

VOLUME IV : SALONIKA (1758 - 1790)

N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
1	Vol. IV, ff 1-2	Salonika	September 10, 1758	Fougasse, La Porterie, Ruffin & Rivalz	M. le Cne Sibellet	Correspondances ; Finance ; Trade	Scio ; Heraklion ; Smyrna	M. Darry ; M. Aug. Fougasse ; Con. F. Brue ; Mr. François Fougasse ; MM. La Porterie brothers	They received the letters of March 1 and June 7 from Scio and Heraklion. They understand the misery in which the French caravan finds itself but are sorry not to be able to do anything while the war lasts. MM. Darry and Aug. Fougasse will tell him more about it. They paid into his account the 205 piastres which he had loaned to the Con. F. Brue to be reimbursed by them, and the 404 1/2 piastres that Sibellet had left in Scio for them. They do not yet know what will be to lose on the short <i>filoris</i> because the person who collected them in Smyrna has not yet given them the account. They assure Sibellet that nothing will change for him since they took over from MM. Fougasse & La Porterie, he knows Ruffin & Rivalz, now heads of this institution, who are friends and in whom he can trust. Mr. François Fougasse being retired, it is now with him that Sibellet must arrange for matters concerning his ship, unless he directs him to someone else. He must write to him in Marseilles and send the mail to MM. La Porterie brothers. They advise him to beware of the English and assure him once again that they are honored to offer their services.	
2	Vol. IV, ff 3-4	Salonika	September 17, 1763	Joseph Devant, consul in Salonika	Chevalier des Pennes	Corsairs ; Navigation ; Pirates	Ponant ; Chania	Peyssonnel	He thanked him for having informed him of the presence of several Saelatine corsairs who disturbs French navigation. He communicated this to the captains so that they could be on their guard, in particular those bound for the Ponant, and also made this notice public in all the ports of his department. The coasts are also infested with Barbary corsairs among which robbers who plunder all kinds of ships, a Frenchman paid the price on the 15th of last month and the pirates sold part of the goods in Chania, according to consul Peyssonnel.	
3	Vol. IV, ff 5-6	Salonika	May 19, 1764	Devant	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Pirates ; Trade	France ; Algiers ; Monaco		He thanked him for having informed him of the dispute between France and Algiers Regency and of Des Pennes' solution which satisfied the King. Devant informed the French captains of this and hopes that navigation will resume normally since there is nothing more to fear in the seas of the Levant than the pirates. There is one in the Archipelago, armed with 10 canons and 150 men, but Devant has learned that five Monaco-logged warships may well chase him away. It is assured that they have already made several catches, which will undoubtedly facilitate the French caravan because the competition of Turkish ships had completely destroyed it.	
4	Vol. IV, ff 7-8	Salonika	July 2, 1766	Devant	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Navigation ; Pirates	Salonika ; Valletta ; Zante ; Kythira	Georges Pijo ; André Fenech	He did not receive until June 24 the letter from Des Pennes of last October 14 containing a debt of 173 Maltese crowns contracted by Georges Pijo, of Salonika, in favor of André Fenech, of Valletta. Devant hastened to take all the necessary steps to force the debtor to pay, but this is impossible at the moment as he left the country for about a year because of other debts he contracted with various people, leaving his wife in poverty. In addition, Devant was informed a few months earlier that he was not a man of good faith, proof of this that he led in his contract by claiming to be born in Salonika when he was originally from Zante. Four King's Xebecs cross the seas: two near Kythira and two in the Archipelago. It is to be hoped that they manage to ward off the Ucinjani and Albanian pirates who greatly disturb French navigation.	
5	Vol. IV, ff 9-10	Salonika	July 20, 1766	Devant	Chevalier des Pennes	Navigation ; Pirates	Salonika ; Kythira	M. de Champorcin ; Mr. Delors	Two of the King's four xebecs, commanded by M. de Champorcin, ensuring the protection of trade left Salonika on the 6th. Devant hopes that this armament will calm the Ucinjani pirates and others who have bored the French Post much recently, Post being their domain. The other two xebecs, ordered by Mr. Delors, cross on the side of Kythira.	
