PARIS, January 31.

Report of colonel Sebastiani.

The supplement to the Mouiteur 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 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 Durna, 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 Muhammedel 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 Sades, a man of sense, and an enemy to France, who has much influence over his general.

"On the same day I went to see Kourchiel Ahmed, pacha of Alexandria, and the Capitan Bey, commandant of the Ottoman forces. After the usual compliments, and some aggreeable expressions with respect to the Porte, 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 stay of the English in this country. I informed them that this stay 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 these last, and from all with whom I conversed, protestations of attachment to the first 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 visit me at his house, and spoke to me in the same language as the cheiks of Faone. I said to them, "The first consul loves your country much, he speaks of it frequently; he interests himself much in your happiness, he will by no means forget you, and he will recommend you to the Porte. He has made peace with Europe, and this country shall feel the benefits of the interest he takes in it, and of the remembrance which he preserves of the poor cheiks of Egypt."

"I arrived on the same day at the Boulak, from whence I immediately dispatched citizen Joubert to give notice of my approach to the pacha of Cairo. On the morning of the following day the pacha sent me an escort of 300 cavalry and 200 infantry, commanded by the principal officers of his household, to accompany me to his residence, whither they conducted me, amidst a great number of discharges of artillery. On my arrival at the pacha's house, I addressed him in the following terms:

"Peace has been concluded between the French republic and the Sublime Porte. The antient relations of amity and commerce are about to be re-established, and I am charged by the great consul Bonaparte, to assure you of his good wishes, and to announce to you the arrival of French commercial commissioners in Egypt."

"The pacha answered, 'the benevolence with which the first consul honors me, penetrates me with gratitude, and his commercial agents shall receive in this place the most friendly welcome.'

"On the 26th, in a second interview with the pacha, I addressed him in these terms: The first consul takes a lively interest in you and the country which you govern, and desires to contribute to your happiness; he has charged me to offer his mediation to make peace between you and the beys.

"The pacha thanked me warmly and sincerely for the interest of the first consul; but he protested to me that he had the most positive orders from his court to make a war of extermination on the beys, and to enter into no terms with them. I observed to him that the unfortunate affairs which had taken place with respect to the Ottoman troops (they had been beaten five times by the Mamelukes) rendered their position very critical, and that this obstinacy exposed him to the loss of the province. He then communicated to me the orders of the Porte, and I saw beyond a doubt that it was not possible for him to agree to any accommodation. I informed him that I intended to see the different cheiks of Cairo, as well as madame Murad Bey. He immediately gave orders that the guard which he had sent to me should accompany me wherever I chose to go, telling me that he should be enchanted at being able to contribute to render my stay at Cairo agreeable.

"On the same day I commenced my visits with the cheik Abdalla el Chercamo, of the grand mosque. As I was expected at his house, he had caused a considerable number of cheiks to assemble there. The conversation turned only on the interest which the first consul takes in the state of Egypt, his power, his glory, and his esteem and good will for the learned cheiks of Cairo.

"Their answers expressed their attachment for his person; and it would be necessary to have been, like me, an eye-witness of the enthusiasm which the sight of the portrait of the first consul excited, to be able to form an idea of the height of their feelings on the occasion. I bestowed it on all the principal cheiks of Cairo, and of the towns through which I passed.

"Citizens Joubert and Berge assured me that the inhabitants of Cairo had never shewn so much attachment to the French as since my arrival. When we passed through the streets every one saluted us. The astrologers every day make predictions concerning the first consul.

"On the 27th I went to visit madame Murad Bey. Her intendant had already waited upon me, to request me to grant her an interview. I informed her that the first consul had charged me to interpose my mediation to make peace between the beys and the Sublime Porte, but that the pacha had orders not to enter into any negociation."

[It is necessary here to notice, that the days omitted in our extract from M. Sebastiani's journal, were employed in visiting the forts, garrisons, and other military posts, of the actual state of the fortifications of which, and the nature and strength of their present garrisons, he gives the most particular account. At Cairo he employed the remainder of the day, on which he visited Madame Murad Bey, in examining the citadel, the isle of Rodu, Gize, Boulax, and all the other little forts that furround the town. "The Turkish soldiers," says he, "grumbled at seeing me go through the fortifications and inspect the forts in this manner; but I pretended I did not hear them, and continued my course and my observations.]

