letter through Captain Julien and thanks him for the details in which he entered in his letters of March 14 and 26. He has heard from M. de Lisle Callan who is in Tinos; the latter received a letter from Oppède in which he told him to go and discuss with Admiral Spiridov about the detention of 7 French vessels loaded with food. The latter had replied verbally that he intended to block everything that was sailing north of Tinos or Mykonos, but Saint Priest thinks that this will not last because a Russian officer has arrived in Constantinople and a Turkish galley will take him so that he delivers the dispatches intended for Spiridov. In addition, the signing of a land armistice is expected at any time, which should signal the return of the French nation to Morea. The new consul, Amoureux, is already on his way. But one do not expect the Ottoman Empire to pay compensation; they will give orders for their debtors to pay but will not worry about their execution. Saint-Priest says he is sorry for Fometti's disease, and ready to help him. He thinks that the congress will be held between Bucharest and Jassy; the ministers of the courts of Vienna and Berlin are already making preparations to attend, but they will not have the quality of mediators. The appointed plenipotentiaries are also preparing for it, the 1st imam of St. Sophia is one of them. The Court of Vienna is no longer hiding a division of the Ottoman Empire with Prussia and Russia, but the Turks not wanting to give in to the Tartars and the Russians not wanting to give up, peace is very doubtful.	
78	Vol. I ff. 164-165		09.25.1772					Finance	Malta	Emmanuel Gris ; Vincenzo Belan ; Lombard	Al Amaud & Cie's request, he presented Vincent Belan a bill of exchange signed by Emmanuel Gris, dated Adrianoque, June 25, 1772, for a sum of 300 piastre payable to Lassalle & Merle de Constantinople to debit from Belan's apothecary in Malta. On the back, Lassalle & Merle gave the order, on July 11, 1772, to pay the sum to Louis Amaud & Cie. Arrested, Belan assured that he had no funds from the creditor. Jean Nicolas Lombard, acting as chancellor of the French chargé des affaires, officially protested against this rejection.	Protest, extract from the registers of Mr. le Chevalier des Pennes' Secretary
79	Vol. I ff. 166-167	Malta	09.30.1772			Jean Guérin	Lassalle & Merle	Slaves ; Finance		R.P. Corbagy ; Emmanuel Gris ; Louis Amaud & Cie ; Canon Charles Calleja ; Jean Guérin ; Lassalle & Merle ; Des Pennes	He replied to their letter of July 11, 1772 to which they had attached the certificate of the advance they had made of 300 piastre to the R.P. Corbagy for Emmanuel Gris's release. They also attached the bill of exchange that they had cashed at Louis Amaud & Cie's command, payable by Vincenzo Belan. The latter refused it on the grounds that he had no funds from said Gris. It turns out that the freed slave benefits of a legacy of 600 ecus that was made to him on stable property. The executor, Canon Charles Calleja, employed by the bishop and the inquisitor, claims that he currently has no cash on hand to pay the said bill of exchange. Saint-Priest asks Lassalle & Merle to obtain a letter from the ambassador for Des Pennes so that he obtains from the state power the injunction to pay said canon Calleja, of whom he knows moreover that he profits for himself of the advantages of the legacy.	
80	Vol. I ff. 168-169		10.17.1772					Finance	Malta	Emmanuel Gris ; Vincenzo Belan ; Lombard	Faced with the continued refusal to pay the bill, Lombard contests the default of payment.	Protest, extract from the registers of Mr. le Chevalier des Pennes' Secretary

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
81	Vol. I ff. 170-171	Constantinople	02.06.1773			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy ; Slaves	Dardanelles ; Salonika ; Skopelos ; Naussa	Antoine Favray with it ; Commander of Suffren ; Capidân Pasha ; M. de Bloisier ; Orlov ; Obrescov ; Captains Fardetoux, Vian and Alcolit ; The Sultan ; Emmanuel Gris ; Canon Calleja	He thanked him for the care he took for his baluster commission and thanked him for entrusting Favray with it. A bad wind forced the commander of Suffren to enter the Dardanelles where he was very well received by the Capidân Pasha then left for Syria. M. de Bloisier met a Greco-Russian corsair in the Gulf of Salonika and burned him like a smuggler. Orlov, after having the French ships brought to Paros when he had no right to do so during an armistice, released them. He nevertheless kept all the goods belonging to subjects of the Sultan, against the decision taken on July 13 by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries. Saint-Priest considers it vital this admiral not to want to depend on the plenipotentiary Obrescov. French captains Fardetoux, Vian and Alcolit captured a pirate ship with 35 crew, assaulting it at night in the harbor of Skopelos, with only 10 of their men. Saint-Priest gave a tip to the sailors and wrote to Bloisier to close the ports belonging to Naussa. The negotiation of peace comes up against the cessation of two Crimean ports which the Ottoman Empire refuses and which Russia demands; Saint-Priest thinks that Saint-Petersburg will withdraw. The Sultan believes his personal safety is in the fact that he will not concede land. The Russians will be granted war indemnity and the freedom to navigate the Black and White Seas, which will facilitate their links with Greece and put the Ottoman Empire in decline. Saint-Priest attaches documents concerning the redemption of the slave Emmanuel Gris and asks Des Pennes to do everything to force Canon Calleja to pay, hoping that the Bishop and the Inquisitor will not be able to protest his bad faith.	
82	Vol. I ff. 172-173	Constantinople	03.01.1773			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Military ; Politic ; Trade ; Pirates		Baillî Ximenes ; Chevalier de Mazin ; Comte de Panin ; the Empress Catherine II ; Alexis Orlov, Mr. de Hughes	He learned from a Dutch ship coming from Smyrna of the Grand Master's death and of Baillî Ximenes's election, a choice he approves because he has never heard of it badly. He asks him what they say about the Chevalier de Mazin's promotion in Russia and he wonders if he will appear in the Mediterranean with a Russian squadron, he wonders if he is a good sailor and where he would have learned the profession. About twenty days have passed since the Congress of Vienna broke up; the rupture was caused because Russia did not want to abandon Crimea's ports, while the Ottoman Empire offered them a strong indemnity. It seems that it is a court intrigue which is at the origin. Orlov and his faction having regained the upper hand, he wants the command of the army and for that it is necessary that the war lasts. It is said that the Comte de Panin wanted to put an end to it only to seduce the Empress and place her son on the throne. The Turks are desperate to have to resume the fight, although Comte Alexis has still lost one of his ships and is no longer to be feared. However, his brother could be a game-changer. The continuation of the war favors Sweden and spares France, which had put itself forward too much, the need to support it and to fight. French shipping and trade will continue to do well as long as Alexis Orlov continues to be kind to it. M. de Hughes sends 4 frigates for the summer because the pirates are back.	
83	Vol. I ff. 174-175	Constantinople	05.21.1773			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Slaves ; Military ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Moresa ; Koroni ; Leughorn ; Paros ; the Danube ; Crimea	Ximenes ; Pinto ; Antoine Favray ; Jean Guérin ; Emmanuel Gris ; Bouffay ; Commander de Valabre ; Orlov ; Roumanzov ; Grand Vizier	He did not know the great part that Des Pennes had played in the election of Ximenes and congratulates him on it, he hopes the Grandmaster will remember it. He handed him a letter for the newly elected official because he never received a response from Pinto about his appointment to the Embassy in Constantinople. Nevertheless, Favray had written to him that Ximenes had spoken well of him, he wishes to show him his respect. He will do everything possible for Jean Guérin, as he did for Emmanuel Gris. He regrets the hassles given to him by the managers of Moresa, in particular the Sauvare family. He should send them back to Marseille, as the situation in Moresa is uncertain before the end of the war. The new recolt of Koroni proves it and Bouffay, who had returned there, had to leave in haste. Seystres is worried about the health of the Commander de Valabres whom he loves very much and sends a letter for him. Des Pennes must have learned through the gazettes of the manifesto of the Ottoman Empire and the ultimatum of Russia, which loudly proclaims its intention to attack all the islands, as much according to Saint-Priest as according to the Sultan, that it is falling through war, but he does not believe defeat is imminent. They say Orlov left for Leghorn, his forces have withdrawn to Paros but it is not known which side they will take. His return must disturb the tranquility of the Court. As for Roumanzov's forces, they were repulsed while attempting to cross the Danube. The Grand Vizier left his district of Kurnia on May 13 with 70,000 men. French navigation is still doing well, but the transport of wheat has ceased and will not resume until next season. The Ottoman Empire sent several squadrons to the Black Sea, including one for Crimea. If it is successful, Russia will not be able to hold Moldavia and Wallachia any longer, and it will have nothing left of the trophies of the war. They asked the Tartars for 18,000 men to act against Sweden, but the Tartars refused because it did not go with the independence the Russians had promised them, like the Cossacks and the Tartars of Khazan.	
84	Vol. I ff. 176-177	Constantinople	09.06.1773			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Military ; Diplomacy	Stanchio (island of Cos) ; Danube ; Crimea ; Silistia ; Kerch ; Yenikale	Antoine Favray ; Captain Bernis ; Captain Gaudemard ; Spiridov	It has been a long time since he received letters, while he knows from Favray that those of Des Pennes all reach him, he therefore decides to go through the Captain Bernis's way in Rome and sends this one to him by Captain Gaudemard. He asked Favray for ornaments for his terrace at a good price. The Russian squadron which wanted to land in Stanchio (island of Cos) lost 700 men, almost all Albanians, to which Spiridov replied that this did not tarnish the prestige of Russia. No significant fact to report on the Danube since early July. The Khan of the Tartars left the Asian coast with his division on August 27 but it is not known where his destination, and the Khan commanding the Danube ordered to detach 4 ships to join this prince. If he goes to the Crimea, it would be a great campaign. The Russian army has been in a pitiful state since the failure of Silistria. The Courts of Vienna and Berlin always seem to aim for peace between the two parties, but it will be necessary to wait for the end of the campaign because nothing can be done if the Russians do not separate from Kerch and Yenikale. The Ottoman Empire nevertheless shows a strong desire to end it.	
85	Vol. I ff. 178-179	Constantinople	10.02.1773			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Military ; Diplomacy	Danube ; Taman Island ; Kuban	Captain Parret ; the Sultan ; Prince Pierre Repnin	The sample given to him by Captain Parret may be of value to Turkey because metal is in abundance there. The Russian army crossed the Danube again. The Crimean expedition is not going as well as expected ; Russian troops have landed on Taman Island and the Kuban, and will not act until winter. After five years of war and negotiation, things are still at the same point, which does not please Saint-Priest because he is entering his sixth year at the embassy and he begins to find time long. The health of the Sultan is deteriorating and a rule change would, under these circumstances, be critical as the apparent heir would not be ready for that. Despite the anti-Russian measures that France can sometimes take, Saint-Priest was ordered to request the release of Prince Pierre Repnin, prisoner in Yedikule, and obtained it easily while the ambassadors of England and Prussia who had asked the same had only obtained an exchange. This shows the consideration that the Sultan has for the King of France over other rulers.	
86	Vol. I ff. 182-183	Constantinople	10.08.1774	12.18.1773		Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Diplomacy ; Navigation ; Trade	Mahon ; Corsica ; Wallachia ; Moldova ; Kibourn ; Kerch ; Yenikale ; Constantinople ; Marseille	Captain Gasqui ; Abdul Karim Elendi ; Vergennes ; Maurepas	He thanks him for his letters of May and July in which he informed him of the quarrel between the Order and the Bishop. It reminds him of that of the prothonotary in the days of their caravans. He gave Captain Gasqui a sum equivalent to the 90 salaries which will be issued to Des Pennes's order as soon as Saint-Priest passes the letter and the protest. As for the Mahon case, that will hold until the first war when this city will call on the English; this prompts Saint-Priest to demand vigorous measures for Corsica to avoid the same problem. Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Empire is made and badly made, but the Turks will not break it again. Wallachia evacuated and Moldavia will be evacuated by the end of December. The Empire appointed princes there, including one at the request of the Russians. Abdul Karim Elendi has been appointed Ambassador of St Petersburg. One third of the promised sum, 150,000 roubles, has been paid. The Black Sea squadrons returned back and the tartans were abandoned. The Russians are already inviting the inhabitants of the Archipelago to move to Kibourn, Kerch and Yenikale; the sailors of these places will sail under the Russian flag. The Russian ambassador in Constantinople played the same role as in Corsica, and the Empire is gradually torn apart. Saint-Priest believes that the arrival of a Russian "chargé des affaires" in Malta is a big change and he hopes that nothing unfortunate will result. There is also a change in the French ministers, he hopes to meet them soon despite Vergennes's reluctance to get him out of Constantinople. He thinks that after the departure of Maurepas, whoever can settle the business of parliaments will be able to become a sort of prime minister and wants this to be done before the letters of cachet are revoked. He hopes the Marseille bankruptcies will end soon, although Constantinople was not badly affected.	
87	Vol. I ff. 180-181	Constantinople	12.13.1774			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Diplomacy ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Rome	Baillî de Breteuil ; Vergennes ; Saint-Simon ; Des Pennes	He thanks him for offering him hospitality at his home at the end of his quarantine in Malta, in the eventuality of his return to France, but he was not granted despite his arguments. He pledged to stay just another 18 months with reluctance after the 6 years already spent in Constantinople. He thinks that the Baillî de Breteuil is very wise to stay in Rome and to feel good there, it was well done to get to Paris embassy. There is not much prestige in having a position in a small country like Malta compared to the ambassadors of the big Courts. Vergennes and Saint-Simon wrote to Saint-Priest about the dispatch of five frigates. The pirates no longer attack the French flag. The court ordered him to follow the idea Des Pennes presented to him about the trade in the Black Sea trade. Ministers from other courts will also make the same claim and the case should succeed. But despite the fact that the Ottomans are showing more interest than France, Saint-Priest cannot predict the outcome. All there is to do is support what remains of the Empire until its internal dissolution, by the alliance of France with the Court of Vienna and maritime means if necessary, and be ready to take advantage when that will happen. Peace is on track, one is only waiting for the Russian ships' return, which left Constantinople for Crimea, but the Sultan and his people are no longer to be feared. The coachman of the imperial intencion was recently killed in the assault on the Prussian envoy's house, Péra street, where Capuchins found refuge, insulted and pursued by the crowd. Saint-Priest remembers on this occasion that he had very little opposition when it came to sending a prothonotary from Sicily to Malta. He informs Des Pennes that the Ottoman Empire has given the order to build ten warships but he believes that this will not give rise to a general mobilization in Malta because one which had been under construction for 4 years has just been launched.	
