

VOLUME II : SMYRNA (1747 - 1793)

N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
1	Vol. II, ff 2-11	Smyrna	March 20, 1747	May 18	June 13	Gaspard de Pélerin, consul	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Corsairs ; Trade ; Diplomacy	Algiers ; Kimolos ; Smyrna ; Constantinople ; Durazzo	Captain Grillo ; Castellane ; Felix Queirolo	After having waited a while for her news, he finally received all his letters from November to February. He does not doubt that Avernes is aware of Captain Grillo's case, but he reminds him of it: in November 1746, a ketch bearing the flag of Jerusalem, which Pélerin had gone to pick up in Malta, left Algiers for Smyrna in order to deliver wheat. On a stopover at Kimolos, the inhabitants of the island, in urgent need of wheat, asked the shipowner's agent on board to sell them but he refused due to the formal orders he had to sell everything in Smyrna. The inhabitants, who thought Grillo was crossing nearby, sent a boat to him to warn him of the presence of the Algerian ketch. He then came to Kimolos under the pretext that this ship had two flags (the one from Tuscany which he had left, and the one from Jerusalem which he had taken from Malta), seized it and sold the wheat to the inhabitants, which obviously caused a lot of difficulties for the Consuls of Castellane. The captain of the ketch, Felix Queirolo, then in Smyrna, was imprisoned by the viceroys at the request of the Algerians upon his arrival at the port, without being able to ask for any protection. But as it was not advisable to leave a French in the hands of the Turks, the consuls of England, Naples, Venice, Holland and France jointly demanded his release and vouched for him. Pélerin does not know the outcome of the trial that the Algerians have brought against Queirolo in Constantinople and whether they will get him to be taken to Algiers to answer for his acts, but he doubts that he will come out alive. A Venetian captain informed him that Grillo was beheaded and thrown into the sea at Durazzo and on by of his wealth, which is believed to be numerous, was plundered by the Ulicjanis. Pélerin doubts that the Algerians will stick to the compensation given by the Ottoman Empire for the taking of the ketch.	
2	Vol. II, ff 5-9		February 12, 1747			Comte de Castellane	Pélerin	Corsairs ; Diplomacy ; Pirates	Antiparos ; Dalmatia ; Malta ; Durazzo ; Ulicni ; Naxos ; Kimolos	Captain Queirolo ; Sr. David ; Captain André Flandri of Saint-Tropez ; Captain Grillo ; Soliman Captain ; Emeni Bey ; Amoux ; the Sultan ; the Grand Duke of Tuscany ; Consul of Kimolos ; Consul of France ; Sr. Cumano, consul of Venice in Durazzo ; Jean de Marseille ; Qaplan Pasha ; Consul of Naxos ; Jean Ribas	There is more urgency than dealing with Captain Queirolo's release. Sr. David has been very reckless to interfere in this case. It was commendable for him to prevent as far as possible the cargo of the Algerians's seizure and to have supported them, but he should not have bought the ship and taken offense that Captain André Flandri of Saint-Tropez took Captain Grillo on board to bring him home, especially since Soliman Captain and Emeni Bey informed Castellane that a French captain had been following the corsair Grillo for several months and was receiving his takes in their ship. Chartering of Captain Flandri's ship by Captain Grillo in Antiparos to bring him to the port, notwithstanding an embarrassment because the Turks, forgetting all the services rendered by the French diplomat (the Consul of Kimolos in particular) and in spite of a declaration made by the one of them to Castellane, had the bad faith to charge the Consul of Kimolos as if he was responsible of the seizure and as if he had been given to him to sell it. The Algerians are therefore asking for an indemnity on the basis of these erroneous acts, either against the inhabitants of Kimolos, the Consul of France, or the Fathers of the Holy Land because they claim that the flag of Jerusalem had been given to him by Religious of this Order embarked on the ship. Sr. Cumano, consul of Venice in Durazzo, wrote to Castellane to inform him that a captain named Jean de Marseille having arrived in Durazzo with Captain Grillo and his belongings on board, the Ulicjanis present in the port armed a brigantine and seized the ship. After hanging Grillo and refusing, these corsairs, to the knowledge of the Turkish officers, chained the crew, confiscated their belongings, and proposed to leave for Tripoli in order to sell them as slaves and to arm the ship for privateering. In a postscript, the consul adds that ultimately the decision was made to take the ship to Ulicni and await the Sultan's orders. This misdeedman seems to put an end to the Algerian affair since the Turks can provide with the compensation they ask for, but the latter took very badly the fact that a French captain served as the pirate's receiver. It would therefore be likely that the Qaplan Pasha sends commissioners to investigate this case, and Castellane fears that the French captain, the Consul of Naxos and that of Kimolos are not exempt from blame. He is working to provide them with justifications and manage this case with the least possible collateral damage, but not being able to foresee the consequences, he wanted to inform Pélerin so that he discusses it with Sr. David, the only one able to decide to his justifications. P-S, it is though surprising that Captain Grillo having embarked on Captain Flandri's ship was captured in Durazzo on the ship of the corsair Jean de Marseille. Castellane asked Sr. Cumano for details because he saw in Sr. David's letters that said Grillo, before leaving, had sold the <i>sambéquin</i> taken from the Greeks of Siphantos to a certain Jean Ribas, Mallorcan, on board of whom he could have passed from Flandri's ship. This would be an important detail because it would remove the involvement of the French captains in this case.	Excerpt
3	Vol. II, f. 9		February 27, 1747			Peyssonnel	Pélerin	Corsairs ; Diplomacy	Durazzo	Captain Grillo ; Mr. Cumano	In addition to the letter from the ambassador, he informs him that this case was going in a better way, the Ottoman Empire having sent a vizier of higher rank to Durazzo to congratulate the Ulicjanis for getting rid of Grillo, but also their order to return the ship, the belongings of the Frenchs which they will have to put in safety, and to obey the Algerians concerning the belongings of Captain Grillo. According to a letter from Mr. Cumano, the Ulicjanis returned the ship on their own and demanded from the French a sworn declaration that they had not been bothered. It remains to verify the veracity of this statement.	Excerpt
4	Vol. II, f. 6		December 5, 1746			Cyprien David, Kimolos' consul	Pélerin	Corsairs	Algiers ; Kimolos ; Malta ; Samina ; Maïna	Captain Queirolo of Genoa ; Grillo ; Captain Felix Queirolo ; Captain Alexandre Castellani ; Captain Amoux ; Consul of France ; Captain Flandri ; Captain Gioanet Ribas, of Mallorca ; Captain Felix	Report: Captain Queirolo of Genoa, commanding a ketch bearing Jerusalem's flag and coming from Algiers, loaded with wheat and other goods for Smyrna on behalf of Moorish merchants from Algiers, anchored in Kimolos on November 7. Three days later Grillo arrived, visited Queirolo's ship and declared it "good seizure" three days later. David then went to Grillo to ask for an explanation, since the flag of Jerusalem is under French protection, to which the corsair replied that he had been assured that the ship belonged to the Jews and the cargo to the Turks and that he had also found two passports, that of Jerusalem in the name of Captain Felix Queirolo, and that of Livorno in the name of Captain Alexandre Castellani. The two countries not being at war, David pointed out to him that he could not make this seizure without contravening customary practice and that he himself only had the flag of Malta and had taken the flag of Jerusalem when he stopped in Malta. Grillo got him off board, removed all the cables and weapons from the ship, and wanted to set it on fire. After complaints from the other captives, he gave the boat to them and had it put in the port of Samina because it had no more moorings and landmarks. After his departure and following complaints from the captives, David bought the ship from them for 300 piastres which they shared among themselves and gave the crew a month's salary due to them. Captain Grillo went to Malta with a <i>sambéquin</i> bought for 5,000 piastres by Captain Amoux, he left on the 1 st of this month with his family and his belongings on board Captain Flandri's tartane. In Maïna to make these arrangements, Grillo captured a <i>sambéquin</i> from Siphanto and sold it to Captain Gioanet Ribas, of Mallorca. David recommends Captain Felix to Pélerin, who travels to Malta to try to win his case against Grillo.	Excerpt
5	Vol. II, ff 12-13	Smyrna	January 25, 1755	July, 3		R. P. Corbagi, jesuit	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Corsairs	Gulf of Salonika ; Tripoli in Syria ; Sdio ; Ancona ; Egypt ; Smyrna ; Constantinople	Muscari ; Angelo Sury ; Jean Rescaia Aïb ; Rais Baraqueute ; Peyssonnel	He asks him for his intervention for a Maronite in a case involving corsairs : two Maltese corsairs (Muscat and Angelo Sury) captured in the Gulf of Salonika a <i>sambéquin</i> belongs to Jean Rescaia Aïb, brother of the late Rais Baraqueute, Maronite of Tripoli in Syria, who died in Sdio where he had stopped during his return from Ancona. His brother left Egypt for Smyrna upon learning of the death, where he was arrested and put in prison by the Turks after proving that he was indeed the heir of Rais Baraqueute thanks to the help of Peyssonnel, consul of France, the <i>sambéquin</i> was returned to him for 1,500 piastres to the <i>qâdî</i> . While he was going to register his possession in Constantinople by the Grand Customs Office, the latter sent the boat loaded with wheat to Salonika on behalf of the Sultan, where the Janissary Aga had 40 janissaries embarked there. The Maltese corsairs used the pretext to seize the ship. He rendered the services requested to Captain Victor Méolan whom Avernes had recommended to him. He acquitted the bill of exchange he was carrying for the redemption of Emir Uchali Husseinoglou and Cara Osmanoglou was very sensitive to the way in which this was done. The two slaves thus redeemed at the request of the Comte des Aleurs were sent to the Ambassador's wife, following her husband death. Median negotiated the bill of exchange on the spot, on the credits of his Post duties (which was accepted and paid, confirmed by Chénier and Duval), <i>chargés des affaires</i> for the correspondence with the Navy Office). Peyssonnel learned that on December 29, France sent, in secret, a <i>tarfane</i> which was to go to Smyrna or Constantinople, at the first notice of Des Aleurs' disease. But he has since died just like Sulan Mahmoud, and the Court of Vienna hastened to send a new ambassador who has already arrived. Sultan Osman peacefully ascended the throne. The <i>qâdî</i> of Smyrna received a letter from Constantinople asking him to ensure the redemption of certain slaves, this is so close to his heart that he demanded that the interpreters of the consulate go to his home despite the heavy snow. These are 6 Turkish servants taken by a Maltese corsair in the port of Kus Adassi: Selim, Mustafa, Azan, Ahmet, Ibrahim, and Ibrahim. Peyssonnel demands the price of the ransom.	
6	Vol. II, ff 14-16	Smyrna	February 5, 1755	April, 30	May, 5	Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Finance ; Slaves ; Informations ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Kus Adassi	Captain Victor Méolan ; Emir Uchali Husseinoglou ; Cara Osmanoglou ; Comte des Aleurs ; Chénier and Duval ; Sulan Mahmoud ; Sultan Osman ; Selim, Mustafa, Azan, Ahmet, Ibrahim, and Ibrahim	Since Peyssonnel's departure for Constantinople, he realized that the Post of Smyrna was invaded by wanderers Maltese sailors or married in Malta and he thinks it is in the interest of Religion, and for the tranquility of the Nation, to drive them out, he had 10 on board Captain Daniël's ship. He asks Avernes to get the Université to pay him the food and the passage at the usual price of 10 aspres per day. He hopes the Grand Master will not blame him for sending these vagrant and wandering citizens back to him.	
7	Vol. II, ff 17-18	Smyrna	May 13, 1755	June, 12	June, 20	Gilly, french merchant	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Current affairs	Smyrna	Peyssonnel	He sends him a letter from Vergennes for the redemption of an imam, for whom the khan of the Tartars intervened, and of the bedjeli (provider of the armies) of Samos, enslaved. Peyssonnel found them already in town on his way back to Smyrna, this case is therefore closed but there is another: there is an apostate Maltese in the Hospital of the Nation whom he takes care of and he suggests to send him back to him by Marseille.	
8	Vol. II, ff 19-20	Smyrna	August 18, 1755	September, 4	September, 6	Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Slaves	Smyrna	Vergennes	He recalls the letter from Vergennes for the imam requested by the khan of the Tartars, and speaks to him again about the Maltese renegade. He entrusted it to Captain Petit, who left directly for Malta in the fear of a war with the English.	
9	Vol. II, ff. 21-22	Smyrna	September 4, 1755	September, 21		Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Slaves ; Navigation	Malta	Vergennes ; Captain Petit	He thanks him for what he did to free the imam. The khan of the Tartars who expected to be deposited was in fact confirmed and the <i>kähla</i> brought him his <i>caffan</i> . A fire takes broke out around the Sultan's palace. Ten Dutch ships arrived in Kimolos, escorted by a frigate.	
10	Vol. II, ff 23-24	Smyrna	October 23, 1755			Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Slaves ; Diplomacy ; Informations ; Navigation	Constantinople		He had barely received his letter of October 19, on November 11, then he gathered that very evening the nation's deputies, who deliberated with Flichon on the English declaration of war. It was especially about Captain Villeneuve who had to leave in the night. They ended up sticking to Charron's orders and giving everyone their freedom. Villeneuve having decided to set sail, the sender of this letter gave him a copy of Peyssonnel's letter for Charron. Villeneuve stopped at Foça, from where he left on November 22 with Bontemps. On November 13, the sender of this letter sent a copy of the letter from Peyssonnel to Vergennes at Constantinople through the <i>müsselim</i> . On the 16 th he received even more serious reports from Dieudé: an English frigate of 50 guns. The Phoenix ¹ commanded by Milord Altervia, came to Kimolos on November 8 and seized the ships of Captains Ganeau (left Enos loaded with wool) and Roux (left Smyrna empty) as well as 4 French ships loaded with goods for the Turks whose crews were forced to land by cannon shots. Bread thus finds itself with the more than two hundred Maltese. There are two English frigates crossing: two in the near Maltese and two in the Archipelago. The sender of this letter immediately informed Constantinople and Foça, where is Captain Bérard coming from Marseille, and wrote to the <i>djazzâr</i> of the castles and to the French vice-consul, Pope Oeconomos, to demand that the English respect the capitulation. P-S, December 2: of the 4 ships taken from Kimolos, two were redeemed at low cost. Four English ships arrived in Smyrna, two coming from London and Port Mahon loaded with goods, and two coming in carevans from Alexandria. Prince Constantine Mavrocozato spent the day before in Smyrna with a <i>shûshâh</i> of the Sultan and left this morning for Constantinople to receive there the Prince of Wallachia's dignity. Mavroyeni was appointed Qaplan Pasha's interpreter.	
11	Vol. II, ff 25-26	Smyrna	November 19, 1755			NA	Joseph Roze, France's vice-consul in Mytilene	War ; Navigation ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy ; Informations	Foça ; Constantinople ; Kimolos ; Syria ; Malta ; Port Mahon	Flichon ; Captain Villeneuve ; Charron ; Bontemps ; Vergennes ; Dieudé ; Milord Altervia ; Captains Ganeau ; Roux ; Captain Bérard ; Pope Oeconomos ; Prince Constantine Mavrocozato ; Prince of Wallachia ; Mavroyeni	He informed him of the English's hostilities in the Mediterranean. He sends him a copy of a letter from Roze (negotiation clerk at Guesès & Cie), from Mytilene, and recommends the enclosed package to him for Mr. Charron. He supposes Avernes informed of the arrival in Marseille of the Complesse des Aleurs, he learned it by a letter of his son the officer. He attached two letters from Dieudé and Isnard (merchant in Rosette). He informs him of Captain Grangeat's disgrace : left on January 4, he however anchored at the castle when the weather would have allowed him to reach the Gulf, but he wanted to wait for the ships he had left on the departure, especially that of Captain Leydet to protect them. He set sail on the 8 th in the presence of two English vessels coming from London and wealthy laden. The first said nothing to him, but the second, "The Falcon" commanded by Captain Vidicon, demanded his surrender after a few shots. The boat was stripped of its crew and weapons, the English left on board only Captain Parrot, second captain, and transferred the entire crew on their board. The nation's deputies, Blaise Marin and Cazejier, are taking all possible steps with the Ottomans to win this case, because Captain Grangeat's boat was still anchored on the islands and not offshore. Everyone thought that the resolution was going to be rapid, because the English corsair who had previously taken Captain Arnaud's ship, from Saint-Tropez, going to Salonika, 3 or 4 leagues from the castle, had released him immediately. But faced with the refusal, they then turned to the English consul, the <i>qâdî</i> and the governor, without being able to obtain anything. Captain Henry Saurin, from Toulon, who was returning to Marseille, offered Escalon to take Grangeat's ship. The consul being absent, he asked the authorization of the Nation's deputies, who granted it to him and even encouraged him.	Copy
12	Vol. II, 27-28	Smyrna	December 2, 1755	February, 3	February, 3	Peyssonnel	Bailli d'Avernes de Bocage	Military ; Trade ; Informations	Mediterranean Sea ; Mytilène ; Rosette	Roze ; Mr. Charron ; Complesse des Aleurs ; Dieudé ; Isnard	He informed him of the English's hostilities in the Mediterranean. He sends him a copy of a letter from Roze (negotiation clerk at Guesès & Cie), from Mytilene, and recommends the enclosed package to him for Mr. Charron. He supposes Avernes informed of the arrival in Marseille of the Complesse des Aleurs, he learned it by a letter of his son the officer. He attached two letters from Dieudé and Isnard (merchant in Rosette). He informs him of Captain Grangeat's disgrace : left on January 4, he however anchored at the castle when the weather would have allowed him to reach the Gulf, but he wanted to wait for the ships he had left on the departure, especially that of Captain Leydet to protect them. He set sail on the 8 th in the presence of two English vessels coming from London and wealthy laden. The first said nothing to him, but the second, "The Falcon" commanded by Captain Vidicon, demanded his surrender after a few shots. The boat was stripped of its crew and weapons, the English left on board only Captain Parrot, second captain, and transferred the entire crew on their board. The nation's deputies, Blaise Marin and Cazejier, are taking all possible steps with the Ottomans to win this case, because Captain Grangeat's boat was still anchored on the islands and not offshore. Everyone thought that the resolution was going to be rapid, because the English corsair who had previously taken Captain Arnaud's ship, from Saint-Tropez, going to Salonika, 3 or 4 leagues from the castle, had released him immediately. But faced with the refusal, they then turned to the English consul, the <i>qâdî</i> and the governor, without being able to obtain anything. Captain Henry Saurin, from Toulon, who was returning to Marseille, offered Escalon to take Grangeat's ship. The consul being absent, he asked the authorization of the Nation's deputies, who granted it to him and even encouraged him.	
