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تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

مراسلات هارفورد جونز

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/PS/9/76/140

١٢ يوليو ١٨٠٠-٢٤ أكتوبر ١٨٠٠ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

مادة واحدة (١٦ ورقة)

رخصة حكومة مفتوحة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

تحتوي هذه المادة على ثلاثة عشر رسالة مرسله من أو إلى هارفورد جونز، المقيم البريطاني في بغداد:

١. رسالة من العميد جورج كولر إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من مقر الوزير [يوسف ضياء الدين باشا، الصدر الأعظم للسلطان العثماني] في يافا بتاريخ ٠٢ أغسطس ١٨٠٠. تتناول الرسالة القضايا المتعلقة بالحروب النابليونية، بما في ذلك دعم باشا بغداد [بويوك سليمان باشا، حاكم بغداد] لحملة الوزير؛ التطورات في أوروبا، بما في ذلك استيلاء القوات البريطانية والحلفاء على مالطا؛ العمليات المقررة ضد قوات الاحتلال الفرنسية في مصر؛ والوضع الراهن في مصر.

٢. رسالة من هارفورد جونز، إلى النقيب جون مالكوم، مبعوث الحاكم العام في البنغال إلى بلاد

فارس [إيران]، مرسله من بغداد ومؤرخة في ٠٦ أكتوبر ١٨٠٠. تشير الرسالة إلى وقوع هجوم على "القاصد" [المرسال] الذي كان يحمل إرساليات مالكوم في كرمانشاه، وتحيل مراسلات متعددة. كما يذكر جونز أن قوانين الاتحاد بين بريطانيا وأيرلندا قد نالت الموافقة الملكية.

٢٤ في تخرومو دادغبنم تلسرم، موكلام نوج بيقنلا إلى زنوج دروفراه نم تلسر ٣ أكتوبر ١٨٠٠. تحيل الرسالة مراسلات متعددة، بما في ذلك أخبار الاستيلاء على مالطا، وتناقش الترتيبات الخاصة بدفع نفقات مهمة مالكوم.

٤. نسخة من رسالة من اللورد إيجين، سفير بريطانيا إلى الدولة العثمانية، إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من القسطنطينية [إسطنبول] ومؤرخة في ٢٨ سبتمبر ١٨٠٠. تتناول الرسالة المخاوف التي أثارها باشا بغداد بشأن شائعات عن إرسال قوة بريطانية إلى البصرة.

٢٧ في تخرومو تينينطسقلانم تلسرم، زنوج دروفراه إلى نيجل دروللانم تلسر نم تخسند ٥ سبتمبر ١٨٠٠. تصف الرسالة استيلاء القوات البريطانية وقوات الحلفاء على مالطا، وتقدم تقارير عن التطورات في الحروب النابليونية في ألمانيا والدنمارك.

٦. نسخة من رسالة من النقيب جون مالكوم إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من معسكر بالقرب من أصفهان بتاريخ ٢٧ سبتمبر ١٨٠٠. تتناول الرسالة تقدم بعثة مالكوم في بلاد فارس.

٧. نسخة من رسالة من اللواء البحري جون بلانكيت، قائد أسطول البحرية البريطانية في البحر الأحمر، إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من السفينة الملكية "اليوبارد" في جدة بتاريخ ١٢ يوليو ١٨٠٠. تذكر الرسالة خطوات شريف مكة نحو فرض استقلاله عن الباب العالي [الدولة العثمانية]. ويبين بلانكيت أنه لا يوجد احتمال لتلقي الدعم من الشريف في الحملة ضد قوات الاحتلال الفرنسية في مصر.

٨. رسالة من روبرت ريكاردز، السكرتير العام لحكومة بومباي، إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من قلعة بومباي [مومباي] ومؤرخة في ٠١ أغسطس ١٨٠٠. تذكر الرسالة أن حاكم بومباي سيتوسط في النزاع بين باشا بغداد [بويوك سليمان باشا] وإمام مسقط [سلطان بن أحمد آل بوسعيد]. كما تذكر أنه تم إرسال إمدادات ومفرزة من الحرس من بومباي إلى المقيمة البريطانية في بغداد، وأن جونز حرٌّ في اختيار المغادرة أو البقاء في بغداد بعدما نقشى الطاعون.

٩. رسالة من صمويل مانيسيتي، المقيم البريطاني في البصرة، إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من البصرة ومؤرخة في ٠٦ سبتمبر ١٨٠٠. تتعلق الرسالة بشائعات عن إرسال قوة بريطانية إلى البصرة. يذكر مانيسيتي أنه تصور هذه الفكرة كوسيلة لدعم الحملة ضد قوات الاحتلال الفرنسي في مصر، وناقش الفكرة مع متسلم [حاكم] البصرة.

١٠. رسالة من هارفورد جونز إلى صمويل مانيسيتي، مرسله من بغداد ومؤرخة في ٢٨ سبتمبر ١٨٠٠. يذكر جونز أنه نقل شرح مانيسيتي إلى باشا بغداد.

١١. رسالة من جون باركر، نائب القنصل في حلب، إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من حلب بتاريخ أغسطس ١٨٠٠. تتعلق الرسالة بجورج أناستازيو، وهو مسافر مجري وصل إلى حلب ويسافر إلى الهند عبر بغداد.