88	Vol. I ff. 184-185					Her Majesty the Empress of Russia		Military ; Diplomacy		Sabatier de Cabre ; Admiral Spiridov ; King of France	Sabatier de Cabre French chargé des affaires in Saint Petersburg, gave the Russian ministry a brief concerning the incident between a Russian warship of Admiral Spiridov's squadron and a French merchant. The Empress has not received any report from her admiral on this subject, but she will not wait for this information, the delay of which is caused by the distance, to assure the ambassador of the legitimacy of the war she is waging against the Levant and that this is not intended to harm French navigation. On the contrary, she wants every Christian ship without exception to be able to benefit from her assistance in the event of a barbaric attack. The incident has occurred can therefore only be a misunderstanding. New orders will be sent to the squadrons for the release of passengers and the return of grain that has been seized. In return, the Empress expects the King of France to give orders to his merchant ships to transport neither ammunition nor armed people to the Ottoman world, nor food for the besieged cities. Otherwise the ships will be forced to reverse and their cargo taken.	Copy of the response to the brief that the Court of France made her present about the Captain Jourdan
89	Vol. I ff. 186-187	Constantinople	04.06.1775			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Order of St John ; Personal request ; Finance ; Navigation ; War	Smyrna ; Syria ; Crimea ; Kibourn ; Moldova ; Constantinople	De Barral ; capitain Cornelio Iverne ; Glanovév ; Chevalier de la Favillane ; Capidân Pasha ; Mehemet Bey of Cairo ; Ali Bey ; Sheikh Daher ; Russian Ambassador Repnin ; Prince of Craon ; Prince de Beauveau ; Comte de Hautefort	He thanks him for his February letters congratulating him on his marriage. He assures him, however, that he will always be attached to an Order of which he has been a member for so many years and of which he hopes to keep the benevolence of the Chief and the members. He also gives him a letter for the Grand Master in which he asks for an exemption for his first cousin, de Barral, some of whose ancestors are not noble. He is aware that this is an important request but he presents several arguments proving the links between his cousin's family and the Grand Master of the Langue de Provence and the Terzon family. Regarding his younger brother, he wrote to his father that Des Pennes had agreed to take him under his protection when the time came. The mandate for Dutch captain Cornelio Iverne was discharged in the amount of the deposit, 160 piastres, and he was given a certificate of non-payment of the excess. Saint-Priest has no news of Glanovév's arrival in Smyrna, from where he is to leave for Syria, while the Chevalier de la Favillane will return to France. He gives Des Pennes a letter for his father in which he doubts his reliability, having heard of no footing. The Russian squadron has not yet left and must pass 2,000 Albanians into Crimea, which will be difficult. The Capidân Pasha will pass in the Archipelago with 15 ships, more "for the show and less for the force". Saint-Priest still believes that the Turkish admiral is doing well to relieve the Ottoman navy; he has also come to visit him in his country house. Mehemet Bey of Cairo recently took Ali Bey's command from Sheikh Daher and wage war against him. The Ottoman Empire just sent two caravans which they armed at their own expense, because they want the rebels to destroy each other. The Russians took Kibourn and completely evacuated Moldovia, which displeased the Tartars. The Sultan obtained a derogation from the treaty by retaining a sort of investiture of the khan, without however being able to grant him a saber because that would have been too great a demonstration of allegiance. The Austrian invasion of Moldovia was resolved by abandoning what the Austrians stole there. Russian Ambassador Repnin is not expected for another 2 months. Saint-Priest sees, by the publication of the list of the knights, that the old acquaintances of Malta decrease noticeably. P.-S. the Prince of Craon must spend 6 years in Malta following his ruin, and Saint-Priest fears that idleness will push him to come to Constantinople. However, although he knows him to be amiable and that he owes favors to the Prince de Beauveau, his brother, he is afraid of having to welcome him in such a country and asks Des Pennes to prevent him from coming there without permission of the Court. In addition, the Comte de Hautefort is also in Constantinople after his ruin, and has a lot of debts. Craon believes he has done Saint-Priest too much honor to owe him any thanks, and is awaiting the death of his 75-year-old father to inherit 100,000 pounds in annuities.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
90	Vol. I ff. 188-189	Constantinople	05.12.1775			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Military ; Navigation ; Trade ; Recommendation ; Informations ; Diplomacy ; Order of St John	Ragusa ; Constantinople ; Black Sea ; Moldova ; Venice	Captain Brue ; Chevalier de Glandevedes ; Admiral Cheremoff ; Capidan Pasha ; Commandeur de Viguerie ; Vasin ; Russian Ambassador Reprin ; Captain Cauchon ; Grand Master ; Baili de Breteuil ; Baili de Saint-Simon	He has not heard from him for a very long time and is writing to him by Captain Brue who is leaving for Marseille. He learned that Malta had decided to arm new ships to assist the frigates in tracking down pirates. The Chevalier de Glandevedes left Smyrna for Syria and will return there later to recover some ships that will serve as his escort to France. He doesn't hear about pirates anymore. Admiral Cheremoff sent the ships he took from Ragusa loaded with expatriate Turkish citizens through Constantinople. Trade on the Black Sea did not resume yet. The Capidan Pasha is in the Archipelago with many troops. Saint-Priest adds that he is "the only Turk he appreciates". The late Commandeur de Viguerie had recommended a certain Vasin to him who is proconsul in Rhodes, he asks Des Pennes what he knows about him. Two of the Sultan's wives are pregnant, which is good news as there is currently only one 14-year-old heir. The dispute between the Ottoman Empire and Russia was settled by the victory of Vienna. Russian Ambassador Reprin is expected to arrive in the summer with his wife and children - madness, according to St. Priest - the one from England is soon leaving for Venice, where the Ambassador is expected to arrive at any time. The pregnancy of Saint-Priest's wife is coming to an end and he will move her to the countryside to give birth. P-S: he received Des Pennes' letter of April 4 with his note on Captain Cauchon and the letter from the Grand Master which was attached to it. He thanks him for placing his brother on a ship, but he is not sure that the latter is leaving for Malta and therefore able to recommend him to the Grand Master. It does not seem to Saint-Priest that the current preparations of the Spaniards have no other purpose than to settle their affairs with the Moors. He asks Des Pennes whether it is true that the Baili de Breteuil received the survival of the Paris embassy after the death of the Baili de Saint-Simon, which would be a new practice.	
91	Vol. I ff. 192-193	Constantinople	07.03.1775			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Navigation ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Informations	Constantinople ; Acre ; Seyde ; Smyrna ; Syria	Chevalier de Glandevedes ; Mme de Tott ; Sheikh Daher ; Mehemet Bey ; Prince Reprin ; Don Raymond ; Don Louis ; Renking ; Barral ; Prince of Craon ; Hautefort ; Peyssonnel ; Capidan Pasha	The Chevalier de Glandevedes took care of everything, he handed over the deserter to him as well as Mme de Tott and her daughters who returned to France. The Maltese felucca that came to Constantinople was perfect for cruises, but only one would be needed, he would write to the minister. Sheikh Daher was forced to evacuate Acre and Seyde, but the French there were not threatened. The Ottoman Empire has appointed Mehemet Bey Three-Tailed Pasha and one believe that it is to deprive him of all credit in Cairo and get rid of him. Otherwise, the Mameluke Empire will surely recover. The Russians are said to be out of the Archipelago, but they continue to send emigrants into Constantinople and the Empire has complained. Prince Reprin is expected within 3 months, and the Russian Ambassador has arrived (he was a friend of Saint-Priest in Paris and he was very attached to Choiseul). Saint-Priest thinks the Grand Master for the cinchona he sent him. He knows Don Raymond and Don Louis well, and he believed Renking was long dead because he is over 93 years old. His brother had a health problem that delayed his departure, he can't stand the Maltese air. He will send the family tree Des Pennes sent him for his cousin Barral and thank him for his help. He is reassured to learn that the Prince of Craon does not want to go to Levant, because the arrival of the Russians could have again pushed him into the game. Hautefort is in Smyrna, staying with Peyssonnel ("it's the coup de grace for this poor consul"). Saint-Priest informs Des Pennes of the birth of his son and hopes to be able to introduce the mother and child to him next year in Malta. He said he was surprised and saddened by the troubles in France but was happy that the subjects recognized the qualities of the King. He doesn't believe the Bishop of Malta's case will turn out well for him and believes it should be an opportunity to limit his jurisdiction, with the help of the Crowns. P-S: he has just learned of Mehemet Bey's death in Syria. The Capidan Pasha leaves with his fleet and Sheikh Daher to assess the situation.	
92	Vol. I ff. 194-195	Constantinople	11.11.1775			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Diplomacy ; Informations ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Algiers ; Tower of Castle ; Toulon ; Moldova ; Basra	Favray ; Comte de Gersdorff ; Comte de Maillebois ; Grand Master ; Duc de Braganance ; Prince of Craon ; knight Florio ; Comte de Hautefort ; Peyssonnel ; Sauvairre ; Vasin ; Consul Pothener ; Glandevedes ; Prince Reprin ; Kerim Khan	Favray told him in his letter of the fact that had happened in Malta, which had been after a Dutch captain passing through Constantinople and the Comte de Gersdorff who had just arrived. Saint-Priest is in favor of the intervention of the great Puissances to convince the Pope to act because Malta remains an important island. He regrets the failure of the Spanish expedition to Algiers, which the regencies boasted in Constantinople. If the Spanish get their revenge next year, he hopes another general will be chosen and suggests the Comte de Maillebois. He asks Des Pennes to thank the Grand Master for the cinchona and to inform him of the imminent arrival in Malta of the Duc de Braganance, whom he highly esteems for his travels, who has been in Constantinople for 15 days. Saint-Priest thinks it would have been better if the Prince of Craon died in the attack on the Tower of Castle instead of the knight Florio. As for the Comte de Hautefort, he doesn't get along better with Peyssonnel. The minister again refused his request for Sauvairre because he was not sent to establish anything in his favor. Vasin had to give way to Comte Pothener; his wife and daughters were brought to Toulon by Glandevedes. Saint-Priest thanks Des Pennes for his congratulations on his son and informs him that his wife is pregnant again, the birth is scheduled for April. Prince Reprin arrived 3 weeks without frills, his conduct and that of his family are exemplary, and they have excellent relations because Saint-Priest had his brother released. It seems to him that Russia is trying to coax the Turks into stabbing them in the back at the first opportunity. The Tartars threaten to invade the Ottoman Empire, or worse, to pledge allegiance to the Russians. The Austrians managed to make the Turks band over Moldavia's borders. The Ottoman Empire will lift the siege of Basra that Kerim Khan failed to take. They are waiting for the two sultanas to give birth.	Duplicate
93	Vol. I ff. 196-197	Constantinople	11.21.1775			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Informations ; Order of St John ; Requests ; Military		the Pope ; the Pasha of Rhodes ; Baili de Tencin ; Grand Master ; Comte de Gersdorff arrived ; Qapidan Pasha ; Sheikh Daher.	He thanks him for informing him of the confessions of those responsible for the conspiracy. He is of the opinion of the Pope to be fair but human, he fears the return of the executions for the Pasha of Rhodes' conspiracy. He also thanks him for being in favor of the organization of a general chapter. He agreed with the late Baili de Tencin that this was the only way to perpetuate the Order. He under asked him to claim the dispensers' briefs for his son, so he asked for three. He still praises his family virtues and informs Des Pennes that he has written to the Grand Master to express his interest in his cousin. He called his friends back from the Auberge de Provence to make sure they would vote. The Turks no longer have any hope that the Russians will give them the Tartar pieces but continue to negotiate, which shows their weakness. The Comte de Gersdorff arrived, as well as the Capidan Pasha, bearer of the remains of Sheikh Daher.	
94	Vol. I ff. 198-199	Constantinople	03.27.1776			Chevalier de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Informations ; Diplomacy ; Politics	Smyrna	Chevalier de Sade ; Duc de Chartres ; The King of Prussia ; The Empress of Russia ; the Emperor ; M. de Potemkin ; Orlov is in Saint-Petersburg ; Reprin ; Stakieff ; Qapidan Pasha	It is sad that he has not heard from him for a long time. He thinks the Chevalier de Sade has left Smyrna, but he has no news of the frigate coming to relieve him as the Duc de Chartres's ship outfitting is absorbing all the attention. The Court of Vienna has finished drawing its borders with Poland and is seeking to seize everything it occupies. The King of Prussia is dying. The Empress of Russia asked the Emperor for the title of Prince of the Empire for her lover, M. de Potemkin, who was still low ranking 4 years ago. Orlov is in Saint-Petersburg. Saint-Priest wonders what his rivals will do. Reprin will remain for another 3 weeks. Stakieff will succeed him and has already been heard by the Ottoman Empire. Several articles of the treaty remain unresolved, the Russians are not putting all the energy they need. Saint-Priest seeks to satisfy the Ottomans and Vienna about the borders of Moldavia and has almost succeeded. The Capidan Pasha will leave in May as usual, and return to Syria where peace has not yet been restored.	
95	Vol. I ff. 248-249	Constantinople	05.14.1776			Comte de Saint-Priest	Commandeur des Pennes	Recommendation ; Slaves ; Informations ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Tunis	Captain Blaise Brun ; Saint-Priest's brother ; Comte de Gersdorff	He gives him this letter by Captain Blaise Brun with one for his brother who is leaving for a caravan. He asks Des Pennes again to watch over him because he is young and impulsive. He confirms the contents of his previous letter on the redemption of a slave and asks him to send it back to him directly to Constantinople with proof of his release. The Comte de Gersdorff left with a more than unfavorable opinion towards him and a million piastres in debt. The Dutch ambassador is dead, that of England is due in July. Saint-Priest fears that the French boats leaving from Constantinople for Tunis have been intercepted by the Spanish.	
96	Vol. I ff. 200-201	Constantinople	12.14.1776			Lebas	Commandeur des Pennes	Slaves ; Informations		Qapidan Pasha ; Ahmet Capitan ; Domenico Nostro ; Saint-Priest ; Antoine Favray	The Qapidan Pasha asked him to write to Malta to obtain an exchange which interests him very much. It is the Turkish Ahmet Capitan, of Tunis, nephew of this Regency's Qapidan Pasha, which was recently taken from him by the "San Gioacchino". In return he will release a Messinese, son of Cosimo Nostro, married to Concetta, daughter of Onorio di Padernola, resident in Malta. Said Domenico Nostro, slave in prison, was recently caught on an armed scampavia of the Grand Master "Il Crocicasso, la Madonna del Carmine e le Anime del Purgatorio". Lebas asks Des Pennes to intervene because the influence of Qapidan Pasha is necessary for French navigation in the Levant, and doing this business with him could make him forget some resentments. He has not heard from Saint-Priest since completing his quarantine in Malta and arriving in Marseille. He asks her to assure Favray of his best regards.	
97	Vol. I ff. 202-203	Constantinople	05.30.1777			Lebas	Commandeur des Pennes	Slaves ; Informations ; Trade ; Diplomacy ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Malta ; Crimea	Riquier's son ; Baron de Tott ; Duc d'Ayen ; Comte and Comtesse de Tessé ; Saint-Priest ; M. de Ludloff ; Antoine Favray ; Qapidan Pasha	He received his letter of April 14 from Captain Riquier and finds it surprising that Des Pennes has not yet received his letter of December 14, sent through Naples. He gave a slave in the penal colony the letter that a servant from Des Pennes sent him. He regrets not having been able to place Riquier's son in Constantinople; he went back to Tripoli. Baron de Tott, Duc d'Ayen, Comte and Comtesse de Tessé must have arrived in Malta by frigate. Lebas has heard from the Saint-Priest that the ambassador's wife pregnancy is progressing and he does not expect the couple until the following fall or spring. He gave M. de Ludloff the letter Favray had written to him. Maltese rabbits sell well in Constantinople, but the quality could be better. The Ottomans do not know which side to choose when negotiating the treaty with Russia. In the meantime, the Russians dominate in Crimea where they have just placed a new khan, the expelled khan lives off the Empire. The point in waiting is the passage of 6 merchant frigates which have been in Constantinople since January and on which Russia remains adamant. Part of the Ottoman naval forces remained stationed in the Canal under the command of Qapidan Pasha. 6 caravans and frigates left on the 19th for the usual tour of the Archipelago.	
98	Vol. I ff. 204-205	Constantinople	05.12.1777			Lebas	Commandeur des Pennes	Slaves ; Informations ; Diplomacy ; Military	Constantinople ; Black Sea Canal ; Péri	Qapidan Pasha ; Ali Rais ; Lebas ; Montmorin ; Marquis d'Osun ; Captain Pensa ; the Sultan ; Tommaso Godard	The Qapidan Pasha harasses him about the exchange he offered for Ali Rais's nephew. Unhappy with the progress of Lebas's transactions, he turned to the envoy from Naples who asserted the credit of his Court. Saint-Priest writes that there will be no change in his situation and that he will return to Constantinople in the spring, since Montmorin will have been appointed to reign affairs instead of the Marquis d'Osun. He believes that the commanders of the French in the line of Moldavia's armament, of which he informs Des Pennes. Meanwhile, a Turkish division left Constantinople to drive Captain Pensa out of the Archipelago. The debates between the Ottomans and Russia drag on, because the Turks did not appreciate the capture of Crimea by the Russians and the violent installation of the new khan whom the Sultan hardly recognizes. Saint-Priest must have found it difficult to estimate the outcome of all this, despite the genuine goodwill of the Ottoman Ministry to avoid a breakdown. The Capidan Pasha is still stationed in the Black Sea Canal with ten ships. Saint-Priest attached to his letter a copy of the obligation, recorded in Chancery, of Tommaso Godard in favor of a poor French innkeeper established in Péri. He asks Des Pennes to urge him to pay the debts of his son, who is not a very good subject.	
99	Vol. I ff. 206-207	Constantinople	07.08.1777					Finance (debt)		Tommaso Godard ; Merry Millan ; Jeauffroy ; Lebas	By deed of January 10, 1777, Tommaso Godard acknowledges owing to Merry Millan, innkeeper, for his maintenance and other expenses, the sum of 100 piastres. Certified on July 7, 1777 by Jeauffroy, chancellor of the embassy. Sealed by embassy's seal by Lebas, July 8, 1777.	Certified copy in chancellery of the French Embassy of Tommaso Godard's recognition of debt in favor of Merry Millan
100	Vol. I ff. 208-209	Constantinople	08.09.1777			Lebas	Commandeur des Pennes	Informations ; Diplomacy	Nio ; Black Sea Canal	Marguerite, daughter of Antonio Cali Rebidina ; Sultan ; Catherine II ; Qapidan Pasha ; Antoine Favray	He recently received the results of the investigation carried out by the Greeks at the request of Marguerite, daughter of Antonio, and Cali Rebidina, of the island of Nio, now living in Malta, into the existence of obsolete property belonging to them on this island. This patrimony is reduced to a value of around 10 piastres, which will surely not be worth the expense of a power of attorney. Things are arising sour between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, due to the Sultan's refusal to cede any and all Russian troops have evacuated Crimea and the Tartars can freely choose their leader. The consequences of this refusal notified to Catherine II are foreseeable. The Empire has doubled its war efforts and the Qapidan Pasha still guards the canal. Lebas asks Des Pennes to pass on "a thousand things" to Favray.	