13	Vol. II, ff 29-30	Smyrna	January 10, 1757			Escalon	Jean-Pierre Lichigary	Corsairs		Captain Grangeat ; Captain Widson ; Captain Parrot ; Blaise Marin ; Cazejier ; Captain Arnaud ; Captain Henry Saurin	He informed him of the English's hostilities in the Mediterranean. He sends him a copy of a letter from Roze (negotiation clerk at Guesès & Cie), from Mytilene, and recommends the enclosed package to him for Mr. Charron. He supposes Avernes informed of the arrival in Marseille of the Complesse des Aleurs, he learned it by a letter of his son the officer. He attached two letters from Dieudé and Isnard (merchant in Rosette). He informs him of Captain Grangeat's disgrace : left on January 4, he however anchored at the castle when the weather would have allowed him to reach the Gulf, but he wanted to wait for the ships he had left on the departure, especially that of Captain Leydet to protect them. He set sail on the 8 th in the presence of two English vessels coming from London and wealthy laden. The first said nothing to him, but the second, "The Falcon" commanded by Captain Vidicon, demanded his surrender after a few shots. The boat was stripped of its crew and weapons, the English left on board only Captain Parrot, second captain, and transferred the entire crew on their board. The nation's deputies, Blaise Marin and Cazejier, are taking all possible steps with the Ottomans to win this case, because Captain Grangeat's boat was still anchored on the islands and not offshore. Everyone thought that the resolution was going to be rapid, because the English corsair who had previously taken Captain Arnaud's ship, from Saint-Tropez, going to Salonika, 3 or 4 leagues from the castle, had released him immediately. But faced with the refusal, they then turned to the English consul, the <i>qâdî</i> and the governor, without being able to obtain anything. Captain Henry Saurin, from Toulon, who was returning to Marseille, offered Escalon to take Grangeat's ship. The consul being absent, he asked the authorization of the Nation's deputies, who granted it to him and even encouraged him.	Delivered by Captain Ravel

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14	Vol. II, ff 31-32	Smyrna	November 7, 1762	December 16		Jonville, consul in Smyrna	Chevalier des Pennes	Request ; Finance	Paros ; Nio	Andrea Mavroyeni ; Bau ; Vergennes	He received his letter in which he recommended to him the interests of the nephew of the late Andrea Mavroyeni, in the deposit he made to a Greek from the island of Paros, which is now believed to be in the hands of his wife and heiress in Nio. The absence of any formal declaration makes this case difficult, however he wrote to Bau, sternly in charge of the French consulate in Nio, but the new return of the employees of these islands of the Archipelago will only allow him to render poor services. The only way left for the plaintiff is to urge Vergennes to entrust this matter to the Capidan Pasha's interpreter who has much more authority.	
15	Vol. II, ff 33-34	Smyrna	October 29, 1762	December, 22		Jonville	Chevalier des Pennes	War ; Trade ; Corsairs	Cape St. Andrew, Cyprus ; Moskhonisi	Srs Paul Alexis ; Jacques Tabone ; Emmanuel Pizzullo ; Greek Archbishop ; Constantin Reits ; Hagi Nicolas ; Paraskeva Kyriaki ; Panayolyiani ; Zani ; Papasayani ; Sivriti	He hopes that the news he gave him about the beginnings of peace with England will be confirmed, because trade is seriously affected. All the resources of the Post will soon be sold out and the plague interrupted all operations. Jonville is perfectly prepared to put Srs Paul Alexis, Jacques Tabone and Emmanuel Pizzullo and their businesses under the protection of the King, although this is more difficult in Malta than in other allied nations because of their complicated diplomatic relations with the Turks and the Greeks. Last September, a Maltese brigantine captured a shipment of Greek oil at Cape St. Andrew in Cyprus without any Turkish involvement, which led the corsair to suspect that the Turkish flag they owned was a means of show their allegiance to the Sultan and protect themselves from the Barbary's corsairs. As it is necessary to serve the rayas as soon as possible, Jonville could not refuse the request of the Greek Archbishop, who is always ready to help the Religion and France to avoid the embarrassment the Greek put them in through the Turks. He assured him that he would insist with the Des Pennes to recover the load of oil and even took the oath in chancery with a Frenchman who knows the names of the oil's owners. They are Constantin Reits, Hagi Nicolas, Paraskeva Kyriaki, Panayolyiani, Zani, Papasayani and Sivriti, all from Moskhonisi.	
16	Vol II, ff 35-36	Smyrna	February 13, 1763	March, 30		Jonville	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs		M. de Combreaux	When he was delivering Des Pennes' package for M. de Combreaux, he received his letter of December 28 in response to Jonville's intervention in favor of the Greeks who demanded their seizure by a Maltese corsair. He took an interest in this case at the request of the Greek Archbishop because the latter is kind to Catholics, but Jonville does not want to write to the Court and make it a state affair.	
17	Vol II, ff 37-38	Smyrna	January 21, 1764			Jonville	Chevalier des Pennes	Information ; Navigation ; Trade ; Diplomacy	Algiers	Captain Fabry	The house he occupied in the marina was destroyed by fire on August 6, he now has to settle with poor accommodation in the heights of the city, very far from the port. He received the news of the break with the Algerians that Des Pennes sent him. The French captains are wary of them and the Saletians. Since then, they have learned that Captain Fabry had pacified Algiers at the head of a squadron and the captains no longer fear anything but the Saletians. Jonville thinks it would be interesting to have arrangements with them, and he hopes that peace between France and the English will benefit trade. He asks Des Pennes to ensure that the Maltese who come to Smyrna to trade have authorizations signed by him, otherwise it will be difficult to protect them against the Turks who have prejudices about them and aslo "the scoundrel" coming from Asia Minor.	
18	Vol II, ff 39-40	Smyrna	March 15, 1764			Jonville	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs	Algiers ; Mediterranean Sea ; Tunis	Knight of Ligondès ; Saizeux ; Ragus	He thinks that as long as France does not have a peace treaty with the Saletians like the other Nations, they will use the asylum offered by the Bay of Algiers to send their corsairs to the Mediterranean and may harm France in the eyes of Algerians because of their tricks. PS: it's been a while since he heard from the knight of Ligondès, he's sending him a letter. Saizeux, consul in Tunis, is anxious to know what happened to a letter he gave to a captain from Ragus for Jonville, he has no other means of reassuring him than to ask Pennes to do so.	
19	Vol. II, ff 41-42	Smyrna	January 12, 1765			Garavaque, merchant in charge of the proconsulate between Jonville and Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs ; Administration	Toulon	Jonville	Jonville left, because of the saletan danger, by a Dutch boat and wrote to him from Toulon. Garavaque thanks Des Pennes for having informed him of the declared war between the Algerians and the imperials, he does not think that the Regency will enrich by privatizing because the enemy's trade is practically non-existent.	
20	Vol. II, ff 43-44	Smyrna	April 29, 1765			Garavaque	Chevalier des Pennes	Current affairs	Smyrna ; Salonika ; Marseille ; Ragusa	Malta's qâdî ; Salvatore Diamantino ; Giuseppe Rizzo ; Devant	He sends him a letter for Malta's qâdî. He addressed complaints to Des Pennes about two Maltese, Salvatore Diamantino and Giuseppe Rizzo, who had to go to Malta on a Ragusan ship going from Smyrna to Salonika. The captain of this boat has to embark on board a servant requested by Devant, consul in Salonika, but the Maltese refused to let him go up on the pretext of the plague when he arrived directly from Marseille and had not set foot on land. They formally forbade it to the captain, responding indelicately to the French captain who accompanied the servant with an order from the consul of France and that of Ragusa.	
21	Vol. II, ff. 107-108	Smyrna	November 21, 1765			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Information ; Current affairs ; Slaves	Smyrna	Assan Chaoum Oglou	He arrived on the 20th and could not write to him due to the lack of boats to Malta. He has not forgotten the order of six quintals of incense for the Religion, but this commodity is extremely expensive at the moment (50 piastres per quintal). Aga Assan Chaoum Oglou, who commands a large territory in the vicinity of Smyrna, is interested in the redemption of a slave of his nationality who has been in Malta for 6 years and he asked Peyssonnel to negotiate it with Des Pennes. The first therefore attaches a Turkish note for the second with the name and informations about the slave.	
22	Vol. II, ff. 45-46	Smyrna	November 25, 1765			Garavaque	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Finance	Chania ; Smyrna	Dulac	He sends him a letter that he received for him some time ago from Vergennes. He thanks him for having interceded on his behalf about the two Maltese who had badly behaved towards him, which will make them more respectful in the future. Dulac, from Chania, being in Smyrna, Peyssonnel asked him for the 18 zer mahbûb filûris that Des Pennes had asked him to withdraw in Chania. Dulac will write to him personally about this.	
23	Vol. II, 47-48	Smyrna	January 4, 1766			Arasi, chancellor in Smyrna	Chevalier des Pennes	Request ; Finance		Gabrielle Espitalier ; Jacques Espitalier ; Captain Roux's ship ; Boyer ; Captain Guict	He is charged by Mrs. Gabrielle Espitalier, living in Malta, to send him, through Des Pennes, what should have gone to her son, Jacques Espitalier, on the salaries earned in the service on Captain Roux's ship, of Saint-Tropez. She estimates the sum at 30 piastres, but Arasi has only withdrawn from Boyer, merchant of the Post, 13 piastres 60 aspres, of which he has the certificate of deposit. He gives the equivalent of the said sum to Captain Guict, namely 4 zer mahbûb filûris without holes, a kargatrouch (or crown of the Queen of Hungary), worth 2 piastres and 20 aspres.	
24	Vol. II, 49-50	Smyrna	January 7, 1766			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Slaves		Captain Gandolfo	He received his letters and the bail for the Grand Master in large amount, by Captain Gandolfo. He waits for Des Pennes' news about the Turkish slave for whom an esteemed man from Smyrna is very insistent. He has no answer from the ministers about the cross that the Grand Master has kindly granted him.	
25	Vol. II, ff 51-52	Smyrna	March 1, 1766			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Personal ; Recommendation		Charles Braschi	He thanks him for having agreed to take his side with the ministers for obtaining the Cross, but he received the negative response he expected. He will render all the desired services to Charles Braschi whom he recommends to Des Pennes.	
26	Vol. II, ff 55-56	Smyrna	May 26, 1766			Dulac	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Hadij Seid ; Garavaque	He had written to him before his departure from Chania to inform him of the pain he had to have from Hadij Seid the 180 filûris of the compulsory loan he had given him. Garavaque informs him that he had not received this letter, so this one is to inform Des Pennes that Dulac is delivering this sum to Garavaque.	
27	Vol. II, ff 53-54	Smyrna	August 1, 1766			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Informations ; Slaves ; Order of St John		Prince of Listenois ; Cardinal Tencin	This is the second time that Des Pennes has been asked to send to Constantinople, Salonika, Chania and Alexandria. He intervenes for a slave's redemption requested by one of the main agas of Anatolia for 300 piastres. He awaits the arrival of the Prince of Listenois, who is doing the tour of the Posts of Levant and Barbary. Peyssonnel just learned Cardinal Tencin's passing, who must cause trouble in Malta and disturb the next Grand Master's election.	
28	Vol. II, 57-58	Smyrna	August 2, 1766			Garavaque	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Dulac	Dulac left for Marseille for more than a month. Before leaving, he insisted on being credited with the sum of 180 zer mahbûb filûris. Des Pennes had told him about. Garavaque asks Des Pennes how to send them to Dulac.	
29	Vol. II, 59-60	Smyrna	December 14, 1766			Garavaque	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Peyssonnel ; Dulac ; Louis Arniaud	He recently received his letter of August 27 with a copy of the one Des Pennes sent to Dulac. Although Peyssonnel has not yet said anything to Dulac, his company has written to Louis Arniaud to tell him to withhold this sum from Des Pennes if he can, otherwise he will do so from Garavaque.	
30	Vol II, ff 61-62	Smyrna	June 14, 1767			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Slaves ; Informations ; Navigation	Smyrna	Moret ; Moncet ; Ahmed, son of Emir Mustafa Kantardji ; M. de la Rue ; Capidan Pasha ; M. de Lancy	No captain by the name of Moret has shown up, but as soon as he stops in Smyrna, Peyssonnel will oblige him to pay the 375 # with the sea change of 7% for every 3 months since the expiry of the deadline, and will make this sum available to Des Pennes. He will withdraw the 4 ounces that Moncet received from him for the debtor account. The port Customs officers contacted Peyssonnel for the redemption of Ahmed, son of Emir Mustafa Kantardji, about 25 years old, tall, who serves on the general galley. Peyssonnel asks Des Pennes for the price. He was very worried to learn of the unfortunate incident which happened to Des Pennes, the recklessness of a foolhardy having nearly cost him his life, but isouard, who informed him, assured him that he quickly recovered. The King's jewels will arrive on the 15th of next month, as M. de la Rue, who is ordering them, has informed him. He asked Peyssonnel to have him prepare 350 quintals of biscuits to continue his cruise. He will arrive in Smyrna with the Capidan Pasha, which does not please Peyssonnel very much. He sends Des Pennes a package for M. de Lancy, a package which has made a rather extraordinary journey.	
31	Vol II, ff 63-64	Smyrna	November 15, 1767			Captain Jean-Louis Olivier, of Saint-Tropez	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs	Espalimadou		He pleads his help for a case involving corsairs : while he was resting at Espalimadou, Sapientes Islands, with four other ships, they were forced by Tripolitan corsairs to provide them with water and supplies. As they did not have much, the corsairs also demanded 50 piastres per ship. Captain Olivier wrote to the Tripoli consuls about this.	
32	Vol II, ff 65-66	Smyrna	December 4, 1767			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Recommendations ; Trade			He thanks him for giving him the price of the Turk's redeeming, but the parents were frightened by the sum and changed their minds, out of powerlessness or stinginess. Peyssonnel granted all the Maltese who have brought him letters of recommendation from Des Pennes with the greatest respect, and believes they are indebted to him for their very important benefit this year. The large number of Maltese who have arrived here in recent months has worried the government to the point that the current qâdî, extremely strict and greedy, was about to facilitate a plot by the Turks to affraid the merchants and reduce their turnover. Peyssonnel managed to cover up the affair without anyone knowing, from one party or the other, but fears it will happen again as the situation remains the same. He even thinks that the French nation does not look very favorably on the many Maltese expeditions for the cotton trade because this inflates the price of this resource, the main import item in the kingdom. He wanted to share it with Des Pennes before writing to the Court.	
33	Vol II, 67-68	Smyrna	January 8, 1768			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves	Jenibazar; jurisdiction of Bodsaghlan ; Heraklion ; Euboea	Ahmed, son of Emir Mustafa ; Garavaque ; Arniaud ; Mollah Abdullah, son of Hadij Ahmed	He received the money for Ahmed, son of Emir Mustafa. Garavaque gives the necessary orders to Arniaud, his correspondent in Malta, so that he gives him the sum for the Turk's freedom whose return will allow Peyssonnel to get in good with the people who were interested in this slave. He also intervenes in favor of Mollah Abdullah (32 years old, son of Hadij Ahmed, from the district of Jenibazar, in the jurisdiction of Bodsaghlan, captured between Heraklion and Euboea) but under duress because he cannot refuse the solicitations of people with whom he must maintain good relations.	
34	Vol II, ff 69-70	Smyrna	August 2, 1768			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Diplomatic request		Antonaki Sikaremno	He intervenes in favor of the brother of the Greek archbishop, Antonaki Sikaremno, patron of the "St John the Evangelist" sarmâqoun, who wanted to obtain a patent from the Church to protect himself from the Maltese corsairs. The archbishop is an important character by his personality and his intelligence, Peyssonnel therefore wishes to accept this request because he could render them great services in matters of religion (especially for weddings) but also for France and its caravans. Their relationship has calmed down since the quarrel they became friends and the priolate proved itself to Peyssonnel on many occasions. The advantage in this case is that the ship of the Greeks never carries Turkish goods, but mainly those of Greeks who are for the most part French interpreters.	
35	Vol II, ff 71-72	Smyrna	August 27, 1768			Gian Carlo Gierra, figli & Pedrin	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Captain Jean Coulomb	They received his letter of May 19 with the attached bill of exchange containing 76 1/2 Barbarian filûris taken from Tricon brothers, who have already accepted an assignment on the said sum transferred on Captain Jean Coulomb's account.	
36	Vol II, ff 73-74	Smyrna	September 12, 1768			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade			They thank him for having charged them on behalf of the Grand Master's government the purchase of 80,000 quintols of wheat.	
37	Vol II, ff 75-76	Smyrna	September 28, 1768			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Finance	Marseilles	Captain Guirard ; Captains Gassen and Rebou ; Commander of Cabre ; Roux frères, son of Roux de Pépin	Referring to the letter they wrote to him on the 12th of the month, by Captain Guirard, they send him a letter for the jurats of Malta. Secrecy is essential in this case because suspicion must be avoided, even in Malta. They warn the jurats of two expeditions they made, by Captains Gassen and Rebou. They were forced to pay to the first the half of interest, otherwise he would have refused to pay the cost of transporting the goods. The Università will have to take charge of its entire loss to avoid suspicion. They make the jurats promise to spend talents in Marseilles, because the extreme scarcity of money can prevent them from carrying out the whole order. They want orders to be given to the Commander of Cabre so that their bills are paid exactly when due, any delay risking their reputation. To better conceal their business, they did not make bills on Cabre but on Roux frères, their majors, son of Roux de Pépin.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
38	Vol II, ff 77-78	Smyrna	October 31, 1768			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Navigation ; Finance	Sandarlik ; Carmania	Gassen ; Reboul ; Captain Arbaud ; Michellon ; Gagliussi ; Captain Pasha ; Roux frères ; Commander of Cabre	They received his letter of September 30 and the new authorization from the jurats to load wheat where they could find it, so they are trying to provide them with the 80,000 quilts. Since the payment of Gassen and Reboul, they have paid Captain Arbaud, in Smyrna, for 11,000 quilts, which left 15 days ago, as well as two Roguassien (Gagliussi and Gagliussi) for Sandarik, which will be ready in ten days. Garavaque & Cusson have already signed a treaty with the Sandery's aga. On the other hand, they did not make anything pass by the coast of Carmania because the Captain Pasha is there. They send Des Pennes the open letter they write to the jurats. After the Gagliussi expedition, there will therefore have been 35,000 quilts sent. For their reimbursement, they took the sum from Roux frères and hope that the Commander of Cabre will reimburse them quickly.	