١٢. رسالة من جون باركر إلى هارفورد جونز، مرسله من حلب بتاريخ ٢٤ سبتمبر ١٨٠٠. تفيد الرسالة بأن الفريق أول جاك-فرانسوا مينو، قائد قوات الاحتلال الفرنسي في مصر، يخطط لشن هجوم على سوريا العثمانية. يتوقع باركر اجتياح سوريا، معرباً عن عدم الثقة في الجيش العثماني في يافا، وواصفاً الانقسام في صفوف الجيش العثماني بسبب أحمد باشا الجزائر [حاكم صيدا].

١٣. رسالة من هارفورد جونز إلى هنري فاوسيت، المحاسب العام والمدقق المدني في حكومة بومباي، مرسله من بغداد ومؤرخة في ٣٠ سبتمبر ١٨٠٠. تتعلق الرسالة بسلف مالية أقرضها جونز لشركة الهند الشرقية.

مرفق بالرسالة جداول تعرض مدفوعات الحساب لشهري يوليو وأغسطس ١٨٠٠ والحساب النقدي للشركة مع جونز.

①

To
No. 1.
Harford Jones Esq.
British Resident at Bagdad
Sir

Being arrived at this Camp with a Select Detachment of his Majesty's Troops, and Mr. Morier being returned to Constantinople, I have opened your Dispatch Addressed to him of the 10. June, I have communicated to his Excellency the Reis Effendi such parts of it, as was requisite. His Excellency perfectly acquiesces in your Suggestion relative to Timour Aga and regrets the internal State of affairs in your Quarters which prevents the Pacha from sending the Reinforcements required, which he doubts not of his inclination to do, if Circumstances would admit. His Highness the Grand Vizir is very much Satisfied with his Professions of Loyalty and attachment to the publick Welfare and Honor of his Country. With regard to the pecuniary Summ, in your Letter Said to have been transmitted to the Porte, it had not reached his Excellency the Reis Effendi's Knowledge, but he supposes it soon will as it is affirmed to be done.

J

I have great Satisfaction in Communicating to you early Accounts of most important Successes of his Majesty's Arms and those of his Allies in Italy and Germany and the prospect of the Speedy Surrender of the Island and Fortresses of Malta, to his Majesty's Troops which it is affirmed, has actually already taken place / see the Papers N^o. 1. & 2 / we are waiting here the arrival of more Troops to recommence a vigorous Prosecution of hostilities against the Enemy in Egypt. The Captain Pasha with our Squadron, in the Levant intends making several attacks upon the Coast, whilst we make demonstrations of doing the same on this Side, to prevent the French from Conceiving they are to have the undisturbed Possession of that Country untill the Arrival of an efficient force. The Troops in this Encampment enjoy excellent Health and Spirits. The Plague is said to exist amongst some of them, but if at all it is a very slight Degree. I think it right to inform you that I have not been able to get any Accounts of Colonel Murray or any British Troops on the Coast of the Red Sea, and I believe them to be returned to India; nor have I had more Success with respect to the Squadron in the Red Sea. The Mameluk Mourad Bey is undoubtedly with the French in Cairo: whether any others will follow his example I know not. Our late Successes and the expected reinforcements will already shew them which is the Side to be defended upon. The Mameluks here appear to be very hearty

in

in the cause and are a fair body of Cavalry.

I shall be thankful for any Communication from you and shall take every opportunity to acquaint you with any interesting Circumstances which may occur here, or that I may learn from Europe. Such of this as you may think useful you will of course have the goodness to transmit to his Excellency the Marquis of Wellesley, or the Government of India.

I herewith likewise have the honor to transmit a copy of a Paper I have received from Sir Sidney Smith, relative to the Convention of with the French, which may be useful, tho' the Circumstances it refers to are done away.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

Geo. Fred. Koehler

Brig. General Command.

Head Quarters

of the Grand Vizir

Saffa, 2. August 1800

To ^{No. 2.}
Captain John Malcolm
British Envoy
at the Court of Takhiran
Sir,

I had the honor to write you last under the 8. September;
On the 12. following I was favored with your Letter of the 13. August
by way of Bepora, and on the 18. September, I received from one of your
Copies the duplicate thereof and your several private favors and Letters
for England entrusted to his care.

I am sorry to acquaint you that the Copy who arrived
with me relates, that himself and his Companion were attacked
plundered, and his Companion dangerously wounded at a short distance
from Kerman Shah. Several Letters entrusted to their care were delivered
to me open, but the Packet from you fortunately appeared to have been
untouched.

The Letters to the Address of the Right Honble M. Secretary
Dundas, and the Honble the Secret Committee, shall be carefully forwarded
to England by the first Dispatch.

I have the honor to enclose, the Copy of a Letter from the Right
Honble

Honble Lord Miris, to the Honble Company's Agent at Constantinople ⁽³⁾
and an Extract of the Agent's Letter to me, which reached me the 4. Instant
by a Tartar from Constantinople who arrived in fifteen days.

It is with particular Satisfaction I announce to you that his
Majesty on the 3. July went in state to the House of Peers and gave this
Royal Assent to the Bill for the union of Great Britain & Ireland.

Since writing the foregoing an express Messenger has arrived
from Aleppo, and I have the honor to enclose for your Information the Copy
of M^r. Consul Barker's Secret Dispatch to me by him.

I have detained your Messenger untill now in order to send you
Intelligence from Europe & Egypt and I have now promised that he you will
pay him a Gratuity of Twenty Pistres if he reaches you in sixteen days.