6	Vol. IV, ff 11-12	Salonika	December 17, 1769	Pierre-Gabriel de Clairambault, chancellor in Salonika	Chevalier des Pennes	Slaves ; Finance	Corfu	Mustafa Cocco ; Angelo Polissaro	He informs him that he has 400 piastres given to him by Mustafa Cocco, slave on the galley " <i>Sant Aloisio</i> " bought by Angelo Polissaro of Corfu, in payment of the advance made by the latter for his redemption. Clairambault asks Des Pennes to send the sum to Polissaro.	
7	Vol. XXXIII, ff 55-56	Salonika	August 10, 1771	Felice Votta	Domenico Termini	Finance ; Trade		Graffi	Charged by Graffi to make available to Votta up to 140,000 piastres, Brani never paid the totality of this sum, nor did he send it to Naples. Votta assures him that he has only received 105,000 piastres for his tobacco purchase, while he is still owed for the 4000 bundles.	
8	Vol. IV, ff 13-14	Salonika	May 17, 1773	Le Peintre & Cie	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Finance	Palermo ; Malta	MM. La Porterie brothers of Marseille ; Mr. Don Giovanni Notarbartolo ; Sr. Giuseppe Maria Lacava ; Captains Roux and Ferveire ; Mr. Ambrogio Gaetano Bonaini & Cia of Livorno ; Captain Dalles ; Mr. Gio. Carlo Giera of Livorno	Recommended by MM. La Porterie brothers of Marseille, they ask for his help for a last minute affair: Mr. Don Giovanni Notarbartolo, general administrator of the tobacco farm in Palermo, recommended to them Sr. Giuseppe Maria Lacava with some funds for the purchase of approximately 2000 bales of tobacco to be loaded onto the ships of Captains Roux and Ferveire, paid for by Des Pennes Chancellor. The administrator authorized them to advance the missing funds on Mr. Ambrogio Gaetano Bonaini & Cia of Livorno, so they provided a considerable sum for the drafts and, as a precaution after the case of Captain Dalles in 1771, who had then raised fears of negligence, had the two shipments in Malta sequestered until Mr. Gio. Carlo Giera of Livorno, or MM. The Porterie brothers senior, assure Des Pennes that all drafts have been paid. They propose to give power of attorney for this to Captains Roux and Ferveire, but in the case of an unforeseen event and if Mr. Giera or MM. La Porterie senior have still not given any guarantees, they authorize Des Pennes to carry out the sequestration on their behalf. The administrator could be offended by this gesture, but Le Peintre & Cie prefer not to risk the sum involved. They attach a letter to the administrator where they inform him of all their operations, so so he wouldn't pretend he didn't know.	
9	Vol. IV, ff 15-16	Salonika	May 25, 1773	Le Peintre & Cie	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade ; Finance	Malta ; Sicily	Captains Roux and Ferveire ; Giovanni Notarbartolo ; Ambrogio Gaetano Bonaini & Cie of Livorno	They send him copies of all their operations concerning the shipments of tobacco from Captains Roux and Ferveire which he sends to Giovanni Notarbartolo, general administrator of the farm in Sicily and on whose account they had to provide their drafts on Ambrogio Gaetano Bonaini & Cia of Livorno, for the total sum of 31,789 piastres 19 <i>liors</i> for 2,376 bundles of tobacco (1,328 in Roux and 1,048 in Ferveire). Roux and Ferveire are waiting for favorable winds to leave and will do their quarantine in Malta. In view of the considerable sum at stake, it is preferable to pass the tobacco in Sicily before knowing if the drafts have been honored or not (which would not be a first). They therefore ask Des Pennes to stop and sequester, in their name, the two loads until the captains have had the assurance of Sicily to be paid. This present letter acts as power of attorney.	