101	Vol. I ff. 210-211	Constantinople	10.11.1777			Lebas	Commandeur des Pennes	Slaves		Qapidan Pasha ; Ahmet Bey	He informed the Qapidan Pasha of Ahmet Bey's release, thanks to the help of France. However the Tunisian was not sent to the Qapidan Pasha and the latter understood that the negotiation had not gone as he wished, he therefore refused to return the Maltese slave in exchange. Lebas asks Des Pennes to engage Ahmet Bey's uncle to write to the admiral to ensure of the Tunisian's free release.	
102	Vol. I ff. 212-213	Constantinople	11.08.1777			Lebas	Commandeur des Pennes	Slaves ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Informations	Constantinople	Thomas Godard ; Corell ; Mrs. de Saint-Priest ; Antoine Favray	He does not believe that Thomas Godard will reappear in Malta, since he has left to Russia. Lebas will try to free the Maltese slave again. He informs Des Pennes that Corell is a banished Provençal captured during the last war against the Russians, which makes him fear that such a man might rush on French merchant ships. The Maltese have taken Corell in April 1777 provided 26 new slaves to the penal colony which the Turks refuse to negotiate. Pressure is increasing on both sides for war. The Ottoman Empire having refused the passage of 5 Russian frigates supposedly merchant, they have just left the port of Constantinople and will probably spend the winter in Livorno or Mahon. Mrs. de Saint-Priest has given birth to a daughter. Lebas asks Des Pennes to send "a thousand tender regards" to Favray.	
103	Vol. I ff. 214-215	Constantinople	01.13.1778			Lebas	Commandeur des Pennes	Slaves ; Informations	Smyrna	Ahmet Capitan ; Domenico Nostro ; Peyssonnel ; Hassan Pasha	He finally obtained the reciprocity of Ahmet Capitan's release. The Maltese Domenico Nostro returned to Malta, bearer of this letter. Lebas sent him to Peyssonnel in Smyrna, who will redirect him to Malta, for lack of a direct route, while Hassan Pasha wanted him to go through France. He asks Des Pennes to inform the Maltese government of "this good, almost free work".	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
104	Vol. I ff. 216-217	Constantinople	02.14.1778			Lebas	Bailli des Pennes	Slaves ; Informations ; Diplomacy ; Navigation	Crimea ; Smyrna	Domenico Nostro ; Ahmet Bey ; Grand Master ; Saint-Priest ; Baron de Tott ; Antoine Favray	The Capidân Pasha voluntarily returned back Domenico Nostro to him, whether out of shame or because Ahmet Bey's uncle wrote to him. He paid some solicitations and other small expenses, hoping that the Grand Master would appreciate it. Lebas congratulates Des Pennes on his new title of bailli and the advantages that this brings him. He is still waiting for Saint-Priest for the spring, although this one would have liked to find a better situation. The events in Crimea and the double election of a khan will have further consequences. Baron de Tott is in Smyrna from where he will not leave until March for Salonika and Morea. Lebas send his best regards to Favray.	
105	Vol. I ff. 218-219	Constantinople	05.09.1778			Lebas	Bailli des Pennes	Slaves ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy	Syria ; Damietta	All Rais ; Domenico Nostro ; Capidân Pasha ; M. de Kerzy ; Coreil ; Saint-Priest	He received his letter of February 26 and that of Ali Rais which was attached to it, which is no longer useful since the Maltese Domenico Nostro is released. He nevertheless gave it to the Capidân Pasha. French consuls and agents in Syria have been complaining for some time about the issues caused by Maltese corsairs who approach the coast of the Levant and capture made by Corsi under the Maltese flag. Lebas asks Des Pennes to remind corsairs of their distance obligations. He believes Saint-Priest is currently on the return aboard a warship. The situation between the Ottoman Empire and Russia does not change, these two powers being unable to resolve neither to an understanding nor to an open war.	
106	Vol. I ff. 222-223	Constantinople	06.23.1178			Lebas	Bailli des Pennes	Informations ; Military	Black Sea ; Crimea	Grand Master ; Domenico Nostro ; Comte de Saint-Priest ; Capidân Pasha ; Prince Proszowski	He received his letter of April 15 in which he informed him of the satisfaction of the Grand Master for his action in favor of Domenico Nostro. He once enjoyed the hospitality of the Order for having been attached to the affairs of the Grand Priory of France and has fond memories of it. The Comte de Saint-Priest must not be far. He is accompanied by his squire the knight. The Russo-Turkish war is brewing, like that between France and Germany. The Capidân Pasha is at the head of a squadron of 30 ships in the Black Sea and a large land army. He went to negotiate with Prince Proszowski, commander in Russia, a rapprochement between the two pussesances.	
107	Vol. I ff. 224-225	Constantinople	09.08.1778			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Diplomacy ; Military	Constantinople ; Crimea	Des Pennes ; Chevalier de l'Espinoise ; M. de Fabry	He took advantage of the departure of the vessel "Le Calon" which brought him to Constantinople to have ministerial correspondence with him. He knows from his brother, who is with him and in good health, that Des Pennes had reserved a new home for him if he was released in Malta, but things turned out differently. He asks him to apologize to the Grand Master and to thank him for the kindness he had for his brother when he was in the caravan. Saint-Priest agreed with the Chevalier de l'Espinoise, whom he considered, and with his staff to keep abreast in Malta of the French situation towards the English. The news Seystres will bring him will help him join M. de Fabry's squadron. The letters he receives from Paris make him think that a declaration of war is imminent. The one between the Russians and the Prussians has already started, the Saxons have joined the King of Prussia. As for the Turks, nothing good comes from the disembarkation in Crimea. The Russians have had time to prepare their defenses, Saint-Priest thinks that the Pasha will be killed and his army will be disbanded. He does not write to the Bailli Des Pennes, believing him to have left for Italy.	
108	Vol. I ff. 220-221	Constantinople	08.15.1778					Trade		Lorenzo Jerodhiaco ; Pavliti Jerokyrljo ; Captain Abitza	Contract between, on the one hand, Lorenzo Jerodhiaco and Pavliti Jerokyrljo, and on the other hand, Captain Abitza, a French merchant and his interpreter. The first two undertake to supply the second 6000 quilots of wheat at the price of 70 paras per kilo, insured for any peril at sea and exempted from all customs duties.	Copy of the original, from the hands of the undersigned Jean Abeille & Cie
109	Vol. I ff. 226-227	Constantinople	08.15.1778					Trade		Lorenzo Jerodhiaco ; Pavliti Jerokyrljo ; Captain Abitza	Same sales agreement	Translated from the original in Greek by undersigned Jean Abeille & Cie
110	Vol. I ff. 228-229	Constantinople	09.12.1778			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	War ; Corsairs ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Smyrna ; Salonika ; Damietta ; Tripoli ; Syria ; Egypt ; Asia's coast ; Crimea	Fabry ; Capidân Pasha ; Grand Vizier ; MM. de Martelly and de Mortemart ; M. de l'Espinoise ; Antoine Favray ; Des Pennes	Fabry has sent him his instructions and the campaign will be long. It concerns all corners of the Levant except "the infested Constantinople". Until this commander returns to Malta, Saint Priest asks Seystres to take every opportunity in Constantinople, Smyrna or Salonika to give him useful information. He received two urgent requests from Damietta's and Tripoli's consul against the captures made by Maltese corsairs, however the authority of the Sultan is now so fragile in Syria and so null in Egypt that no effective action should be expected of him. The King will therefore demand that the corsairs move away from the Levant, which the Grand Master can only give him under a financial guarantee. In the event of non-compliance with his orders. War with the Russians is still uncertain, it has still not been declared and the season is going on. It is said that the Capidân Pasha had the army that was assembled on Asia's coast transported to Crimea. The Grand Vizier has been replaced but he is no better than the previous one. P.-S. : M. de Smyrna news from MM. de Martelly and de Mortemart who should have arrived at their respective cruises. He asks Seystres to deliver the attached letters to M. de l'Espinoise when he has the opportunity and the other letters to the address indicated, as well as to send his regards to Favray and Des Pennes, if he is in Malta.	
111	Vol. I ff. 230-231	Constantinople	10.09.1778			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal ; War ; Navigation ; Diplomacy ; Corsairs	Atlantic ; Damietta ; Latakia ; Black Sea	Grandmaster ; Fabry ; Coreil ; Pietro ; Capidân Pasha ; Chain Guetry ; Favray	He remarks to him about his hard-to-read handwriting, but refuses to advise him to call in a secretary because he himself does not, while he writes even worse. He is touched by the fact that the Grand Master wanted to see him when he was on the island, but the impending war forced the ship to hasten and avoid Malta. Seystres must already be aware of the recall of Fabry's squadron in the Atlantic, which leaves few French naval forces in the Mediterranean, but so far the English have not shown too much. However, the gazettes say they are sending reinforcements. Saint-Priest understands Seystres's reasons for not following up on the Grand Master's complaints against Coreil, but his conduct at Damietta suggests that he took pleasure in compromising the French consul. Indeed, he refused to return the Turkish brigantine he had taken, because Damietta was not within the previously agreed limits. However, the presence of a French consul, which he could not ignore, should have made him change his mind and Saint-Priest is convinced that the ministry will give orders to Seystres to claim its value, although he wishes that it does not come too late. As for the corsair Pietro, he broke his word very badly and the loss of the 1,200 piastres that had been promised to him to return the three Turks and the rats will not be too much to punish him for the embarrassment in which he has placed the French agent in Latakia. Saint-Priest's brother tried to read him the news Seystres sent him from Malta, but he had difficulty reading, especially the names. The Capidân Pasha returned from the Black Sea without having done anything, neither war nor rapprochement. The only problem is that the Ottoman Empire refuses to recognize Chain Guetry as the Khan of the Tartars. Saint-Priest sends his best regards to Favray.	
113	Vol. I ff. 232-233	Constantinople	12.12.1778			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Diplomacy	Toulon ; Black Sea ; Venice	Grand Master ; Admiral Emo ; M. de Martelli	He sends him a letter for the Grand Master on the occasion of the New Year. The English have not yet made noises in the Levant. Saint-Priest considers that "La Priélade" and "La Sulane" have something to do with it. The first is currently in Smyrna and is preparing to return to Toulon, without having made any catches or encounters. He is trying to soothe things out between the Turks and the Russians, he has already obtained the end of the embargo for some Russian ships in the Black Sea and the freedoms of the Tartar deputies that the Empire had exiled to Rhodes. He also wrote to Russia to discuss the rapprochement, as he believes Russia will want to end the Turke if the reconciliations between Prussia and the Court of Vienna fail. Admiral Emo prevented M. de Martelli from seizing two Englishmen, the French court will not brag about in Venice.	
114	Vol. I ff. 230-231	Constantinople	12.28.1778			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Order of St John ; Informations ; Corsairs	America ; Commanderie de Plaignes ; Peterwaradin ; Syria	M. de Martelly ; M. de Fabry ; M. d'Estaing ; Commandeur du Guast ; M. de Léon ; Chevalier de l'Espinoise ; François Saunier ; Captain Larmitte ; M. de Framond stopped	He thanked him for advertising him that the English ship "Le Tartare" was leaving for the Levant, as he had not been notified of where M. de Martelly's convoy had left for Malta. Only "La Sulane" remains, which is at the end of the campaign. If the English send a squadron to the Levant, M. de Fabry will have to return, but Saint-Priest would prefer it to be M. d'Estaing, whom he sees no use in America. He asks Seystres to send regards to the Commandeur du Guast, if he himself had remained in the Order, he would also be close to have a commandery. He believes that it would be Commandeur de Guast's fault if the Commanderie de Plaignes is taken from him in favor of M. de Léon, because he did not take it as soon as it was left vacant. The Chevalier de l'Espinoise has sent a deserter, François Saunier, to Saint-Priest, and he asks Seystres to bring him to Constantinople as soon as possible so that he can be sent back to France. He already has the minister's authorization. He complains that he has the chore of having to take care of the King's ships, but that will only be the beginning if the war lasts. His package from Peterwaradin has been sent, and he is glad to hear that there is an academy of Hesse Homburg. He does not know for whom the orders were for the tartane that was shipped. He has not received any news from Russia and is awaiting an answer to his suggestions. He sends him in this letter by Captain Larmitte. P.-S of January 9, 1779: the captain delayed his departure so much that the snow could delay him more. The route to Naples is uncertain as the last messenger has been killed but the letters have not been lost. M. de Framond stopped in Smyrna to collect provisions for three months; he has not heard of any English corsairs in Syria.	
115	Vol. I ff. 236-237	Constantinople	03.13.1779			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Navigation ; Military ; Informations	Constantinople ; Tripoli ; Smyrna ; Black Sea ; Morea	M. de Framond ; Saint-Priest ; Commandeur Royer ; Grand Master	It has been a long time since a new ship arrived in Constantinople because the northerly winds have been going on for 3 months. He does not know if Seystres was told that one of the slaves entrusted to M. de Framond for Tripoli died, which caused problems. He has not yet received any news of the King's ships in Levant other than "La Sulane" which is due to leave Smyrna next month with a convoy. France and Russia are acting as mediators for peace in Germany, and Saint-Priest believes that an arrangement is also near between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. France is still dealing with it, as they are unable to resolve their own problems with England. He thinks he will be able to present the negotiations between the Ottoman Empire and Russia for signature within a week. The Empire, which had armed its fleet for the Black Sea, will probably send it to Morea against the Albanians who turn the country upside down. Saint-Priest hopes that this movement will not frighten the Maltese because the Turks are not in a position or in the right to cause harm to anyone. Saint-Priest's brother is doing well, he is keeping him for another year until he has to leave for his regiment. He gives Seystres a letter for Commandeur Royer. He hopes that the Grand Master has passed the winter well and that Malta has not experienced the great cold in Constantinople.	
116	Vol. I ff. 238-239	Constantinople	06.02.1779			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Diplomacy ; Slaves	Egypte ; Syria ; Morea ; Crete	Captain Simone ; Grand Master Catherine II ; Panin ; Potiemkin ; Obizzo Carduin	Like Seystres, he considers that it is not good to let the Turks think that the French are responsible for all the damage caused by the corsairs, especially since "the contrary constitutes a formal article of our treaties". But what to do in Egypt where the Sultan has no authority and when the corsairs has paid? On whom to be reimbursed this money? Moreover, in countries like Egypt and Syria whose distance makes relations difficult, the corsairs must never show off on the coast without harming the French; they can do whatever they want off the coast. Captain Simone's redemption is impossible, because he belongs to the Sultan. He is in the penal colony where he became lame, and Saint-Priest cannot do anything for him. He asks Seystres to inform the Grand Master that Catherine II has just conferred on him the order of St Andrew which she sent to him by a major of her troops with the diamond plume and cross, as well as a donation of 3000 roubles for Saint-Priest to keep everything while waiting for the King's orders. He also received two letters from Panin and Potiemkin thanking him for his part in the negotiations between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. The negotiation was only delayed by the time needed to collect the gifts the Empress wants to give to the Ottoman ambassadors. P.-S. : Saint-Priest acknowledges receipt of Seystres' letters for February and April, which he brings given to him by a Piedmontese, Obizzo Carduin, whom he had recommended to him. He only hears of English corsairs in Morea and Crete, but if no warships are to him, they will swarm the Archipelago.	
117	Vol. I ff. 240-241	Constantinople	07.03.1779			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal request		Comte de Bussan	He send this letter to him through the Comte de Bussan, lieutenant colonel in the Two-Sicilies regiment. He is one of his close relatives and he hopes that Seystres-Caumont will introduce him to the Grand Master.	