"On the 27th, on my return from fort Dupuy, a soldier threatened me with his attagan. As he had the appearance of being intoxicated, and as the inhabitants of the town shewed the highest indignation against him, I took no notice of his threats and continued my course. A moment after Mustapha Oukil, one of the first men of the town, passed before me on horseback.

"As he passed, he reproached my *fair* with walking before a christian, and above all before a Frenchman, and threatened them with the bastinado after my departure. I thought I should not be silent on such an insult: and on my return home, I sent citizen Joubert to the pacha with my complaint, and to require a prompt reparation. I declared to him that this man should come to me publicly to demand pardon, place himself at my disposal, and implore my pity. It appeared that Mustapha was strongly protected by the pacha, and efforts were made to arrange the matter otherwise: but I insisted, declaring formally to the pacha, that if this reparation was not made in the manner in which I had demanded it, I should depart immediately, and write to Paris and Constantinople to complain. This declaration produced all the effect I expected: and Mustapha, terrified, came to my house the next morning, conducted by M. Routti: he publicly asked pardon of me, and put himself at my disposal. I said to him that my first design was to have his head cut off and that I had granted his life only on the solications of the pacha and Mr. Routti: but that if ever it should happen again that he should insult a Frenchman, his destruction was inevitable.

"This affair became immediately known in the town and produced the best effects.

"The same day, an attempt was made to excite the Albanians to a mobbish insurrection against me. Two letters from Rosetta, written by persons under the protection of the English, affirmed, that a French fleet of 300 sail had been descried from the coasts of Natolia; that we were marching against Constantinople; and that the only intention of my stay in Egypt was to deceive them in regard to the dangers with which they were menaced. I sent for the merchant who had received this letter. I requested him to deliver it to me. He complied. I sent that instant to the pacha, to say, that news, absurdly false, were propagated to excite disorders, and to produce dissention between France and the Porte: but that, on my life, I could affirm them to be false.

"The Pacha was aware of the trick, and was not duped by it. He even communicated to me a letter he had received from general Stuart, and to which was subjoined the first consul's order of the day, at the time when he had the command of the army of the East. That order of the day was for Fructidor in the 7th year of the existence of the republic. It reminded the Egyptians that Constantinople was tributary to Ambia, and that the time was arrived at which to restore to the East its ancient ascendency, and to destroy the empire of the Osmanlis in the East. General Stuart requested the Pacha to consider the true import of that order, and from it to judge of the sincerity of our professions, and of our peace with the Turks.

"I could not, without indignation, see a military man belonging to one of the most enlightened and polished nations in Europe, thus debase himself to provoke assassinations so dishonorable. He failed of his aim. The Pacha, to the very moment of my departure, treated me with the most flattering kindness. The English commissary at Cairo witnessed the attachment of the inhabitants of that city to the French.

"The two persons who have now the greatest influence with the Pacha are Rosette and Maharouki. They both hate France, and are mutually hostile to each other; Rosette is generally believed to have betrayed the beys, and to be at present sincerely in the interests of the Osmanlis. Yet he manages so as to secure the favor of the Mamelukes if they should prevail. He is now concerned with the Pacha in a traffic of grain and saffron, by which he has, within a very short time, added some millions of livres to his fortune.

"Sherif-Effendi was, before my departure, named Pacha of Jedda, and is succeeded by Najah-Effendi, who was on his way to Cairo. He refused the appointment, and intended, after a pilgrimage to Mecca, to return to Constantinople.—Mahammed, pacha of Cairo, was a Georgian slave, had his education in the house of the captain Pacha, to whose interusts he is devoted: and, in character strongly resembles his master. Sheik El-Sadaa requested me to send colonel Joubert to visit him: and to him, he protested, that he had still the warmest attachment to the first consul's person. "That great man's stay in Egypt," said he, "was distinguished only by the benefits which he bestowed. My country ought to remember him only as her benefactor. He was just, and he was good."