I have the honor to be

with perfect Respect

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Harford Jones

N^o. 13.

Bagdad

the 6. October 1800

Sir

I had the honor, to write you last under the 6. Instant.

On

مراسلات هارفورد جونز [ظ 3] (31/6)

On the 16. Instant by a Tartar who arrived from Constantinople, I received a Packet to your Address from the King's Ambassador Extraordinary which I have now the honor to enclose, accompanied by a Copy of a Letter from his Excellency to me, & an Extract of the Dispatches from the Honble Company's Agent received on the same Occasion.

On the 19. I had the honor, to receive your Letters of the 7. and 27. September, enclosing Packets to the Address of the Right Honble Mr. Secretary Dundas, and to the Honble the Secret Committee, which shall be carefully forwarded by the earliest Opportunity.

After having made such Enquiries as might enable me, to reply to your Question, how far, it will be in my Power, to answer your Bills on me, on account of the Honble Company; I beg Leave, to acquaint you, that in the Course, of Twelve Months you may, if you find it necessary safely draw on me for two Lacks of Rupees; but I must beg these Bills may be made payable for all Sums, above five Thousand Rupees, at Thirty days after Sight, which is the same Term, to which I am restricted in drawing on the Presidency.

If you can obtain, Dana Pistres in Persia for a Bill drawn in Dana Pistres on Bagdad, the Affair will be a favorable one to the Company in about 8 p Cent. If you receive European Gold Coins say either Venetian the

(4)

Venetian Sequins or Hungarian Ducats and great Bills on Bagdad for the
Same Number of those Coins, the Affair will be unfavorable in much
about the same proportion.

I have no doubt, if you were Convinced, to one Mode, of drawing
for the Supplies of Cash necessary for defraying the Expenses of your
Mission, but, your Supposition that the Merchants in Persia might be inclined
to take advantage of your Situation, is extremely just, and as these Merchants
have all Agents here, who have been very inquisitive with me, as to the
Means you have of furnishing yourself with Cash, I have always endeavour-
ed to represent them as various, & numerous.

I have promised your Cossid, that if he performs his Returning
Journey in Twenty days, you will give him Twenty Piastres, and for every day
he may diminish there from that you will pay him ex gratia of Ten Pias-
tres per day reckoning from the 22. Instant at Sunrise.

I do myself the pleasure, to enclose, the Frankfort Gazette from the
22. August to the 24, and also to offer you my Congratulations on the fall of Mexico.

We still continue free from every Symptom of the Plague.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your very obedient humble Servant
Harford Jones

Bagdad

the 21. October 1800.

To ^{No. 7.}
Harford Jones Esq.
British Resident
at Bagdad

Sir,

Yesterday I had the honor of receiving your Letter of the 10. Instant enclosing dispatches from Admiral Blankett. The expedition you employed in forwarding them is highly laudable and has proved equally important.

I immediately made a verbal overture to the Porte on the Subject of the Communication from the Pasha of Bagdad relative to M. Mornestry's Conversation with the Musuliman at Bussora: and I was enabled to declare most unequivocally, that no such intention, as that stated to have been made by M. Mornestry was ever in the Contemplation of his Majesty's Government. The Porte was perfectly satisfied with this declaration, and the explanations Accompanying it which it proposed ample means of ascertaining. You may give that Satisfaction to the Pasha, and assure him, from me, that I am too well aware of the Nature of his Situation, and too well convinced from your Statements, and from all the information I collect as to where of his good dispositions towards Great Britain, for me to apply to any person, but himself, in any proposal, of whatever description, in

which his Interests may be involved: and I can further assure him, that ⁽⁵⁾
England, from her principles, and her experience of this present War, entertains
Such a respect for the independance of other powers, as to consider any objects
unattainable, which must be acquired by a violation of it.

I have the honor to be

with the greatest Respect
Sir

Constantinople

Your most obedient humble Servant

28. September 1800

Elgin

P. S. I beg you will be so obliging as forward to Mr. Manesty, with
my Compliments the enclosed Letter on the Capture of Malta.

Sir^d N^o. 0.

I have the most sincere Satisfaction in informing you, that
on the 5. Instant the French Garrison at la Valetta Surrendered to
Major Gen^l. Pigot, Commanding the Allied Forces in Malta. The Garrison
Consisting of 4100 Men including Seamen, are made Prisoners of War,
and are to be Sent to France on their Parole, of not Serving again against
any of the Allied Powers untill regularly exchanged. I am particularly
happy in being able to say, that not one English Soldiers has been
wounded

wounded in the Siege.

The Army under General Pigot, was composed of 1000 British, a Corps of Neapolitans, & a Corps of Maltese Militia. Capt. Bull of the Alexander had continued a Shore in the Capacity of Governor as he had been during the whole of the Blockade - and Capt. Merton of the Northumberland Commanded a Boat.

The Garrison had only 2 days provisions when they capitulated.

The raising the Island of Malta from the hands of the French, is an Event which on every Account must be considered, among the most important occurrences of this War. And still its importance as a conquest is assuredly not greater, than the unexampled, Ability, Steadiness, and activity with which a Naval Force, aided only by a few Marines, has been able to persevere during two years, and finally to reduce so strong a Garrison, in the Strongest and most advantageous fortification of Europe.

The Blockade began immediately after the glorious victory of the 1. of the August 1798, by the Officers and Ships who had fought that Battle, nor did they receive any material reinforcement till within of few weeks of the Surrender.