118	Vol. I ff. 242-243	Constantinople	07.10.1779			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Diplomacy ; Slaves ; Military	Morea ; Smyrna	Captain Simone ; M. de Forbin ; Catherine II ; Capidân Pasha ; Saunier	He avails of the frigate "La Gracieuse" 's departure for Malta to announce the liberation of Captain Simone. He could not ask for it because he had to deal with that of four French people, which he obtained for his role in the convention between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, but he asked the Russian envoy who did not have any subject of his Court in prison to take care of this request. He also obtained the freedom of sixteen other slaves, including two Maltese who will be brought back to him by M. de Forbin. He had the authorization of the Court of Versailles to receive the order of St Andrew which Catherine II conferred on him and to accept his other gifts. The Turks are also preparing to thank him. There is no news from Capidân Pasha in Morea. From what Forbin wrote to him about the two frigates' provision for the Levant convoys, he fears that the Archipelago will not get rid of the English corsairs for a long time. Weapons are underway in Smyrna to remedy this, but it would have required the bebecs he requested in vain. It is inconceivable for him to be so ridiculed by "nutshells" when the British do not have a single ship in the Mediterranean and France has allied with Spain. More than 10 French ships were thus taken. The deserter Saunier returns to Malta aboard "La Gracieuse" with an ambassador's passport. He had the nerve to impose conditions on his return to France and one had to put a musket on his back.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
119	Vol. I ff. 244-245	Constantinople	09.07.1779			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Informations ; Navigation ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Corsairs	Smyrna ; Nafpilo ; Constantinople ; Morea	Favray ; Guy de Villedieu ; Catherine II	The three freed Maltese are old and weak, he sent them to Smyrna. Saint-Priest is saddened by the fact that Favray is becoming crippled, but he feels that the toll of old age must be paid. He discusses his faith and that he hasn't heard of miracles recently. Guy de Villedieu is still in Smyrna. Saint-Priest suggests that "La Pélaide" bring him back to Nafpilo because the country has been liberated from the Albanians. The Capidan Pasha butchered there and brought the heads of the vanquished to Constantinople. Saint-Priest thinks Venice is too worried about the preparations the Ottoman Empire has made for the Morea. Business between the Russians and the Turks is completely over, ratifications having been exchanged for over a month. The Empire responded to Catherine II's gifts by sending her rose oil, essences, Asian fabrics, a diamond mirror, and a few rings. The Russian envoy and Saint-Priest received a snuffbox of gold and diamonds. It can be said that the Sultan does no better against the Empress of Russia in matters of magnificence than in war. He continues to believe that as long as the frigates keep coming and going, there will be corsairs left in the Archipelago. They hide when they pass and then emerge from their lair.	
120	Vol. I ff. 246-247	Constantinople	10.09.1779			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Slaves ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Informations	Syria	Capidan Pasha ; Grand Vizier ; Baili des Pennes ; Favray	Another Maltese corsair had been caught in the coasts of Syria. The captain was killed in the fight, but his writer is French and this plunges Saint-Priest into the shame of having French in prison. He asks Seystres to let all those who will be taken by corsairs know that they should not expect to be released as he is busy with the demand of a Turkish slave in Malta for a powerful man from here to whom one take the opportunity to ask for an exchange. A Dutch vessel, loaded in Marseilles for Smyrna, was stopped at the entrance to the Gulf by an English corsair. The case was officially referred to the Dutch consuls, but French merchants having already spread the story, all goods are at risk of being lost. The Tartar deputies who came to Constantinople to contribute to the execution of the convention of March 21, got back on their ship and are waiting for the wind to leave. The Capidan Pasha has been appointed governor of Morea and it is not known whether he will return to Constantinople for the winter. The Grand Vizier was dismissed 6 weeks ago because he could neither read nor write, the new one has the favor of the Sultan of whom he was the Salahur. One of the Sultan's wives gave birth to a third son. One writes from Marseilles that the Baili des Pennes is coming back to Malta. Saint-Priest asks Seystres to send his compliments to him as well as to Favray, whom he congratulates on his magnificent painting of the Pope.	
121	Vol. I ff. 250-251	Constantinople	01.08.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Trade ; Corsairs	Tenedos ; Malta	Mr. de Forbin ; Chevalier de Vintimille ; Capitain Simone ; Capitain Joseph Staden ; Carv Charles Second ; Thomas Gerada ; Giuseppe di Maria ; Alexandre Carbone ; Stefano Sanguinetto	He was very saddened to learn that the 1/3 of the convoy led by Mr. de Forbin, namely 6 ships, were put out of action in Tenedos, fortunately the damage was limited to the delay and the cost of two ships. He only knew at the last moment what Forbin wanted to do and does not know how the Chevalier de Vintimille's campaign ended. It is probably the latter who will be responsible for recovering the castaways. He is impatiently awaiting the convoy which will have left Toulon at the end of November. Despite the slowness and delays, French trade in the Levant is doing well and represents more than 15% of insurance savings. He was pleased to learn of the arrival of Captain Simone in Malta, but asks Seystres not to let him go privateering again, it would not be good to see him in prison, as was almost the case for an officer of the Captain Joseph Staden's brigantine ("luckily the man was killed"). Saint-Priest succeeded in purging the French from the prison and does not want to see any more behind bars. The Ottoman Empire seems to want to send Capidan Pasha to Egypt. Saint-Priest thanks Seystres for his kindness towards his brother. P.-S. Among the slaves taken from Carv's brigantine, he sees a man named Charles Second who is undoubtedly French, but also a Thomas Gerada, son of François, married in Malta, who might not be. There is also a Giuseppe di Maria, son of Angelo of Basia, an Alexandre Carbone, and a Stefano Sanguinetto who calls himself Corsican from Baisogna. He asks Seystres to verify the nationality of these men, not estimating them French. He wishes to know if the college for unordained conventual chaplains has been established and what are the conditions for entering it, because he must place there the son of a former servant of the King.	
122	Vol. I ff. 252-253	Constantinople	01.28.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Finance ; Navigation	Smyrna ; Tenedos ; Malta ; Egypt	Commandeur de Guast ; Baili de Tencin ; Simon Gavazzo ; M. de Brissac ; Forbin ; Capitain Daniel ; Capidan Pasha ; Antoine Favray	He regrets the Commandeur de Guast's death, who was the last of the friends of the late Baili de Tencin whom he knew during his stays in the Langue de Provence. He received a letter from Simon Gavazzo, he will give him the certificate for 150 piastres as soon as he lets him know that he has spent it. He thanks Seystres for having stopped M. de Brissac from asking the request he wanted to do to the Grand Master. He begged his cousin to ask him, but he refused. Saint-Priest hopes this will make him forget the trip to Malta. For now, he is leaving for Paris. Saint-Priest hopes that Forbin will give this letter to Seystres, he has already written to him from Naples to tell him about the latter's misadventure: of the eight ships he was taking from Smyrna to Tenedos where he was going to pick up Capidan Pasha, two have deserted and four have lost their mast. This is the fault of the pilot who wanted to stay docked in Tenedos against the advice of the captains who knew the winds of the canal. Saint-Priest advised Forbin, whom he believes in the Dardanelles, to return to Smyrna to look for other ships which are ready to escort them to France. He made the great convoy stay in the Archipelago, where a gust of wind dispersed it; one of the boats has already arrived safely. So far all is well in the Levant, it is even said that the escort frigates has taken a corsair. But beware of the English in the Mediterranean next year, they seem to be making great efforts. The Capidan Pasha is in Egypt where "there are only 6000 Mamluks to tyrannize this beautiful country". Saint-Priest has already received the Council's judgment which reduces all rights to the previous rate to be paid in Marseille. Deputies have been reinstated in the Posts, attendants have been relieved, and the large settlement sign should arrive shortly. He says a thousand things "to good Favray", whose health worries him.	
123	Vol. I ff. 254-255	Constantinople	03.11.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Personal	Smyrna	Tripoli's consul ; Captains Bernard and Chastain ; Capitain Aulfan ; Capitain Van ; Cardinal Tencin	He received his December letter and encloses one for the Tripoli's consul that he cannot pass on to him otherwise. He also acknowledges receipt of the books that Seystres had announced to him and which arrived in good state. Saint-Priest hopes that a King's ship will form, along with "La Sultane" and "La Pélaide", the escort of a convoy that assembles in Smyrna. The French one is missing 3 buildings, 2 of which (those of Capitain Bernard and Chastain) remained in Malta. On the other hand, he worries about the third (that of Capitain Aulfan), intended for Salonika and of which he has no news. The Smyrna convoy lost Capitain Van, who got lost due to bad weather and fell into the hands of an English corsair. The Ottoman Empire, unhappy with the hostilities of the English under their fortresses, sent the British Ambassador and Saint-Priest a brief so the latter sent a copy which these two diplomats validated to Seystres. He asks him to make known to the King's ships and to the shipowners who pass through Malta for the Levant. He regrets that the rules are not clear in this text and awaits orders from the Court to make some remarks to the Empire. He thanks Seystres and accepts the portrait of the late Cardinal Tencin, his uncle, which he offers to him and he will reimburse it for what it costs him.	
124	Vol. I ff. 256-257	Constantinople	03.23.1780			Charles Segond	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal request			He begs him to have the kindness and charity to write to the French Ambassador in Constantinople or to his wife, then that he may one day be repatriated and see his family again.	
125	Vol. I ff. 258-259	Constantinople	03.029.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Military ; Slaves ; Informations	Dardanelles ; Malta	M. d'Ethy ; M. de Cambrai ; Vintimille ; Langara ; Forbin ; Segond ; M. Rousset	He answered him by the first frigate from Smyrna, either with M. d'Ethy only or accompanied by MM. de Cambrai, who comes from Salonika, and Vintimille, who comes to pick up the castaways of Forbin at the Dardanelles. If it turns out that the Spaniards took three sunken English ships, that would make up for Langara's failure. It is said that the Spaniards would arm against the French, but this is the custom among allies. Saint-Priest adds a letter he was given and said he was satisfied that Segond was Maltese, but especially that he refused to accept Frenchmen on Maltese corsair ships. The Alexandrian capture must have been a big event in Malta, interested merchants estimate the loss at 200,000 piastres. They presented a request to the Ottoman Empire to intervene with Saint-Priest to have it returned to him. It has not been done, but in any case he wishes to respond firmly. The Minister of the Navy sent rifles to Seystres to be sent to Saint-Priest in the Dardanelles at an address that he supposes that the manufacturer will give, but as there is no merchant in the Dardanelles, Saint-Priest asks him to send these weapons to M. Rousset, His Majesty's Vice-Consul there.	
126	Vol. I ff. 260-261	Constantinople	05.13.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Diplomacy ; Order of St John ; Military ; Corsairs	Paris ; Syria ; Morea ; Gulf of Smyrna	M. de Cambrai ; André ; Baili Bucarelli ; Berteuil ; Capidan Pasha ; Favray ; Commandeur des Perriers	He sends him this letter again by way of Naples, because after the departure of M. de Cambrai, there will be no convoy for a long time. Forbin's convoy has arrived; Saint-Priest made a bad acquisition with the arrival of the Raybaud family as the father blames André. For the moment, the Ottoman Empire has made no claim for the rich Turkish capture, and the envoy of Naples and Saint-Priest stand ready to refuse to intervene in their respective courts. He would like to know if what the gazettes say about Baili Bucarelli's rich succession in favor of the Order is true, he thinks it would do their finances good. Seystres will undoubtedly soon be informed of the Russian declaration proclaiming the neutrality of their navigation. Saint-Priest hopes that the other neutral countries warned will adhere to this resolution because it could influence the English. They no longer stand war and will refuse to participate in a new one. He learned that Berteuil complained of being in bankrupt in Paris because he spent too much money in his house; he will undoubtedly be rewarded with a commandery during this five-year term. The brother of Saint-Priest left a little hastily for France because his regiment was mobilized, he awaits the orders of the Grand Master to embark in a galley. The Capidan Pasha left for Syria by land but nobody knows why, perhaps to get rid of some rebels. He should then go to Morea, where all is however quiet. There are no more King's frigates in the Archipelago and the corsair of Smyrna has surrendered. Saint-Priest hopes to have succeeded in making the English adhere to the neutrality of the Gulf of Smyrna and to the declaration of the Ottoman Empire. He attached a letter for Favray and one for the Commandeur des Perriers. He is still waiting for the information Seystres asked him about diots.	
127	Vol. I ff. 262-263	Constantinople	06.10.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Request ; Order of St John ; Military ; Navigation ; Corsairs	Vienna ; Montpellier ; Constantinople ; Milo ; La Suda ; Foça ; Chio ; Chania ; Morea	Grand Master ; Benêt ; M. d'Entrecasteaux ; M. de Cambrai ; Clastrier	He received the epistle for his brother and sent it to him in Vienna. He is waiting for news from his parents to reply to the Grand Master concerning his brother, but already sends a letter from his father's extract which tells him about a certain Benêt, a Maltese having debts in Montpellier. He asks Seystres to do what is necessary for the creditors to be reimbursed. Saint-Priest has received his information about the college of deacons and wishes to know how much their integration into the Order would cost according to the new Statutes and the necessary evidence to do so. He didn't have time to hand the rifles over to M. d'Entrecasteaux, so they won't arrive in Constantinople for a long time. He asks Seystres for the name of the Inquisitor, whom he did not know was his relative, and adds that he could make him a cardinal if he is named pope. Entrecasteaux led his convoy without loss to Milo, where he defended it against two English cutters, before leading it to La Suda. From there, he left for Foça to recover frigates, but M. de Cambrai's convoy had already taken them all. Since then, "La Mignonne" has returned to Chio, Saint-Priest has intervened with the Ottoman Empire to protect their territory. The Capidan Pasha has received orders and sent caravels to protect the convoy of corsairs, so it won't be long before he arrives. Saint-Priest wrote to Entrecasteaux to bring back with him two ships loaded in Chania and another in Smyrna, as well as Clastrier and his two companions, because Cambrai did not do so. As for the English, the corsair is charging in Smyrna for England and the tartane for Syria. Saint-Priest has heard of the "Faune" but not of "La Secousse" or "L'Expériment". He asks Seystres to send frigates to help Entrecasteaux if he sees any passing through Malta.	
128	Vol. I ff. 264-265	Constantinople	09.12.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Military ; Navigation ; Corsairs ; Slaves ; Trade	Nafpilo ; Salonika ; Smyrna ; Egypt	Clastrier ; Duval ; Jauffroy ; Hermieux ; Missiesy ; Entrecasteaux ; Barbantane ; More de Caron ; Simon ; Cardinal Tencin ; J. F. Guillaumier ; Salvator Sauvit	He received news from his brother who has been gone for 3 months. Like him, he awaits peace and does not want to remain on Levant where he has been for 12 years already. He does not know where the rifles are, he supposes them on a frigate of the convoy which is on the way. Clastrier is in Nafpilo, Saint-Priest has written to the consul to send him the young Duval and Jauffroy, because he believes that Clastrier will not stay where he is for long. He is annoyed by the capture of Hermieux, and thinks that "La Sérieuse" has passed through Malta. Missiesy's surprise made d'Entrecasteaux stay in Salonika, but Saint-Priest now thinks he is now in Smyrna where he is expected to leave soon. He received letters from Barbantane and More de Caron. He is happy to know that Seystres is done with the job of France's secretary, as he felt he had too much work to do. He is reassured by the reply his letter to the minister about the embarkation of the King's subjects with Maltese corsairs, and advises Simon to stay and enrich ashore if he does not want to die in prison. He will reimburse the cost of Cardinal Tencin's portrait by the captain who will bring it to Seystres. Saint-Priest is surprised that the Order has sold its ships, but the frigates are sufficient. A certain J. F. Guillaumier wrote to him from Malta, sending him a letter for Salvator Sauvit, slave in the penal colony. He sends the latter's response to his wife, and asks Seystres to send it to Guillaumier. The Ottoman Empire banned the use of frankish ships for trade in Egypt, and even the Turks complain. Malta will soon have the means to make them regret that.	
129	Vol. I ff. 266-267	Constantinople	10.14.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Military ; Informations	Naples ; Rome ; Dardanelles ; Morea ; Grasse	Favray ; M. de Castellet ; Clastrier ; Capidan Pasha ; Saint-Priest's wife ; Baili des Pennes ; Ladies Batte and Habota	He complains about postal delays through Naples and Rome and speaks of Favray's passion for the art, to whom he wishes a good commandery. The chamber commences informing of the presence of three English ships, including two frigates, which had sworn to ruin French trade in the Levant. Saint-Priest hopes they will remain quiet. Letters make him think that M. de Castellet must have arrived at the Dardanelles. "La Sultane" will also come and Saint-Priest assumes that it is carrying the rifles, without being sure. Clastrier didn't want to leave Morea when he had the chance, so Saint-Priest thinks he wants to stay there and doesn't want to entrust him with anything that belongs to him. The Capidan Pasha called the Mariotes with a few cannons. The wife of Saint-Priest has been in Grasse for 6 months and is doing well, she sends her greetings to Seystres as well as to the Baili des Pennes and to Ladies Batte and Habota.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
130	Vol. I ff. 268-269	Constantinople	11.11.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Military ; Navigation ; Plague ; Diplomacy ; Informations	Dardanelles ; Constantinople ; Moldova ; America	M. de Castellet ; Qapidan Pasha ; Jeaffroy ; Duval ; Clastrier ; Saint-Priest's wife ; Des Pennes ; Capitain Daniel ; M. de Cambrai	He received his September letter by M. de Castellet's convoy, which arrived only 5 days ago. This commander landed at the Dardanelles with the rifle boxes and gave them to the Qapidan Pasha, who brought them to Constantinople; Saint-Priest had not been informed. M. de Castellet will lead a convoy to Malta at the end of the year; there are so many setbacks in the journey of the frigates that Saint-Priest never knew precisely the day of their departure. There are currently four in Levant and no more corsairs. The only ship still present seems to want to leave Smyrna. It makes contradictory maneuvers to avoid guessing the moment of its exit but the French frigates have other things to do than wait it. Plague and smallpox broke out in Constantinople, the vice-consul's chaplain already died from the first. The young people of the Langue, Jeaffroy and Duval, finally arrived with Clastrier, whom his shipowners had ordered to wait for a frigate. The arrival of ecclesiastical affairs in Malta and the arrival of a new bishop whom he hopes will be peaceful. Constantinople is troubled by an issue with Russia, that of the regular course of a Russian liner and a Russian consul in Moldova that the Ottoman Empire does not want to admit. Both sides hold their positions firmly, but it is not a big deal. Saint-Priest's wife is in her seventh month of pregnancy and sends her greetings to Seystres as well as to Des Pennes and the Habéla family. Saint-Priest wishes to know if this consul received an ermine pelisse which he sent him by Captain Daniel of M. de Cambrai's convoy. The news from America does not indicate that the war will end soon.	
