

An Analytical Study of the Introductions of the British Campaign to Egypt after the French Campaign (1801-1807)

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Abstract: *This research deals with an analytical study of the introductions of the British campaign against Egypt after the French campaign (1801-1807), through four axes that include: the Ottoman-British alliance starting with the advent of the French campaign to Egypt in 1798, and after the conclusion of the Turkish-Russian alliance treaty on January 3, 1799, The purpose of the alliance was military cooperation against the French expansion in the Aegean Sea and the eastern Mediterranean, which began to appear after the conclusion of the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797). Ottoman Empire for eight years, and was therefore committed to re-conquering Egypt, to rid it of the French, and to return it to the Ottoman Empire. To end up sending an English armed force to protect Egypt, and to grant the Turks in return some commercial privileges to England, which were approved by the English government at the end of July 1801. As for the second axis, it dealt with the British alliance with the Mamluks after the transfer of power to Mohamed Ali, and loyalty was divided between the Mamluks between the British and the French, which ended with the intervention of Great Britain, and stipulated that the Turks appoint Alexandria and Rosetta as stopping points for the English army, and they pledged to keep the rest of Egypt at the disposal of the Sublime Porte. At that time, the internal conflict in Egypt worsened, so that the four factions that were fighting over Egypt, all aimed at the supreme power, put the country in the midst of chaos, and called on the British government to take strong measures to start the procedures normally in sending English forces to Alexandria. As for the British-French conflict, it continued to develop plans to monitor French naval movements in the Mediterranean, and Britain, as a precautionary measure, landed its military forces in Malta to be close to Alexandria, and imposed what is known as a naval blockade on the French fleet, as William Pitt's cabinet decided in March 1805 Send a large reinforcement of forces to the Mediterranean.*

Keywords: the British campaign, the French campaign, the Ottoman-British alliance, England, the Ottoman Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Mamluks, Mohamed Ali, Alexandria, Rosetta.

First: the Ottoman-British alliance

On January 3, 1799, the Turkish-Russian Alliance Treaty was held¹ [1], and it was a historic alliance treaty concluded between Tsar Alexander I on the part of the Russian Empire and Sultan Selim III on the part of the Ottoman Empire. The purpose of the alliance was military cooperation against the French expansion in the Aegean Sea and the eastern Mediterranean, which began to appear after the conclusion of the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797), in which ownership of the Ionian Islands was transferred to France [2], and the French campaign against Egypt and the Levant.

The most important condition of the treaty was the secret clause providing for the free passage of the Russian fleet through the Turkish Straits as long as the war against France continued. Meanwhile, the English were watching what was happening in the Ionian Sea [3]². Two days after the conclusion of the Turkish-Russian alliance, specifically on January 5, the Anglo-Turkish alliance treaty was concluded in Istanbul, according to which Great Britain gave the Ottoman Empire a guarantee of territorial integrity for eight years [4].

In alliance with the Ottoman Empire - according to this treaty [5] - to thwart France's projects in the east, England guaranteed to the Sultan all his possessions without exception, as it was before the French invasion of Egypt, and gave Great Britain a guarantee of the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire for eight years. Thus, it was committed to re-conquering Egypt, to rid it of the French, and to return it to the Ottoman Empire³ [6]. In keeping with this promise, Lord Hawkesbury [7]⁴, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the government of Henry Addington [8], who took office from 17 March 1801 to 10 May 1804, hastened to assure, as soon as the English army had achieved its first successes in Egypt, to assure the Porte of the intentions of the British government [9].

At first, he wrote to Lord Elgin⁵ [10], [11], the English ambassador at Constantinople on the 19th of May, 1801: You will clearly and distinctly declare to the Turkish Ministers that, in the event of the expulsion of the French from Egypt, it is the firm and irrevocable determination of His Majesty to Returning the entire mandate to the Sublime Porte, until general peace is achieved or for a short period of time to be agreed upon at a later time, and the English garrison will be stationed in some parts of the coast, with a view to consulting on the necessary means to protect Egypt from any future invasion project that the French government can keep. But the events of the war that took place on the banks of the Nile, will soon change, if not all the thought of the minister, at least the declaration of disinterest he has just made regarding the internal affairs of Egypt. General Healy Hutchinson⁶ [12], the successor to Sir Ralph Abercromby's former army commander, was quick to realize that, in fact, provisions had to be made for his Ottoman allies.

Henry Dundas [14], on 3 April 1801, wrote that the Turks were in such a pitiful state that their friends, and their enemies, suspected that they were unable to make plans, and were not compelled to carry them out; Their total ignorance of the value of time precludes any joint operation through the impossibility of placing even the slightest trust in their promises [15]. As for the Turkish soldiers, who used to plunder and plunder everything they met on the way, they are truly the most ignoble of people [16]. Aware of the difficulties of the hour, and fearing not to succeed in expelling the French without assistance to compensate for the weakness of its manpower, Hutchinson turned to the only party that could possibly provide him in the battle with an effective complement: the Mamluks, who were hitherto undecided in Upper Egypt.