P.S. On the 29. August Genl. Mervill Commanding the French Army in Germany, proclaimed the renewal of Hostilities to take place

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on the 10. September. Gen^l Tracy the Austrian Commander is recalled - and
the Emperor is gone in person to the Army, taking along with him the
Arch Duke Charles.

Lord Willwort is at Copenhagen reaching representations on the
new pretensions of the Danes, concerning the non-visitation of neutral Ships;
and Admiral Dixon's Fleet is in the Sound to support him - No opinion
can yet be formed as to the result, but such moments are always chosen
for such pretensions and it is a question which England cannot blink, his
whole power and influence in War depending on it.

Constantinople / Signed /
27. September 1800 Elgin
To No. 9.
Harford Jones Esq.
Resident at Bagdad

Sir,

I have, the honor, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter
of the 24. of August which was yesterday delivered to me by a Mer-
chant of this place. The interesting information it contains makes
me look with an extreme of anxiety for your next dispatch.

I

I have much pleasure in informing you that my reception and treatment at Isfaham has been hitherto in a style the most honorable. The Brother & Son of the Beglerbeg attended by ten thousand Troops, and upwards of Twenty thousand Inhabitants, came out eight miles to meet me, and accompanied me to my Tents which were pitched in the Suburb of Saadatabad; and the next day I received a visit from the Beglerbeg who invited me to occupy during my stay at Isfaham the chief of the Royal Palaces that had been prepared, he said, by order of his Majesty, for my accommodation. Agreeable to his desire, I propose lodging in Town for eight or ten days, beyond which period, I trust my stay at this City will not protracted.

I had the pleasure of meeting Flazy Abdul Khalled Khaum upon my Road, and was happy to understand he was ordered to Court, for the purpose of being Consulted respecting my Mission. This Circumstance will give me all the advantages of his information & friendship without Subjecting me to the many inconveniences that would have attended his being more personally attached.

I learn from Report that the King has marched to Kazvone

where

when it is his intention to remain twenty days and then return to his
Capital

I have the honor to be
Sir

Camp near Isfahaur

Your most obedient humble servant

the 27. September 1800

John Malcolm

Esq. R. Strachey Apis

Envy

To

Harford Jones Esq.

British Resident

at Bagdad

Sir

I had the honor, to address you last by Lieut. Janwarine, who
I hope by this time has deliver'd you his Packet.

The Sheriff of Meow having order'd a Sale of all the Turkish
effects & having taken possession of what is here call'd the Turkish Castle
immediately set out for Meow where he has Convers'd several of
the Arab Chiefs & it is the general opinion here that he does not intend
in future to permit a Turkish Governor to reside at Medina

Indeed I consider all the late Acts of the Sheriff so strongly

indicative

indicative of his intention to throw off all dependance on the Porte, that I hold it absurd to suppose for a Moment that he will assist the Turks to recover Egypt. He must naturally be hostile to such a Measure, & so far as he knows the English Means to Support their Cause he must Consider them as inimical to his Interests.

To you Sir, I could not any more, was I to write a Volume, you know with the People of this Country, if they are not equal to refine on a Political System they have Sensing Sufficient to see & pursue their own advantage.

I have the honor to be

Sir^d

Your most obedient Servant

J. Blankett

H. M. S. Leopards

Jedda 12. July 1800

To N^o 11.

Harford Jones Esq^r

Resident

at Bagdad

Sir,

In acknowledgement of the Receipt of your Letter, with its several enclosures, dated the 13. of June last, the Governor in Council instruct me to

inform

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Ex

مراسلات هارفورد جونز [٨٠] (٣١/١٥)

8
inform you, that the President will take an early opportunity of Acting on
the Powers Committed to him by the Pashaw of Bagdad, for endeavouring
to effect an amicable Adjustment of the Differences between his Highness
and the Imam of Muscat; the Result of which you will as soon as possible
be made acquainted with which will consequently preclude the expediency
of the Pashaw having recourse to hostile Measures against the Imam,
who is, also now bound in Amity to the British Interests by Treaty.

The Military Board have been instructed to embark on the
Cruiser under dispatch a Complete Set of Tents for your Accommodation
and the Commanding Officer of the Force has, been requested to avail
himself of the same opportunity of sending you a Serदार's Party
from the Marine Battalion to serve as your Guard.

The Governor in Council directs me to add, that he leaves it entirely
to your Discretion, either to remain at, or remove from, Bagdad, during the
Continuance of the Plague in that vicinity avoiding as you may from
local Circumstances find prudent, or necessary.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

R. Rickards

Sec^y to Gov^t.

Bombay Castle

1. August 1800

Ed. H.C.

To ^{N^o. 6.}
Harford Jones Esq^r
Resident
at Bagdad
Sir,

I have the honor, to acknowledge, the Recel on the 4. Instant
of your Letter of the 25. Ultimo with its Several Enclosures, and by an
express Conveyance, to give you the following Information.

Thoughts having been entertained of employing a British
Army in the Expulsion of the French from Egypt, and Difficulties having
arisen to the Introduction of a military force, into that Country from
the Shores of the Red Sea, it occurred to me, that a Considerable Body
of Troops might in Case of Necessity, pass with facility from Bombay to
Bassora, from Bassora, along the Banks of the Euphrates to Beer, and
thence via Aleppo to the Coast of Syria, where they might join a British
Army from Europe, and with it penetrate, into Egypt with prospects of
publick advantage.