131	Vol. I ff. 20-271	Constantinople	11.20.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Navigation ; Slaves	Constantinople ; Marseilles ; Egypt	Cardinal de Tencin ; Favray ; Habéla ; Clastrier ; M. de Castellet ; Segond ; Gellalitch ; Castries	He thanks him for having sent him Cardinal de Tencin's portrait by the first boat leaving; he asked Favray to wrap it up. He attaches a letter to Habéla who acknowledges receipt of the ermine. Clastrier and the convoy of M. de Castellet's ships have been in Constantinople for 12 days, the requests of the first are examined and will be decided in Marseilles. Saint-Priest does not know if the Maltese corsairs will benefit from the ban on Ottoman citizens from using the french flag. The Turks have decided to travel in a convoy and one of them is due to arrive in Egypt under the protection of a caravan, but they are so inexperienced in this field that they surely waste time and more. Saint-Priest was asked to intervene for the release of two Turks whom Preziosi calls sháshús but who are simple corsairs who are called Tartars here; he thinks he could exchange them for Segond and a Corsican that the Navy is asking from him. He currently benefits from a donation of 450 piastres of 15 réaux for the redemption of slaves and thinks that it is a unique opportunity to rescue two subjects of the King from the prison, including Segond. As for the two other Frenchmen who fled with Gellalitch, he wishes them good luck. The two young people of Langue have arrived at their destination. Saint-Priest is delighted with the appointment of Castries to the Ministry of the Navy, one was long thought that he would end up in another department.	
132	Vol. I ff. 272-273	Constantinople	12.12.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Corsairs ; Military	Chania	Grand Vizier ; Qapidan Pasha ; Bey of Tunis ; Segond ; Palma ; Jean Romero Alvarés	Whatever he has replied to all his letters, he does not want to let this convoy go without a word from him. The Grand Vizier ordered to make known to the Qapidan Pasha his wish to see the Ottoman Empire free the two Turkish couriers, alleged chouchous, taken by a Maltese corsair off Chania. The Ottoman admiral may write to the Bey of Tunis to redeem them. Saint-Priest asks Seystres to declare that these two men will only be returned in exchange for Segond, Palma and Jean Romero Alvarés. The second is a Corsican that the Court asks from him, and the third a Spanish that his family wants to buy back. For this they offered 450 piastre which could be used to partially redeem the two Turks. Saint-Priest regrets that the corsairs all claim to be subjects of the King when they are taken. The recent tensions between the Ottomans and the Russians have subsided thanks to his intervention, but it is constantly being reborn. Near Chania, an English corsair picked up an empty Frenchman who had redeemed himself.	
133	Vol. I ff. 274-275	Constantinople	12.23.1780			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Diplomacy	Walachia ; Moldavia	Grand Master ; Jean-Jacques Rousseau's nephew ; M. de Castries ; M. de Sartine ; Empress Marie-Thérèse ; M. de Castellet	He gives him several private letters, including one for the Grand Master, and asks him to forward them to their recipients. He did not give in on the case of the two Turks and not to accept their redemption. He learned from Versailles that the nephew of Jean-Jacques (Rousseau) had had an audience with M. de Castries and is pleased that this minister has changed because the former, M. de Sartine, was not competent enough and did not want to listen him. He managed to settle the case of the Russian consulate in Wallachia and Moldavia, with as much difficulty as for a peace treaty. The Turks are very worried about the disappearance of the Empress Marie-Thérèse, even if the Emperor follows the same arrangements as his mother. M. de Castellet will arrive in Malta with a new convoy.	
134	Vol. I ff. 276-276	Constantinople	01.04.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Segond ; Thomas Gérard ; Sultan ; Qapidan Pasha ; Chérifé Aïcha ; Zubeida Chérifé ; Kutuchuk Abdul Felats	The best way for making Segond and Thomas Gérard's families to stop bothering Seystres is to organize an exchange with the tartars taken by the Maltese corsair. The mother-in-law of one of them seized the Sultan and it seems that this exchange is possible for Segond, but Saint-Priest does not know if the Qapidan Pasha will want to release Gérard. He sends to Seystres the translation of the request of Chérifé Aïcha and Zubeida Chérifé, mother-in-law and wife of Kutuchuk Abdul Felats, established in Eyup, and taken between Kythira and Antikythera by a Maltese corsair, while he was going from Morea to Cyprus, in favor of his release.	
135	Vol. I ff. 280-281	Constantinople	01.04.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		M. de Castellet ; Gellalitch ; Rara Elendi ; Charles Segond ; Tomaso Gerada ; Favray ; Lebas ; Palma ; Qapidan Pasha	He wrote to him by the convoy of M. de Castellet, to confirm his previous letters concerning the two tartars taken off Crete by the corsair Gellalitch and wrongly qualified as chouchous. The Rais Elenos intervened with him for their release, he replied that it would only be for an exchange and that he was going to offer it to Malta. He proposes Charles Segond and Tomaso Gerada who claims to be the son of a French, although married in Malta, but whom Favray recommended to Lebas. The latter replied to Favray (letter attached) that he had to obtain from the family of Gerada the redemption of one of the two Tartars, the Segond family buying the other. The court requested additional information for Palma, which pushes back his redemption. As for the Spanish, his great age and his disability work in his favor to get him out of prison. P-S of January 13, the Qapidan Pasha refuses to return Gerada and offers him another, but Saint-Priest refuses. If he fails, he will come back to Palma.	
136	Vol. I ff. 282-283	Constantinople	01.30.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Slaves ; Trade ; Military		Qapidan Pasha ; Gerada ; Segond ; Castellet	He thanked him for his wishes of December 18 and presented his own and his wife's. He sent him a letter about the Bishop of Constantinople written in Malta and asked him to send him the answer. He could not convince the Qapidan Pasha for Gerada, but Segond is insured. The convoy that Castellet was supposed to take was delayed because the Dutch are now embarking on trade alone, without England, but Saint-Priest is not worried. The Turks are arming a squadron of 18 ships and frigates to complete with the Russian fleet present in the Archipelago, pretending to destine it to Egypt. Saint-Priest is happy that the art of comedy has resumed in Malta because his brother will be able to find a role, and he will spend the winter in his regiment which has changed garrison.	
137	Vol. I ff. 284-285	Constantinople	05.11.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Slaves ; Personal ; Military	Smyrna ; Pera ; Morea	Castellet ; Marquis de Castries ; Segond ; Cardinal Tencin ; Mme. Stivens and her husband ; Qapidan Pasha	The ships destined for Constantinople have still not arrived, because Castellet has delayed them in Smyrna with those for Salonika, under the protection of "La Flore". He will return to the Dardanelles to pick up the ships that have arrived there, but he will only find there those he left behind on his previous voyage. Saint-Priest complains about this way of doing things: "we do not make the convoys of Marseilles and the Levant move in the same wind", and pointed out to the Marquis de Castries that it would be better for the escort frigates to do so at least the entire trip each time. The buyers of the two Tartars will regret having paid so much for them. Saint-Priest gave the price they demanded to the Ottoman Empire, which shrugged their shoulders. These two miserable people not having a penny. He recommends that Seystres no longer deal with it. He transmitted the letter "to the unhappy Segond". He thanks Seystres for the portrait of Cardinal Tencin, but does not speak to him about the price or the amount of the expenses. He doesn't know Mme. Stivens well, her husband is a clerk of a merchant, he had been a domestic worker before and does not appear among the magnates of Pera. The Qapidan Pasha left with three ships for Morea, with no further military plans, as the Turks convinced themselves that there were only five Russian ships in the Mediterranean.	
138	Vol. I ff. 286-287	Constantinople	05.28.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Trade		M. de Roux ; Fornetti ; Roustan ; M. de Castellet	This letter will be given to him by M. de Roux, a gentleman of Périgord who has just spent 3 years with him in Constantinople and who is promised the first vacant place of vice-consul, but will first rest in his native region. The ship also drives two sons of interpreter apprentices in language, Fornetti and Roustan. The latter's two sisters, orphans, accompany him as they enter the convent in Marseille. The Constantinople Post did not fare very well under the authority of M. de Castellet (lost or delayed ships). A Russian ship that left [Lorient] with ropes, sailcloth and dried meat left for France. This passage could, according to Saint-Priest, develop trade between Russia and France without passing through the Baltic. The Russians are in a bad mood against the English.	
139	Vol. I ff. 288-289	Constantinople	07.14.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Informations ; Diplomacy	Sicily ; Morea ; Kuban	Castellet ; M. Neckre ; M. de Castries ; Bailli de La Brillane ; M. de Bulgakow ; Qapidan Pasha	He said he was annoyed by all the worries he had about the convoys' stay in Malta, but the Court decided to set the number to two per year and the ships would go directly to their destination without passing through Malta. The goods will therefore no longer waste away in an unnecessary step and they will waste less of the island's resources. A Ragusian ship has brought the news that an English corsair is stationed on the coast of Sicily, the alarm has been raised in the French Posts and Saint-Priest thinks that Castellet will join the two frigates which have already left for Sicily. The fall of M. Neckre does not seem to have shaken M. de Castries, and Saint-Priest therefore thinks that the navy is in good hands. He sadly learned of the deteriorating health of the Bailli de La Brillane. In the contingency of an unfortunate event, he asks Seystres to kindly inform him of whom the Grand Master will think of to succeed him. Constantinople waits every day for the arrival of M. de Bulgakow, Minister of Catherine II, who must complete the affairs that his predecessor has left behind. The Qapidan Pasha was relieved of his government in Morea, he is stationed in Scio with his fleet. There is movement among the Nogay Tartars in the Kuban, this could lead to new quarrels between the two empires.	
140	Vol. I ff. 290-291	Constantinople	07.26.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Navigation		Domenico Damaschino ; Commander Royer ; bailli de Belmont ; Favray	He recommends to him a passenger of the Venetian ship by which this letter arrives, Domenico Damaschino, embarked with his wife having belonged to a Turk, which put them both in danger. A new letter from the Minister informs him that there will be three convoys per year and not two, but it does not specify whether his recommendation to direct the ships to the Dardanelles and then to divide them, under the escort of a frigate, towards Salonika and Smyrna was followed. Without it, the ships to Constantinople are never ready in time for the return due to the difficulty of ascending the canal. He thanks him for asking Commander Royer to respond to his letters and those of his father concerning the preparations for his brother's galley that this commander had promised to help. He also asks Seystres to conduct the conduct of the young knight. He sends his compliments to the bailli de Belmont and to Favray.	
141	Vol. I ff. 292-293	Constantinople	08.11.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Information	Kherson	Nicolo Dandolo ; Pietro	He asks him to seek justice from the Grand Master for one of the interpreter, Nicolo Dandolo, all of whose goods loaded for him on a boat were taken by the corsair Pietro. It seems to Saint-Priest that the Order has never allowed the Christians whom are their subjects to be despoiled by the Maltese corsairs, let alone those in the service of the King. He therefore asks for justice, restitution and compensation. The new Russian ambassador arrived by the Black Sea, he started at the new city of Kherson which is improving and becoming much populated, while the Cossacks and the Tartars had left the region deserted.	
142	Vol. I ff. 294-295	Constantinople	09.04.1781			Charles Segond "il povero schiavo abbandonato"	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Request ; Slaves	Tripoli of Syria	Joseph Staden	He presses himself to write on the brigantine of the captain Joseph Staden, bearing the Order's flag. After remaining on the barbars coasts without making any gain, they left for the Levant where took a Turkish galotte. On July 14, 1779, off the coast of Tripoli of Syria, they saw the arrival of four ships which they took for French or English corsairs, but which were actually Turks. The captain died in the assault, Segond lost 2 fingers of his left hand and was hit in the left shoulder and elbow, then was taken into slavery for the Grand Lord. He asks Seystres to intervene in favor of his freedom.	
143	Vol. I ff. 296-297	Constantinople	09.08.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Informations ; Order of St John ; Personal ; Diplomacy	Toulon ; Malta ; Morea ; Marseilles ; Spain ; India	Saint-Antonin ; Castellet ; Captain Ganteaume ; Captain Plane ; M. de Fontevès ; Pontecat ; Castries ; Vergennes ; Cornabone ; Captain Vence ; Cardinal Tencin ; Chevalier d'Anselme	Saint-Antonin's convoy met Castellet's and the two arrived together in Toulon. He hopes that Captain Ganteaume, who is withdrawing to Malta because of a hole in the hull of his ship, did not have this accident at sea like the Captain Plane. One did not speak to Saint-Priest about the mission of M. de Pontevès Pontecat. Perhaps one wants to let him have the right to deny it to the Ottoman Empire? However, Pontevès wrote to him from Morea without any details, convinced that he was aware of his mission, sending him packages for Castries and Vergennes. This Cornabone is obviously a crook and this debauchery of subjects is not to be repeated in the Venetian States; he will be hanged and Saint-Priest will almost rejoice. However, he has no feedback from the Ottoman ministry. He gives two crowns to Captain Vence for the Cardinal Tencin's portrait, and if he does not pass through Malta he will give it to the agent of the Order in Marseilles. Simon, the former agent of the Order in this city, who later became a doctor, went mad and wanted to go to Persia without money and without knowing the language. Another French, claiming to be the Chevalier d'Anselme, made "the profession of charity" in Constantinople. He is starving there with his family. Saint-Priest asks Seystres if he knows him and his family. The Ottoman Empire is entangled in the demand for the return of 5 or 6 imperial ships taken by the Algerians: the Turks fear that the Regency, not obeying as they expect, the Court of Vienna will not be paid on its orders. A commissioner has been sent to Algiers but he will surely return without result. This quarrel put a brake on the negotiation of a friendship treaty between the Court of Madrid and the Ottomans, the Spanish wanting the Barbiers to be included and the Empire not daring to respond. In addition, the Spanish ministry never wanted to share its efforts about France, which have lasted for 2 years. There is no news from India.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
144	Vol. I ff. 298-299	Constantinople	09.26.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal ; Corsairs ; Navigation ; Diplomacy	Malta ; Syros ; Pera	Cardinal de Tencin ; Guys ; Laydet	He thanks him for having informed him of what the portrait of Cardinal de Tencin had cost him. Guys will send him "this trifle". He had also written to him in favor of an interpreter victim of a Maltese corsair, but in the meantime, on a letter from the vice-consul in Crete Laydet, the corsair released everything and the complaint was therefore withdrawn. If Seystres returned to Malta, he already knows that the corsair took a Turkish vessel in the port of Syros after having disembarked at the Turks and taken them 200 piastres for the road. The Capidan Pasha wants to make the inhabitants of the island, who are only lackeys of Pera, pay for this catch. The Russian ship has arrived in Toulon, but Saint-Priest does not know how it will return. It is so poorly equipped. The new ambassador from Venice has arrived with his wife and his court, which does not please the public opinion. Saint-Priest is more than happy about his wife's brother's arrival, whom the Queen of Naples has married to one of her maids and who has granted him the succession of his father. One are still working for peace between the two Imperial Courts which are also willing, but two parties are always devilishly difficult to bring together.	
145	Vol. I ff. 300-301	Constantinople	10.11.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Trade	Malta ; Toulouse ; Constantinople	Prelate of Babylon ; Guyot de Kery ; de Bourville ; Comte de Ludoff ; Garzon	He received his letter of August 7 with that of the prelate of Babylon which was attached to it. The latter continues to propose chimerical projects in Paris and Saint-Priest tries to temper it. He glad that "La Vestale" has left Morea, although it has not been able to embark Guyot de Kery and de Bourville, appointed consul and vice-consul in Algiers, where France has ongoing business. Saint-Priest warns Seystres that his brother has arrived in Malta and that he must not agree to pay anything for the young man, the latter being a spender and a borrower. He is pleased that Des Pennes has obtained the lieutenantcy of the Auberge and asks him what his position for to being Grand Commander. He is informed from Toulouse that the Russian cargo will not make money because it requires natural hemp and not ropes. He then sent masts to the Russians and asked Seystres not to mention it to anyone. Saint-Priest's brother-in-law, the Comte de Ludoff, arrived with his wife to benefit of his father's ministry in Constantinople. The new bailie of Venice, Garzoni, arrived with a large court of nobles.	