39	Vol II, ff 79-80	Smyrna	November 19, 1768			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Informations		Gassen ; Reboul ; Michellon ; Jean-Antoine Arbaud ; Dinar Eilon ; Roux frères	Gassen, Reboul, Michellon and Arbaud's cargoes all left with good weather. Jean-Antoine Arbaud had a problem, since a bag containing 4,558 piastres disappeared on board. After investigation, it turned out that it was a theft committed by one of the consuls of the company Garavaque & Cusson, Dinar Eilon. They fired him, but the indispensable diplomatic relations to maintain with the Jewish nation prevented them from handing him over to the governor. They requested a report from the consul, of which they sent a copy to Des Pennes, as well as to Roux frères.	
40	Vol II, ff 81-82	Smyrna	November 28, 1768			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Navigation ; Finance	Sandarlik	Captain Jean Marasy ; Roux frères ; Commander of Cabre	They chartered the Ragusan Captain Jean Marasy's boat, to load 13,000 quilts in the Archipelago. Having some wheat retained at Sandarik, they hope they will soon have filled their 80,000 quilts order. They obtained the transport at a price of 5 1/2 piastres per raw quilt, which is very cheap, and hope to obtain the same price for the other loads, but they will have to hire foreigners for this because French are difficult to convince. They understood that the jurats no longer wanted to send tallari because they prefer to send their funds to Marseille, and Garavaque & Cusson will therefore continue to repay themselves on Roux frères, with the funds drawn up by the Commander of Cabre.	
41	Vol II, ff 83-84	Smyrna	January 7, 1769				Peyssonnel	Informations ; Military	Poland	Mehemet	He thanked him for the patent obtained for the archbishop's brother, who was extremely grateful for it. He deals with the redemption of a 25-year-old Turkish slave, Mehemet, demanded by important people. He informed Des Pennes of very important preparations for war and believed that the operations would take place on the Polish border.	
42	Vol II, ff 83-84	Smyrna	January 7, 1769				Peyssonnel	Informations ; Slaves ; Military	Poland	Greek Bishop of Smyrna ; Duke of Prasin ; Mehemet	He thanked him for the patent he obtained from the Grand Master for the Greek Bishop of Smyrna's ship, he immediately informed the Duke of Prasin. He takes care of the redemption of a slave Mehemet, 25, native of Baidir, of which he gives a description (tall stature and black hair). Preparations for war are intense in Smyrna but nothing is known of what is happening on the borders of Poland, where the main hostilities are taking place. All letters contain incorrect or contradictory news.	
43	Vol II, ff 85-88	Smyrna	January 9, 1769			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Finance ; Navigation	Hydra ; Smyrna ; Sandery ; Malta	Captain Gagliussi ; Captain Marasy ; Roux frères ; Cabre ; Pizzuto ; Grand Master ; Captains Gassen, Reboul and Arbaud	The answer the jurats today. Captain Gagliussi left Hydra on December 10 and Captain Marasy left Smyrna for Hydra with a fund of 25,000 piastres. His loading must therefore be well advanced, and 72 paras the quilts have been promised, but wheat is becoming increasingly scarce due to the circumstances. The 10,000 piastres in wheat which were seized in Sandery by the Ottoman Empire's officer are still there, but the aga reassures them by saying that he will provide them with the wheat or reimburse them for the sum. Roux frères warned them that Cabre had only received an order for the payment of the loads that had arrived, while Garavaque & Cusson owed them 104,000 piastres. Cabre has received new orders and the sums disbursed, which to date amount to 320 885 # 69 sd, have been refunded. If such a commission should happen again, Garavaque & Cusson ask Des Pennes to ensure that they get it. Pizzuto having asked them for cotton in seed, the entry of their change was refused by order of the Grand Master. They prepare another load and ask Des Pennes to intervene with the Grand Master. P.-S. : they learned with gladness, by a friend in Malta, Captains Gassen, Reboul and Arbaud's arrivals and were surprised not to have received letters for the occasion.	
44	Vol II, ff 89-90	Smyrna	January 27, 1769			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation	Marseille	Michellon ; Roux frères ; Commandeur de Cabre	They take stock of all their previous sendings. They don't understand why Michellon went directly to Marseille, he pretended it was because of the wind. This put Roux frères and the Commandeur de Cabre in a difficult position.	
45	Vol II, ff 91-92	Smyrna	February 16, 1769			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Finance ; Navigation	Marseilles ; Sandery ; Malta	Michellon, Gagliussi and Marasy ; commander of Cabre ; Roux frères ; captain Blaise leard, of La Ciotat ; Captain Arbaud arrived	They will send their accounts to the jurats for Michellon, Gagliussi and Marasy's cargos which they cannot yet pass, since they have not finished paying them. They were informed, from Marseilles, that the commander of Cabre, in agreement with Roux frères, made pass Captain Michellon's cargo in the senuau "L'Uranie" (captain Blaise leard, of La Ciotat), that is to say 1532 loads, and that he had not seen fit to prosecute him for not having stopped in Malta for fear of revealing these expeditions. According to what they calculated, Michellon's cargo brought in a (very rare) benefit of 50 loads from Marseille, in proportion to a 12 quilt for a load, which will erase the humiliation of 950 piastres that he experienced at Sandery. He had 800 piastres with him, which Roux frères did not tell them about. Captain Arbaud arrived in Malta in good health and has very good news from there. He did not take offense at the Jewish thief in his group because he was exiled from the country and prosecuting him is now impossible. Garavaque & Cusson preferred to hire Ragusians ships rather than French ones, even if they would have preferred the opposite, because the interests of the Université went in this direction.	
46	Vol II, ff 93-94	Smyrna	March 9, 1769			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Trade ; Finance ; Personal	Kefalonia	Captains Michellon, Gagliussi and Marasy ; Roux frères ; Captain Hérier	They forwarded to him, for the jurats, the three accounts for the purchase of loads from Captains Michellon, Gagliussi and Marasy. The latter was delayed because he had to repair in Kefalonia a hole in his hull due to a strong gale that he had suffered on January 31 at Malta. There is nothing new about the Sandery's aga's 10,000 piastres case, but they still hope that this sum will be returned to them in wheat or in cash. The claims to Roux frères have not yet been fully paid. Garavaque & Cusson send to Des Pennes, free of charge, through Captain Hérier, three large jars of Cyprus wine, two boards of ermine and a piece of lam's wool cloth.	
47	Vol II, ff 95-96	Smyrna	June 16, 1769			Garavaque	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Jean Caussy ; Dulac	He received his letter of February 8 a month ago. He did honor to the 180 flüris he borrowed from him for Jean Caussy. It is therefore a finished case for Caussy but not for him, Dulac having warned him that he had paid elsewhere and would perhaps delay in receiving the payment.	
48	Vol II, ff 97-100	Smyrna	July 3, 1769			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Finance	Sandery ; Constantinople	Bonnici, alias Zucharino ; Pergamon aga ; Captain Michellon ; Gieuzel-issard aga	Unable to send mail to Malta, they left his letters unanswered. They delivered Des Pennes' letter to Bonnici, alias Zucharino, who still appears to benefit the protection of France. They had provided Pergamon aga with a sum of 10,000 piastres in bills of exchange on Constantinople to give them the value in wheat, but then learned that Captain Michellon was being held at Sandery with all his wheat. They sent a courier to Constantinople giving orders not to use the bills of exchange which fortunately arrived before said letters. The delivery men insisted at length to the ambassador that he pay, but Garavaque & Cusson had warned him before and nothing happened. They are all the more reassured that the delivery men could not complain to the Ottoman Empire since they were not carrying the mail for 4 months, then the delivery men accepted an arrangement obtained through the intermediary of the Sandery's aga and that of Gieuzel-issard. The first had the bills of exchange returned to Garavaque & Cusson and returned the confiscated wheat to the Pergamon aga, but he was paid for the transaction 2000 piastres; and his colleague from Gieuzel-issard was paid 1000 piastres for the service. Garavaque & Cusson have therefore succeeded in saving 7000 piastres, and they are sure that the jurats will appreciate.	
49	Vol II, ff 101-102	Smyrna	July 27, 1769			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Navigation ; Finance		Sandery's aga	They received a letter from the Sandery's aga who was commissioned by the Ottoman Empire to transport wheat, so he can offer them a few loads. Garavaque & Cusson therefore wish to know if the jurats are interested, for the sum of the remaining 7000 piastres.	
50	Vol II, 103-104	Smyrna	July 28, 1769				Peyssonnel	Corsairs		Archbishop of Smyrna	The archbishop of Smyrna is causing troubles : his brother's ship was captured by a Maltese ship despite the safe conduct of the Grand Master, the prelate therefore makes Peyssonnel responsible for this loss and threatened to attack him in front of the Ottoman Empire. Peyssonnel asks Des Pennes to what is necessary to obtain the return of the ship, which he has detained in defiance of the passport.	
51	Vol II, 105-106	Smyrna	November 20, 1769			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Trade			The jurats no longer wanting wheat, they will try to be reimbursed for the 2000 piastres in silver. They still owe them 6429 piastres 84 aspres.	
52	Vol II, ff 109-110	Smyrna	January 21, 1770				Peyssonnel	Corsairs ; Religious affairs	Constantinople	Captain Antonio	He thanks him for having informed him of the capture of Captain Antonio's sambelquin. His brother, the archbishop of this city, was driven out by the Greeks' community and he struggles from Constantinople to return to his diocese.	
53	Vol II, ff 111-112	Smyrna	August 27, 1770			Garavaque & Cusson	Jurats of Malta	Finance		Commander of Cabre ; Roux brothers	They wish to know how to use their remaining funds : either in purchase of cotton in seed or other goods for Malta, or to have it borrow from the Commander of Cabre in Marseilles by M.M. Roux brothers.	
54	Vol II, ff 113-115	Smyrna	September 21, 1770				Peyssonnel	War ; Navigation ; Slaves	Turkey ; Chechemy ; Smyrna	Muselim of Smyrna ; Hadji Bekir, son of Yacoub	He thanked him for having informed him of the French victory in Turkey and warned all the navigators, who were a little relieved at the end of this war which was detrimental to their activity, as well as that between Russia and the Turks. The Turkish fleet was totally destroyed by the Russians in Chechemy, following which the Turks of Smyrna revolted against the rays and against France, and on July 8 massacred all the Greeks they found in the streets. Peyssonnel himself escaped by "a miraculous coincidence". Between 1000 and 1200 people were killed, including 2 French who had the misfortune of being exposed to the Turks' wrath, and perhaps between 3000 and 4000 others died of fright. French diplomats were confined for nearly 40 days in their buildings but did not feel safe either. Things have calmed down since then, but the slightest little thing could reignite and end the peace. The muselim of Smyrna asks Peyssonnel to intervene in favor of the redemption of a slave (Hadji Bekir, son of Yacoub, of Van, 70 years old, coming from Mecca to Damietta, slave for 10 years with a Maltese merchant).	
55	Vol II, ff 116-117	Smyrna	January 23, 1771			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Trade ; Recommendation	Kiracagach	Emmanuel Pizzuto ; Mr. Glavany	They have indeed received the order to entrust Emmanuel Pizzuto with the funds they have in the jurats for the purchase of rice, but given the circumstances, the exit of edibles from the port is prohibited. They gave the money in cash to Pizzuto. The ongoing disturbances in this country has motivated many people to seek a quieter life in Christian countries, such as Mr. Glavany's family, a cotton trader in Kiracagach and with whom France has interest in trading. His wife comes to Malta to educate their children. Garavaque recommends her to Des Pennes.	
56	Vol II, ff 118-119	Smyrna	February 11, 1771			Garavaque & Cusson	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Navigation		Emmanuel Pizzuto ; Captain Pascal Gassen	Emmanuel Pizzuto, who goes to Malta with Captain Pascal Gassen whose ship he chartered to carry goods, is carrying the 6428 piastres 84/100 which they owe to the jurats. They have received approval from all of their accounts to do so and thank Des Pennes for his assistance in this case.	
57	Vol II, ff 120-121	Smyrna	April 1, 1772				Peyssonnel	Navigation ; Slaves	Mytilene ; Scio ; the Strait ; Tamech, in the district of Kardagli	Saint-Priest ; captain Mouton ; Hadji Halli	The opportunities to send mail to Malta are extremely rare. Peyssonnel forwarded all the letters that Des Pennes had sent him for Saint-Priest. He believes captain Mouton was very lucky that Des Pennes took his defense, not having been treated so well at Livorno. The Algerian squadron led the Dardanelles and part of the Russian fleet went to look for it; they are on the outskirts of Mytilene and Scio, but they will not meet the Algerians who are entering the Strait. Peyssonnel asks Des Pennes to redeem Hadji Halli, from the village of Tamech in the district of Kardagli. He attaches a small brief and a letter written by the family of this slave.	Autograph note from Des Pennes: "this slave never showed in Malta"
58	Vol II, ff 122-123	Smyrna	May 16, 1772				Peyssonnel	Navigation ; Diplomacy ; Request ; Informations	Admiral Spiridov ; Chevalier d'Oppède ; Saint-Priest ; Captain Mouton ; Hadji Androuli ; Jaffir Pasha	Parus ; Tinos ; Mykonos ; Arsanı monastery (Heraklion) ; Bodrum	Eight ships loaded with various foodstuffs for the French are detained in Parus and Admiral Spiridov has declared that from now on he will no longer allow loaded vessels with contraband goods to pass beyond Tinos and Mykonos. The Chevalier d'Oppède tried to speak to him but got nothing, the admiral being determined to block all the ports of Turkey north of these two islands and forbid entry to all ships carrying goods contrary to the laws of war. This declaration immediately suspended all French merchant shipments, which put the caravan in a position of bankruptcy. It will be able to resume only after the armistice, which Saint-Priest announces next. The Hierakion Greeks in Smyrna, the many servants in the service of France, have a request to ask to Des Pennes through Peyssonnel intermediary : among Captain Mouton's cargo there are eight silver lamps intended for the Arsanı monastery (Heraklion), works for which the Greeks have contributed. Seven lamps marked with the name of the goldsmith Hadji Androuli are worth 50 piastres, the eighth marked with the name of the Convent of Arsanı is valued at 100. They hope to be able to recover these lamps after their faith has been so abused by the Russians. Peyssonnel announces to Des Pennes Jaffir Pasha's death, whose cowardice the Sultan owes the loss of his fleet, from the plague in Bodrum.	
59	Vol II, ff 124-125	Smyrna	January 18, 1773				Peyssonnel	Navigation ; Informations		Captain Guigou ; Labord ; François Espanet ; Captain Gautier	He was assured that Captain Guigou had arrived in Malta, but he was told nothing about Labord, commissioner of the king's frigate "L'Atalante", who had remained at home due to illness. Peyssonnel is very worried, because he had given Des Pennes letters for him and he heard of his death. He made seek in the archives of the consulate the clarifications which one asks of him on François Espanet, sailor died in Smyrna. There are 117 piastres 10 paras on deposit, the amount of his salaries paid by Captain Gautier, which are available to his beneficiaries. Being suspected of having died of the plague, his clothes remained in the hospital. Moreover, when there is a suspicion of plague, one do not make an inventory of the clothes, the price of which would not cover that of the disinfection operation.	
60	Vol II, f 128	Smyrna	March 15, 1773				Peyssonnel	Trade ; Navigation		Captain Blanc ; Antoine Poussielgue	They received from Captain Blanc, commanding the senuau "L'Industrie", 200 units of wooden hoops which had been given to him by Antoine Poussielgue, of Malta, and who had made him pay the transport for the price of 8 paras/one.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
61	Vol II, ff 126-127	Smyrna	June 10, 1773			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Trade ; Finance ; Informations	Chania	Hadjî Mustafa ; Abdul Baki ; Kara Osmanoglu ; Pousseleque ; Captain Blanc ; Blancard & Cie ; Fornetti's servant ; Espanet's widow	The complete lack of opportunities for Malta prevented it from responding to its January and February letters. He thanks him for the effort he has made for the slaves Hadji Mustafa and Abdul Baki. Kara Osmanoglu, who was interested in them, did not speak to him again because his current occupations distracted him from this concern. Peyssonnel wishes the note relating to an armistice was an intervention. He settled the case of the wooden hoops of Pousseleque and forced Captain Blanc to hand over to Blancard & Cie the 200 units that had been loaded on his ship and to consent to them. Fornetti's servant stayed at home until he left for Chania. Peyssonnel paid immediately the bill of exchange of 114 piastres which Des Pennes took from him to the order of the widow Espanet, the case is therefore closed. He searched for the deceased's clothes, but they were most likely stolen by the Greeks who were causing trouble at the time.	
62	Vol II, ff 129-130	Smyrna	October 7, 1773			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Military	Derneh ; Bodrum ; Kio ; Navos ; Scio Canal ; Crimea	Captain Michel ; Captain François	Captain Michel recently arrived and Peyssonnel informed him of Des Pennes' intentions. He made him give his word to the Chancery and Michel will then immediately go to Malta, passing through Derneh to deliver wheat there. Des Pennes is undoubtedly aware of the Russians' failure on Bodrum and Kio, they lost a lot of men in the two battles. Half of their fleet was anchored in Navos and the other half, consisting of four line ships, two frigates and a bombard, was in the Scio Canal. Peyssonnel learned it from Captain François who was returning from Alexandria. The armies are not moving and no one knows if the operations in Crimea were successful.	