The object of my first Conversation, on the Subject with the
Mysalern which took place at the Factory so long ago as the 28. May,
was the Attainment of an Increase, of Knowledge respecting the practicabi-
lity

practicability of the Arrangement in question, for Communication, to the
most noble the Governor General. (9)

My Second Conversation on the Subject with the Muzalem,
naturally resulting from the first, took place, at the Government house,
on the 7. July, or many days subsequent, to the Receipt by me of official
Advises from his Excellency the Ambassador of his Majesty having consented
to the Execution of the Convention of Il Arish.

The Muzalem however seems to have greatly misunderstood my
Conversations, for I never mentioned to him the Idea of a British Army
passing from India, through this Country, towards Egypt, than as one
entirely originating with myself, the Correctness of which with a View of
promoting the Common Interests of Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte
I was desirous, to ascertain by Conference with him, and by other advisable
and unexceptionable Means.

It appears to me, extremely Strange, that any parti-
cular Idea should not excite Alarm, until it had been aban-
doned, and that on the 21. August, His Highness the Pashaw
should express Anxiety on a Subject submitted to his Considera-
tion in June, a Subject the Discussion of which by me, and

the

the Muzuleem, ought rather to have Confirmed than diminished mutual
Confidence.

I have the honor to be
with great Truth & Regard
Sir

Bussora
the 6. September 1800
To No. 6.

Your very obedient humble Servant
Samuel Manesty

Samuel Manesty Esq.
Resident at Bussora

Sir

I have the honor, to acknowledge, the Recit on the 23. Inst.
of your favor of the 6. preceding and to inform you, that I lost no
Time, in Communicating to his Highness such parts of its Contents
as were necessary he should be made acquainted with.

It appears that the Muzuleem of Bussora, omitted to
acquaint the Pashaw with the Conversation, which pass'd between you
and him on the 28. May and 7. July untill he did so by dispatches
which were received at Bagdad about the middle of August; and
that

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that it was only owing to this Circumstance that his Highness's Com-
munications to me, on the Subject were so late as the 24. of that Month.

You will permit me to request your Acceptance of my Thanks
for the Communication you have favored me with, and to assure you that

I have the honor to be

with perfect Respect

Sir

Bagdad

the 28. September 1800

Your very obedient humble Servant

Harford Jones

To

N^o 3.

Harford Jones Esq.

British Resident at the Court of Bagdad

Sir,

I have the honor, to annex, duplicate of my last dispatch to
you, dated the 9. Instant since which period none of your much valued
Communications have reached my hands.

I wrote the present on a sudden private occasion, purely to
acquaint you, with the departure from hence by Caravan for Bagdad of
a person who has lately come to Aleppo from Trieste via Latakia, under

Circumstances

Circumstances that make me Consider it incumbent on me, to give you the best Account I can of that Traveller in order to assist your Judgment, in discovering the real Motives of his Journey to India.

What I have however discovered, relating to this Personage, is little more than such Things, as he himself related; and is of course become publick here. From his own Account therefore he is an Hungarian Gentleman, named George Anastasio, who purpases passing into India by way of Buzora, in order to recover the Estate of a deceased Brother.

He appears to be a Man something under Thirty Years of Age.

His person is tall, his Complexion fair, his Eyes blue, his features coarse, his Mouth very wide, and his Aspect altogether expressive of little Refinement or Intelligence.

He is however provided with regular passes from several Hungarian publick Agents, and appears to be in easy Circumstances. He travels with one Greek Servant and himself Speaks Greek with fluency; he Speaks also Italian indifferently.

He brought Letters of Introduction, to the Italian House of Commerce here Widow Pittini and Durighetto, who I believe have furnished him with a Letter, to Samuel Mennesty Esq. at Buzora.

M^r. Raphael Picciotto the Imperial Consul at Aleppo has done

So

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So to my certain Knowledge I shall not fail to Communicate, the observations
I have now the honor, to make by the first Occasion, to the Honble Compa-
ny's Resident at Bapora for his full Information on the Subject of this Letter.

Nothing interesting in the Affairs of Egypt has come to my
Knowledge since the date of my last Report to you besides a vague Rumour
of the extreme Sickness, and some say Death of the Grand Vizir at Iaffa.

I have the honor to be

with Truth & Respect

Sir

Aleppo

Your most obedient humble Servant

John Barker

the August 1800

P.S. In the Moment of Sealing I have been informed that the

person in question, has fallen Sick and may probably on that Account

not prosecute his Intention of accompanying the Caravan on departure

for Bagdad.

N^o. 4.

Sir,

Having had the honor to receive from his Excellency Sir

Sydney Smiths private advices dated the 11. Instant off Cyprus Contai-

ning very important Intelligence, I consider it incumbent on me to con-

no

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no time in Communicating it to you for your Information.

It is, I am Concerned to say, now clearly ascertained that General Mouton is preparing to give the discontented part of his Army in Egypt, the employment, not to say diversion of a predatory incursion into Syria, the extreme facility of which is unfortunately too well known to leave room to hope that any effectual opposition will be produced by the regular Army called the Grand Army, now stationed at Jaffa, and employed in making a show of preparing for their defence by raising hastily fortifications, under the direction of the experienced British Officer B. Genl. Kuelster who has most candidly recanted all his former reasoning detailed before ocular demonstrations had convinced him of the absolute nullity of an Ottoman Army. The Pasha continues to be in open rebellion, and is now chiefly occupied in Corrupting the Albanian Troops in the Service of the Grand Vicer, thereby to secure his independence.