146	Vol. I ff. 280-281	Constantinople	11.22.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Recommendation		M. de Damas ; Benêt ; Tapal Osman ; Segond ; Thomas Gerada ; Damascchino ; Dauphin de France ; King's of France's sisters-in-law	He received his letters from October 1 and 30. The convoy, having secretly detached the divisions of Salonika, Constantinople and Smyrna at Cape Dano, arrived in less than a month. He gives this letter to M. de Damas, commander of "Le Montréal". He transmitted to his father what Seystres wrote to him about Benêt and adds that this name should belong to those he deceived (Benêt means fool in french). He has no information for Seystres about "this so-called chimeras". The Maltese still believe they have a Tapal Osman and his redemption could only be done after those of Segond and Thomas Gerada. He discovered a Maltese detained without reason in prison for 10 years and Mr. de Damas brought him back on a convoy ship. He thanks him for his kindness towards Damascchino and recommends him again his brother, who needs it badly. They were informed of the birth of a new Dauphin de France and of the pregnancy of the king's two sisters-in-law.	
147	Vol. I ff. 280-281	Constantinople	12.28.1781			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Navigation ; Diplomacy	Malta	M. de Damas ; M. de Castellet ; M. de Maurepas	He took the opportunity of a Russian vessel leaving for Malta to recommend to him the captain of this ship who still hoped to find M. de Damas in Malta and to place himself under his escort to leave for France where he brought a load of tobacco to the farmers general. He fears the barbarians, because the Court of Russia has no agreement with the Regencies and M. de Castellet, at the request of Saint-Priest, has already granted protection to another Russian ship with the approval of the minister. If he Damas has already left, he asks Seystres to put the Russian ship under the protection of the King's first ship that passes. He believes that they are sufficiently interested in the navigation route by the Black Sea and that it is too "badly mounted", he hopes that it will be put in better order in Russia. The Ottoman Empire agrees for the residence of a Russian consul in Wallachia, which ends this long little affair. As for that of navigation in Spain, it does not change because the Ottomans does not want to give up assisting the Regencies in the contingency of an invasion of Spain, and this is what cost the peace between the Maltese and the Turks sixty years ago. He welcomes the events of Chesapeake, both for public opinion and for their minister who is finally enjoying prosperity. M. de Maurepas's death will add to his credit.	
148	Vol. I ff. 280-281	Constantinople	01.26.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Slaves ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Smyrna ; Dardanelles	Gerada ; Capidan Pasha ; M. de Flotte	He received his letter of September 3, which was very late. The best thing is that he instructs the French consul in Naples to have his mail forwarded by way of Vienna. Regarding Gerada, the Capidan Pasha is determined to keep him. He had asked for him, as well as Segond, at the birth of the Dauphin but one wanted to give him 2 octogonians "who only have to die" and the only solution is therefore to find the Tartar that one ask for again in Constantinople. The Capidan Pasha gave his word to recover this man and he wrote to the Regencies to negotiate his freedom. The Ottomans relieved Saint-Priest of his negotiation. Malta must stand firm and only return it against Gerada. M. de Flotte wrote to him that he was leaving Smyrna to come to the Dardanelles to take the vessels from Constantinople, but he would not find them ready because of the bad weather, and those from Smyrna would not be ready until February. The envoy from Russia was positioned at his table along with 12 people eight days ago.	
149	Vol. I ff. 280-281	Constantinople	02.22.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Informations		M. de Flotte ; Carbone ; Segond ; Chevalier de Coigny ; Mme de Saint-Priest ; Mme de Ludoff	He asks him to let him know about his interest in the island of Lampedusa which, in his time, was uninhabited. He sends him this letter by Mr. de Flotte's convoy which has been delayed by bad weather and brings him back one of the two slaves he has delivered, Carbone. Segond is still in Constantinople. Seystres must already know that a ship is arriving to load the masts that Saint-Priest bought on behalf of the King and whose shipment has been neglected for 6 months. It seemed to him that the Chevalier de Coigny had indeed reduced the Commandery of Piedmont, which had been very carefully divided in two. If the King of Sardinia saw that only his subjects benefit from the commanderies of Lombardy, it would be fair that they are excluded from those of Provence. He did not know that Bavaña was not part of the Langue of Germany. Perhaps it was the Palatinate, this one being Protestant? He impatiently awaits the news of the surrender of Fort Saint-Philippe. Mme de Saint-Priest and her sister-in-law, Mme de Ludoff, are both pregnant. News from India announces an English victory over the Dutch.	
150	Vol. I ff. 310-311	Constantinople	03.04.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal request		Segond	Segond will give him this letter. He wishes to obtain any job which exempts him from going to sea. Saint-Priest wanting to avoid an indiscreet request, he relies on Seystres' benevolence.	
151	Vol. I ff. 312-313	Constantinople	04.13.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Informations ; Personal request ; Corsairs	Baghdad ; Cochín ; Madras ; Negapatam ; Muscat	Captain Perry ; M. de Flotte ; M. de Damas ; Babylon's bishop ; M. de Castries ; Father de Beauchamp ; M. de Saint Sauveur ; Guillaume Lorenzi	Captain Perry, commanding a Russian vessel loaded with tobacco for the General Farm, asks him for a letter of recommendation for him to Seystres. He does this all the more willingly because besides the link between their respective Courts, he values him personally. This captain wishes to join the convoy of M. de Flotte to avoid the Barbary cruisers. Saint-Priest therefore asks Seystres to renew the promise he made to him to be the intermediary with the captain of the convoy for a previous Russian ship which wished to benefit from the escort of M. de Damas. He also asks him for Maltese stone balusters to repair one of his ships. The Maltese bishop prompted him to ask the Chevalier de Castries for permission from M. de Castries to send his nephew to the father de Beauchamp, his nephew, to Baghdad in his stead. Saint-Priest can deny the capture of Cochín by the English, as the latter denied that of Madras. They now say they took Negapatam from the Dutch. 12 French ships passed through Muscat before going to India. M. de Saint Sauveur complains about the Corsican corsair Guillaume Lorenzi who flies the English flag, frightening the French navigators and confusing the Turks. Saint-Priest asks Seystres to repress this corsair.	
152	Vol. I ff. 314-315	Constantinople	04.15.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Request	Ragusa ; Constantinople ; Malta	Father Tobie ; Father Micallef ; Grand Master	This letter will be given to him by two Franciscans, Fathers Tobie and Micallef, embarked on a Ragusan ship. The first is Sicilian and was provincial of his order in Constantinople, he returned to Rome where he was attached to the Penitentiary. The second is Maltese and has been a missionary in Constantinople for 16 years, he returns to Malta for treatment but he has fears, the convent where he was received in Sicily having been closed. However, a Franciscan can only return to his original convent. Saint-Priest asks Seystres to intervene with the Grand Master so that Micallef finds asylum in a Maltese convent.	
153	Vol. I ff. 316-317	Constantinople	06.10.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Trade ; Personal	Malta ; Algiers	M. de Damas ; Captain Perry ; Comte de Flotte ; Captain Rouden ; Grand Master ; Mehemet Capidan ; Capidan Pasha ; De Castries ; Baili des Pennes	He thanks him for the host he gave to the Russian who took advantage of M. de Damas' escort. He believes that Captain Perry, who commands a ship from the same nation, arrived in Malta before the Comte de Flotte who left Moskhini on April 21. He informs him of the capture of Captain Rouden, ordering a richly loaded tartane for Smyrna, after a 24-hour pursuit. Most of the goods were for the Turks. He asks for a passport from the Grand Master for a Turkish xebec, "L'Hirondelle", ordered by Mehemet Capidan and having a Greek and Turkish crew. The Capidan Pasha wants to send him to Algiers for his own business and wants a French passport but Saint-Priest refused, on the one hand because he does not have the right, on the other hand to avoid receiving other such requests. He informed De Castries of his approach to Malta. He entrusted the financial management of his brother to the Baili des Pennes to avoid annoying Seystres with this problem. He hopes that the change of ministry in England will bring peace soon.	
154	Vol. I ff. 318-319	Constantinople	06.09.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal request ; Informations ; Trade ; Diplomacy ; Military	Persia ; Shiraz	M. de Cambrai ; Chevalier de Brissac ; King and Queen of Naples ; Marquis de la Sambucca ; Babylon's bishop ; Ali Murad Khan ; Sadi Khan ; Capidan Pasha	He took advantage of the departure of the corvette "La Badine", commanded by M. de Cambrai, and two of the King's fleets, "La Sirene" and "Le Constantin", to recommend his cousin the Chevalier de Brissac, on board the first to go to Malta. Saint-Priest has long desired to obtain the Order's devotior cross. The King and Queen of Naples had the Marquis de la Sambucca had written to the Grand Master on this subject. He does not doubt the result of this high intervention, but as Brissac also wishes to obtain it during his stay in Malta, he asks Seystres to intervene with the Grand Master. He sent word to Toulon, of lower quality than that of the north, but he counted on new cuts later. The escort corvette did not go up to Constantinople, much to the captain's dismay. The Babylon's bishop has finally been granted his leave and he will soon see him again. Russia is still negotiating its trade treaty with the Ottoman Empire. The Tartars are unhappy with their khan, P.-S. : he thought it was wise to engage M. de Cambrai in Malta to find out about enemy cruises. In the absence of news from India, he has some from Persia, where Ali Murad Khan besieged and had the head of Regent Sadi Khan cut off in Shiraz. He is therefore master of southern Persia. The Capidan Pasha sets sail for the Archipelago.	
155	Vol. I ff. 320-321	Constantinople	07.20.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Diplomacy ; Informations ; Military	Marseille ; Bombay ; Basra	King of Naples ; Capidan Pasha ; Comte de Flotte ; Catherine II ; Saint-Priest's wife	The King of Naples continues to send him his letters through Ragusa, which "muddies diplomacy". Seystres must have received the approval of the ministry for the passport request requested by the Capidan Pasha. Saint-Priest is impatiently awaiting it. The Comte de Flotte did not stop in Malta, saving Saint-Priest from embarrassment, and arrived in Marseille. He sees that Seystres has spent a lot on the Dauphin celebrations, but has hardly been reimbursed. As for Saint-Priest, he received more than he spent, although no magnificence was neglected. New feuds are to be reported between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, their effect is still uncertain. The Tartars drove out their khan and wrote to Saint Petersburg and Constantinople to let them know; the Turks want neither of the two powers to interfere, but Saint-Priest does not know what position Catherine II will take. The brothers of the former khan are candidates for his succession. The news arriving in Europe is uncertain, yet it seems true that the French are besieging Bombay since he received the news from Basra on June 1. A sedan chair and chocolate were sent to Seystres from Naples; the next convoy will get rid of it. Saint-Priest's wife is about to give birth. P.-S. : Hider Ali Khan is announced from Basra over 5000 Sepoys and 500 British.	
156	Vol. I ff. 322-323	Constantinople	10.01.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Trade ; Slaves		Baili des Pennes ; Belmon ; Antoine Favray ; M. de Ligondès ; Segond ; Father Micallef ; Vergennes ; Brissac ; Catherine II	He received his letters of July 12 and 20, and that of August 10. At the same time, he learned of the arrival of the "Constantin" which was very damaged, but which would be repaired thanks to the care he took of it. His wife gave birth to a boy on September 29; he asks her to share it with the Baili des Pennes and Belmont, as well as "his old Favray". The sedan chair arrived, as well as the chocolate and a package of stockings, thanks to the forced retirement of M. de Ligondès. He thanks Seystres for what he did for Segond and Father Micallef. He is not surprised by Vergennes' position on the Langue d'Italie, although he does not quite understand it. He thanks Seystres for all he has done to obtain the cross of devotior for his cousin Brissac, and he is not in a great hurry for the balusters. Business in Crimea is still pending pending the Empress' response. P.-S. : he is sorry to see 3 new French slaves arrive in the penal colony, caught on a stranded galleet.	
157	Vol. I ff. 324-325	Constantinople	11.16.1782			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Military, Diplomacy, Informations	Gibraltar ; Acre ; Crimea	Captain Roustan ; Renaudot ; Silery ; Catherine II ; Emmanuel Lhoste	He received his letter of October 23 and the case of chocolate by Captain Roustan, but his letter of July 4 and the Grand Master's passport, passed through Naples, did not reach him until the day before this letter. He is delighted to have the safe-conduct (which would have arrived too late if the Capidan Pasha had asked him directly) because he has been informed that a Turkish vessel has been taken by a Maltese corsair but the Tripolitans are accused of it. He worries about the fate of Gibraltar, even if he doesn't expect much. The dispersal of the English fleet pleased him, as he did not want it grappling with the combined fleet, no matter how superior Silery was. It is high time that Renaudot returned to take care of his consulate in Acre after 4 years of absence. Saint-Priest awaits the new promotion of the consules, taking some interest in certain appointments. He is worried about what will happen later in Crimea : the Empress wants to reinstall the former khan and the Ottoman Empire is asking for a meeting. Russian troops are at the border and war will break out if they enter, "despite the absolute powerlessness to support it". Everything will be decided before spring. Saint-Priest sent Emmanuel Lhoste a piece from Patras which he insisted on. His wife is in pain after giving birth.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
158	Vol. I ff. 326-327	Constantinople	02.28.1783			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Diplomacy		Qapıldın Pasha ; Constantin Bar ; Grand Master ; Saint-Priest's wife	He has, by chance, the opportunity to bring from Malta the balusters and stones for which Seystres was waiting for a means of transport: the Qapıldın Pasha, who wants tiles from Malta to pave the Navy barracks he had done build, asked him to give a passport to a Greek polacre as if the commission was for him. He accepted this request from the Turkish admiral all the more because the boss, Constantin Bar, was granted a license from the Grand Master. He is pleased that France is once again at peace with everyone, which relieves the burden of the convoys. Saint-Priest's wife suffers from a stomach ailment. The Ottomans took on themselves the responsibility for the actions of the Barbarians against the imperial flag, because they were afraid of reprisals from the Court of Vienna. Negotiations on the trade treaty between the Ottomans and the Russias are progressing well. The Turks have completely abandoned the interests of the Tartars.	
159	Vol. I ff. 328-329	Constantinople	03.26.1783			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Diplomacy ; Trade	Crimea	Brissac ; Marquis de Cavalcabo ; Chevalier Psaro of Mykonos ; Catherine II	He is determined not to reconnect with his cousin Brissac, even if he does not hold a grudge against him. Seystres is no doubt aware that the Court of Russia appointed to the succession of the Marquis de Cavalcabo the Chevalier Psaro, of Mykonos, and gave him 3000 roubles for this promotion. The Empress appoints ministers and consuls as she sees fit to expand her influence. The Russian-Turkish trade treaty is not yet concluded, Russia still demands recognition from the Ottomans of the acts of the Barbarians, as the Court of Vienna obtained. However, the Kujuk Kaimardj truly only commits Turkey to ratifying treaties that Russia could sign with the Regencies, and they are ready to do so. Saint-Priest will send Balm de Mecca to Seystres at the first opportunity. He hopes that the terrible earthquake in Messina did not have consequences in Malta. The Khan of the Tartars united the states of his nation and was acclaimed for it, but Saint-Priest believes that the Russian troops who brought this prince back to the Crimea and their general were the main actors.	
160	Vol. I ff. 330-331	Constantinople	04.23.1783			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Slaves ; Military		Captain Gravier ; De Castries ; Vergennes ; Marquis Venturini ; Grand Master ; Baili de Suffren ; Hider Ali Khan	He received his last two letters, carried by Captain Gravier, also carrying a case of chocolate and cash from a slave's widow. He would like to get all the French out of prison, but he does not have the means. He hopes De Castries will grant Seystres a leave. He has just informed the consuls that the leave they will obtain will be deducted from their services for the calculation of their retirement. As for him, he awaits for Vergennes' answer, but he is determined to leave next spring. He is sorry that his letters do not reach Malta, although he uses the Naples' route. The Marquis Venturini is a boor and the Grand Master nonetheless deserves his generosity. The Baili de Suffren has recaptured Trincomali, but the English claim that Hider Ali Khan is dying and that the French auxiliary corps is retreating. The day before, he sent to India a messenger from France with an English major carrying the cease-fire order on both sides. He does not know what to expect over the duration of the peace between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, the Empire continuing her preparations although the Turks obey all her conditions.	