63	Vol II, ff 131-132	Smyrna	December 17, 1773			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Recommendation ; Slaves ; Informations ; Correspondances ; Order of St John ; Navigation ; War	Messina ; Smyrna ; Danube provinces ; Karasou ; Adrianople ; Bazarick ; Varna ; Crimea ; Constantinople	Bishop Leoni ; Mollah Ismail ; François Espanet ; Saint-Priest ; Captain Sigaud	He thanked him for the kindness he had shown to Bishop Leoni whom he had recommended to him. He told those interested in the slave Mollah Ismail of the information Des Pennes gave him. He found the rags of the late François Espanet in a corner of the plague hospital. Its have been cleaned and disinfected, the inventory will be made by the Chancellor who will send it to him. He sent Saint-Priest all the letters given by Des Pennes and thanks the latter for having sent him the edicts of the Grand Master concerning the necessary consumer goods, he informed the navigators and commanders of the King's frigates. He also thanks him for having communicated the report of Messina revolt, an "interesting and strange event". Captain Sigaud has not yet arrived in Smyrna, as soon as he presents himself Peyssonnel will demand from him the 177 1/2 talents worn in his obligation, and he will make them available to Des Pennes. The letters from Constantinople of the 22th report that the Turks made 20,000 men pass through the Danube provinces but that the Russians massacred them. Galvanized, they crossed the river and went to Karasou where they defeated the Turks again. The rich and the Ottoman officials fell back on Adrianople. The Russians advanced as far as Bazarick and besieged Varna, the Turks' main commercial place. The city garrison and the reinforcements sent by the Grand Vizier pushed the Russians back to the Danube, they lost there many men, flags, provisions and 19 pieces of artillery. The Crimean expedition was a total failure, and the Ottoman fleet was almost completely destroyed by the storm. The ships which were able to return to Constantinople are out of service.	
64	Vol II, ff 133-134	Smyrna	September 23, 1774			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Recommendation ; Slaves ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Navigation	Tepejdik, district of Manisa ; Paros ; Constantinople ; Adrianople ; Konia ; Iconium	Roubaud ; Hadji Vili ; Giuseppe ; Admiral Grigh	Cooper Roubaud's family has arrived, his establishment is working well enough to nourish his wife and children. Peyssonnel ensures that he will continue to support them and they will recognize through his mediation that Des Pennes has never stopped supporting them. Peyssonnel asks for the redemption of a slave, Hadji Vili, born in Tepejdik, district of Manisa, belonging to a silversmith named Giuseppe. The Turks signed peace on July 24 with a knife under their throat, under the following conditions: independence from the Tartars, free merchant navigation in all the seas and rivers of the two empires, cession of certain places. The Russian fleet is under repair and is preparing to leave the Archipelago; they will find it difficult to get rid of the Albanians and Greeks to whom they owe 3 or 4 years of salaries and who have several times made a pretense of revolting. The retreat of this squadron will inevitably overturn Archipelago with pirates, and the presence of the King's ships in this sea will be more necessary than ever. Admiral Grigh brought to Paros a new squadron of 4 line ships and 2 frigates, as well as sufficient funds to pay off all his debts. The banner of the Prophet entered Constantinople after many sorrows. He thought of being kidnapped by troops at Konia or Iconium, and of declaring the Kaïsh, or the emirs of this city's chief, emperor. The Ottoman Empire kept this affair as secret as possible, but France has nonetheless concrete evidences of it.	
65	Vol II, ff 137-138	"La Périade", in the harbor of Smyrna	May 21, 1775			Pasquier, on behalf of Coriolis, first lieutenant, commander		Navigation	Smyrna	Marquis de Coriolis ; Captain Augustin Daniel ; Chevalier Des Pennes	Pasquier, bridge pupil, acting as assistant commissioner of the Navy, embarked on the King's frigate "La Périade", commanded by the Marquis de Coriolis, certifies that Captain Augustin Daniel led to Smyrna, on the Chevalier Des Pennes' orders, the two galleots "l'Aligle" and "Le Tiercelet" to the frigates	
66	Vol II, ff 135-136	Smyrna	June 7, 1775			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Informations ; Military ; Diplomacy	Mytilene ; Smyrna ; Paros	Captain Daniel ; Coriolis ; Glandevès ; Saint-Priest ; Miss de Ludoff ; Captain Pasha	Captain Daniel brought him the two galleots, "L'Aligle" and "Le Tiercelet". Coriolis, who was there, took care of the one intended for him and he will give the other to Glandevès during their meeting at La Suda on the 16th. These two officers having to return to France, they won't need these galleots much so Peyssonnel hopes they have orders for their next use. He made count, by the dupliques of the nation, 400 piastres to Captain Daniel in accordance with Des Pennes' orders. Glandevès will make the appropriate arrangements for the two galleots' crews. Peyssonnel had the letters and packages forwarded to Saint-Priest. Des Pennes must be aware of the latter's marriage to Miss de Ludoff, who has just given him a son. The Ottoman fleet has finally left and is in Mytilene, from where it must come to Smyrna. One say the Capidan Pasha ordered to bring calm to the city where, despite the peace, great confusion reigns. The Sultan's orders for the return of Russian slaves and the rebuilding of the Capuchin church, which is located in the French parish, were badly welcomed and it is feared that the situation will worsen if a solution is not quickly found. The Russian fleet must be in Paros; the last letters said they were ready to set sail and leave the Archipelago, which proves that all the conditions of the treaties, public or secret, have been fulfilled. The Turkish fleet will finish ravaging the islands under their domination and take revenge on their inhabitants for the support they have shown for the Russians. Clemency would have been a better solution, tyranny will finish destroying everything that could have been saved.	
67	Vol II, ff 169-170	Smyrna	June 8, 1775			Roux	Chevalier des Pennes	Personal		Chevalier de Prévile ; Grand Master ; Manuel Piro ; Captain Michel	He sends him two cages of twelve pheasants from Salonika which the Chevalier de Prévile, lieutenant, commanding the King's frigate "La Sultane", wanted to send to him by Manuel Piro, who passes on Captain Michel's ship.	
68	Vol II, ff 139-140	Smyrna	September 29, 1775			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation	Smyrna ; La Suda	Captain Bonnaud ; Comte de Saint-Priest ; Sr Celestin ; Captain Augustin Daniel ; M. de Coriolis ; M. de Glandevès ; M. de Sartine ; M. de Sade ; Captain Izouard	He received his letter from Captain Bonnaud, sent the box of cinchona to the Comte de Saint-Priest and gave Sr Celestin the rifle that Des Pennes wanted him to deliver. Des Pennes had ordered Captain Augustin Daniel to take two galleots "L'Aligle" and "Le Tiercelet" to Smyrna to give one to M. de Coriolis and the other to M. de Glandevès. Coriolis agreed to take care of both and give the second to Glandevès during their scheduled meeting in La Suda. The commanders of the King's frigates believe that the galleots they were given have more expensive charges during the summer months and that they will become obsolete during the winter. M. de Sartine therefore ordered M. de Sade, commander of the current division, to leave "L'Aligle" and "Le Tiercelet" to Peyssonnel to take care of them and to hand them over to the divisions in the next summer when they need it. Glandevès has already brought back to Des Pennes the Maltese who formed the crew of "L'Aligle" and Captain Izouard brings back to Peyssonnel those of "Le Tiercelet". Peyssonnel sends Des Pennes a list of names. He has not set a price for the trip and the food, Des Pennes will give Izouard what he deems appropriate.	
69	Vol II, ff 141-142	Smyrna	September 29, 1775			Chevalier de Châteaufort, chancelier		Navigation		Joseph Briffa ; François Mamo ; Michel Cheria ; Jean Brignon ; Jean-Marie Bory ; Sarto Mamilo ; Sauveur Vaz ; Joseph Schembri ; Jonville ; De Sade	Composition of the galleote "Le Tiercelet's" crew : Joseph Briffa, pilot ; François Mamo, helmsman ; Michel Cheria, helmsman ; Jean Brignon, chief attendant ; Jean-Marie Bory, sailor ; Sarto Mamilo, sailor ; Sauveur Vaz, mazz ; Joseph Schembri, sailor. All Maltese. Declaration signed by Jonville on September 29, 1775 aboard "La Sardine". De Sade asks Peyssonnel to send the above-named to Malta. Signed on September 29, 1775 aboard "La Sardine".	Extract from the minutes of the chancery of the French consulate in Smyrna
70	Vol II, ff 143-144	Smyrna	March 1, 1776			Felice Santo Chirico	Commandeur des Pennes	Finance		Guillaumeuz ; Jean Santuderic	He informs him that he is making the advance of 10 piastres to Guillaumeuz for his everyday purchases and asks him to reimburse him by giving the money to his brother, Jean Santuderic, in Malta. Autograph note from Des Pennes: paid 10 piastres on June 15, 1776.	
71	Vol II, f 147	Smyrna	August 7, 1777			Joseph Jeansolen		Informations			He received from Peyssonnel five barrels and a large bottle of Cyprus wine to be consigned to Commander Des Pennes.	
72	Vol II, ff 145-147	Smyrna	August 8, 1777			Peyssonnel	Commandeur des Pennes	Informations ; Navigation ; War	Malta ; Constantinople	Attier ; Commander Jossot ; Captain Jeansolen	Aster, French consul in Cyprus, had given two English gentlemen who were going to Malta two barrels of Cyprus wine for Des Pennes and 3 for Commander Jossot. The Ragusan boat that was to transport them having been annoyed by the winds, they decided to go by land, via Constantinople. Peyssonnel has taken charge of the cargo and will send it to Des Pennes by Captain Jeansolen who is going from Tripoli to Malta. Relations between Russia and the Ottoman Empire deteriorate to the point of further finding no common ground. Both camps are preparing massively for war, but the Turks have no powerful allies and everything suggests that this conflict will lead to their ruin. Some politicians believe in mediations during the winter, while waiting for Europeans established in Turkey's Posts to hope that things will settle down because if the war starts again it could trigger a general uprising in which everyone would be involved. He promises to help Sr Sauvaire, whom Des Pennes recommended to him, when he is in Morea, but Amoreux having already decided what he will have to do in his department, he will only be able to take care of him in spring. Business in Smyrna keeping him there for another 2 or 3 months, he will then go to Salonika. If he does not have to go to Constantinople, he hopes to be in Malta in May so that he can go to Sarbay. During a visit to Syria, he found a work by Jacques Golius which is missing from the library of Malta and which would be useful for research on the Maltese language. De Tot asks Des Pennes for his agreement in this matter. He also sends him a package for the Comtesse de Tessé and a registered letter to Des Pennes by the Court. It is fortunate that Mrs. Lemaire and Miss Abela thought of him and he took care of the commission when Mr. Abela had entrusted him in Cyprus. It will be sent as soon as it is done. P.-S: the felucca he had armed in Chania not suitable for anyone and sailing badly, order was given to destroy it on the coast of Syria. A Christian merchant from Damietta having convinced him to obtain the flag of Jerusalem, as was necessary a flag captain, the named Jean Bonnet, whom Des Pennes had had on board with the Maltese whom he had sent to De Tot, accepted and Mr. Abela had entrusted him in Cyprus. The other Maltese are vigorous but not very disciplined, they wanted to be fired in Smyrna because they were destined for an event which ultimately did not happen. De Tot asked Durfort not to listen to anything and not release the Maltese until the ships returned.	
73	Vol II, ff 148-149	Smyrna	November 27, 1777			Baron de Tott	Commandeur des Pennes	Administration ; Informations ; Correspondances ; Navigation	Morea ; Syria ; Cyprus	Sr Sauvaire ; Jacques Golius ; Comtesse de Tessé ; M. Lemaire ; Miss Abela ; Mr. Abela ; Jean Bonnet ; Durfort	He informs him that he is making the advance of 10 piastres to Guillaumeuz for his everyday purchases and asks him to reimburse him by giving the money to his brother, Jean Santuderic, in Malta. Autograph note from Des Pennes: paid 10 piastres on June 15, 1776.	
74	Vol II, f 152	Smyrna	February 20, 1778			Blancard et Magy		Slaves		Blancard ; Jean-Paul Magy ; Domenico Nostro ; Mr. Le Bon	Blancard, judicial administrator of the French nation, and Jean-Paul Magy, merchant, testify that the captain of the Maltese galotte Domenico Nostro, slave redeemed and sent by a royal certificate from Mr. Le Bon, French chargé des affaires à Constantinople, received the sum of 20 piastres to buy the clothes he needed. He declared not to know how to write.	Signed certificate concerning Captain Domenico Nostro, redeemed slave
75	Vol II, ff 150-151	Smyrna	February 28, 1778			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Slaves ; Military ; Diplomacy	Constantinople ; Bozkeul, district of Kara-Bourmou les Smyrne ; Scio	Sr Domenico Nostro ; Sakzili Hussein	He sent him a sick sailor from the King's frigate "L'Atalante" and Sr. Domenico Nostro, captain of a Maltese felucca, slave redeemed in Constantinople, with 20 piastres to buy clothes. Important Turks asked him for the price of a slave named Sakzili Hussein, born in Bozkeul, district of Kara-Bourmou les Smyrne, 45 years old, captured 3 or 4 years ago in the Gulf of Persia. He is a good worker and is not afraid of the sea. He is a good worker and is not afraid of the sea. The war between the Russians and the Ottomans is still threatens, but hostilities will initially be blamed on the Tartars until successes or failures force one of the two powers to unmask itself. The Turks' preparations are coherent and important to the point of worrying the Russians. Their minister in Constantinople negotiates as much as he can with the help of England and Prussia, but the Turks do not want to hear anything until the Court of St Petersburg decides to abandon the Khan they appointed and which they persist in supporting. The competitor appointed by the Empire has just entered Crimea with 60,000 men. There was a major skirmish at the beginning of the month and it is said that the Russians had the upper hand.	
76	Vol II, ff 153-154	Smyrna	March 11, 1778			Peyssonnel	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Military	Constantinople	Baron de Tott ; Jean-Baptiste Geoffroy ; Captain André ; Thugut ; M. de Ziegein	He sent him, by order of Baron de Tott, the Piedmontese officer Jean-Baptiste Geoffroy, and for that he gave Captain André who carries him a royal certificate to pay for the passage to Malta. He also advanced 34 piastres to the captain of the quarantaine's coats of this passenger. It is rumored that the Ottoman Empire has requested the mediation of the Emperor and the King of Prussia. It is also said that Thugut would return to Constantinople as Ambassador Extraordinary, as well as M. de Ziegein, as Plenipotentiary Minister.	
77	Vol II, ff 155-156	Smyrna	July 26, 1778			Aufan	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance		Sig. Leonardo Cognidi ; Aufan	He sends him a bill of exchange of 850 ecus from Malta to pay the same sum that the Bailii des Pennes has kindly given him on Sig. Leonardo Cognidi account whose contract is in the secretariat of Des Pennes. It is according to his opinion that Aufan sends it to Des Pennes, he passes to Cognidi the maritime exchange throughout the month of June and the half p% per month from the moment the letter was issued.	
78	Vol II, ff 157-158	Smyrna	July 30, 1778			Aufan	Chevalier des Pennes					Exact duplicate of the preceding

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
79	Vol II, ff 159-160	Smyrna	November 17, 1778			Guy de Villeuneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Slaves ; Diplomacy	Peteriso	Abdullah Dangoulaky ; Captain George Metrovic ; M. Dragalizza, Ragusa's consul in Smyrna ; Mouché ; the Greek Archbishop of Smyrna ; Captain Coreil ; Rais Nicolas ; Agelas ; Tornachi	Abdullah Dangoulaky, a Turkish native of Scio, 21, was captured on the 6th of last month at Pelerisso by Captain George Metrovic, commanding a Maltese galite, with the Ypsariote boat on board which he was, loaded with grain for the account of M. Dragalizza, Ragusa's consul in Smyrna. There was on this boat a named Mouché, sent to negotiate the purchase of grain, uses, who was seriously wounded with a sabre by the corsair's men despite having a valid certificate. The French merchants inform Seystres of this event and ask him to ensure that in the future the Maltese corsairs have more consideration for the passports that the Consul of France issues to their agents. The sea-asker, commander-in-chief of the Sultan's galite squadron and minister of war, for his part demands Abdullah Dangoulaky's freedom. Villeneuve asks Seystres to fix the price of the ransom taking into account the fact that the sea-asker often deals with the loads of grain that France sends to Marseille and it would be a good idea to do his favor. Likewise, the Greek Archbishop of Smyrna asked Villeneuve to transmit to Seystres the certificate of the damage committed by Captain Coreil on the Rais Nicolas' ship. It would be appreciated if the Council of the Order could make return to the rais and to Agelas and Tornachi the 5756 piastres which were taken from them. The French trade in this Post is so closely linked with that of the Maltese that it is impossible to cause them harm without it falling back on the subjects of His Majesty. Villeneuve has no doubt that the minister will accede to his request.	
80	Vol II, ff 165-166	Smyrna	November 17, 1778			Guy de Villeuneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont					Exact duplicate of the preceding
81	Vol II, ff 161-162	Smyrna	December 1778			Guy de Villeuneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Navigation	Marseille	Captain Ravel ; M. de Marletty	After the capture of the corvette "La Victoire" (Captain Ravel), which left this port on September 26th and which an English corsair took to Livorno, the Nation ordered De Villeneuve to hire M. de Marletty, commanding the King's frigate "La Pléiade", to escort to the coasts of Provence a convoy of ten ships loaded for Marseille which must set sail the next day. This officer, who was awaiting orders to supply the cruise which was assigned to him, replied that he could not, without going formally against his instructions, promise that he would lead the convoy to France but that he would lead it to Malta where he hoped that Seystres would be willing to authorize "La Pléiade" to follow him to Provence, if he could not put it under the protection of another frigate. De Villeneuve asks Seystres to send the attached letter as quickly as possible to the chamber of commerce so that they can take the necessary measures to safely remove the convoy from the port, the cargo representing an object of nearly 4 millions.	