10	Vol. IV, ff 17-20	Salonika	June 23, 1775	Jean-Vincent Arasi, consul in Salonika	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Trade	Malta ; Livorno	Captain Jean-Antoine Gazan of Antibes ; Mousés Algranati	He informs him that Captain Jean-Antoine Gazan of Antibes, commanding the <i>senau "Les Trois Maries"</i> , had loaned on April 3 to Mousés Algranati, Jew of Smyrna and protected from England, 2300 piastres with mortgage on 151 bundles of tobacco which he loaded on his own account on his ship to sell them in Malta or Livorno, where Algranati had undertaken to find him a market. But this was not the case and, indebted on all sides and pressed by his Turkish creditors who threatened to assassinate him, he committed suicide on May 13th by poisoning himself. This caused considerable casualties to a sazaar who traveled empty, fell behind schedule, and was unable to sell his tobacco. He therefore formulated a request, accepted, with the consulate of England to decide what to do with the bundles and Arasi had Gazan sign an act according to which this captain undertakes, if the sale exceeds the mortgage and the costs of transport by ship, to deposit the extra in Des Pennes chancellery to serve as reimbursement to other creditors.	
11	Vol. IV, ff 21-24	Salonika	May 22, 1776	Arasi	Chevalier des Pennes	Finance ; Trade		Captain Rouston ; Captain Gazan ; Algranati	He received by Captain Rouston the letter from Des Pennes of April 10 which contained the legal documents for the sale of 151 bundles of tobacco retained by Captain Gazan as a mortgage on the late Algranati. Rouston gave to Devant the sum of 158 1/2 <i>Marie-Thérèse thalers</i> , which forms the extra of the product from the sale of the bundles. Gazan obtained his reimbursement, with an additional 105 piastres which Arasi awarded him by sentence, in compensation for the time lost in Salonika.	
12	Vol. IV, ff 25-26	Salonika	September 26, 1776	Arasi	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance ; Slaves	Constantinople	Saint-Priest ; Ismail ; Durant	He sent his mail to Saint-Priest as well as letters for Christian slaves. He also sent to Constantinople the young slave Ismail whom Durand had brought and whose arrival Saint-Priest had announced to him for September 14th.	
13	Vol. IV, ff 27-28	Salonika	April 19, 1777	Arasi	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance ; Corsairs	Constantinople ; Smyrna ; Modena	Lebas ; Peyssonnel ; Captain Jeauffroy	He received the letter from Des Pennes of March 20 with those intended for Lebas in Constantinople, and Peyssonnel in Smyrna. He sent them to the latter by a Venetian ship and await an opportunity for Lebas. Captain Jeauffroy, bearer of these letters, also gave him a package from Des Pennes to the commander of the first frigate he would meet on the way, but as he did not find any, he gave it to Arasi. He transmitted to all French ships the presence in Levant of a corsair ship bearing the flag of the Duke of Modena, hoping that its appearance will favor the French caravan which was suffering from the cabotage of Greek ships. The non-Maltese corsairs have already plundered the Archipelago enough for the French flag to be sought after by the Turks.	
14	Vol. IV, ff 29-32	Salonika	April 25, 1778	Cavallé & Cie	Chevalier des Pennes	Trade		Lhoste & Cie ; Michel Candia	They resort to his mediation for a purchase of tobacco which was ordered from them by Lhoste & Cie (188 bundles of common tobacco and 12 of better quality, for Michel Candia of Malta) which may be made difficult by the administrators of the farm because of the King's new ordinance. The purchase having been ordered before the implementation of the new regulation, they hope that the new legislation will not harm them because they have executed their orders and believe that they no longer have to answer anyone for this purchase.	More details about the order and transactions