161	Vol. I ff. 332-333	Constantinople	05.04.1783			Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation		Mrs. Humphries	He entrusts this letter to his eldest son who will give it to Seystres. He sends him to France to start his education now that he is 8 years old. He warmly recommends this child to him, whom he entrusts to the care of an English lady close to his friends, Mrs. Humphries, who goes to Marseille with her sick husband and her niece. If the old man were to die, his son would arrive alone in Malta and he asks Seystres to take care of his transfer to France. He is accompanied by a trusted servant. If his brother is no longer at sea, his son will let him know to come and see him.	
162	Vol. I ff. 334-335	Constantinople	07.10.1783		09.27.1783	Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Varax	Informations ; Recommendation ; Military	Crimea ; Vienna ; Constantinople	Prince Stanislas Poniaowski ; Catherine II ; Emperor of Russia ; Baron de Vessenberg ; Vergennes ; Comte de Thum	His brother tells him that Varax complains about his silence, and he answered all his letters as soon as they reached him. Peace made communications by sea uncertain and the route to Italy was much longer. They are waiting for a Prince Stanislas Poniaowski, nephew of the King of Poland, but he is taking his time because of the plague, which they claim to have come from Crimea. Varax must have learned from the gazettes that Catherine II integrated the Tartar countries into her states following the abdication of the khan. Saint-Priest does not quite understand why she acted thus, since she already possessed the Tartars. The Emperor's decision, although Saint-Priest does not see what interest Vienna could gain from the fall of the Ottoman Empire. The latter would undoubtedly attack the Russians, but could not fight against the two Imperial Courts. What reassures him is that it is too late this year for a war. P-S: he wants him that a certain baron de Vessenberg, primate, treasurer, canon of 3 or 4 chapters from Germany who came to Constantinople with a good recommendation from Vergennes, is returning to France via Malta. His relative the Comte de Thum must take care of him.	
163	Vol. I ff. 334-335	Constantinople	05.10.1783		07.31.1784 09.23.1784	Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Varax			Arbazi Hussein ; Seid Said	He intervenes in favor of the two Turks who were slaves in Malta and who were recommended to him by the ministers of the Empire. He asks Varax not to mention this information for fear that their owners will increase their prices, their relatives and friends having contributed. One is called Arbazi Hussein, janissary of the 25th orta, the other is a chaouch named Seid Said. They were taken near Rhodes on their way back from Cyprus. The janissary, strong and vigorous, wrote that his master demanded a ransom of 800 piastre, the other, who is an old man, would only be worth 700. It is very expensive for "people of this sort", but one only collected 1330 piastre in which the return costs were to be included. He asks Varax to get a discount and tells him that the Ottoman piastre is little more than 40 to 45 coins from France. If only 250 piastre were missing, he asks him to make the advance and to embark the two slaves on the first boat leaving for the embassy reimbursed him immediately.	Duplicate
164	Vol. I ff. 338-339	Constantinople	05.18.1784		09.23.1784	Comte de Saint-Priest	Chevalier de Varax	Recommendations	Theodosiopolis (Resena / Ras al-'Ain)	Abraham Couleli ; M. de Borde du Châtelet ; Commander Royer ; Archbishop of Theodosiopolis ; Father Micallef	He recommends Abraham Couleli, interpreter of his embassy, naturalized in France where he will settle. He could not get a passport because he did not put his chancellor in the trust of his expatriation. Saint-Priest asks Varax to fix this and take care of him, because he is a man to whom he owes services. On the same vessel is embarked M. de Borde du Châtelet, brother of a knight of Malta on the Langue d'Auvergne, who will quarantine and disembark in Malta. He wrote to Commander Royer in more detail about it. P-S. : he sends him a letter from the Archbishop of Theodosiopolis (Resena / Ras al-'Ain), Patriarchal Vicar of Constantinople, for the Bishop of Malta to whom he asks him to send it. This is an ecclesiastical grace similar to that granted, at his request, to Father Micallef.	The first subject of the letter (wait for the interpreter Abraham Couleli to disembark in Livorno) was omitted in the reply
165	Vol. I ff. 340-341	Constantinople	10.19.1784			Sainneville	Baili de Loras	Informations			The soldier and the boy he sent him by the merchant <i>corvette "Le Louis"</i> reached him, but he did not hear of a sailor on a polacre which never arrived in Constantinople. The stations of the first two were acquitted on the captain. Loras having reimbursed himself for the expenses of hospital, food and maintenance on the Treasurer of the Navy, Sainneville considers this matter closed.	
166	Vol. I ff. 342-343	Constantinople	10.19.1784			Comte de Clarac	Baili de Loras	Personal request		M. de Castries ; son of the president the Marait	He reminds him that he had talked to him last winter at Versailles about a case for which M. de Castries had recommended him ; a papal dispensation for his second son. He specifies all the ancestry of his late wife and hopes that it will be recognized that the commonness of his maternal ancestors is only presumed. Especially since his son's cousin, son of the president the Marait, was received into the Order even though maternal evidence was lacking about him because he did not know his other name.	Decisions about his late wife's ancestry
167	Vol. I ff. 344-345	Constantinople	10.20.1784			Comte de Saint-Priest	Baili de Loras	Slaves ; Informations ; Recommendations	Adrianople	Seyd Said ; Loras ; Chevalier de Varax ; Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont ; Baron de Borde a favor ; Mellaud	He asks him again to succeed in all his care for Seyd Said, slave of Schembri, and to use the 1300 piastre of which his successor has become the depositary. It is to the latter that he must address his request to receive them. He hopes that if Loras left Malta, this letter will fall into the hands of the Knights of Varax or Seystres-Caumont and that this case will be concluded. He found himself doing Baron de Borde a favor, not knowing he was a relative of Loras and it only satisfies him the more that he did. He thinks he is a brave man who should be employed in the galleys or in privateering. He delivers this letter to the Spanish squadron, not knowing whether the master will push the King's side. Le Séduisant embarks for Malta, on which he intends to embark to obtain the P-S. : he recommends to him the religious who gave him the attached memoir to obtain the <i>gylolanza</i> he desires, which he deserves for his zeal as a French parish priest in the mission of Adrianople. He also asks him to obtain leave for the so-called Mellaud, a soldier in the regiment of Malta, born in Constantinople, which would be necessary to help his father, a poor Frenchman, to meet his needs. If his leave needs to be bought back, he will pay it personally.	
168	Vol. I ff. 346-347	Constantinople	09.15.1785			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Grand Master	He is delighted to have been able to prove his devotion to the Grand Master by having two Maltese released. On the other hand, it will be difficult for him to obtain the liberty of the one he designates for him because the government does not make it easy, but the Ottoman Empire claiming a Turk who is in Malta. It would be opportune to claim an exchange. Choiseul has also done everything to obtain the release of the two French who are in prison, but despairing of coming to an end. He begs Seystres to believe in his determination.	
169	Vol. I ff. 348-349	Constantinople	03.18.1786			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Gerada ; Qapıldın Pasha ; Hassan ; Zafan Bourlu Emir Ibrahim ; Seid Said ; Baili de Loras	He made several attempts to obtain the release of Gerada, without result so far because of the tenacity of the Qapıldın Pasha. He nevertheless succeeded in making him exempt from work and made him deliver effects which he will renew every month. Several considered Turkish wish to obtain the release of the slaves Hassan, janissary of the 28th company, and Zafan Bourlu Emir Ibrahim, taken at the same time as Seid Said who has just been redeemed. They are ready to contribute but want to know the price of the ransom and have asked him to intervene to make this price reasonable. P-S. : if the Baili de Loras was back in Malta, he begs Seystres to recall him in his memory. He wrote to her twice in the past year but does not know if he has received her letters.	
170	Vol. I ff. 350-351	Constantinople	08.15.1786			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Gerada ; Zafan Bolu Emir Ibrahim ; Hassan Pasha ; Castemoulu Tchurekitchi Hassan Pasha, Castemoulu Ali Aga	The slave Gerada now has only the city for his prison and enjoys complete freedom, but Choiseul takes care to prevent him from running away because that would compromise him and make the officers of the arsenal less inclined to grant him such favors in the future. Zafan Bolu Emir Ibrahim has arrived and he thanks Seystres. He asks him to continue to obtain for him the release of Hassan Pasha, for whom an Ottoman minister again intervened with him and gave him the 800 piastre that the master of this slave demands. So that he does not confuse his name with another, he recalls that his full name is Castemoulu Tchurekitchi Hassan Pasha of the 28th company. One also wish to know the amount of the ransom demanded for Castemoulu Ali Aga from the body of the palace guards, who brought hawks to Constantinople for the Sultan's vinery, when he was taken by a Maltese corsair on the vicinity of Mount Athos.	
171	Vol. I ff. 352-353	Constantinople	08.18.1786			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont					Duplicate of the preceding.
172	Vol. I ff. 354-355	Constantinople	09.15.1786			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Rais Efendi ; Sultan Osman III ; Gerada ; Baili de Loras	Rais Efendi, no doubt solicited by Moroccan ministers who are currently in Constantinople, has just asked him to engage the Grand Master to resume negotiations for the release of slaves from Malta. He wishes to be of service to his minister who is full of influence. He believes that redeeming these hundreds of Moroccans will always be more beneficial to the Order's treasury than a bad company of rowers. If the negotiations were resumed and succeeded, he will not neglect to involve His Moroccan Majesty in the most profitable way for the Order. He will take advantage of Rais Efendi's request to make business for the first time in his life: in exchange for his services, he will demand Gerada's freedom. If it is refused to him, he will favor the escape. P-S. : if the Baili de Loras is back, he asks him to remind him to his good memory because he fears that the last letter he wrote to him in Paris has never reached him.	
173	Vol. I ff. 356-357	Constantinople	11.23.1786			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Mustafa ; Kazandgi El Hadj Mehmed Aga ; Esir Ahmed Capoudan ; Vardian Jean Sosior	The Ottoman Empire wishes to know the amount of the ransom for Mustafa, son of Kazandgi El Hadj Mehmed Aga, captured on Esir Ahmed Capoudan's ship, and Vardian Jean Sosior's slave.	
174	Vol. I ff. 358-359	Constantinople	01.20.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves			He fears that he has not received his letter of August 18, 1786 and sends him a duplicate. The Turkish minister keeps asking him for the release of Castemoulu Hassan Pasha and the bozlangi Ali Aga. He now adds Sarrajdj Suleiman Pasha, taken 2 or 3 years ago by a Maltese privateer on a Turkish brigantine on the road from Constantinople to Salonika. His parents wanted to know the conditions of his redemption and sent Seystres a letter that Choiseul attached to the previous one. P-S. Unable to secure Gerada's release, he helped his escape. He reminds Seystres that he has 800 piastre available for the redemption of Castemoulu Pasha. The charity of the Emperor of Morocco was cooled by the sum that the Order felt it necessary to ask him. Choiseul thinks, however, that he can bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion if the Order wants to be conciliatory. He thinks it is doing too much honor to the enemies of their faith to esteem them too dearly. He wishes to have the precise orders of the Grand Master authorizing Seystres to use this last argument, because he is afraid of missing an opportunity that will never come again.	
175	Vol. I ff. 360-361	Constantinople	02.17.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Sultan Osman III ; Rais Efendi	The Sultan wished to extend his charity and the Rais Efendi asked Choiseul for the detailed list of all the Muslim slaves who are in Malta, direct subjects of Morocco or of the Regencies, except "the Bedouins and the felahs, homeless or wanderers on the coast". He asks the homestead, the name, the age, the occupation and the price of the ransom of each slave. This can make the negotiations that have already started even more advantageous for the finances of the Order. Choiseul assures Seystres that he will take great care to hide the instructions he has received from Malte and that he will not bend on the prices unless he deems it necessary.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
176	Vol. I ff. 362-363	Constantinople	04.21.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendations ; Slaves	Malta	Marquis d'Aguesseau ; M. de Cournoil ; Gerada ; Sultan Osman III	The Marquis d'Aguesseau leaves after having stayed all winter, he leaves for Italy via Malta and Choiseul asks Seystres to take care of him. He praises all the merits of the marquis and specifies that he will be accompanied by M. de Cournoil. He prays him to ease their quarantine. He hopes that Gerada has arrived safely, and he is still awaiting orders from Malta for the redemption of slaves envisaged by the Sultan.	
177	Vol. I ff. 364-365	Constantinople	04.23.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Sauveur Zammit ; Petrice ; Sarrajd Suleiman Pasha ; Mustafa, son of Kazandji el-Hadj Mehmed Aga ; Vardian Jean Sosier	He obtained information in the prison on a named Sauveur Zammit whose wife wishes to have news. A slave of this name died in March 1785 but he could not have any legal document, the parish priest also having died without leaving any death registers. A slave who knew Zammit told him that his wife was called Petrice, daughter of Carmine and Marie. There is another slave named Sauveur who claims to be called Zammit, but who is known as tenbit. His wife is from the Portelli family, of Gozo. Choiseul is still awaiting an answer concerning the amount of the ransom of Sarrajd Suleiman Pasha and Mustafa, son of Kazandji el-Hadj Mehmed Aga who belongs to Vardian Jean Sosier. P.S. : he encloses the letter intended for Sarrajd Suleiman, announced in his previous letter and which was forgotten in his offices.	
178	Vol. I ff. 366-368	Constantinople	06.19.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Informations ; Personal request		Hassan Pasha ; Guriltu Mustafa ; M. d'Aguesseau ; M. de Cournoil ; Mr. Couturier	He regrets that, failing to find a bill of exchange of 800 piastre on him, Seystres was not able to embark Hassan Pasha on a French ship bound for Constantinople via Malta. Choiseul hopes it will be for a very next time. The commanders of the port and "La Patronne" asked him to buy back the so-called Guriltu Mustafa, aged about 85 and taken 4 years earlier. They believe that because of his age, 300 or 400 piastres should be sufficient for his redemption. P.S. : he sent him M. d'Aguesseau and M. de Cournoil, the first to learn at the Dardanelles about the promotion of his father-in-law. P.S. : he wanted to have marble and alabaster quarries from Gozo, two alabaster tablets and somewhat thick cubic pieces to make table mats and vase bases. Likewise, a few pieces of marble to make columns and pilings. They will have to be sent by registered mail to Marseille to Mr. Couturier, trader, who will reimburse the advances made.	
179	Vol. I ff. 369-370	Constantinople	07.20.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Hassan Pasha ; Payan ; Mr. Osmon ; Abbé du Périgord	He only recently received his letter of April 12. If he had known the difficulties he would have encountered for the redemption of Hassan Pasha, he would have provided him with a bill of exchange for Marseille or would have had him send the funds. This would have saved him from keeping a Turkish minister's money for more than a year without being able to present the slave for whom he had handed it over. He is eager to take advantage of the last expedient that Seystres has indicated to him and he attaches a 1962# bill of exchange on Payan, trader in Marseille, for the 30% of the 850 piastre demanded by the owners of this slave. If the exchange creates a difference, Payan will make the advance to Choiseul, and if there is a profit, he will take it into account in Choiseul. They would have no problem with billing or delay if he took charge of making the advances for redemptions for which he would be reimbursed by Payan, or Mr. Osmon, secretary of the Abbé du Périgord in Paris, or on one consults of the Levant. He reminds Seystres that before returning each slave, he must notify that their freedom has been restored and send him this notice so that he can demand the payment of their ransom in Constantinople, in case the slave dies during crossing or if he did not appear in front of him.	Duplicate
180	Vol. I ff. 371-372	Constantinople	07.20.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Mustafa ; Ali ; Suleiman	He will let him know if the asking price for Mustafa, Ali and Suleiman is acceptable for the people who are interested in them.	Duplicate of the preceding, with addition.
181	Vol. I ff. 373-374	Constantinople	09.23.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Recommendation		Hassan Pasha ; Sultan Osman III ; M. de Truguet ; M. d'Herbet ; Marshal de Castries	For fear that his last letter has not reached him, he sends him a duplicate and a 1962# bill of exchange to Marseille, he hopes that he will be able to embark the Janissary Hassan Pasha on the King's corvette "La Flèche". The conditions under which the Order wants to get rid of the property of the Muslim slaves whose list it has enclosed for the Sultan and this will further complicate this redemption. He fears that the Order will one day regret having missed this opportunity. P.S. : this letter will be given to him by M. de Truguet, commander of "La Flèche", which leads M. d'Herbet to Malta, imperial intendant who must leave Constantinople. He would have liked to have him driven directly to Livorno, but not wanting to deprive himself for too long of the only French frigate, he hopes that the Grand Master will be good enough to have the intendant driven to safe harbor. When it comes to him, he is responsible for having the arrangement he made by Marshal de Castries approved.	