82	Vol II, ff 163-164	Smyrna	January 12, 1779			Guy de Villeuneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Navigation	Rhodes	Hassan Chaouch Oglou ; Hadji Hussein Oglou Babouchi Mustafa ; Kirjji Hassam Chaouch Capoudan	Hassan Chaouch Oglou is interested in the fate of Hadji Hussein Oglou Babouchi Mustafa, native of Rhodes, captured by an Alexandrian ship commanded by Kirjji Hassam Chaouch Capoudan, and currently escalating in Malta. The French nation has great interests in rendering him a service. A new convoy is in preparation, roughly the same size as the previous one, and is due to leave on February 15. Villeneuve asks Seystres if there is a frigate available in Malta to escort this convoy, which would reassure the merchants worried by the recent captures of French ships.	
83	Vol II, ff 167-168	Smyrna	April 9, 1779			Guy de Villeuneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Order of St John ; Corsairs ; Navigation	Smyrna ; Constantinople ; Cape Matapan	Captain Icard ; Charles Mackenzie	He saw indeed the youngest of the guards of the Grand Master, Piedmontese, but having neither passport of Seystres, nor clear explanation to give on his departure from Malta, De Villeneuve asked him to leave Smyrna; he left for Constantinople. De Villeneuve has just learned of the capture of the corvette "La Jeune Marie", Captain Icard, left on February 20 for Smyrna, off Cape Matapan on March 6 by the English corsair Charles Mackenzie, commander "The Peace" and "The Abundance", of which he gives the report to Seystres, asking him to give it to the captains of the King's ships which will pass through Malta. This is the fourth capture since last October and this, added to other unpleasant news, convinced the French merchants to hold back in port 10 ships loaded for Marseille which had been ready to weigh anchor for a long time, until they were sure they could leave without an escort. De Villeneuve informed the Minister of this.	
84	Vol II, ff 171-172	Smyrna	June 25, 1779			Guy de Villeuneuve	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; Pirates ; Navigation	Smyrna ; Moskhonisi ; Rhodes Island ; Kara-Bournou, Scio, Psaro and Cape d'Oro ; Gulf of Salonika	captain Alexis Jaubert of La Ciotat ; Captain Cazan de La Ciotat ; captain Antoine Giloux of Maritques ; captain Antoine Marin of La Ciotat	"L'Aimable Justine" (captain Alexis Jaubert of La Ciotat) and "La Sainte Claire" (captain Antoine Bonifay of La Ciotat) were captured by the English ship "The Tartar" and the sloop "The Hawk", which brought their seizures in the port of Smyrna on June 7. Under the castle flying the white flag, they captured the tartane "Le Serein de Croix" (captain de La Ciotat) and also a sloop to join a sloop armed with 20 cannonballs to attack the convoy led by "La Pléiade". On May 29, the sloop "L'Esperance" (captain Antoine Giloux of Maritques) was captured in the south of Rhodes Island. The corsair disembarked the Moors that Giloux was bringing from Alexandria to Tunis, demanding 6 filibris for each when they had paid their passage, and chained the crew, which makes the vice-consul think that he is more of a pirate. The latter also seized the corvette "L'Aimable Cécile" on May 27 (captain Antoine Marin of La Ciotat) coming from Jauffa and loaded with pilgrims for Constantinople, as well as 3 other French ships. Villeneuve asks Seystres to inform the French captains who will stop over in Malta. He attaches the description of the corsairs who, according to him, will not leave the surroundings of Kara-Bournou, Scio, Psaro and Cape d'Oro. P.-S. : "La Pléiade" is in the Gulf of Salonika and Saint-Priest received the box and the payment that Seystres gave, on April 24, to the Dutch captain.	
85	Vol II, ff 173-174	Smyrna	December 9, 1779			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Corsairs ; Navigation	Scio	Legrand ; Captains Rouvière and Magagnos ; Chevalier de Vintimille ; M. de Forbin	He took great care of Legrand, whom Seystres had recommended to him, by allowing him to stay in Smyrna. He hopes he will do better business there than in Chania. He confessed to having left Malta with a gold watch which did not belong to him, Amoreux proposes to send it back by the next boat. The arbitrary behavior and opposite to all the laws of the English corsairs led these last two months to the arrest of Captains Rouvière and Magagnos with 16 guns and 80 men each in order to protect trade and navigation. They have already been able to make the English register having intercepted neutral ships by making various captures, such as a Dutchman who transported more than 130,000 piastres of goods on behalf of the English and more than 5,000 full garments of red sheets for India. These armaments force the English, currently 3 in number, to stay in Scio. The southerly winds, which do not calm down, risk delaying the Chevalier de Vintimille, who left Salonika; it is assumed that he will soon cruise in the Archipelago, which should ward off the corsairs which have infested it for so long. M. de Forbin is expected to lead the convoy of loaded ships for France.	
86	Vol II, ff 175-176	Smyrna	January 10, 1780			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Plague ; Navigation ; Corsairs	Smyrna	Vintimille ; Rouvière ; Magagnos	Vintimille did not stay because of the plague that broke out at the Greek hospital, it is feared that the epidemic will develop in March or April. Rouvière and Magagnos have completed their four-month cruise, the first is in Smyrna to disarm. They could have extended their cruise for another two months but their crew almost all made up of foreigners, opposed it. Amoreux wants to get rid of the English corsairs before his return to France.	
87	Vol II, ff 177-178	Smyrna	February 20, 1780			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs	Kidonie	Captain André	Greek Archbishop of Smyrna's prosecutor asks him to obtain the restitution of the belongings taken last month by Captain André, a Maltese corsair, from the Greeks of Kidonie.	
88	Vol II, ff 183-184	Smyrna	March 10, 1780			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Military ; Navigation ; Corsairs	Gibraltar ; Brest ; Constantinople ; Smyrna ; Scio	Cambrai ; Vintimille ; M. de Forbin ; Delly ; Captains Roux and Coudouet ; Magagnos	He confirmed to him the news, already received by Livorno, that an English squadron had crossed the Strait of Gibraltar and he hoped that the 20 Spanish vessels said to have left Brest had succeeded in preventing them from entering the Mediterranean. Cambrai is still in the Constantinople canal with the two ships he has left of his convoy from Salonika and Kavala. He waited for Vintimille to join him to entrust him with these two ships, while he would go to Smyrna with M. de Forbin's dismantled ships and those who would like to be part of the convoy. Delly is waiting for favorable winds to go and rescue Captains Roux and Coudouet blocked at Scio by an English corsair. Vintimiglia and Delly had planned to leave on the night of the 12th or 13th, but the merchants of Smyrna asked them to wait until the 30th to obtain information on the English's moves. The ships from Chania and Morea may not be ready in time to join the convoy. Of the two French corsairs, only Magagnos remains in the prevailing until March 30. He seized an English ship flying the Russian flag, because the English captain could not provide a letter of naturalization of the boat.	
89	Vol II, ff 179-180	Smyrna	April 5, 1780			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Correspondance	Chania ; Salonika ; Tenedos ; Dardanelles ; La Cavalle	M. d'Éthy ; M. le chevalier de Vintimille ; M. de Cambrai ; Count of Saint-Priest	The two frigates "La Sultane" (commanded by M. d'Éthy) and "La Flore" (M. le chevalier de Vintimille) leave this port with the 33 ships which are there and will collect the 12 which are in Chania during the trip. Among the 33, there are the 8 ships arrived from Salonika (M. de Cambrai) which form a second convoy for the latecomers and those who have difficulty in Tenedos, Dardanelles and La Cavalle. Amoreux hopes that all will go well and that the combined forces of the French and the Spanish will dissuade the English corsairs from attempting anything in the Mediterranean. He attached a letter that the Count of Saint-Priest addressed to Seystres.	
90	Vol II, ff 181-182	Smyrna	April 22, 1780			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; War ; Plague	Smyrna ; America	Rebaud family ; D'Éthy ; Vintimille ; M. de Cambrai ; Comte de La Motte Piquet ; Admiral Parker ; Admiral Rodney ; Delly ; M. Du Rocher	Not having taken care of the return to France of the Rebaud family, he was unable to notify Seystres of their embarkation. D'Éthy and Vintimille have 33 ships to escort, but for now the headwinds are holding them back in Smyrna. M. de Cambrai arrived two days ago with the "Tenedos" and the "Dardanelles" ships. All these boats will probably form a single convoy under the escort of the frigates "La Sultane", "La Flore" and "La Luïne". The Comte de La Motte Piquet triumphed over Admiral Parker in America and it is hoped that the Spanishs will be equally victorious over Admiral Rodney. Since the accidents of April 15, one fear the arrival of the plague. Amoreux did not mention in the patents of the ships left under convoy (D'Éthy and Vintimille) since they had already been dispatched, but he informed the intendants of La Santé in Marseilles by Delly and a merchant captain. He attaches a letter from the Ambassador to M. Du Rocher.	
91	Vol II, ff 185-186	Smyrna	August 17, 1780			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation	La Suda ; Morea ; Koroni ; Salonika ; Smyrna ; Kythira	Missiessy ; d'Entrecasteaux	Missiessy, who had to pick up long-troubled ships in La Suda and Morea, almost gave up as he nearly mistook two frigates and a Venetian sloop that were coming out of Koroni for enemies. Having learned that he was continuing his journey, d'Entrecasteaux came from Salonika to wait for him in Smyrna with 21 boats to form only one convoy. This was all the more imperative as two balandres, one of which was heavily armed, believe of Kythira. This shows that it is necessary to protect the convoys sailing in the Levant.	
92	Vol XXXIII, ff 282-283	Smyrna	January 8, 1780			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Court cases ; Finance ; Informations	Dardanelles	M. de Castellet ; M. d'Adhémar ; Sr Artaud ; Joseph Passa ; Captain Hermeux ; Sr Bouche ; Noyan ; Sr Segond ; Pulis ; the Empress-Queen	M. de Castellet arrived at the beginning of October, he had planned to leave around December 16 on his return from the Dardanelles where he went to lead the ships for Constantinople. At the request of the nation he decided to postpone his departure to January 10 to give the loading boats time to prepare. A letter was sent to M. d'Adhémar, who is to join Castellet in Smyrna, to warn him of it. The ambassador having informed this commander that 4 or 5 ships would be ready at the Dardanelles at the end of December, he had gone to pick them up but he is still in the gulf for lack of wind. Amoreux gave Sr Artaud's ship the money and papers that Seystres had sent her, she takes care of them to his mother in the Islands. The Maltese Joseph Passa is gone; his bad behavior preventing him from earning a living as a tailor, he has recently been employed in the French oven at Dardanelles and Amoreux will send him the letter from Seystres. As soon as he arrived in Smyrna, Captain Hermeux unnecessarily sued his debtor's widow, Sr Bouche, who had been dead for a few months but who usually ended up posing a problem for the ambassador. Amoreux for sending Hermeux for the payment of his bill of exchange in favor of Sr Segond. Regarding the debt to Pulis, Amoreux was granted six months to repay it because of the obligation passed in the chancery of the consulate of France. He therefore did not pursue him, it would have been totally unnecessary. Hermeux told Amoreux that he was leaving by convoy, so Seystres would be in a better position to take the decisions necessary to insure the debts of Segond and Pulis. The death of the Empress-Queen is sad news and gives rise to many speculations. Amoreux ends by presenting his Happy New Year wishes to Seystres.	
93	Vol II, ff 187-188	Smyrna	January 12, 1781				Chevalier Assereto	Informations ; Correspondance	Genoa		Forced by health concerns to put an end to the campaign which he had started on the King's frigate "La Sultane", he asks him to deliver all the letters which were intended for him and which he may have received at one of his colleagues who will send them to Genoa.	
94	Vol II, ff 189-190	Smyrna	March 8, 1781				Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Trade ; Navigation ; Corsairs	Smyrna ; Zae ; Makronisi ; Koroni ; Kythira	Srs Roux and Martin ; Sartinie Castries ; Glanvédes ; Captain Julien ; Thomas Wille	He assured Srs Roux and Martin that he is very concerned with the recommendation they have from Seystres, while making the second understand the low chances he had of succeeding as a watchmaker here. The Post of Smyrna is overloaded with French people and foreigners who hope to make a fortune there but who usually end up posing a problem for the ambassador. Amoreux is even forced to send a Frenchman through Livorno whom he had to keep locked up until his departure because of his alcoholism and bad behavior. He learned from the ambassador that Sartinie had been replaced by Castries, Seystres' uncle. The last letters from Napoli announce Glanvédes' departure since February 7. Ships were detached from the convoy between Zae and Makronisi, Captain Julien was forced to return to Smyrna due to damage to his hull. M. d'Adhémar is still in Koroni. The English corsair Thomas Wille, who escaped "La Pléiade", is in Kythira with another corsair of the same strength.	
95	Vol II, 191-192	Smyrna	March 21, 1781				Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; War ; Informations	Kythira ; Island of St Vincent ; Rhodes Island	Castellet ; Adhémar ; Admiral Rodney ; General Comvallis ; M. de Ternay ; Treville	They have not heard from Castellet since his letters saying that he had returned on February 8 to Kythira. Amoreux does not know if he joined Adhémar, whose division had been dispersed. The news from Vienna told them the lack of success of Admiral Rodney on the island of St Vincent, the problems of General Comvallis surrounded by the insurgents, the death of M. de Ternay at Rhodes Island and the departure of Treville who left to replace him.	
96	Vol II, 193-194	Smyrna	April 21, 1780			Castellet	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Personal	Malta ; Smyrna ; France		He went from Malta to Smyrna in 12 days with very good weather, he wishes the convoy from Provence to be so lucky. The one he has to bring back must be ready around June 10 or 15, during which time he will return to France, but having no guarantee of stopping by Malta, he sends Seystres the piece of cloth he had ordered and attached the invoice from the merchant who brought it from Ankara. He paid 68 piastres and 42 aspres, that is to say 164 2/3 of which he will be able to reimburse it by the bill of exchange in his name in Toulon or in Marseilles.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
97	Vol II, # 195-196	Smyrna	April 26, 1781			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Slaves ; Personal	Smyrna ; Constantinople ; Dardanelles ; Salonika ; Follery ; Chania ; Morea ; Syria	Castellet ; Adhémar ; Cara Mustafa ; Carlo ; Fleury	Castellet arrived on the 18th with the 20 ships for Smyrna and Constantinople, he left again to lead them to the Dardanelles. "La Flore" then broke away from "La Sultane" to lead those of Salonika. Castellet returned to France on June 10, the meeting with Adhémar will be in Follery because there will be no ship to take in Chania. Morea is the Janissary Aga of Smyrna is interested in the Janissary Aga of Smyrna is interested in the Janissary Aga of Smyrna is interested in the price of the corsair. P-S: he asks him to ask the consul of Aleppo and who arrived in Malta with the corsair from Syria, if he would like to work for him in Smyrna.	
98	Vol II, # 197-198	Smyrna	May 28, 1781			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Navigation ; Plague	Smyrna ; Alexandria ; Brest ; Lisbon ; Cadz	Janissary Aga ; Cara Mustafa ; Chevalier de Saint-Tropez ; De Grasse	He reminds him that the Janissary Aga is interested in the slave Cara Mustafa and he gave a letter for this slave to the Chevalier de Saint-Tropez. "La Flore" is in Smyrna and is waiting to join "La Sultane" and the ships from Salonika in Follery. The plague has spread throughout most of the Levant, mainly in Alexandria, and it has just appeared in and around Smyrna. Amoureux has probably crews from disembarking, but there may be contamination from the goods. However, the 22 ships in the port are loading for Marseille. The last letters from Vienna announce De Grasse's departure from Brest, of the English squadron in Lisbon, and that the Spaniards has returned to Cadiz.	
99	Vol II, # 199-200	Smyrna	June 9, 1781			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondances ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Trade ; Plague	Gibraltar ; Follery	Captain Sennequier ; Captain Guirard ; D'Adhémar ; Castellet	He received his letter of May 12 by Captain Sennequier who had come to join Captain Guirard who is in Constantinople. The English arrived in Gibraltar without opposition from the Spaniards, which gives rise to fear of the arrival in the Mediterranean of English frigates or vessels. D'Adhémar leaves in the night with 29 ships for his meeting with Castellet in Follery. French trade in the Levant is as flourishing as in peacetime thanks to the protection granted to it, the entries and exits of Smyrna for the past year amounted to nearly 20 million pounds. The rupture between the English and the Dutch is excellent news because their respective trades are found completely interrupted in Smyrna and in the Levant. The plague is still present and keeps everyone locked up, but fortunately no French ship is contaminated.	
100	Vol II, # 201-202	Smyrna	October 4, 1781			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Trade	Marseilles ; Egypt ; Syria	Mr. Necker	The two convoys arrived in Marseilles, as did the one for Egypt and Syria. The code for the Posts was announced on this occasion. The freedom of trade for foreigners was very badly taken in Marseilles and in all the Levant, each seeing there the total ruin of the French establishments without any benefit for the State because of the competition of the foreigners which will paralyze all the trade. The first protests on this subject not having been listened to, there is reason to believe that the deputation of a merchant from Marseilles will be treated in the same way and that it will be necessary to wait for the conflict to settle itself, if there is still a need for it. Mr. Necker's retirement is regrettable and the English will not miss the occasion to consider it as a victory for them.	
101	Vol II, # 203-204	Smyrna	October 6, 1781			Nicolas Espanet, Fecquet fils & Cie	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Trade	Marseille ; West Indies	Captain Jean-Baptiste Martin ; Antoine Aillaud ; Espanet	They write to him by Captain Jean-Baptiste Martin, commander of "Le Petit Saint Joseph", sent from Marseille by Antoine Aillaud, loaded with fruit which must be transferred to various ships which go to the West Indies and are being loaded in the aforesaid port. It is therefore important that the owner of this ship arrives soon, and as he has not loaded at picking, Espanet asks Seystres not to detain him in the hope of giving him the benefit of a convoy. They recommend that Captain Martin quarantine in Malta and immediately set sail to get to his destination, if the weather is favorable and there are no corsairs reported on the way. Insurance is made under the same conditions and a long delay would be very detrimental. Captain Martin knows his owner's intentions, but Espanet fears that the importance Seystres gives to the Maltese flag will lead him to refuse Martin. The shipment of this cruise is an exception to the rule, the success of this shipment depends on its date of arrival because basically it is only worth 8,000 Turkish piastres.	