"All the Arab Sheiks whom I saw, made complaints against the Turks.

"Zouf Fukir, formerly intendant for the first consul, is Mutesseb or director of the police of Cairo.

"I had recommended the monks of Mount Sinai to the Pacha. A deputation of them waited upon me. I wrote to their superior, to assure them of the first consul's kindness and protection. The monks of the propaganda at Cairo, I replaced under the protection of the French nation, as they were before the war. They celebrated a solemn service, and sang *te deum* in honor of the first consul. I was present at the ceremony; and it was attended by all the Christians in Cairo. I assured the fathers, that they should again enjoy all their ancient privileges.

"On the evening before my departure, I again saw the Pacha. I recommended to his favor all the Christians, and all the Turks who had shewn kindness to the French in Egypt. He promised due respect to my recommendation.

"At Damietta, I visited Ahmed-Pacha-Ilchil, a creature of the grand vizier. He returned my visit till next day. I was on the best terms with him, during the whole time of my stay there.

"I was visited on the 17th by the son of Hassan Toubar, who still retains his wonted influence with the inhabitants on the borders of the lake Mensale.

"At Damietta are two Christians, Messrs. Bazile and Don Bazile, men of wealth and influence.

"In all Egypt, chiefs, merchants, ulemats and people, all talk with pleasure of the first consul, and express the strongest wishes for his welfare. All news concerning him are most eagerly heard and propagated at Damietta, Alexandria, &c.

"On the morning of the 29th, I dispatched citizens Joubert and Lagrange to Ghezar Pacha with a letter, in which I informed him, that peace being concluded between France and the Porte, the relations of commerce were about to be established on the same footing as before the war, and that I was commissioned by the first consul to confer with him on that subject. I intreated him to acquaint me by letter, if he was disposed to an interview with me. Citizens Joubert and Legrange returned some hours after. Ghezar received them cooly enough. He told them I might come to him, but he would give them only a verbal answer. Every one advised me not to see him without a written assurance under his own hand; but notwithstanding these coward cautions, and his obstinate refusal to answer my letter, I determined to proceed, without delay, to Acre.

"I went to the house of the commissary of the republic of the Seven Isles. A short time after, the pacha's dragoman came to conduct me to Ghezar, who received me in an apartment, in which he was alone, and which had no furniture but a carpet. He had on one side of him a pistol with four barrels, an air gun, a fabre and an axe. After enquiring concerning my health, he asked me if I was well convinced, that when the hour of our end had been proclaimed in heaven, nothing could alter our destiny. My answer was, that I believed as he did, in fatalism. He talked a long time in this strain, and I perceived that he affected an extreme simplicity, that he wished to pass for a man of understanding, and what is more, for a just one. He several times repeated to me, "Ghezar is said to be barbarous, he is but just and severe. Intreat the first consul, added he, not to send me a lame or a one-eyed man as commissary of commercial relations; because it would certainly be said that Ghezar had reduced him to that condition." A moment after, he observed to me again, "I wish that the commissary you will send should reside at Leide; though this port has more commerce than any in my states, an agent will not be necessary here; I shall be myself the French commissary, and your countrymen shall have the most friendly reception. I esteem the French highly. Bonaparte is small in person, but he is the greatest of men; I also know that they regret him much at Cairo, and that they would wish to have him there again!"

"I said a few words to him on the peace between France and the Porte; to which he answered, "Do you know why I receive, and feel pleasure in seeing you? it is, because you come without a firman; I regard not the orders of the divan, and I entertain most profound contempt for the one-eyed Visier. It is said, Ghezar is a Bosnian, a worthless, a cruel man, and I am sought after. I was born poor; my father left me ouly his courage: I have raised myself by my exertions, but that does not make me proud, for all things have an end, and this day, or to-morrow, Chezar, himself, may perhaps come to his end, not that he is old, as his enemies say, (and, of this, he began to wield his arms after the manner of the Mamelukes, with much agility,) but, because God shall have so ordained it. The king of France, though he was powerful, has perished. Nebuchadnezzar, the great king of his time, was slain by a gnat, &c." He repeated other sentences to the same effect, and talked to me afterwards of the motives that had determined him to make war on the French army. In the whole of his conversation it was easy to observe, that he wished to be reconciled with the first consul, and that he feared his resentment.