15	Vol. IV, ff 33-34	Salonika	April 25, 1778	J. E. Patot	Abeille & Cie	Trade ; Finance	Porto Couffe ; Catherine	Patot ; Captain Blazino ; Captain Gradara ; Louis	- In Porto Couffe, September 10, 1778: he received until the 7th of the month 2372 <i>quilots</i> of wheat in accordance with the controls and the conditions passed with the popes. However, on this day, they brought wheat with worms, following which Patot told them that he would pay them only when they brought wheat of the agreed quality. As soon as the 15 days after his obligation to them have passed, he will set sail. He has enough to compensate for lost time, and the priests will pay him the delay if necessary. He bought about 4000 <i>quilots</i> of good wheat from the Ispariots and Hydriotes boats at about 31 <i>paras</i> . P.S. he received Abeille's letter regarding requests of Catherine's Aga for wheat, but he cannot put a price on lower quality wheat. - In Porto Couffe, September 17, 1778: he charges Captain Blazino with 5110 <i>quilots</i> of wheat, one half of good quality and the other a little inferior, bought from an Ispariot boat for about 98 piastres 1/2. Captain Gradara is in charge of 7000 <i>quilots</i> of very good quality Ispariot and hydriote wheat. As for the priests, they brought him 2300 <i>quilots</i> , then, on September 10, 3000 <i>quilots</i> of inferior quality which he refused. He therefore protested against them in order to be able to buy wheat from individuals. He will let Abeille know through Louis where the steps are. - In Porto Couffe, September 17, 1778: he has his load of adventurous boats. It cost him 1 <i>para</i> 12 more for wheat of lower quality than the one he received from the popes, but in the end it is more advantageous for him because Blazano had 5,110 <i>quilots</i> last time instead of 5,600, and Gradara 11200 instead of 12000. Patot still owes the popes 740 piastres 1/2.	Copies of 3 letters
16	Vol. IV, ff 35-36	Salonika	March 20, 1779	Arasi	Chevalier des Pennes	Correspondance ; Personal		Saint-Priest	He sent Saint-Priest the package that Seystres had sent him and congratulated the latter on his appointment.	
17	Vol. IV, ff 37-42	Salonika	May 14, 1779	Arasi	Chevalier des Pennes	Court case ; Trade ; Finance	Gulf of Cassandra	Captain Erzegovich ; Sr Abeille ; Sr Patot	He received his letter of January 18 from the Venetian captain Erzegovich with 740 piastres, however there is an error of 30 <i>paras</i> between this sum and that indicated in the letter. In addition, after removal of transport costs and consulate fees, only 727 piastres remain. At the request of the Grand Master, Arasi inquired about the case of Sr Patot concerning the wheat, but he believed that the wheat would be loaded onto the late cattle which did not yet have a contract. Arasi was therefore not able to obtain enough evidence against the popes. In such a case, it is preferable to settle the case amicably because, in Arasi's experience, he has never seen anyone win their case. He then spoke with Sr Abeille and studied his correspondence with Sr Patot, where it appears that the latter did not show much enthusiasm to receive the wheat from the popes and that with a little more of speed, he would not have known the delay of which he complains. Arasi joined to these two proofs the content of a declaration made in the chancellery of Venice by the two interpreters employed by Sr Patot where it appears that the wheat refused by the latter was not in the case of being rejected. Arasi would have liked to avoid blaming Sr. Patot, whom he esteems, but he had to tell the whole truth. The reimbursement to be made to Sr Abeille or to the trading house of the 740 piastres which they were obliged to pay to the popes is only justice, and Patot cannot avoid it without compromising the reputation of his establishment or his own, especially in a city full of grain traffickers associated with the Greeks.	

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18	Vol. IV, ff 43-52	Salonika	May 14, 1779	Arasi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont					Exact duplicate of the previous letter: ff. 43-46, 49-52, and copy of Patot's letters to Abelle, ff. 47-48
19	Vol. IV, ff 53-54	Salonika	May 14, 1779	Arasi	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance ; Administration ; Recommendation	Sidon	M. de Saint-Marcel ; Roncali	He made a mistake in sending the original of the declaration made in the chancellery to the consul in Venice and asked him to return it to him. He was appointed to the consulate of Sidon his successor is M. de Saint-Marcel. The young Roncali whom Seystres had recommended to him has arrived.	