102	Vol XXXIII, # 141-142	Foça	November 10, 1781			Capitaine de Flotte, second lieutenant of "La Lutine"	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Informations	Malta ; America ; Grasse.	De Flotte	Since they left Malta, they have had the chance to make a beautiful crossing. De Flotte arrived in Smyrna ten days after his departure from Malta, he thanked Seystres for his hospitality and asked him to send him all the news he received from America. He was very satisfied with what he learned from Grasse. Mr. de Flotte has extended the deadline to allow the 33 ships of this Post to finish their loads, yet there are still some that leave empty. Amoureux has received a report of a corsair he believes to be Maltese in the waters of Kythira, which prevents some French ships from leaving Chania. The English corsairs keep calm on the coasts of the Levant because the captures there would be too risky in consequences for them. The order to suspend the execution of the Edict for surety bonds gives rising hope for other changes or at least some modifications in the other provisions of the ordinance of March 3, necessary for French businesses in the Levant and in Barbary.	
103	Vol II, # 205-206	Smyrna	March 19, 1782			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Corsairs	Kythira ; Chania	Mr. de Flotte	Captain Roudin, richly loaded, was captured by a corsair during the dispersion of M. de Barjeton's convoy on the coasts of Morea, when he was not escorted. This could push the corsair to continue to harm French trade if he is not quickly stopped. Amoureux learned from the gazettes that Holland had recognized the independence of America, if the offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and the Ottoman Empire is signed, many radical changes are to be expected, especially among the Turks. Amoureux sent Seystres' letter to the ambassador and attached those of the letter, as well as one of his for Gavia who wished to write to a slave detained in Constantinople. P-S : he adds another letter for M. du Rocher in Tunis containing documents which interest him from the Bey.	
104	Vol II, # 207-208	Smyrna	June 3, 1782			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Corsairs ; War ; Correspondances	Morea ; Tunis	Captain Roudin ; M. de Barjeton ; Gavia ; M. du Rocher	The convoy commanded by the Chevalier de Ligondés, commander of the King's frigate "La Boudeuse", was to leave on the 18th. It was made up of 46 vessels, included those from Constantinople and Salonika. Amoureux gave Ligondés the report of an English corsair crossing at Cape Matapan. He responds to Seystres' letters for April, July, August and October. He gave to the French agent at Kimolos the brief relating to Captain Lorenzi's claim, Maltese, towards Captain Hyeilich, Esclavon, and asks Seystres for all the details he can give him about this case. He doubts, however, that Seystres can achieve it, Hyeilich not having fulfilled all his commitments, he thinks that the best solution is to have him accused in Venice or Smyrna, if he stops by, and where Lorenzi will have to give power of attorney to someone. Amoureux will gladly render any service to Smyrna, if the Neapolitan tailor that Seystres recommended to him, the passenger that the Ragusian ship dropped off in Malta is called Des François, his stay in Malta being useless. Amoureux sent him to M. de Bertelle. He does not know if the watchmaker returned to Malta, but he does know he was not doing business in Smyrna. Notices of peace are coming from all sides, under conditions which herald the decline of England.	
105	Vol II, # 209-210	Smyrna	January 17, 1783			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy ; Personal services ; War	Cape Matapan ; Kimolos ; Venice ; Smyrna ; Malta	Chevalier de Ligondés ; Captain Lorenzi ; Captain Hyeilich ; Sorbi ; Des François ; M. de Bertelle	Abbe Roubaud, brother of a French merchant established in Smyrna, embarks on Ligondés' frigate. He must stop in Malta for some business and Amoureux recommends him to Seystres.	
106	Vol II, # 211-212	Smyrna	January 21, 1783			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation	Smyrna ; Malta	Abbe Roubaud ; Ligondés	Brief relating the origin and the motives for revenge which gave rise to Sr Buffet "absurd pretensions" and exposing Sr Reybaud "bad faith": following Buffet's actions towards him, the treatment he made his late wife suffer in Naples in 1775 and for the payment of 300 piastres which he accepted out of spite. Reybaud had to render an account of it to the minister. This resulted in the order, in 1778, to bring Buffet back to France and the injunction to the Chania consul to prevent any formality to defend him. Buffet returned to Chania the same year without authorization from the minister and was again sent back and then punished in Marseille. Buffet then lodged an appeal against Reybaud claiming him for his problems when he hadn't know anything about him since his departure. He took advantage of Sr Reybaud bad faith to assist him in his vengeance; he ceased, in 1775, at Buffet, the imaginary claims he had on the defendant; but Reybaud's bankruptcy and apostasy in 1775 cast doubt on his honesty. Buffet does not deny having been in contact with Reybaud during his stay in Chania and Naples before his apostasy and it may be that the promises of June 17, 1765 and June 3, 1769 actually exist, but he asks for verification. These two obligations are in any case cancelled by Reybaud's two current accounts of 1774 and 1775. Buffet made an admission of poverty and requested the charity office to make his cause more defensible and to avoid the costs of prosecution against him, however, he took advantage of his status as a surgeon and of some businesses that Sr. Magallon facilitated for him during the 7 to 8 years that he remained in Chania.	
107	Vol II, # 213-216							Court case	Chania ; Marseille	Sr Buffet ; Sr Reybaud ; Sr Magallon	On March 10, 1783 appeared before Fonton, secretary-interpreter of the King in Smyrna, consulate chancellor, and the named witnesses (Simon Noynae, Jean Baptiste Emmanuel Mathier, Philibert Marragon and Gabriel Court, merchants of the Post) the consul General of France Amoureux at said place for the recording of various pieces: - a note from Pierre-Jean Reybaud (Chania, July 17, 1773) acknowledging that he received from Amoureux the reimbursement of 2000 # which had been counted for him, on his order, Lasale de Marseille, and 1330 # which his son, Jean Reybaud, gave to Amoureux. - content of the 1st letter from Pierre Reybaud to Amoureux (Chania, August 28, 1774) in which he mentions the current account he has with him. Amoureux still owes him 156 piastres 17 paras. Captain Serri going to Amoureux's, Reybaud asks him to give this sum to said captain as well as the sums owed by Nicoly, whom Amoureux employs (248 piastres 20 paras), and for which he will be able to be reimbursed. Total: 504 piastres 37 paras. - content of the 1st Amoureux current account on Pierre Jean Reybaud (Chania, August 30, 1774) giving details of the previous sums. - content of the second letter (Chania, March 6, 1775) in which Reybaud recognizes himself as a debtor of 218 piastres 34 paras which MM. Nicolas & Cie from home. - content of the 2nd current account (Chania, March 6, 1775) giving details of the previous sums. - content of the 3rd letter (Chania, May 15, 1775) : by virtue of the order given by Amoureux, Reybaud made Lhéritier court 18 piastres 30 paras and allowed Buffet to debit his account of 150 piastres, which settled every account. - content of the 4th letter (Chania, 23 October 1775) in which Reybaud thanks him for sending his eldest son to Malta and for having recommended him to the Chevalier Des Pennes, but he regrets that the boy wrote to Amoureux then that he has not sent a word to his parents. Reybaud asks, despite his apostasy, to Amoureux to continue to have for him and his family the same consideration that he always had. - Promise of payment from Amoureux to Reybaud of 142 piastres 30 paras (June 27, 1766). Certificate of payment to Reybaud of the said sum by Antoine Buffet (May 16, 1773). - Promise of payment from Amoureux to Reybaud of 800 #, received from Jean-François Lasale (May 19, 1770). Certificate of payment of the said sum to Reybaud by Antoine Buffet (May 16, 1775). - Recognition by Amoureux of a ring with 4 diamonds belonging to Reybaud that he will give him on his return from Aleppo (June 3, 1769). - Certificate of delivery of the said ring (value: 414 piastres) by Reybaud in Buffet (May 167) - Certificate from the parish priest of St Ferrib in Marseille, attesting to the state of poverty of Antoine Buffet, surgeon (February 28, 1783) with countersignature of the mayor and aldermen of the city. - Deed of Antoine Buffet, French surgeon in Chania, creditor of Sr Reybaud, French merchant of this Post, for the debt securities that the said Reybaud had on Amoureux, consul in Smyrna, for a sum of 900 pounds.	Reply to Sr Buffet's claims
108	Vol II, # 217-220							Court case ; Finance ; Apostasy	Chania ; Smyrna	Fonton ; Simon Noynae, Jean Baptiste Emmanuel Mathier, Philibert Marragon and Gabriel Court ; Amoureux ; Pierre-Jean Reybaud ; Jean Reybaud ; Captain Serri ; Nicoly ; MM. Nicolas & Cie ; Lhéritier ; Chevalier Des Pennes	Amoureux's payment commitments, certified by Marseille by Chambon	
109	Vol II, # 221-222							Court case ; Finance	Chania ; Naples ; Marseille	Amoureux ; Reybaud ; Antoine Buffet ; Jean-François Lasale ; parish priest of St Ferrib in Marseille ; consul André ; M. de Sarnine ; Baron de Tott ; Captain Simon Moullé ; Captain M. de Barjeton	The exponent, who had become the assignee of all the debt, spared Amoureux, who had become consul in Naples, but the slowness of reimbursement led to his current misery and disgrace. In May 1778, Buffet was ordered to go to Naples to wait there for Baron de Tott, where consul André informed him, by order of M. de Sarnine, that he should in any case pursue Amoureux and had to return to France. Arrived in Marseille, not having received any prohibition from the minister and Baron de Tott having even told him that he could return to Chania, he took a patent from the class office to join his establishment. Arrived at La Sude, Captain Simon Moullé invited him on board to take care of his second-in-command, but he was arrested and taken on the frigate "La Sultane" (Captain M. de Barjeton) which returned to France on the minister's order. Left at Marseille lazaretto, he was made prisoner at Fort Notre-Dame de la Garde on September 4, 1782 and was locked up there for 4 months.	
110	Vol II, # 223-224	Smyrna	May 27, 1783			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; War		Reybaud ; Barron de Wessenberg	The Chamber of Commerce sent a tartane to announce peace, which must have delighted the French because of the advantages and especially on the post that the ministers and the State will derive from it, but which also dealt a great blow to the trade and especially on this day.	
111	Vol II, # 225-226	Smyrna	August 9, 1783	October 3		Amoureux	Chevalier de Varax	Correspondances ; Recommendation	Speyer ; Malta ; Constantinople	Reybaud ; Barron de Wessenberg ; Captain Hermitte	He received his letters of May and June in which he informed him of his intention to go for a ride in France, he hopes that Seystres will have received before leaving his clarifications on the Reybaud case. Barron de Wessenberg, provost of the chapter of Speyer, embarks on Captain Hermitte's boat to be dropped in Malta. Amoureux recommends him to Seystres and provides him with all the necessary certificates to certify the precautions he had taken since his departure from Constantinople, which made the baron hope for a favor about his quarantine.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
112	Vol II, # 227-228	Smyrna			September 19, 1783	Amoureux	Chevalier de Varax	Slaves ; War ; Diplomacy	Syria ; Algiers ; Livorno	Tanti ; Varax	The informations he has had about Tanti leaves him thought that he landed here with the two Turkish slaves who are cited by Varax to pocket their ransom amount, as the Maltese often do. Tanti is also passed through Syria with these two slaves for the same purpose. Amoureux fears a general war due to the Ottomans', Russia and the Empire's moves, which would delay peace between France and England. News of the success of the Spanish bombardment of Algiers was contradicted by news from Livorno reporting the return of the Spanish squadron to their ports.	
113	Vol II, 230-234	Smyrna	December 24, 1783	January 12, 1784	January 26	Amoureux	Chevalier de Varax	Informations ; Navigation ; Slaves	Algiers ; Marseille	Reybaud ; Baron de Wessenberg ; M. le Comte de Bonneval ; Abdullâh, son of Mousouley Hadji Ahmet ; Mollah Osman, son of Kazely Omar ; Ali Effendi ; Guglielmo Lorenzi	He received his letter recounting Algiers' bombing. Seystres responded, from Marseille, to his letter regarding Reybaud and assured him that he would try to mediate, the Reybaud family being indebted to him. The Baron de Wessenberg's quarantine has not been alleviated, despite his certificates. M. le Comte de Bonneval, commanding the corvette "La Badine", is expected here to fulfill and is responsible the particular mission for which he is responsible. Amoureux is responsible for taking care of three Turks' redemption/Abdullâh, son of Mousouley Hadji Ahmet. Mollah Osman, son of Kazely Omar; Ali Effendi captured last July by Guglielmo Lorenzi. He asks for 1,500 piastres each; 3,300 piastres were paid to Smyrna. Text in Italian attached in the following letter.	
114	Vol II, # 232-233							Slaves	Malta	Captain Lorenzi ; Hadji Hassan, son of Hadji Mehemet	The three escapes in question were taken last year with four others. After numerous requests to Captain Lorenzi, their ravisher and owner, one of them, Hadji Hassan, son of Hadji Mehemet, was released and pledged to return to Malta within 5 months (expired on 22 December) with the sum of 8000 Levantine piastres for Lorenzi for the redemption of all the slaves. Not seeing him return, Captain Lorenzi refuses any transaction concerning the 6 slaves still detained until he receives 2000 Levantine piastres for the missing one.	Brief in Italian given to the Chevalier de Varax by Guglielmo Lorenzi, copy sent to Smyrna
115	Vol II, # 235-236	Smyrna	January 17, 1784	March, 3	March, 18	Amoureux	Chevalier de Varax	Navigation ; Informations ; Slaves	Smyrna ; Egypt ; Syria ; Malta ; Cagliari	M. de Bonneval ; M. du Theil ; Maréchal de Bron ; Saint-Priest ; M. de Saint Gènes' right-hand man ; M. de Saint Gènes ; M. de Villemanne	Bonneval, commander "La Badine", has been in Smyrna since the 4th of this month. Amoureux has given him information on Smyrna from the ministry and he will only have to return to France after having accomplished the same mission in Egypt and in Syria. M. de Bonneval is here to return to France after having been in the service of Poland and Russia, but a quarrel with M. du Theil, his traveling companion in Constantinople, and possible legal proceedings prevent him from doing so. He stopping by Malta with a Ragusan captain with the intention of going to Nice via Genoa to find support there and particularly that of Maréchal de Bron, his relative. He was helped by Saint-Priest at the King's expense, but he also relies on Varax to speed up his departure from Malta. The Ministry is aware of this case and all the details. The Baili, M. de Saint Gènes' right-hand man, who had formed a legion in France for India joined by many young people whose behavior doesn't cause problems in the Post where they go, owes to his master a sum of money too important for him and went to Smyrna from Genoa with no other resources than those on which he counted when he was here, but this one joined for Constantinople. Amoureux therefore embarks this bailiff on the Ragusan who will transport M. de Bonneval to Malta. He intends to go to Cagliari to enter M. de Villemanne's service. If the expenses of his quarantine and his stay in Cagliari cannot be paid by the King, he will return to France as disgraced and that is a great pity because he seems to be a good subject. Amoureux hopes that he will obtain the authorization to redeem the three slaves and he attaches a letter for one of them.	
116	Vol II, # 237-238	Smyrna	January 12, 1785			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Finance ; War ; Diplomacy	Scheldt	Sr Hyacinthe Eynaud ; bailiff Loras ; Captain Dupré ; Sr Escure	He welcomes Seystres' return to Malta. He followed up Sr Hyacinthe Eynaud's claim who was recommended to him by the bailiff of Loras, for the 100 # that Eynaud provided to Captain Dupré from the confiscated funds coming from Sr Escure's goods, owner of this captain's ship and in fraud both on the quality and the quantity of the said goods. One hoped that the Emperor would accept France's mediation in his quarrels with Holland, but it seems that it is not the case and the Emperor does not want to give up his claims on the Scheldt. This sets all of Europe in motion, with Prussia determined to support the Dutch and not allow any breach of the old treaties.	
117	Vol II, # 239-240	Smyrna	April 12, 1785			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Recommendations ; Navigation	Constantinople ; Venice	Said ; Captain Reboul ; Comte de Choiseul ; Sr Francesco Gatt ; Laurent Florian ; Sr. Gatt's brother's widow and her child ; Florian's widow ; Captain Joseph Ganteaume of La Ciotat ; Etienne Gavalda	He sent the slave Said to Constantinople through Captain Reboul and Captain Comte de Choiseul, but Reboul then informed him that this slave had left the ship on arrival without being introduced to the ambassador. Amoureux would have liked to be able to be more useful concerning Seystres' recommendation for Sr Francesco Gatt, who came to Smyrna to recover the payment of 12,000 Maltese crowns that Laurent Florian, who died without settling any of his debts, owed him. Amoureux has made sure to provide for the needs of Sr. Gatt's brother's widow and her child while waiting to grant her the dowry she claims, if it is admissible. The assets held by the Venice consul will first be allocated to Florian's widow and what will remain will be intended for creditors in proportion to their debt, which does not give much hope. The minister gave Amoureux the order to have Captain Joseph Ganteaume of La Ciotat, whose leave expired a long time ago and about which the shipowners are complaining, sent back to France. Amoureux did not consider it necessary to send him back directly because his ship was chartered and he will complete his journey in Malta. He attaches the minister's letter for Seystres with the orders he has received. He gave Ganteaume nothing to foresee so as not to divert him from his destination in Malta. Amoureux recommends Etienne Gavalda, a tailor, to Seystres, who returned to France after having worked in Smyrna for a long time and whose conduct is impeccable.	
118	Vol II, # 2241-242	Versailles	February 12, 1785			Maréchal de Castries	Amoureux	Navy affairs		Captain Joseph Ganteaume of La Ciotat	Captain Joseph Ganteaume of La Ciotat, commander of "La Vergée et Mésécordé", who left in January 1778 for a year for the Levant, has not yet returned to France and has not given accounts or written to anyone. Rumor says that he has indulged in the expense and those concerned fear that he will squander up to the value of the ship. No longer possible to prosecute him for this because of the exceeded deadline, Castries asks Amoureux to place a trusted man on Ganteaume's ship to force him to return to France without delay.	