"The following is the apologue which he made use of to domonstrate the reasons that induced him to resistance:—"A black slave, after a tedious journey in which he had suffered every species of privation, arrived in a small field of sugar canes; he stopped there, refreshed himself with this delicious liquor, and resolved to settle himself in the field. Soon after passed two travellers, the first of whom saluted him civilly. The devil take you, answered the black slave. The second traveller approached and asked him why he had given such an uncivil answer to so kind an address? I had, replied he, good reasons for that; had my answer been courteous, that man would have entered into conversation with me, would have seated himself by me; he would have partaken of my support, have found it good, and would have endeavored to obtain the exclusive possession of it."

"On my recommendation, he promised protection to the Christians, and particularly the convents of Nazareth and Jerusalem; and he several times assured me his word was more to be depended on than treaties.

"His palace is built with much taste and elegance; but, to reach the apartments, one must pass through an infinite number of windings. At the foot of the stair-case is the prison, the door of which is always open from noon till night. In passing I observed a number of unfortunates crowded there. There are in the court twelve field pieces, with their ammunition chests in very good order. Never have I seen a more frightful and revolting spectacle than Ghezar's minister, whom I met on coming out. The pacha had caused one of his eyes to be put out, and his ears and nose to be cut off. I saw more than a hundred in the city in the same condition. In viewing the domestics of Ghezar, and even the inhabitants of Acre, one would suppose oneself in a nest of robbers ready for assassination: this monster has stamped the seal of his atrocious character on every thing that surrounds him.

"I have seen at Acre the procurator of the Propagande and of the Holy Land. The latter is penetrated with gratitude to the first consul for his protection of the monks. He says, that Ghezar does every thing to be reconciled with the first consul; and the fact is, that a French vessel, which had been at Acre, before my arrival, had been well treated by the pacha."

After a description of the state of Ghezar's territories, and of the adjoining pachalics, Sebastiani proceeds in his account: "On November 20, I left Acres, and being prevented by contrary winds from going to Jaffa, made sail for Zante. Tho' put under quarantine, I procured permission to go to the governor and French commissary, under an escort of officers of health." Here he lectured the authorities assuring them of the lively interest the chief consul took in their welfare, and advising them, in his name, to lay aside all party spirit. Every thing bowed to the name of Bonaparte. The air resounded with cries of "Long live Bonaparte." Even the fear of citizen Sebastiani's displeasure caused the release of two men who had been arrested for a riot on the occasion: and the affrighted governor, when summoned before him, promised, that he would consider those, who had cried "Long live the first consul," as good citizens, and treat them as such. At the conclusion of his account of the republic of the Seven Islands, he asserts, that the Islands of the Ionian Sea will declare themselves French at any time it shall be thought proper.

He next subjoins an account of the state and force of the British garrison at Alexandria, with the number of each regiment serving there. Then follows an uninteresting account of the situation of the fortresses of Egypt, which he represents as in general in a state of decay. The whole force of the Turks in Egypt, he represents as not exceeding 16,140 men, and in a very bad state. After enumerating the disposition of this force in the several posts in Egypt, he adds that it is unnecessary to observe that this cannot be considered an army: the men are badly armed, without discipline, without confidence in their officers, and enervated by excess and debauchery. The officers resemble their soldiers in every thing; ignorant of the first principles of the military art, and influenced solely by attractions of riches, they have no thought but to get wealth, and to find means of retiring with security. Six thousand French would at this moment be sufficient for the conquest of Egypt.