The dissensions between the followers of the Princes of the Mountains of Atraxer continue to be fomented by the Intrigues of the Pasha; and there is naturally a fine opening for the French to take up the cause of one of the Parties; in short unless Government in India, by Sir Sidney's Smith's representations, wherein he warned them the

of

(12)

of the Event now in Suspence, should have Converged immediately to upper
Egypt British Troops in Sufficient Numbers to call the Attention of all
Menou's forces to that quarter / and thereby give a movement of his Army
northward the appearance of a flight before a Superior force, rather a
pursuit of the Enemy / I see little reason to flatter ourselves that there
is any material obstacle to hinder the French from very shortly dispersing
themselves throughout the heart of all Syria, where, as I have formerly
had the honor to attest they would be sure to meet generally with a
reception, from the natives of all descriptions perfectly Concordant with
their views.

I forbear intruding on your better Knowledge of the Subject
my opinions of the probable Consequences of the re-appearance in these parts
of the fracturing Plunders, and reserve myself the honor of making
further Reports to you as often as any Event may change the face of
the politicks of Egypt; mean while.

I have the honor to be
with Respect

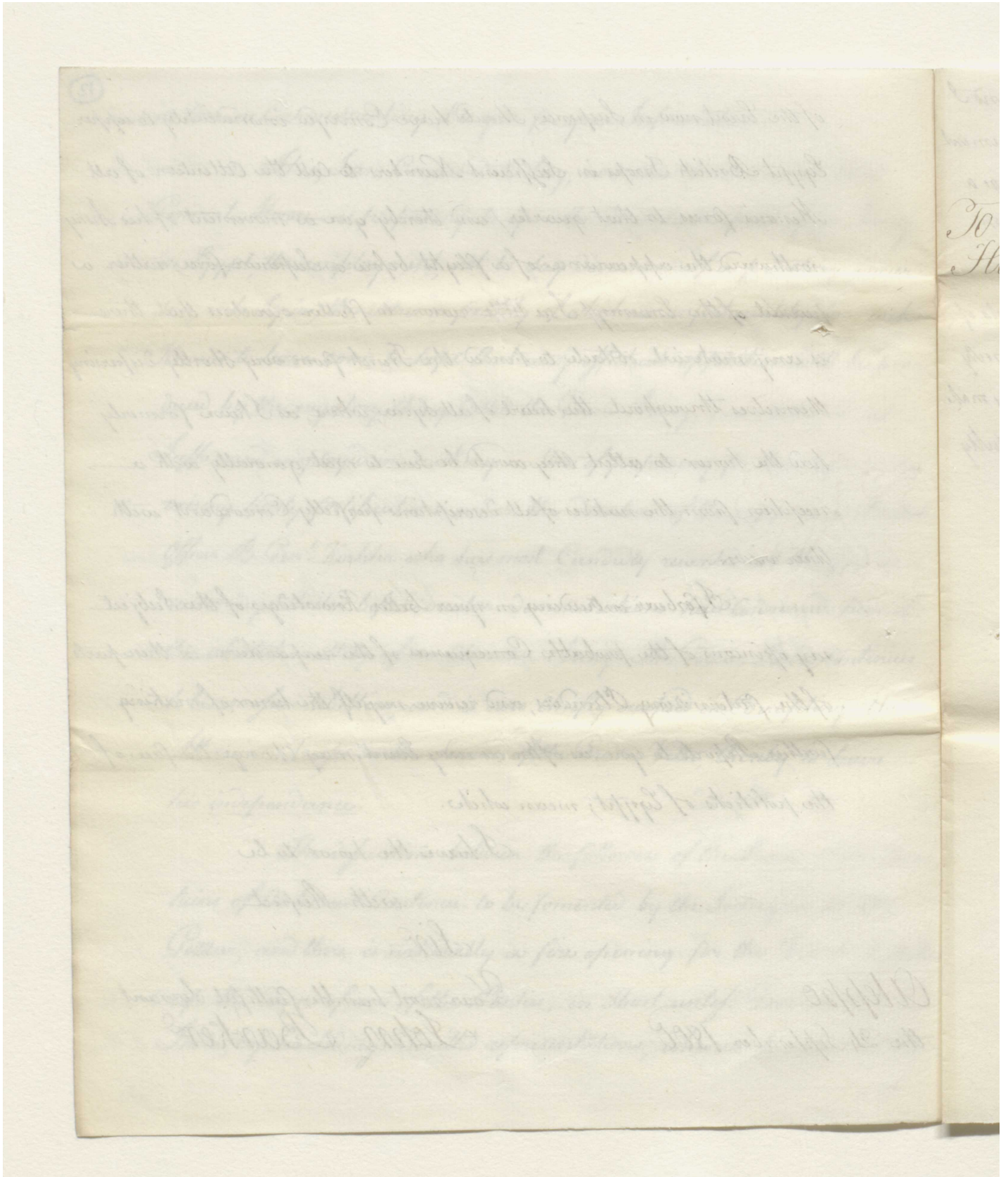
Sir

Your most humble faithful Servant
John Barker

Aleppo

the 24. September 1800

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13

To
Henry Fawcett Esq.
Auditor of Civil Accounts
at Bombay.