119	Vol II, # 243-244	Smyrna	July 21, 1785			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Pirates ; Informations ; Personal request	Caramanie ; Cape Doro ; Kythira ; Syria ; Derne ; Uclinci ; Malta ; Ankara	Kinksbergen ; M. de Lot ; Sr. Gatt ; M. de Ludoff ; Gavalda	Kinksbergen was very grateful for the advice that Amoureux gave him for his brother. Smyrna's Post is also grateful to Amoureux for kindly having, first from Malta and then from Smyrna, to escort on July 21 and respond to those Seystres has since sent him. He is glad that Seystres has since sent him. He would gladly have obeyed Seystres' request to remedy of Captain Villeneuve and his passengers' concerns, but he did not show himself in Smyrna. Some fabric pans are missing in this package, but Amoureux hopes to receive the rest very soon. The Uclincjan xebec which disrupted navigation in Syria is out of harm's way, a caravel seized it and leads to Constantinople but the pirate leader escaped. The Marshal of Castries informed Amoureux of the dispatch of the frigate "La Minerve" under the Chevalier de Ligondès' orders. Amoureux is looking forward to his arrival as rumor has it that there are some very suspicious ships in the area. He sends Seystres a letter for André of Tripoli of Libya.	This letter, which replied to those from Seystres for May and June, did not leave Smyrna until October 17 because of the lack of opportunities.
120	Vol II, # 245-246	Smyrna	October 17, 1785			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondances ; Pirates ; Navigation	Smyrna ; Syria ; Constantinople	Captain Villeneuve ; Marshal of Castries ; Chevalier de Ligondès ; André	He takes the first opportunity in a long time to send him his letter of July 21 and respond to those Seystres has since sent him. He would gladly have obeyed Seystres' request to remedy of Captain Villeneuve and his passengers' concerns, but he did not show himself in Smyrna. Some fabric pans are missing in this package, but Amoureux hopes to receive the rest very soon. The Uclincjan xebec which disrupted navigation in Syria is out of harm's way, a caravel seized it and leads to Constantinople but the pirate leader escaped. The Marshal of Castries informed Amoureux of the dispatch of the frigate "La Minerve" under the Chevalier de Ligondès' orders. Amoureux is looking forward to his arrival as rumor has it that there are some very suspicious ships in the area. He sends Seystres a letter for André of Tripoli of Libya.	
121	Vol II, # 247-248	Smyrna	January 18, 1786			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation	India ; Malta	Osman Aga	He sends him the so-called Osman Aga, or at least that's the name he used in India on French ships, who goes to Malta to find a job there because he can speak several languages. Amoureux confirms that this man had excellent behavior throughout his stay in Smyrna, but he leaves to him to speak in more depth to Seystres about his projects.	
122	Vol II, # 249-250	Smyrna	January 18, 1786			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal request ; Navigation ; Trade	Smyrna	Emmanuel Pichot ; Chevalier de Raoussel Seillon ; Chevalier de Guillaumanche	He sends him, by Emmanuel Pichot, 12 lb of white angora that he can color to his liking. It cost him 36 piastres 30 paras which he will pay to the bearer. The corvettes "La Poulette" (commanded by the Chevalier de Raoussel Seillon) and "La Sémillante" (the Chevalier de Guillaumanche) are in Smyrna, he is still waiting for "La Minerve". These shipments are good for the trade which suffered from the Uclincjan attacks last summer.	
123	Vol II, # 251-254	Smyrna	November 25, 1786			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Slaves ; Navigation	Egypt ; Cairo ; Maina	Captain Clastier ; Ligondès ; Capidan Pasha ; Ibrahim and Murat Bey ; Captain Médaille ; Koron's consul	His letters of February 20 and July 3 did not reach him until very late, and he did not find an opportunity to reply to him earlier than now, by Captain Clastier. Pasha's operations against the Beys of Cairo and particularly Ibrahim and Murat Bey who took refuge in Upper Egypt and whom are even said to have defeated the Capidan Pasha troops. The latter gathers new ones to eliminate these Beys and maintain order and the new system he established in Egypt. He was to return to Constantinople but will probably stay in Egypt to deal with the situation, especially since all European nations are interested in his success. Amoureux was asked for the redemption of 3 slaves for which he attached details and requested Seystres' intervention. The new armaments announced have not yet arrived. Captain Médaille, who left France and of whom we had no news since Chania, had to stop at Maina to repair his hull and the Maniotes seized the ship, cash funds, and the crew which they are claiming 2000 piastres to the Koron's consul. It is a very unfortunate event for those concerned, but reassuring for navigation because one had initially thought that it was piracy at sea.	
124	Vol II, # 252	Smyrna				Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Cyprus ; Malta ; Smyrna	Touati Emir Cara Hussein ; Hussein ; Captain Pietro ; Maltese ; Féize ; Muhammad ; Ghordesi Mollah Mustaga	Touati Emir Cara Hussein and his son Hussein were captured last year near Cyprus by Captain Pietro, Maltese. Their ransom was set at 800 piastres for both. The father was able to return to Turkey to collect the said sum which he paid to the Chancery of France which keeps it at the disposal of the owner. He asks that he be sent back to him. The father also had his nephew, Féize, and his nephew, Muhammad, who are not included in the buyout. Ghordesi Mollah Mustaga is slave in Malta and one offers for his redemption between 300 and 400 piastres. A solvent person has undertaken, in the chancery, to pay the said sum on the arrival of the slave in Smyrna, even in the event of death during the journey.	Details about the said slaves, attached to the preceding
125	Vol II, # 255-256	Smyrna	December 5, 1786			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation	France	Captain Mathier Clastier	Amoureux being in the countryside, he informs him that he had boarded on Captain Mathieu Clastier's boat two sailors who, in their youth, had made themselves Turks and ask him to make them escape, because they were no longer crossing France for now and that it was urgent to make them leave. He was sicker than he thought when he left Malta and he was at his worst for 6 days, the bad weather not helping, but his surgeon treated him well, albeit quite violently. On October 10, anchored in Smyrna, he was transported ashore to Amoureux's where peace and good weather allowed him to recover in a month. He is now fully involved in the Carnival's organization and the management of "La Pomone", as for his division, they have been cruising at assigned stations for a month. He had joined them, but the merchants having asked him for a frigate stationed in Smyrna to protect them while the Turkish troops rising, which often caused inconvenience to the French, he mobilized his own frigate while awaiting new orders from the Court. He made an appointment with his entire division from February 15 to 20 towards Paros island. Nothing announces peace between the Ottomans and Russia, and the emperor wants to interfere. If France's mediation does not stop them, it would be possible that the Turks would be driven out of Europe, which would really harm the trading nations in the Mediterranean. The ambassador gave Saint-Félix a sense that his mission could be delicate. The day after his departure, a soldier from the Malta regiment was found hiding on his frigate. M. de Bataille, to whom he had entrusted the command, immediately punished the sailor who had helped him to hide and Saint-Félix sent the said soldier back to Seystres, asking him to obtain forgiveness from his commander. There is another on "L'Iris" that he will send back to him at the first occasion. There is an English and a Dutch frigate permanently in the port of Smyrna. He presumes that their new minister has arrived from America and has begun his duty. He learned of the Duke of Orleans's exile. He intended to write to his corsairs when finishing Seystres's letter, but a case prevented him from doing so. If the ship does not leave the next day, he will write to them.	
126	Vol II, # 257-258	Smyrna	January 24, 1788			Amoureux	Marquis de Saint-Félix	Informations ; Navigation ; Diplomacy ; Military ; Corsars	Smyrna ; Paros	Amoureux ; M. de Bataille ; Duke of Orleans	He recovered the sailor from the King's corvette "Le Rossignol" who had remained ashore in Malta at the division under the orders of the Marquis de St-Félix's departure. The latter paid Captain Dimorch the cost of transport. He also sent back to Malta a deserter from the Maltese regiment who had been lodged aboard his frigate, on the Ragusan ship "L'Arabo Felice", Captain Vincenzo Androvich, chartered by Sr Emmanuel to whom Seystres would pay for the passage and the food. Another is on board "L'Iris", commanded by the Vicomte d'Orléans, he will be sent back as soon as the ship returns from Syria. French trade and navigation have to expect the greatest protection from the arrangements made by the Marquis de St Félix has made on all the ships which are under his orders. He himself recognized the necessity of leaving one stationed in the port of Smyrna, like the English and the Dutch, in order to be able to protect their ships in case of need, for example in the event that the war continued and the Emperor sided with the Russians.	
127	Vol II, # 259-260	Smyrna	January 24, 1788			Amoureux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Military	Malta ; Syria ; Smyrna	Marquis de St-Félix ; Captain Dimorch ; Captain Vincenzo Androvich ; Sr Emmanuel ; Vicomte d'Orléans	He recovered the sailor from the King's corvette "Le Rossignol" who had remained ashore in Malta at the division under the orders of the Marquis de St-Félix's departure. The latter paid Captain Dimorch the cost of transport. He also sent back to Malta a deserter from the Maltese regiment who had been lodged aboard his frigate, on the Ragusan ship "L'Arabo Felice", Captain Vincenzo Androvich, chartered by Sr Emmanuel to whom Seystres would pay for the passage and the food. Another is on board "L'Iris", commanded by the Vicomte d'Orléans, he will be sent back as soon as the ship returns from Syria. French trade and navigation have to expect the greatest protection from the arrangements made by the Marquis de St Félix has made on all the ships which are under his orders. He himself recognized the necessity of leaving one stationed in the port of Smyrna, like the English and the Dutch, in order to be able to protect their ships in case of need, for example in the event that the war continued and the Emperor sided with the Russians.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
128	Vol II, # 261-264	Smyrna	July 26, 1788			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Corsairs ; Diplomacy ; Navigation ; Military ; War ; Administration ; Informations	Black Sea ; Kinbourn ; Belgrade ; Moldavia ; Transylvania ; Montenegro ; France ; Maina	Ibrahim Edemely ; Captain Marin ; Major Lambros ; Mahmoud Pasha ; M. de Cabre ; M. Rouget ; Prince of Rohan ; Vicomte d'Orléans ; Marquis of St Felix ; Captain Chapuis	For lack of opportunities to send mail to Malta, he went through Marseilles' way to reply to his letters for May and June. The slave Hassan, whom the ambassador had long requested, arrived at the latter shortly after being handed over to Amoreux by the Dutch captain who transported him. He also immediately sent back the slave Ibrahim Edemely who had been on a Dutch frigate for several days. The resolution he obtained from the Mors and their belongings on Captain Martini's ship by a Russian corsair did not serve as an example to other corsairs in this country who continue to attack French and other nations ships, seizing Turkish passengers and goods. These acts led to great moves by French commanders to contain them and protect trade and navigation. It was necessary to come to strong explanations with Major Lambros who himself questioned the treaties between France and Russia, but since several French ships arrested with Turkish passengers and goods on their behalf have been released without difficulty. However, one must continue to monitor them closely and if they do not comply with the conditions, the ambassador has ordered them to be arrested. In such circumstances it is essential to maintain the current division before the arrival of the one to replace it. If no order from France arrives before August 15, the ambassador will surely order to extend its stay because no interruption in the protection of French ships will be tolerated. The letters from Constantinople announce that the Capidan Pasha has experienced a considerable rout in the Black Sea and lost much of its naval forces, but will nevertheless undertake the siege of Kinbourn in Crimea. Amoreux does not think that the Emperor will besiege Belgrade this year because the city is too well defended, moreover the Imperials had to evacuate Moldavia and retreat to Transylvania, losing many people in the operation. The Emperor is not locked with the negotiations he attempted with Mahmoud Pasha, Turkish rebel, who, after accepting gifts and war ammunition and welcoming the German commissioners, had them beheaded and sent their heads to the Sultan to obtain his forgiveness. He also informed the Montenegrin leaders that he is holding hostage that he would have them executed if he was not given the 250 Germans who are in Montenegro. All these events further remove the hope of the peace that everyone was talking about. Many fears are felt following the parliaments of France cassation, it is first necessary to secure peace within the Kingdom before hoping to obtain it abroad. Amoreux learned of M. de Cabre retirement and the merging of the Consulate Office with that of Classes under M. Rouget direction. P-S: he informed the Prince of Rohan of the reasons which led Seystres to send the sailor on his ship back to his department, and to the Vicomte d'Orléans of the end of the case in which he is interested. P-S of July 30: the Marquis of St Felix arrived with the ship of a Russian corsair whom he had to treat like a pirate after his conduct with Captain Chapuis (left Chania for Constantinople). It took a fight of more than 4 hours in the port of Maina where it was, defended by 1000 men on land, with only the brig "Le Gerfaud" and the rowboat and the canoe of "La Pomone". The operation was deadly and several officers, soldiers and sailors were killed or wounded.	
129	Vol II, # 265-266	Smyrna	December 23, 1788			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Corsairs ; Military	Archipelago ; Syria ; Kythira ; Banat ; Bosnia ; Gradiska ; Constantinople	M. de Thy ; Marquis de Saint-Félix ; Major Lambros ; Admiral Emo ; M. de la Touche ; General Landon ; Oczakow	The new division under M. de Thy's orders arrived in mid-November, the minister therefore recognized the need to leave no gap between the two squadrons. Thy dispersed the ships so as to ensure protection in all the Archipelago and Syria waters, he left the frigate "La Courageuse" in station, which will be relieved in January by "La Badine", then successively every two months by each of the squadron's ships. Seystres must have been aware of the Marquis de Saint-Félix last actions after Major Lambros departure and the other Russian corsairs, and of the real reasons which motivated Admiral Emo to arrest and disarm most of these corsairs in Kythira who had plundered several Venetian ships. There was fear that these corsairs would seize a few boats in the Archipelago to play the pirates, but they were stopped by the constant and complete presence of the King's ships. Seystres must have learned of M. de la Touche death who could not benefit from "the graces which had been granted to him as to all those who had participated in this unfortunate affair". Letters from Constantinople in late September announced that the Turkish Imperial troops, but more recent letters now say that General Landon was defeated in Bosnia and forced to evacuate Gradiska. The Capidan Pasha returned to Constantinople with the greater part of his squadron, having left only a few ships to help only Oczakow who is still blocked. The arsenals are in full swing to arm a huge fleet next spring. Amoreux hopes that the Emperor will obtain the peace he should want because he does not want to see the whole of Europe set ablaze by war, and the tranquilly would also benefit the Kingdom under the present circumstances.	
130	Vol II, # 267-268	Smyrna	February 4, 1789			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondances ; Navigation ; Diplomacy	Malta ; Barbiers anchorage, near the Dardanelles ; Greek Archipelago ; Syria ; Carmania ; Smyrna	Captain Petit ; prince of Rohan ; De Thy ; King of Prussia	He received his letters by the Dutch frigate "Le Castor" which arrived in December and replied to him by Captain Petit who was leaving for Malta and Tripoli, but who was attacked at the Barbiers anchorage near the Dardanelles and who, thanks to the intervention of the frigate "L'Impérieuse" which was near, could only save his anchors, his ropes and some tackle. The very bad weather in December and January caused several boats to sink in the Archipelago, in Syria and in Carmania. They did not hear from the aviso "Le Hassan" for a while, which he left on December 20 from Salonika and which still had not arrived 30 days later; they only had on January 21 when it arrived in Smyrna with "La Badine" (prince of Rohan). The latter was victim of lightning, which killed a man, injured 11, and severely damaged the masts and sails. "L'Impérieuse" left two days ago, the other ships of De Thy's squadron are cruising around the Archipelago and Syria. It is said here that the King of Prussia took a stand against Russia, so there would be a lot of guesswork about alliances in Europe.	
131	Vol II, # 269-270	Smyrna	February 4, 1789			J. F. Guillaumiez	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation	Smyrna ; Tripoli of Libya ; Zakynthos	Prince of Rohan	He informed him of their arrival in Smyrna on the 3rd, after having passed through Tripoli of Barbary and Zakynthos; the weather has been appalling since they left Malta. There is almost famine on all food items. The Prince of Rohan is in Smyrna to repair his ship damaged by lightning.	
132	Vol II, # 271-272	Smyrna	March 26, 1789			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Correspondances	Gulf of Smyrna ; Constantinople ; Oczakow ; Prussia	De Thy ; Philippe Mélix ; M. le Comte de Ferrières	"L'Impérieuse" having broken its foremast yard at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna and De Thy not finding any repair, he decided to send "La Flèche" to Malta to look for another one. Amoreux takes the opportunity to embark the so-called Philippe Mélix, who has long served France in Constantinople and who is no longer able to continue because of his blindness. Oczakow's capture can only greatly worry the Ottoman Empire because of its movement in Prussia and it is not known that they are preparing for the Turks. Their interests are not those of France, England and Holland, and great disturbances are to be feared in Europe if the situation is not pacified. It is to be hoped that the États généraux in June will bring order and tranquilly back to the kingdom. P-S : Amoreux received Seystres' for letter M. le Comte de Ferrières.	
133	Vol II, # 273-274	Smyrna	June 22, 1789			Verguin, clerk on "La Badine"	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation affairs	Smyrna ; Marseille	M. Possel	He discovered when he arrived in Smyrna on April 30, 1789 that he had left Malta with double the states. He found a ship for Marseilles and passed them on to M. Possel, naval authorizing officer, in Toulon with the currency exchange certificate. He hoped that the dispatch of the bills of exchange was not delayed. He also forgot, when the orders were formal, to have two merchants from each stopover authenticate the money exchange he made for the first (March 12, 1789) and second (April 21, 1789). He asks him to have them sent to him with the two required signatures.	
134	Vol II, # 275-276	Smyrna	July 12, 1789			Amé	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation			In Amoreux's absence, he recommends to him, if he goes to Malta, the bearer of this letter of which he knows the misfortunes which will play much more in his favor than the recommendation he could make to him.	