182	Vol. I ff. 375-376	Constantinople	11.05.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Request ; Slaves		M. Thonus ; Captain Coste ; Hassan Pasha	M. Thonus, Consul General of Russia in Egypt, provided Captain Coste with a bill of exchange of 2100 piastre for Husb, banker of this Court in Constantinople, but who would neither accept it nor pay it when due. This refusal greatly annoyed Captain Coste, who asked the ambassador to write to Seystres to plead his interests with the Russian consul retired in Malta. P.S. : Choiseul would have liked Seystres to indicate to him which ship Hassan Pasha was on board when he announced his release, because he fears that he will not present himself to him. One will then deny his redemption that he is not in possession of the document of the <i>qâdî</i> of slaves which is proof of his deliverance, which he has probably already sent him.	
183	Vol. I ff. 377-378	Constantinople	09.23.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont					Preceding's duplicate without post-scriptum
184	Vol. I ff. 379-380	Constantinople	11.07.1787			Capitaine Coste	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Finance (debts)		Baron de Thonus ; Baron d'Hubsch ; MM. Lazare Dalmas & Cie	Last June, he gave Baron de Thonus 2,100 piastre, in front of the Russian Consul General in Alexandria, who gave him in exchange an equivalent bill of exchange for the Baron d'Hubsch in Constantinople. However, this letter was contested and Choiseul intervened to request payment in all possible places. Having learned that Thonus had retired to Malta, he sent him a power of attorney with the extract of the protest so that he could recover his funds which he would like to send to MM. Lazare Dalmas & Cie, in Constantinople. If Thonus was elsewhere, he asks Seystres to pass on his power of attorney where it would be most useful.	
185	Vol. I ff. 381-382	Constantinople	11.17.1787			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Ederneil Ibrahim ; Gummuch Hasséky ; Emir Ibrahim Bach Karaghouldji ; Admed Capoudan	The Ottoman vice-admiral asked him to inquire about the situation of Ederneil Ibrahim, <i>pachalitch-agassi</i> or page of the Pasha, property of Gummuch Hasséky and made a slave about 4 years ago, as well as that of Emir Ibrahim Bach Karaghouldji, of the 31st company of janissaries, made a slave at the same time on the ship of lesir Admed Capoudan. If he finds them, he asks her to provide him with the price of the ransom demanded by the owners. Seystres will undoubtedly have learned of the Emperor's declaration of war on the Ottomans, and the merciflessness that the latter had with regard to the intendants to whom they allowed to leave with all his court. It would have been only fair elsewhere, but in Turkey it is a big favor. Choiseul attached to his letter the road map which was given to this imperial minister. They have news of the Russians' attempts at the border, but have no details and do not know who has the advantage. The Grand Vizier is preparing to leave within a week. Choiseul has no news from the slave Hassan and will write to Consul Amoreux in Smyrna to have information from Captain Galbe on the ship in which he was embarked. It is not useful for this slave to present his authentic certificate of release. Choiseul asks Seystres for a double copy of the <i>hudeid</i> . Seyd Ibrahim Ederneil, for whom he had requested information, wrote to Th Qâdi al-askar, his boss, that the latter was asking for 600 piastres. This ulema gave Choiseul the said sum, which he gave to Payan in Marseille, on which Seystres could be reimbursed. He asks him to take the precaution of sending the slave back to him through Smyrna and Constantinople, but to pass the budget of his liberation through another route. If the ransom exceeds 600 piastres, he will have to write to the master of the slave to obtain the precise conditions of his release. P.S. : if only 100 piastres were missing, he prefers to give them himself rather than leaving the unfortunate in slavery longer and warns Payan to reimburse him. If Amoreux does not give him news of Hassan quickly, he will return his 800 piastres to Rais Efendi, because he prefers to lose them rather than the embarrassment in which the continual questions of this minister drive him into.	The P.S. from the letter of November 5, 1787, f. 376, is copied below.
186	Vol. I ff. 383-384	Constantinople	03.10.1788			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Slaves		Grand Vizier ; Consul Amoreux ; Capitain Galbe ; Seyd Ibrahim Ederneil ; Payan ; Rais Efendi		
187	Vol. I ff. 385-386	Constantinople	04.25.1788			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Emir Ibrahim Bach Karaghouldji ; Kutchuk Mehmed Pasha ; Ederneil Ibrahim Pachali Itch-agassiy ; Seyd Ibrahim Ederneil ; Payan ; Mustafa, son of Kazandji el-Hadj Mehmed Aga ; Hassan Pasha ; Lombard	He thanks him for his information on the slaves Emir Ibrahim Bach Karaghouldji, Kutchuk Mehmed Pasha and Ederneil Ibrahim Pachali Itch-agassiy. The latter seems to him to be Seyd Ibrahim Ederneil, for whose ransom he had already given him the sum of 600 piastres on the previous March 10 in the form of a bill of exchange of 1407# on Payan, of which he attached a duplicate. However, the owner claims 2400 and this is not what the slave writes to his boss. Choiseul therefore asks Seystres for a new letter from this slave to the <i>qâdî al-askar</i> who is interested in him so that he can give him the real demands of his Maltese boss. If the excess is only a hundred crowns, he asks Seystres to make the advance and be reimbursed on Payan, and do not forget to send him the redemption <i>ilm</i> given by the slave <i>qâdî</i> with the sum in Turkish piastres and Maltese crowns. He will only give a copy to the slave and send the original to him by another route. He will follow these same formalities for the redemption of Mustafa, son of Kazandji el-Hadj Mehmed Aga, whose master is a guardian of Health who asks for more than what the slave claims to have negotiated with the Ottoman ambassador. Hassan Pasha has finally arrived and asks Choiseul to show his gratitude to Seystres. Choiseul also asks him to be very precise in the accounts to justify the use of all the sums given to him. He tried everything to free Lombard, especially since it was another of the minister before the latter's arrival in Constantinople, but nevertheless managed to distinguish him from the other prisoners and had him take care every day. P.S. : he asks Seystres to send him some beautiful marbles or pieces of alabaster if he finds any of a different quality from those he has already sent him.	
188	Vol. I ff. 387-388	Constantinople	05.25.1788			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Captain Coste ; Consul Thonus ; Rais Efendi ; Ispartali Djanférdé Zâde Suleiman ; Ispartali Astehi Bachanagu Karindachi Mustafa ; Ispartali Ouzun Ali Zâde Mestian ; Ispartali Sarrajd Hadji Suleiman ; Muslapha Tschassuel ; Esir Ahmed	He thanks him for following up on Captain Coste's case. The legal proceedings in St. Petersburg against Consul Thonus seemed unnecessary to him, especially since he had already did ministerial proceeding to this Court with a referral, so he asks him for this favor. Rais Efendi asked him to inquire to obtain the redemption of the slaves Ispartali Djanférdé Zâde Suleiman, Ispartali Astehi Bachanagu Karindachi Mustafa, Ispartali Ouzun Ali Zâde Mestian and Ispartali Sarrajd Hadji Suleiman, captured on the road from Satalia to Alexandria. He attaches a letter for the slave Mustapha Tschassuel who was captured on Esir Ahmed's ship.	
189	Vol. I ff. 387-388	Constantinople	11.10.1788			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Ederneil Ibrahim ; Tchiboukchioglou Pehilvan Seyd Suleiman ; Ispartali Sarrajd Zâde Seid Hussein ; Ispartali Tchankara Zâde Suleiman ; Ispartali Osman Bachanagu Karindachi Mustafa ; Ispartali Ouzoun Aloglan Seid Moustafa ; Chevalier de Lombard	The last slave whose release he obtained, Ederneil Ibrahim, arrived in Constantinople. A minister of the Ottoman Empire asks him for information about the ransom of Tchiboukchioglou Pehilvan Seyd Suleiman, Ispartali Sarrajd Zâde Seid Hussein, Ispartali Tchankara Zâde Suleiman, Ispartali Osman Bachanagu Karindachi Mustafa and Ispartali Ouzoun Aloglan Seid Moustafa. PS: The chevalier de Lombard is doing well.	
190	Vol. I ff. 390-391	Constantinople	12.5.1788			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Request		Phillippe Melix	This letter will be given to him by Philippe Melix, a former servant of the Nation who lost his sight. He decided to go to the Hospital of the incurables in Malta where he was told he would be admitted with a referral, so he asks him for this favor.	
191	Vol. I ff. 392-393	Constantinople	01.27.1789			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Request	Constantinople	Captain Bonfort	He was slow to respond to his letter of September 6 in which he asked him for information on the capture of the Russian senua "The Holy Trinity" in Malta where he was told he would be admitted with a referral, so he asks him for this favor. Captain Bonfort had arrived in Constantinople, currently commanding a Neapolitan ship in the Mediterranean, and he wanted him ask for information on the quality and quantity of the goods he was carrying when he was commanding the <i>senua</i> . Bonfort was able to escape and remained hidden for a long time in the palace of Ft. Franco and Choiseul has never been able to know what his cargo was made of. If it is a long time, however, he would like to obtain all the information that his assessors demand from him, advising them to remain on their guard when it comes to the information they may have had until then. P.S. from the ambassador's hand: he has good reason to suspect that Captain Bonfort may have been able to steal effects from the cargo for his profit.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
192	Vol. I ff. 394-395	Constantinople	02.09.1789			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Chania	Osman Pasha ; Mamano Ahmed Pasha ; Prince Victor de Rohan ; Grand Master ; Kaimakan ; Mahmoud Aga ; Ahmed Pasha	He sends him a letter for the slave Osman Pasha, son of Mamano Ahmed Pasha, of Chania, a simple janissary. He asks her to find his owner and to work for his release. He attached a bill of exchange of 600 <i>piestres</i> to this effect. If he lacked money, he asked him to make the advance and that he would have it reimbursed by Prince Victor de Rohan, when he returned from Smyrna. He also asked him to intervene in his favor of this slave with the Grand Master who is his relative. He also asks him to take care of the redemption of a <i>ghazdar</i> of the Kaimakan, Mahmoud Aga, taken with his servant Ahmed Pasha around the island of Rouet in Syria.	
193	Vol. I ff. 396-397	Constantinople	02.26.1789			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Order of St. John		Bailli de Ransijat ; Grand Master ; Melix	He received his two letters in which he announced his return to Malta and the departure of the Turkish slave he had bought. He asks him to testify, with the bailli de Ransijat, his gratitude to the Grand Master and the Order for having offered him the slaves he thought to redeem. As a tribute to this dedication, he sends two Maltese whom he has managed to free. Concerning Melix, Choiseul will reimburse Seystres for all the advances he makes for him.	
194	Vol. I ff. 398-399	Constantinople	03.08.1789			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation		M. Grand ; M. de Montmorin	He gave this letter to M. Grand, son of the famous banker of Paris, friend of M. de Montmorin, in charge of the remittances of the Court for foreign countries. He stayed 6 months in Constantinople and Choiseul recommends him to Seystres.	
195	Vol. I ff. 400-401	Constantinople	09.04.1789			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Diplomacy ; Corsairs		Mr. and Mrs. de Ruffray ; Sultan Osman II ; Chevalier de Lombard	Correspondence passing through Malta take too long to arrive. He thanks him for all the kindness he has shown to Mr. and Mrs. de Ruffray, who ask him to convey their gratitude to him. He has just obtained from the Ottoman Empire, despite the schemes of many enemies of France, the most effective intervention with the regency of Algiers. The head of the Sultan's porters, armed with a letter from the Sultan, left to calm the fury of the Algerian corsairs, fueled by the vain efforts of the French to get rid of them. P-S. : he does not know if the Chevalier de Lombard stopped in Malta or went directly to Marseille. Choiseul is very happy to see finally succeed this long-meditated blow, and joins four lines about Lombard which he asks Seystres to send to Mr. Guys, if he was not in Malta : this young man placed himself at the service of the invalid in prison and has frequently intervened to restore harmony between the officers.	
196	Vol. I ff. 402-403	Constantinople	03.27.1790			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations	Péra	Prince Victor de Rohan ; Mme. De Ruffray ; Chevalier de Donat	He takes advantage of Prince Victor de Rohan's break in Malta to tell him what the "sacri inquilants of Péra" think about it. He will tell him how much we can fear the continuation of the war. He no longer knows when he can hope to end his exile and see his unfortunate France again. P-S. : Mme. De Ruffray asks him to pass on her compliments to the Chevalier de Donat if he is still in Malta.	
197	Vol. I ff. 404-405	Constantinople	05.01.1790			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Request			A Maltese slave held in prison for 10 years implores his protection and sends him a letter for his family, certified in chancery, in which he donates possessions he no longer hopes to enjoy to his relatives.	
198	Vol. I ff. 404-405	Constantinople	11.01.1790			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation		Comte de Jerasowcki ; comte Potocki ; Grand Master	The comte de Jerasowcki, who will deliver this letter to him after having accompanied the comte Potocki to Constantinople, undertakes a longer journey. He takes advantage of being in Malta to come and greet the Grand Master. Choiseul therefore recommends it to the commander.	
199	Vol. I ff. 412-413	Constantinople	11.01.1790			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Trade		Henry Grips ; Jorgacchi Marguinos ; Raucin	The Danish ship commanded by Henry Grips left Constantinople a month ago for Malta and Genoa. He had embarked Jorgacchi Marguinos, charged with various effects on his behalf for the consignment of the merchants of Genoa. Held in the prisons of the embassy for the payment of these same goods which he still owes the Turks from whom he bought them, he managed to escape, which places Choiseul in great embarrassment. He wrote to Raucin in Genoa to ask him to withdraw the goods over which the Turks still have a resale right, but Turkish merchants fear that Marguinos will travel to Malta to find the Danish vessel there which is to carry out its quarantine. They believed that he could thus have the goods returned to him and protect himself from legal action which he may incur. He therefore asks Seystres to possibly oppose the return of said effects and to ask Captain Grips to take it to Genoa for deposit.	
200	Vol. I ff. 416-417	Constantinople	04.13.1791			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation		M. de Béon ; Penin	He recommends to him M. de Béon, former chief clerk of the old parliament of Pau, and Penin, French merchant of this Post.	
201	Vol. I ff. 406-407	Constantinople	05.27.1791			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation		Guillaume Dalmas ; Poussielgue ; Auzet	He gives this letter to Guillaume Dalmas, son of the most esteemed merchant of this Post, and asks him to grant him his protection for the captains of ships that he could send to Malta. His correspondent is called Poussielgue, and he would be grateful if he could recommend the interests of the Dalmas house to him. He is interested in him personally and especially in his partner Auzet, from Marseille, whom he has known for a very long time and to whom he has rendered many services.	
202	Vol. I ff. 414-415	Constantinople	04.17.1791			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal		M. de Salaberry ; Bailli de Loras	Although M. de Salaberry is the bearer of a letter from the Minister recommending it to him, he wishes to tell him how happy he is to receive such travelers, to whom all French compatriots are not alike. He sends a thousand tender regards to the Bailli de Loras.	
203	Vol. I ff. 408-409	Constantinople	07.21.1791			Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Personal	Spain ; Constantinople	Captain Aube	He will be surprised to see his large family arrive in Malta, who, after a long separation, have only joined him for a few months. The health of his wife and the uncertainty about his future have imposed this painful sacrifice on him and he will be unhappy until he finds out about her arrival in the Pyrenees. He also asks Seystres to watch over them during their journey. He hopes that they will be able to recommend themselves in Spain to consuls or merchants who will come to their aid, and that they will be able to obtain from them any information relating to Malta. He hoped that the patent given to Captain Aube would not distort the reputation of Constantinople, already tarnished. There had only been one accident two weeks ago in a very remote area. His family is doing well and will leave their country house to embark on the ship commanded by Aube, which has been uncleaned. Choiseul was forced to give Aube an unfavorable patent, for he had already given similar ones to ships laden with wool. The captains would have accused him of favoritism and that would have been an argument in their favor against an immediate representative of the executive power. He asks Seystres to do his best to help his wife, who a long delay would put in a critical position.	
204	Vol. II, Smyrna, ff. 311-312	Dardanelles	05.18.1793			Pierre Bermond, vice-consul of the Dardanelles	Citoyen Caumont, French chargé des affaires in Malta	Slave	Roum el Jaw ; Aleppo ; Dardanelles	Muhamad Char ; Abou Bekir Katibi	On his way to the Dardanelles from Aleppo, he was asked to intervene in favor of buying back a horsehair fabric maker named Muhamad Char. He asks for the possible price of the ransom he will have to charge.	Precise description of said Muhamad (family, appearance, marital state, origin...)
205	Vol. XXVIII, ff. 257-258	Dardanelles	12.12.1793			Pierre Bermond, vice-consul of the Dardanelles	Citoyen Caumont, French chargé des affaires in Malta	Slave	Rum al Fawz (Syria)	Muhamad Char ; Abou Bekir Katibi ; Reboul	He reminds him that he wrote to him on May 18 about the Turkish Muhamad's ransom and renews his request.	Precise description of said Muhamad (family, appearance, marital state, origin...)