20	Vol. IV, ff 55-56	Salonika	October 16, 1779	Cousinery	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Court case ; Finance ; Trade ; Recommendation	Smyrna	Arasi ; Jean Abelle & Cie ; Pierre Labellees	Arasi having left on September 22 to begin his new functions in Smyrna. It is up to him, as <i>chargé des affaires</i> of the Post, to judge the litigation between Jean Abelle & Cie, merchants in Salonika, and Pierre Labellees, their former clerk. He decided to judge them in form and left to act the prosecutor of Pierre Labellees and condemned Jean Abelle & Cie to deposit in chancellery the sum of which they are the debtors. The behavior of the Malta Tobacco Farm Administrators towards this merchant is neither lawful, honest nor deserved. This administration having done nothing for the liquidation of this account in accordance with the laws of the trade, Cousinery considers that it can at least pay the expenses which they caused. The real owner of the 50 bundles of tobacco being Pierre Labellees and the latter due to move to Malta soon, Cousinery recommends him to Seystres. He also informs him that he is appointed vice-consul in Smyrna.	
21	Vol. IV, ff 57-58	Salonika	October 16, 1779			Court case ; Trade ; Finance		Jean Cavallé ; Pierre Labellees ; Jean Abelle & Cie ; Cousinery ; Joseph Ignace Ruffin, Jacques Grantoune, Pierre Bourjac and François Tavernier ; Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont ; Poussielgue	Pending proceedings between on the one hand Jean Cavallé, from Agde, French merchant in Salonika, acting as attorney for Pierre Labellees, de Béziers, former clerk of the Jean Abelle & Cie house, and on the other hand the aforementioned Jean Abelle & Cie, French merchants from this Post. The assessors chosen by Cousinery are Joseph Ignace Ruffin, Jacques Grantoune, Pierre Bourjac and François Tavernier, notable merchants of the French nation in Salonika. Cavallé made a request to obtain a balance of the account owed by Jean Abelle & Cie to the administrators of the tobacco farm in Malta that the said Jean Abelle & Cie charged to Pierre Labellees, ie 826 piastres. Cousinery and his assessors, after seeing a letter from the Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont showing that the Malta Farm Administration reimbursed itself for what Jean Abelle & Cie owed it on the sale of 50 bales of tobacco sent to Malta by Pierre Labellees to the address of Poussielgue, and in view of all the other documents, consider that Cavallé does not have sufficient documents to demand from Jean Abelle the sum of 826 piastres. However, they order Jean Abelle & Cie to deposit the said sum in the deposit fund of the Chancellery of the Consulate within 3 days because they owe it to the Maltese Tobacco Farm which has already been reimbursed on the tobacco belonging to Pierre Labellees. This deposit will last until the arrival of sufficient documents to discharge Jean Abelle & Cie of this debt. They reserve the respective rights of each on the various other items in dispute.	Extract from the minutes of the French consulate chancellery in Salonika. Cousinery's sentence, vice-consul of France. Collocated in the original by Pierre Hélin, consul chancellery.
22	Vol. IV, ff 59-60	Salonika	January 4, 1780	Du Pavillon	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal			He thanked him for his hospitality during his stay in Malta.	
23	Vol. IV, ff 63-64	Salonika	May 30, 1780	Saint-Marcel, consul in Salonika	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Recommendation ; Trade	Salonika ; Paris ; Malta	Pizzuto ; Tavernier ; Doctor Perse	Pizzuto, recommended by Seystres, immediately fulfilled his commission thanks to Tavernier which he had addressed and he hopes that these wise measures will dissuade the University from any discussion. The former suppliers did not ask him for any compensation they could have claimed. Doctor Perse, established in Salonika, is going to Paris for special business via Malta, Saint-Marcel recommended him to Seystres.	
24	Vol. IV, ff 67-68	Salonika	November 26, 1782	A. Barnier	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Personal	Malta	Claude Icard ; Joseph Martin	He gave to captain Claude Icard, of the corvette "La Marianne", which will leave shortly under the escort of the king's frigate "La Boudeuse", six pairs of pheasants that he sends to him on behalf of Joseph Martin, French merchant he had met in Malta.	
25	Vol. IV, ff 65-66	Salonika	December 1, 1782	Saint-Marcel	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Salonika	Hélin ; Emir Ahmet ; Isnard	The certificate that Hélin, chancellor of the consulate, had given to Isnard was not registered, so Saint-Marcel could not send a copy to Seystres. He thought he was doing the right thing by taking a statement from Emir Ahmet, one of the slaves Isnard had brought to Salonika, which seemed to him sufficient proof to justify the sale of these slaves.	