The army of the Mamelukes, under the beys, consists of 3000 Mamelukes, 3500 Arabs of the tribe of Abadda de Chark, and 3500 of the tribe of Binially. The command is divided between Ibrahim Bey, the chief, and Osman Bey, successor to Murad Bey. They have 20 French deserters, who form a corps of artillery. They have uniformly beaten the Turks in every engagement, and the Egyptions prefer them to the followers of Osman. All upper Egypt is in subjection to them.

Syria he states to be in tolerable condition for defence. The fortifications of Acre have been repaired, some works have been added, and the whole are kept in a respectable condition. The weakest part lies towards the sea, and particularly the point that defends the entrance into the port. The forces of Ghezar amount to 13000 or 14000 men.

The fortifications of Jaffa are in a bad state, the Pacha of Palestine, who defends it, has 4000 men. Gava has but a garrison of 400 troops.

The emir of the Druses has refused his contribution to Ghezar, and has raised a formidable army. The English thought to interfere as mediators between the emir and Ghezar, but the latter rejected their mediation.

The Porte has at this moment little connection with Syria. (Signed)

"HORACE SEBASTIANI."

LONDON, February 17.

BANK NOTES.—An account of the amount of the notes of the bank of England in circulation on the first of June, the 1st of August, the 1st of October, and the 1st of December, 1802, and the 1st of February, 1803, distinguishing the amount of those that are below the value of 5l:—

Amount of Bank of England Notes of Five Pounds each and upwards, including Bank Post Bills, payable seven days after sight:	
On the 1st June, 1802	13,257,600
1st Aug. 1802	14,386,640
1st Oct. 1802	13,111,510
1st Dec. 1802	12,075,020
1st Feb. 1803	12,874,030
Amount of Bank of England Notes of 2l. and 1l. each:	
On the 1st June, 1802	3,013,610
1st Aug. 1802	3,292,520
1st Oct. 1802	3,435,130
1st Dec. 1802	3,236,530
1st Feb. 1803	3,234,530

W. WALTON, A. Gen.

Bank of England, Feb. 7, 1803.

PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

Viscount Limerick is raised to the dignity of earl of Limerick; viscount Dunlo, earl Clancarty: baroness Newcomen, to the dignity of viscountess Newcomen, and the heir male of her body by her husband, sir W. Gleadowe Newcomen, bart.

BERN, February 5.

General Ney has made complaints to the Helvetic government, in regard to the smuggling trade which is carried on, through Switzerland, into France. To satisfy the general's wishes, the executive council has addressed the following proclamation to the prefects of the cantons of Vaud, Friburg, Bern, Soleure, and Basle.

Citizen prefect, the executive council calls your attention, which both of itself and in its consequences is a matter of great concern to the whole Helvetic republic, more particularly to the canton over which you preside. M. Ney, commander in chief of the French forces, and minister plenipotentiary from that republic to ours, has addressed to the council some strong remonstrances against the smuggling of English goods into France through the Swiss territories. His letter, of which a copy is subjoined, will shew how urgently he presses for the instant redress of that evil. It will make us aware of the danger that threatens the industry and commerce of Switzerland, threatens, perhaps, other interests not less important; if the authorities now existing do not act with that vigilance, promptitude and severity which the French government requires.

You know, citizen prefect, better than the executive council, both in what part the smuggling trade is chiefly carried on, what mercantile houses are engaged, and what artifices are employed to elude the vigilance of the French custom-house officers. It is sufficient to add, that the government is exceedingly anxious, that our powerful neighbors should have no further cause for complaint in respect to this subject. Let the greatest vigilance be employed on the frontiers. Establish, in conjunction with the chamber of administration, regulations for examination, for verification, and if necessary, for correction. Let every ware house that is under suspicion, be examined. If there be found in it English goods not intended for use in Switzerland, let them be provisionally sequestered. Let all the merchants in the Canton, more particularly those who may be suspected of a concern in the smuggling trade, know, that if they do not give it up, the supreme authority of the republic, whatever that shall be, must adopt the most rigorous measures against them. Let them know, that if they persist, both themselves and the whole trade of the country must be ruined. It is to be hoped, that such warning will render them more careful in future.