Sir

From the last Account of this Mission in the Month of
July and August last you will be please, to observe, that I had on the 31:
August, advanced the Honble Company Rs. 8580. which with the amount
advanced in the present Month will make a sum of Circa Rupees 11,000. You
will be kind enough, also to observe, that I have declared, to charge the
Honble Company Interest on this Advance. I have done so in consequence,
of the Honble the President's Remarks communicated, to me by you on the
Interest charged in my former Accounts on advances, made for the Honble
Company. One per Centum per Annum, is the lowest Interest given at this place,
one and a half is very commonly given. when I charged Interest for Money
advanced at Bagdad. I conceived it proper to do so at the lowest Rate, given
here, and not at that which is paid for Money at Bombay. I have no
just a sense of the favor shewn me by my Honble Employers to think of
making

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making them (as far as my Judgment goes) an improper charge, and I think I owe it to my own Character, not to make a tacit Acknowledgment of a disposition, to impose by consenting to receive for any thing I charge a price inferior, to that which other I or others pay for the Commodity in which it is charged.

I shall therefore in future, to obey strictly the Commands of the Honble the President, and to quadrate, with my own Ideas of Propriety decline to charge my Honble Masters Interest on any Advance, I may make on their Account; and I beg to bespeak your good Offices in respectfully representing this my Determination, to the Honble the President

I have the Honor, Sir
with perfect Respect

Sir

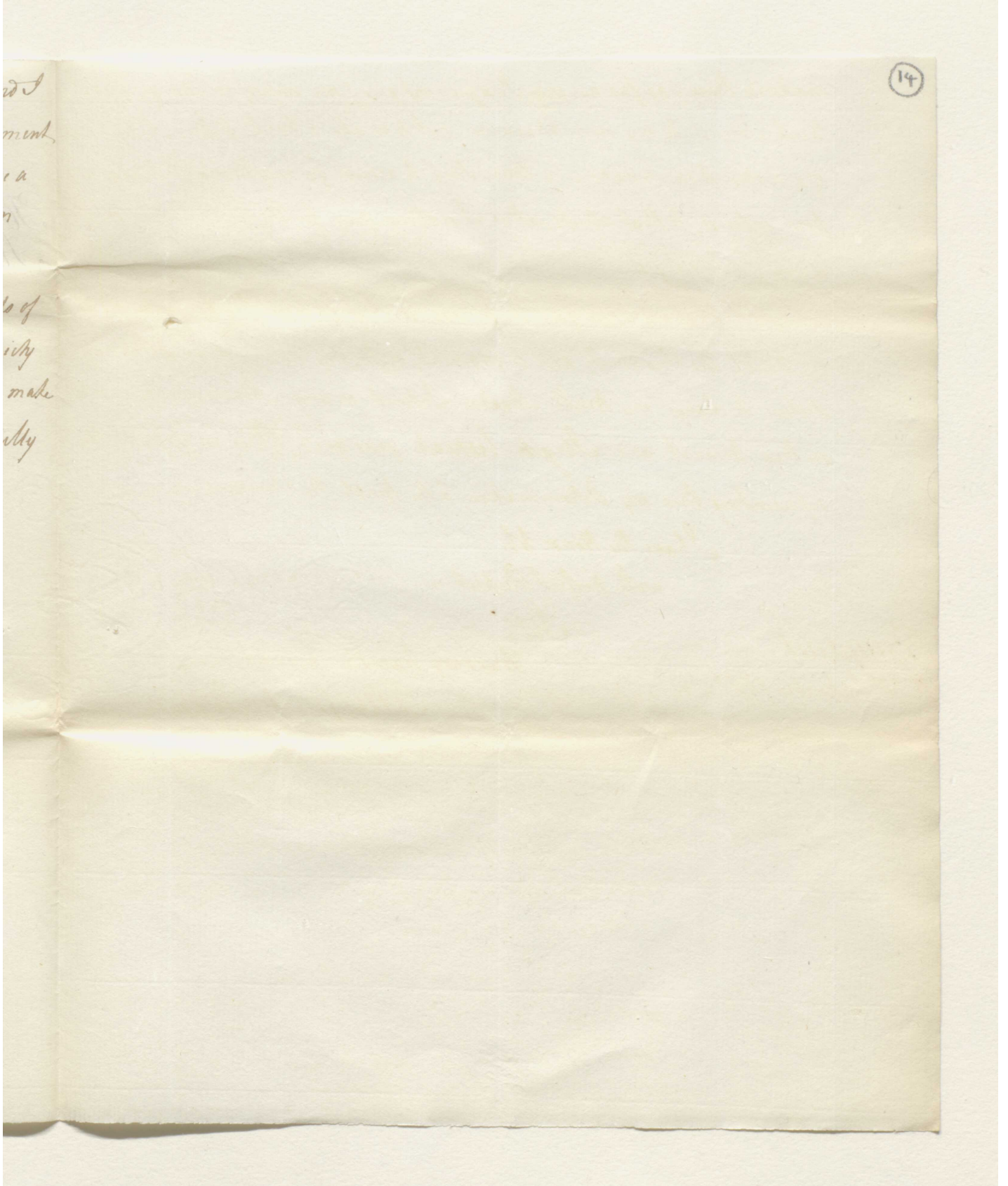
Your very humble Servant

Harford Jones.