26	Vol. IV, ff 69-70	Salonika	February 25, 1785	Cousinery	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Salonika ; Rosetta	Yenic Ahmet Capitan ; Bektach Pernaly ; Meloch ; Hassan ; Ismail ; M. de Saint-Marcel	He asks him to take an interest in the redemption of a Turk, made a slave about 2 years ago by a Maltese warship on a Capidan Pasha frigate, commanded by Yenic Ahmet Capitan. This slave was born in the vicinity of Salonika and is called Bektach Pernaly, about 25 years old, son of Meloch, he has two brothers (the elder Hassan and the younger Ismail). Average height, dark eyes and hair, professional barber. Cousinery asks Seystres to find out about the ransom because such acts of humanity generate good press for the French in the Post. He asks him to reply to M. de Saint-Marcel, he being only a replacement in Salonika. He has also just been appointed vice-consul in Rosetta.	
27	Vol. IV, ff 71-72	Salonika	May 28, 1785	Saint-Marcel	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves			He informs him of his arrival in this Post and tells him about the redemption of two Turkish slaves in which important Muslims of this city are interested. The ransom amounting to 600 piastres each, Saint-Marcel was given 1200 piastres (maximum possible amount) which are deposited in the chancellery. He asks Seystres to have the <i>qâdî</i> write the <i>hujjet</i> (official proof) to avoid any appeal to their redemption in the event of death or other unforeseen event, as well as to give in his answer the name of the person to whom Saint-Marcel must give the money. P-S: attached is the description of the slaves with a letter for each of them.	Copy of the preceding and attached to the letter of November 25, 1785.
28	Vol. IV, ff 88-89	Salonika	May 28, 1785	Saint-Marcel	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont					
29	Vol. IV, ff 73-74	Salonika	June 2, 1785	Saint-Marcel	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance		Captain Meau ; Bailli de Montpeseck	He transmits to him by Captain Meau, commander "Le Bienfaisant", a letter for the Bailli de Montpeseck given to him by the imperial consul in Salonika.	
30	Vol. IV, ff 83-86	Salonika	November 25, 1785	Saint-Marcel	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Corsairs			He sends him a copy of the letter he wrote to him on May 28 about the redemption of two Turkish slaves, but Seystres not having replied and Saint-Marcel knowing his rigor, he asks that the first letter be not for him. The Turks are now asking him for the sum they deposited to him for the redemption. Saint-Marcel also sends the deed of appearance before him of two barotary Jews from France about the looting of their cargo and money of which they were victims on a Greek boat by a Maltese corsair. These Jews benefiting from French protection, they are not exposed to the same difficulties as the rayas or the subjects of the Sultan and Saint-Marcel asks Seystres to do everything possible to obtain reparation for them.	
31	Vol. IV, f 87					Slaves	Salonika	Helvagi Halli Pasha ; Hagy Hassan ; Nicola Cazak	Helvagi Halli Pasha, from Salonika, between 45 to 50 years old, of average height, janissary of the 2nd regiment in Salonika, son of Hagy Hassan (deceased as well as his wife). Slave for 15 to 16 years with a tobacco merchant in Malta, Nicola Cazak, who promised to release him for 600 piastres which were deposited in the Chancellery of Salonika.	Helvagi Halli report
32	Vol. IV, ff 61-62	Salonika	March 25, 1786	Saint-Marcel	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Corsairs	Aleppo	Gelalich	He received his letter of March 8 and responds immediately to speed up the slave's release. He summoned the Turks and he is now in possession of 700 piastres for the redemption. He asks Seystres to put this case in priority and to inform him of the conclusion by the first mail because he wants to get rid of the repeated solicitations of the people of this country. The same applies of the barotaries' case, the end of which he would like to know before his departure for Aleppo. He does not think that the corsair Gelalich can present a valid defense in a case of purely fact and law, having taken cargo and money belonging to France's proteges. The costs that Seystres will have to advance for the claim of these two people will be taken from their funds.	
