

force, et les troupes Angloises ne se posteroient pas hors du Château ou des forts de manière à pouvoir inquiéter de façon ou d'autre le camp des Hollandois.

Réponse. Accordé, pourvu que l'on soit menagé de pareils troubles, ou qu'on en aye déjà éclaté, et que les fauves-gardes des chariots, &c. n'excedent pas ce qui se pratique ordinairement en pareils cas.

Art. XI. S'il survient des doutes ou des difficultés concernant le vrai sens de la convention présente, ils s'expliqueront de la manière la plus propre à faire, mettre en exécution les motifs salutaires qui ont déterminé leurs Excellences et le Commissaire General de la République Hollandoise à la contracter, et surtout à assurer la liberté, l'indépendance et la sécurité la plus parfaite au Commissaire general, au Gouverneur, au General en Chef, et aux officiers ci-ils et militaires le tout à l'effet de consolider la bonne intelligence si heureusement établie entre leurs Excellences et le Commissaire General de la République Hollandoise.

Réponse. accordé tout au long.

(Signé) J. Decker, *Sebut by Napt.*
In dienst der Batavische Republic.

(Signé) John Pringl, *Com. Gen.*
Ratifié 3 de Janvier 1803.

(Signé) Francis Dundas, *Livutenant General*

(Signé) J. A. De Mist, *Com. G.*
John Hamilton, Colonel D.

(Signé) P. G. Henry, *Colonel Com-*
les troupes Bataves au cap

(Signé) Roger Curtis, *Vice-Amiral.*
Ratifié

Sebastian's Report of his Mission up the Levant.

[The following paper is worthy of serious attention. Col. Sebastiani was sent up the Levant under the pretence, of procuring information of the disposition of the people of the Countries situated on that Sea, to receive French Commercial Agents; but it appears that the Colonel has been equally attentive to procure information which might be useful in a Military as well as in a Commercial view. If any thing were necessary to shew, that the views of the French Government still extend to the possession of Egypt, this paper would be sufficient.

We should be at loss to discover how it got into the *Moniteur*, if we did not find that Mr. Sebastiani has made Bonaparte be universally regretted in Egypt: It may have become necessary to say something to counteract the Statements of Sir Robert Wilson with regard to the conduct of the General in that Country and Syria; but it will require something more to be relied on, than the assertion of his emissaries to clear up his Character on that head.]

The Supplement to the *Moniteur* of the 30th of January contains the report made to the First Consul by Colonel Sebastiani, on the objects of his mission, and the different occurrences that took place in the course of it. The report begins with an account of the voyage to Tripoli, and mentions the different transactions with the Bey,

and the satisfactory arrangement of the differences between that Sovereign and the head of the French Republic and his allies. The history of these transactions we have already given in detail; the remaining proceedings being entirely new, we will give them, as far as they appear to us important, in the words of the report itself. Sebastiani says:

"The Pacha of Tripoli is a brave and enterprising man, and a friend to the French. The English have given assistance to his brother, who is now at Duna, destitute of means and of credit. His project was to raise an insurrection against the Bey. The political and administrative affairs of the regency are managed by Serd Mohammed el Deghais, Minister of the Pacha. This man is full of sagacity, and has even some notion of the politics of Europe. He has travelled in France, and he preserves the feelings of a ruling affection for our country.

"On the 2d of October I departed from Tripoli, and on the 16th I arrived at Alexandria. On the same day I waited on General Stuart, Commandant of the English forces by sea and land. I communicated to him the orders of the Minister of foreign relations, which enjoined me to repair to Alexandria, and, if the English still occupied that place, to demand the speedy evacuation of it, and the fulfilment of the treaty of Amiens.

"At first General Stuart told me that the evacuation of the place would be put in execution in a short time; but seeing that I insisted and required a less vague answer, he declared to me, that he had no orders from his Court to quit Alexandria, and that he even counted on passing the winter there. General Stuart is a man of middling capacity. He has for his Aide-de-Camp, a French emigrant, called the Chevalier de Saous, a man of sense, and an enemy to France, who has much influence over his General.

"On the same day I went to see Kourchieh Ahmed, Pacha of Alexandria, and the Capuan Bey, Commandant of the Ottoman forces. After the usual compliments, and some agreeable expressions with respect to the Ports, I informed them that French commercial agents were about to come and settle in Egypt. This communication gave them the greatest pleasure, and they did not affect to conceal from me the pain with which they beheld the flag of the English in this country. I informed them that this flag could not be of much longer duration, and that the general peace left no doubt of their speedy departure.

"On the 20th I set out for Cairo, escorted by two Turkish Officers and six French soldiers, whom I took from on board the frigates: contrary winds obliged me to return to port.

"On the 23d I arrived at Faone, where I saw the Commandant of the place, the Cadi, and the Cheiks. I received from the Consul, and from all with whom I conversed, protestations of attachment to the 1st Consul.

"On the 25th I saw at Menouf the Cheik Abdin, whom the First Consul had appointed Cadi. The other Cheiks of the town came to