135	Vol II, # 277-278	Smyrna	October 26, 1789			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondances ; Finances ; Navigation ; Diplomacy ; War ; Corsairs ; Pirates ; French revolution	Constantinople ; Dardanelles ; Danube ; Belgrade ; France	Sr Saunier ; Chevalier de Menthon ; Sr Dallest ; Sr Janon ; Baron Keppel ; Catherine II ; Thy ; Grand Vizier ; Rais Effendi	He returned from Constantinople at the end of August but did not have time for the next two months to respond to the letters of February, March, April and August. Sr Saunier wrote to him that he had honored all his commitments to the Chevalier de Menthon and he hopes not to have been fooled. Sr Dallest has promised to pay forthwith the 37 piastres he owes Sr Janon for the amount of a parrot he entrusted to him. Amoreux gave the letter Seystres had addressed to him for Baron Keppel, as well as the package for the journal clerk of "La Badine". This corvette went to the Dardanelles in August to pick up and drive to Trieste or Livorno the Russian envoy whom the Ottoman Empire had authorized to leave, but the latter refused because the agreement with the Empire no was only tacit and he feared that Catherine II would blame him. The Russian corsairs left these seas after having devastated almost all the islands without the Turkish forces having to prevent them or to undertake anything against them. The Archipelago is swarming with pirates who make navigation from one island to another almost impracticable, but we have not heard that French ships have suffered so far thanks to the fear inspired by the King's ships. Authorized by the Minister to keep only the ships he needed, Thy decided to send "La Courageuse", "Le Hazard" and "La Badine" for the winter. The Grand Vizier's army was completely crushed by the Russians and the Imperialists together, he was able to save only 100 men. The Rais Effendi drowned while trying to flee. The Russians and the Germans are now masters of the whole country beyond the Danube and Belgrade will not be able to hold out for long despite the Sultan's efforts. The news from France is distressing, and even if there seems to be an attempt to restore order and peace, it is to be hoped that such a revolution as great as that of the last few months no longer occurs.	
136	Vol II, # 279-280	Smyrna	February 15, 1790			Amoreux	?	Information		Emmanuel Pizzuto ; Captain Delgün ; Vincenzo Muscati ; Sr Foulon fils ; Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont ; Mr. de Thy	Not having found any opportunities by sea he writes to him, given the emergency, by way of Naples to announce the sudden death, in the middle of the street, on January 28 of Emmanuel Pizzuto, a Maltese who had been doing trade since several years on this Post under the protection of France. Amoreux had his stores and his belongings sealed, then made an inventory, 2,000 piastres of silver, cotton, silk, leather and other effects. In addition, arrived, after his death, at Pizzuto's address, by Captain Delgün from Malta, a box of 91 clothes sent by Vincenzo Muscati. Amoreux has placed everything in the chancery where Sr Foulon fils, chancellor of the consulate, is the custodian. Amoreux asks to inform the family and the associates of Pizzuto. P-S : he gave the Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont and Mr. de Thy the documents that the recipient of this letter had sent to Amoreux for them on December 5.	
137	Vol II, # 281-282	Smyrna	February 28, 1790			Barton de Montbas	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal request	Toulon	M. de Ballon ; Prince Victor de Rohan ; Mme de Barton	He knew, through his family, all the respect that Seystres had for the service he asked of him (placing his son in the Order) through his nephew, on board with him, and he thanks him. He handed his letter to M. de Ballon, second to Prince Victor de Rohan, aboard "La Badine". He asks Seystres to share his opinion with M. de Ballon, who will transmit it on his arrival in Toulon to Mme de Barton. He also asks Seystres if he should ask again for a second brief after the kingdom's revolution, when and how to proceed, the one he obtained ending in May 1791.	
138	Vol II, # 283-284	Smyrna	April 8, 1790			Amoreux	?	Correspondances ; Informations ; Pirates ; French revolution	Malta ; Toulon ; Dardanelles ; Siphnos ; Constantinople ; Trieste ; France	Prince of Rohan ; Pizzuto ; M. de Thy ; M. de Caumont ; Mr. Derthy	The prince of Rohan leaves for Malta and returns to Toulon. Amoreux responds to the recipient's letter of December 5, which only reached him in February, and he did not have any opportunity to send mail to Malta since. He sent him by way of Venice and Marseilles the original and the copy of the news of Pizzuto's death, and attaches here a duplicate. He gave the two letters that the recipient had sent him for M. de Thy and M. de Caumont. The frigate "L'Impérieuse" left for 20 days to pick up an Ottoman officer at the Dardanelles and then for Siphnos to demand compensation from this island pirates of 6,000 to 8,000 piastres caused to a French ship and to the Turkish passengers who were there by the Kirianguch which was captured and which Mr. Derthy had armed with 8 cannons. It will intimidate pirates and other suspicious ships in these seas. The letters from Constantinople and Trieste announce the Emperor's death. Amoreux hopes that this event will bring peace and put an end to the disturbances in the Sultan's countries. Letters from France confirm the rise of violent opposition against power and the disturbances that this causes. The King's last speech to the National Assembly did not produce the desired effect and dramatic consequences are to be feared, not to mention the threats of independence in the colonies. In all provinces the people are weary of the slow implementation of the new constitution and the turmoil in the kingdom, and it is difficult to predict the turn of events.	
139	Vol II, # 285-286	Smyrna	July 29, 1790			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Navigation ; Military ; Politics	Smyrna	Pizzuto son ; Srs Aunaud and Roncalli ; Sr Saunier son ; Chevalier de Menthon ; M. de Thy	Pizzuto son came to collect his father's belongings and is working on his business liquidation. Amoreux was happy to take care of the recommendations by Seystres of Srs Aunaud and Roncalli. He regrets the dismissal and the protest of the bill of exchange that Sr Saunier son had provided to the Chevalier de Menthon on his father. Saunier son not being in Smyrna, Amoreux does not know how to coerce him. Insurrections from the crews took place at the end of last month aboard the frigates "L'Impérieuse" and "L'Intrépide" and the corvette "La Flèche" to return to France, and M. de Thy was under the obligation to promise to them to do so between the 10th of the next month. During the three days they remained in Smyrna, their insubordination was such that they could not be forced to stay on board and they landed in town at 400 or 500, fortunately no incident was to be deplored apart from the scandal that this caused in the eyes of the Turks and other foreign nations. Trade and navigation need protection more than ever in these seas, but the obedience of the crews to their leader is essential. Amoreux believes that the armed Kirianguch under the ambassador's orders is not match to frighten the Turks and the Algerians. The merchants of the Post were consulted about the vote of the Commerce of Marseille about the corsairs' suppression in Levant, the personal interests of some and others could disrupt the proper utility of this organization.	
140	Vol II, # 287-288	Gulf of Smyrna	December 24, 1790			Chevalier de Ligondés	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation			He sends him copy of signals that merchant ships in the Levant will have to make to be recognized by the King's warships and be protected. He asks him to communicate them to the captains.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	Received on	Answered on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
141	Vol II, # 291-294	Smyrna	November 6, 1790			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondances ; Court case ; Navigation ; Politics	Athens ; Malta ; Constantinople ; Smyrna ; Makronisi ; Marseilles	Captain Cauvin ; Captain Jean-Joseph Hermieu of Saint-Tropez ; M. de la Devèze ; M. Féraud ; M. de Ligondès	He received his letter of April 29 but had no occasion to reply to him before this, by Captain Cauvin who will charge in Athens before going to Malta. Amoreux took the opportunity to inform Seystres of the reasons which led him to entrust this ship to the said captain to take it to Marseille. Captain Jean-Joseph Hermieu of Saint-Tropez who originally commanded this ship was ordered, in Constantinople, to pay a large surt and to put his ship in receivership. He appealed and escaped the sentence, enforceable despite the appeal, by stealthily leaving Constantinople without license and order to leave, and arrived in Smyrna where he was to go. The ambassador immediately warned Amoreux and ordered him to enforce the sentence and, failing to be able to seize the ship, place a trusted man there who will take him to France for his sequestration until Captain Hermieu's appeal judgment. The latter refusing any arrangement, Amoreux succeeded in having Captain Cauvin accept the command on the condition that he leaves for Marseille where he will receive a freight of 5,000 pounds, or 1,200 crowns in Malta, which will compensate the expenses of the trip. The corvette "La Belletor" (M. de la Devèze) and the brig "Le Tartitor" (M. Féraud), from M. de Ligondès' division, went to Smyrna and left to escort several ships bound for France, before returning to the division in Makronisi. The last letters from Marseilles announce that the committee in charge of the new regime in the Levant has recognized, despite complaints from several Posts, the need to keep the consuls there for the essential protection of trade and navigators, but with new laws. These consuls will be chosen by the Chamber of Commerce and the possibility of using the flag, the King's ships and the Post's police can only come from the King himself.	Duplicate
142	Vol II, # 291-294	Smyrna	November 6, 1790			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont					Exact duplicate of the preceding
143	Vol II, # 289-290	Smyrna	December 30, 1790			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves		Philippe Pulis	He befriended Philippe Pulis who promised him the release of three slaves who are on the island. Amoreux gives the names to Seystres and he is charged by	
144	Vol II, # 297-298	Smyrna	January 18, 1791			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Justice ; Navigation		Sr Buffet ; Sr Magellon ; Reybaud ; Mr. Jacques de Chabannes ; Mr. Frédéric de Chabannes ; M. Damas ; Issar Bey	He was informed that Sr Buffet wants to take advantage of the circumstances of the Revolution to renew, after 8 years, his claims against Amoreux, he even asked Sr Magellon of Marseille, who assisted him in Chania and in France, to unite their lawsuits against him. Fearing consequences for his reputation and his rank, he asks Seystres to intervene with Reybaud to have the proceedings withdrawn. P-S : Mr. Jacques de Chabannes arrived in Smyrna with the frigate "La Minerve" to make arrangements with Mr. Frédéric de Chabannes who is in Constantinople. He lacks help and hopes to find it from the Grand Master, of whom he claims to be an ally. M. Damas, whose conduct is excellent, who passes with the same Ragusan ship, takes care of the necessities for Chabannes' passage. Issar Bey is at Amoreux's, awaiting the grace that he is made to hope for, and recalls his fond memories to Seystres.	
145	Vol II, # 299-300	Smyrna	July 23, 1791			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Court case ; Correspondances ; Politics ; Navigation ; Trade ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Recommendation	Marseille ; Smyrna ; Lorraine	Captain Hermieu ; Reybaud ; Buffet ; Viscount Paul de Barras ; Chevalier Pierre de Barras	He learned of Captain Hermieu's ship arrival in Marseille and its sequestration following the judgment rendered in Constantinople. This captain, not content with his conduct in Smyrna, sued again his Jewish charterers and forced them to go to Marseilles to defend their cause and ask to be reimbursed for the sums Hermieu took from them. The ambassador and Amoreux are threatened with being taken to task in this case following the bad faith of this captain who complained to the national assembly in Paris to acquire them for his cause, both against the opposing party and against Amoreux and the Ambassador. He is surprised that Reybaud does not want to respond to his request, but thinks it is so as not to appear to have been guilty of bad faith in the first trial. He knew that Buffet had obtained the consultation of his correspondence with the minister on this case and that he intends to appeal against the Consulate Office which he accuses of partiality. Amoreux shies away from any arrangement with Buffet, but he is ready to make some sacrifices for Reybaud. He gave Viscount de Barras and the Chevalier Pierre de Barras. Nothing new with regard to consulates ; it is high time to look into the means to solve the problems of the aforesaid consulates in all the Post. Insubordination of the crews put the merchants of Smyrna in the position of being denied their request to have a warship stationed in the port. Otherwise, peace reigns since the departure of the Sultan's troops and their cruises benefits French trade and navigation. The German Emperor's claims can only delay the peace which the Ottoman Empire was about to conclude. There are many moves at the French borders and especially in Lorraine. Issar Bey is still awaiting the grace that he is given to hope and Amoreux instructs him to ask Seystres to continue to treat him with all the interest he has always had.	
146	Vol II, # 301-302	Smyrna	October 4, 1791			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Court case ; Navigation ; Politics ; Diplomacy ; Correspondance	Smyrna ; Malta	Captain Hermieu ; Ligondès ; Consul of Vriou	He no longer heard from Captain Hermieu and pities his Jewish charterers. Removal of a warship's station in this port caused a lot of concern to Amoreux as he was strongly suspected to have provoked it, disadvantageous reports were written and the crews were turned against him. He explained himself with Ligondès but finds it unpleasant to have been exposed to such unfair resentment. The entire division's food supplies is coming to an end and it has been very difficult to re-approve it for two months due to administrative concerns. The merchants of Smyrna even made the advance of about 6000 piastres to be reimbursed as soon as possible, but the increasingly critical circumstances do not allow it and Amoreux finds himself in the shame faced with requests for supply from "La Brune" and to future ships that will arrive. He foresees the greatest difficulties, or even the impossibility, of providing them with food by the end of the month if it does not arrive from France, at least to end their campaign or to allow them to return. One are in the greatest impatience to know whether the King has accepted or refused the consultation; in the latter case, one must expect great movements within the Kingdom and foreign powers. Amoreux pinned for Seystres a letter which was strongly recommended to him for the consul of Vriou, in Malta.	
147	Vol II, # 303-304	Smyrna	May 12, 1792			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendations ; Navigation ; Pirates ; Military ; Diplomacy ; Finances	Smyrna ; Toulon ; Morea	Santo Triondini ; Jean-Baptiste Zarfafa ; Lambros ; M. de Saint-Vallier	He hastened, under his recommendation, to render all services to Santo Triondini and Jean-Baptiste Zarfafa. The problem of supplying the ships remains, despite Amoreux's request for help from the minister and the last effort of the merchants of Smyrna to ensure two months of food for these boats if it does not come from Toulon when they will need them. Trade protection is a necessity with the pirates presence in the Archipelago. A certain Lambros is around Morea with several warships and the peace concluded between the Turks and Russia causes the greatest fears on this armament's purpose. M. de Saint-Vallier who commands the present division will leave to intercept Lambros and ask him for explanations of his presence in these seas with such forces. The two corvettes "La Sardine" and "L'Eclair" will escort the ships leaving from Smyrna. One must no longer rely here on the Chamber of Commerce to pay salaries and support the expenses of the Post and the department. Everyone is waiting for news of the requests made for a long time to support the projects and without which the situation would become enormously complicated.	
148	Vol II, # 305-306	Smyrna	June 2, 1792			Amoreux	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Navigation ; War ; Military	Lambros ; Malta ; Smyrna	M. de Chanaleilles ; Captain Vailhen	The kirlanguich "Le Chasseur" has just been disarmed here. M. de Chanaleilles, who was in command, will not be able to return directly to France because the ships bound for the mainland are stopped because of the war declared to the Emperor and Lambros armaments. Chanaleilles passes by an English vessel which will leave him in Malta. He was unable to provide him, in accordance with custom, payment for his passage and will therefore withdraw it in Malta, as well as that for his transport from Malta to Marseille. Amoreux pinned for Seystres the letter of Chanaleilles of May 12 which he withdrew from Captain Vailhen, retain in the port of Smyrna since the announcement of the war. Chanaleilles will give Seystres all the details relating to Lambros armaments.	
149	Vol II, # 307-308	Smyrna	December 31, 1792			A. Franchetti	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Finance		Srs Isaac Tabet and Jacob Isaïa ; Captain Tarisnovich	By his letter of September 25, he saw that by virtue of the power of attorney of Srs Isaac Tabet and Jacob Isaïa, from Algiers, he had sent him three groups by the Ragusan ship "Virgo Potens" at St Jean-Baptiste" (Captain Tarisnovich). He received them and found them to be righteous. He paid the load at 12% as agreed. He asks Seystres to send the attached letter to Marseilles.	
150	Vol II, # 309-310	Smyrna	May 6, 1793 (Year 2 of the French Republic)			Amoreux	Citoyen Caumont	Recommendation		Arnaud ; Glavani	He recommended to him the citizens Arnau and Glavani who are going to Malta for their business.	
151	Vol XXXIII, # 35-36	Scio	January 12, 1767			Jouvin	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs		Cousinery	He only received his letter of October 18 the day before, so he is very annoyed to give him information about the case he is talking about. In 1760 he had the "Jésus, Marie, Joseph" tartane taken by the English returned but was unable to recover the main papers. The only instructive piece is a letter which he attaches to him, as well as a receipt from Cousinery which is not mentioned in the registers of this chancellery.	
152	Vol XXXIII, # 129-130	Scio	May 2, 1781			Digeon	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondances ; Personal affairs ; Personal request	Cairo ; Rosetta ; Chio	Mrs. Lemaire	The slowness of the convoys puts delay in their correspondence, which he is by the way very delighted, and would like to be able to remedy the obstacles born of the distance and the current circumstances which hinder it. He has not yet been able to send him the natural history's extracts that one of his friends living in Cairo had promised him. He waited for them 5 months, while he remained in Rosetta, then was called to Constantinople. He wrote to Cairo but still has not received a reply. He is delighted that the quantity of the items allowed Seystres to share it with Commander Dolomieu who is fond of it. Digeon sent Mrs. Lemaire some trifles she had asked him for a few months ago, but he still has no answer. Finally, he asks him to take an interest in his fate: he is today interpreter in Constantinople but his age and his infirmities made him obtain permission, while keeping the advantages and the titles of this position, to go and live in Chio for some times. He therefore asks Seystres to write to him there, under cover of the Consul of Smyrna.	
153	Vol XXXIII, # 159-160	Scio	December 20, 1783	March, 3	None	Digeon	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondances ; Personal affairs	Cairo	Rosa ; Mrs. Lemaire ; Commander Dolomieu	He has just received a letter from Seystres dated August 10 of last year which still does not announce the arrival of the shell crate. Rosa, merchant in Cairo, nevertheless took care of this commission, the sending of which was disturbed by the revolutions in Egypt. The copies of his work on which Seystres paid him compliments have still not arrived. He thanked him for his information on his possible stay in Malta for his retirement and asked him to greet Mrs. Lemaire and Commander Dolomieu on his behalf.	
154	Vol XXXIII, # 208-209	Scio	July 27, 1787			Digeon	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations			It is shameful that one is only fulfilling a three-year-old promise today. He has just received copies of his book and sends him one copy.	