33	Vol. IV, ff 76-77	Salonika	October 29, 1786	Saint-Marcel	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Administration	Aleppo	Salih ; Christo Kadjidimo	He received his letter of May 6 and did not respond immediately because he was awaiting the slave Salih's arrival that Seystres had announced to him, however the latter forgot to send an essential legal document to confirm his release and Saint-Marcel finds himself the victim of the "overwhelming obsession" of the Turks. They threaten to make him return the 600 piastres of the ransom, paid to Christo Kadjidimo, according to the bill of exchange that Seystres made for him on May 4. Saint-Marcel therefore asks him insistently for the supporting document of the <i>qâdî</i> . He also announces his appointment to the Aleppo General Consulate and his forthcoming departure.	
34	Vol. IV, ff 78-80	Salonika	December 6, 1786	Du Pavillon	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves	Aleppo	Saint-Marcel ; Salih ; Abbas Begh of Skodra ; Surudy Mameich Oghlou Hussin from Salonika ; Sari Gueulli Hagj Osman ; Captain Pietro Gelalich ; Seresli Ahmed Ibrahim Oghlou Hazné Mahelley ; Suleyman Pasha Bin Behoul ; Mehemet Rais	Saint-Marcel left on November 7 for Aleppo. Du Pavillon announces the slave Salih's arrival, whose return has delighted his family. He transmits to Seystres the report of 5 other slaves that one wishes to buy back: Abbas Begh of Skodra ; Surudy Mameich Oghlou Hussin from Salonika, who works for the Grand Master, Sari Gueulli Hagj Osman, captured by Captain Pietro Gelalich ; Seresli Ahmed Ibrahim Oghlou Hazné Mahelley, who works on the galleys, and Suleyman Pasha Bin Behoul, captured by Captain Pietro Gelalich on Mehemet Rais' ship.	More details about slaves
35	Vol. IV, ff 81-82	Salonika	May 18, 1787	Cousinery	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Administration ; Slaves	Koroni	Captain Beraldo ; Du Pavillon ; Saint-Marcel ; Misraki Hadgi Anton	He informed him, through the Venetian captain Beraldo, of his appointment at the Salonika consulate, where he arrived on April 20. Du Pavillon, who had replaced him since Saint-Marcel's departure, went to the Consul General Taibout in Koroni. Cousinery reminds Seystres of Saint-Marcel's intervention in favor of Misraki Hadgi Anton, protected from France, whose men were captured by a Maltese corsair on a ship coming from Alexandria to Salonika.	
36	Vol. IV, ff 83-84	Salonika	June 5, 1787	Cousinery	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance ; Navigation ; Finance ; Military	Salonika ; Heraklion ; Black Sea ; Büyükdere ; Cairo	Chevalier de la Panouse ; commander Augustin Truguet ; Laurent-Jean-François Truguet ; Choiseul ; Iari ; Capidan Pasha ; Mahmoud Pasha	He reminds him of the case of the two barotaries of France looted by a Maltese corsair. He attached a letter left by the Chevalier de la Panouse during the stop of the corvette "Le Flèche" in Salonika. Its commander Augustin Truguet continues his cruise in the Archipelago where some Tunisian warships had given rise to false rumors of the presence of pirates. Laurent-Jean-François Truguet, commanding the brig which has been stationed for a few years in Constantinople, received the order to bring 10,000 piastres that Choiseul charged him to pay the debts of the dragonar Iari, fugitive from Heraklion, P-S: The Turks carry out massive military operations with a very important war effort, to show that they do not fear conflict. They sent a considerable number of troops to the borders, the squadron for the Black Sea is there partly, the other part is in Büyükdere to complete its armament. This immense power could be respected if used well, but the blind pride of the Sultan will inevitably cause them to fall against much better coordinated forces. The Capidan Pasha does not abandon Cairo where his presence inspires success. Mahmoud Pasha continues to resist, even against the considerable forces of other pashas.	