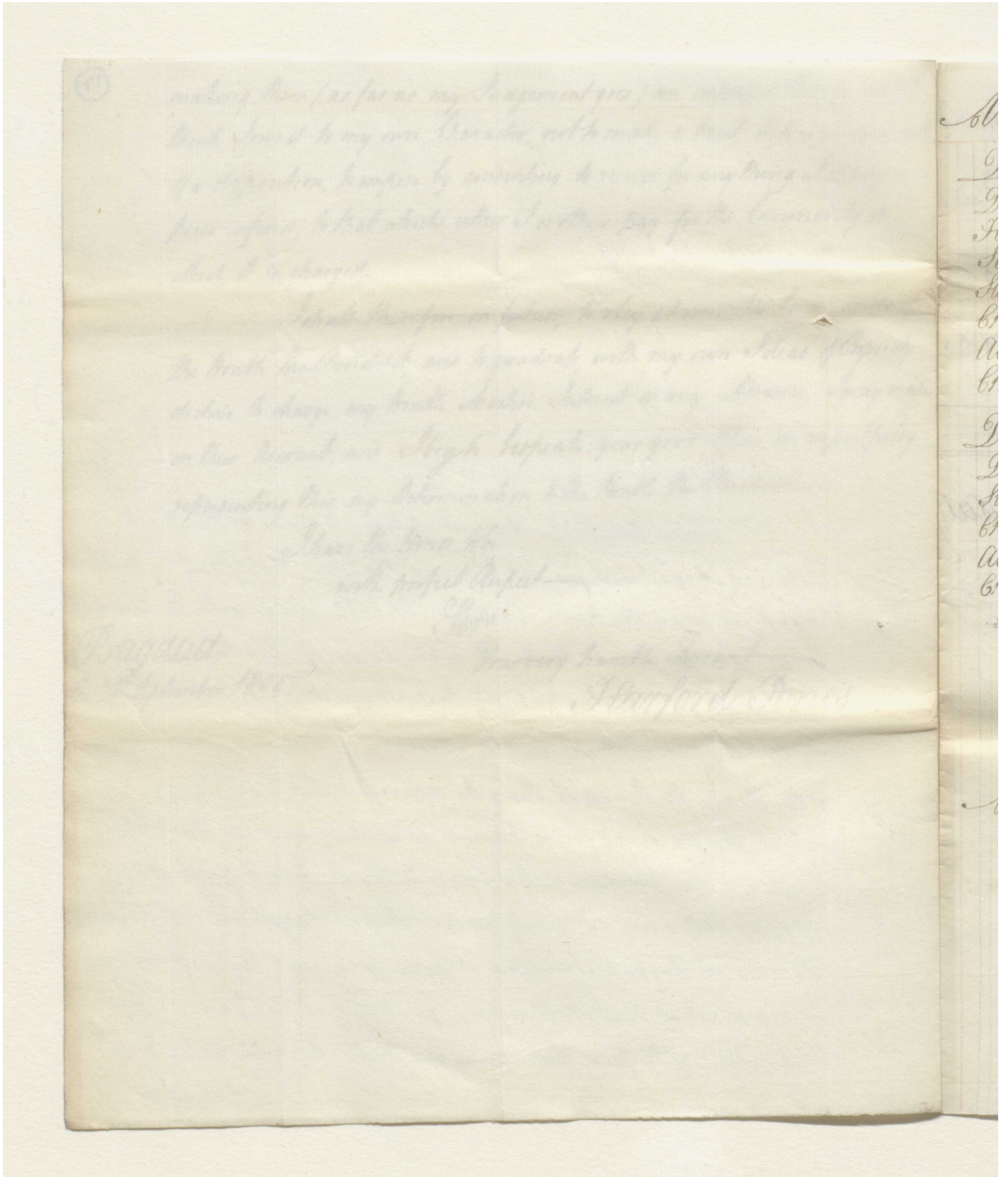
Bagdad.

The 30. September 1800.

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مراسلات هارفورد جونز [١٤ ظ] (٣١/٢٨)



Abstract of Account Disbursements (15)

Disbursements in the Month of July.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------|--------|
| Diet Money | " | 1000 | |
| House Rent | " | 300 | |
| Servants Wages | " | 191 2 | |
| Stable Charges | " | 191 3 | |
| Charges transmitting Packets | " | 986 | |
| Account Presents | " | 202 | |
| Charges on Merchandizes | " | 50 | 3121 1 |

Disbursements in the Month of August 1800

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|
| Diet Money, House Rent, and Servants Wages | " | 1291 2 | |
| Stable Charges | " | 205 3 | |
| Charges transmitting Packets | " | 156 2 | |
| Account Presents | " | 307 | |
| Charges on Merchandize | " | 50 | 3716 1 |

Bagdad the 31st August 1800
Error Excepted.
Harford Jones

Account Remains " 3012

Bagdad the 31st August 1800
Harford Jones

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(16) Op

Abstract of the North Company's Cash Account

| 1869 | | 1870 | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------|
| July | 31 | July | 31 |
| To Harford Jones balance of him | 2863 3 | By Harford Jones due to him | 1742 2 |
| | | By Disbursements | 3121 1 |
| | | | By Balance |
| By Balance | 2863 3 | | 2863 3 |
| August 31 To Harford Jones | | August 7 By Harford Jones | |
| | 8580 | | 2863 3 |
| | | | 3716 1 |
| | | | By Balance |
| By Balance | 8580 | | 8580 |

Bagdad the 31 August 1870
Error corrected
Harford Jones

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