37	Vol. IV, ff 90-91	Salonika	November 26, 1787	Cousinery	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Informations ; Finance ; Military	Smyrna ; Kibourn ; Constantinople	Edouard and Marcel Cousinery ; Capidan Pasha	He thanked him for his compliments on his appointment to the consulate. For some time he has received the pheasants Seystres asked for, but has not yet been able to have them shipped. He thanked him for his intervention in favor of the recovery of the two French barotaries Jews funds. If he does not find an opportunity to send the funds to Salonika, he suggests that he send them to Edouard and Marcel Cousinery, his brothers, who have a trading house in Smyrna, with the authorization of the two barotaries, who wish also ensure the sum. The Turks were routed at Kibourn, The Black Sea squadron returned to Constantinople and its commander was beheaded the day after his arrival. The Capidan Pasha is also back. The Turks are worried about the military preparations of the German Emperor.	

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N°	Reference	Sending from	Writing on	From	To	Subjects	Mentioned locations	Mentioned names	Summary of the letter	Comments
38	Vol. IV, ff 92-93	Salonika	March 18, 1788	Cousinery	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Correspondance ; Finance ; War	Malta ; Bosnia ; Choczim ; Sofia	Captain Ragazzi ; M. de Choiseul	He fears that the letter he sent him 4 months ago about the transfer of funds from the two French baratories has not reached him because the Venetian captain Ragazzi, coming from Malta, had no mail for him. The baratories asking Cousinery for news of their funds, he asks Seystres for an answer. He still has not had the opportunity to send the six pheasants. The Germans were defeated in Bosnia and the Austrian army besieged Choczim. The Grand Vizier leaves to establish his headquarters in Sofia with 60,000 men, but the number does not make the victory. They are still so unruly and ignorant. The consuls of France, Smyrna, Salonika, Aleppo and Alexandria assist M. de Choiseul in the protection that the Ottomans have allowed France to grant to the Austrian subjects of the Empire.	
39	Vol. IV, ff 94-95	Salonika	June 11, 1789	Verguin	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, 1788) and second release (April 21, 1789). He asks him to have them sent to him with the two required signatures.	Duplicata
40	Vol. IV, ff 96-98	Salonika	December 27, 1790	Cousinery	Chevalier de Seystres-Caumont	Slaves ; Informations ; War	Salonika ; Marseille ; Sirtow ; Constantinople ; Wallachia ; Moldavia ; Choumia ; Kilia ; Ismail ; Braila ; Varna	Ipekli Agozadé ; Captain Riouffe ; Baron Thugut ; Baron Herbert ; Lampros ; Abduraman Bey ; Prince Victor de Rohan	He intervenes in favor of a slave who has been in Malta for 20 years and in which the <i>misellim</i> of Salonika is interested. Ipekli Agozadé, about 60 years old (Cousinery therefore hopes to obtain a low price). He has 500 <i>piastres</i> in chancellery and is authorized to reimburse the cost of clothing and travel. He kept the pheasants during all this time and always renewed them when one died, he was finally able to give the cage to Captain Riouffe who brought it to Marseille. He will send him living birds when the time comes, as he requested: Baron Thugut left Congress at Sirtow where Baron Herbert was left alone. His family is in Bucharest where they are waiting for peace to be signed before returning to Constantinople where this minister will resume his intromission position. Peace would have been published for a long time if the Turks had not had an interest in the Imperials occupying Wallachia and Moldavia for some more time, because after their departure the Russians will be entirely masters of these provinces. The Vizier is in Choumia with less than 30,000 men. The Russians have captured Kilia and Ismail; they were about to take Braila. Varna was surrounded by the Russian fleet against which the Algerians were deployed after their victory against the troops of Lampros that the Sultan then hanged in the port of Constantinople. The general opinion is that the Russians will end up forcing the Turks to make peace because the latter cannot resist them on any front, and the first are not prepared to receive orders from Prussia. P-S: Cousinery has just learned that a Maltese have seized a Turkish ship coming from Alexandria. Abduraman Bey, son of the muselmin and tobacco customs officer, asks him to get help from Seystres to buy an Arab horse and palfrenier who were on board. He encloses a letter for Prince Victor de Rohan, a connoisseur of horses, from whom he asks for an estimate. He asks him to solicit his uncle the Grand Master if necessary.	