On the 5th of May, 1801, he sent a letter to Osman Bey Bardisi⁷ [13], [17], inviting him to join him, confirming that he had received the most favorable orders from the King of England so far, to seek their friendship and alliance, and to do all they could in their favour, and the English general was speaking It was as if he spoke in the name of His Majesty, and in order to dispel the fears that were still manifested by the beys towards the Turks, he assured them in the most serious way to protect them and the British army, as he assumed the responsibility of monitoring their interests and that no harm would fall on them or their families from the Turks [18].

He added: that these men, whose assistance proved indispensable to the success of military operations, were also, according to Hutchinson, the only ones who could keep the country occupied and defend it against the offensive return of the French. As for acknowledging the defense of the Turks, it was not necessary to think about it. Their army was nothing but a crowd of unbridled gangs without military value, finding only real hatred by the entire population: Mamluks, Arabs, Copts, Greeks, the Turks would not even be able to stand in the confrontation in the event of a popular revolution [15], and because they could not keep in the country themselves, they have turned into a weak force that proved its weakness, which made the Mamluks in the forefront and the center of government, which is the part that they have the right to claim.

Although General Hutchinson had ordered non-interference in the internal affairs of Egypt, and the British government admitted that it was not interested in the matter, the problem arose of its own accord, and so it was necessary to remove Egypt from French control. It was consulted at that time by the Sublime Porte, and Lord Elgin answered on 20 June 1801 to President Effendi⁸ [19], [20], [21], [22], (chief of the Ottoman court) regarding the best form of government that should be introduced to Egypt, The disposition of the few Mamluks was noteworthy during this war, as they were exposed to many difficulties and dangers, and came to assist the combined forces faithfully and effectively, so that they could certainly be relied upon, and made use of the cavalry forces, which were very respectable and intimately acquainted with the country. The ambassador added: If it were appropriate to entrust to them the government of Upper Egypt, over Girga, such an arrangement would probably be regarded as a generous reward for their devotion and suffering, and would at the same time provide for the position of armed defense against foreign invasion, the most advantageous for this region [18].

In turn, he attracted the parties to the conversation from his ambassador, calling on the English government to stop at Morier's proposals [6], as he suggested to the Turks to send an English armed force to protect Egypt, this force that will be paid by the state, and it will provide its assistance only on condition that the Turks in return give some The Mercantile Concessions of England, having been endorsed by the English Government and sent to Lord Elgin, at the end of July, 1801, is a complete plan of organization in which the chief points coexist:

1. Determine the rights, privileges, and territorial authority of the Mamluks, as well as the nature and extent of the military service that they should render in contravention of the advantages conferred upon them.
2. Regulate the state's revenues, in order to exclude any allegation of mistreatment.
3. Paying part of the general revenues to pay for the regular military establishment that will be formed, under the supervision and control of English officers, with the Turkish soldiers present in Egypt, and to which new bodies will be joined that have arisen in Albania and in European countries, as well as in Egypt itself.
4. Entrust, if possible, the High Command of the Regular Army so constituted, to an Englishman, without the permission of which no payments shall be made to the Army.
5. Grant this officer the right to issue "respectful" warnings to the representative of the High Pope in Egypt, whenever measures are taken in light of the above principles.
6. Acknowledging that progress in the regular army will be based on the recommendation of this same officer, who is responsible for all military details [15].

By adopting such a plan, the British government assured itself that the country's forces, supervised by English officers, would soon be able to defend Egypt, without foreign aid, against the attempt of the new France [16]. Lord Elgin did not have to take advantage of the plan approved by St James's Cabinet⁹ [23], [24], to impose military, financial and even administrative control over Egypt, and with the Anglo-Turkish advance in the Delta, the misunderstanding between General Hutchinson and the Prime Minister deepened. The treatment of the issue of the beys was the reason, as the Sublime Porte could not admit that he had waged war in Egypt against the French in order to restore the beys to the position of privilege and power they had enjoyed before Bonaparte's conquest. The Mamluks, in his view, were only rebels who did not deserve grace, nor reconciliation. It was to destroy them, to drive them out of the land in which they lived by force, the aim was to pursue by means and methods which in 1806 led to the arrest of the beys and their banishment from Cairo, and the massacre of those who had the naivety to trust the good faith of the Pasha in Aboukir.

The indignation of General Hutchinson, at the news of this attack, was great. threatened with direct combat, the Pasha was compelled to submit to the strong representation of the English general, and gave liberty to the beys, but they complained bitterly of the measures they were the subject of, and aroused distrust of the Sublime Porte, as to the British intentions. Lord Elgin's position became very difficult in Constantinople; Without vain, he pointed out, His Britannic Majesty's intention not to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt had always been distinct and positive; In vain did he argue that no commitment on the part of Sir Hutchinson could jeopardize the authority of the Sublime Porte, while the London Cabinet turned into a deaf ear [18].

On 27 January 1802, Lord Hawkesbury informed Lord Elgin that the Cabinet approved of General Hutchinson's action; and the vizier himself - with conviction - declared that the Sublime Porte, by agreeing to a friendly arrangement with the beys, would find, in his bravery and military power, more security than his troops, and begged the ambassador to seek the protection of the life and property of the beys who had fled [18].

This letter was followed, a few days later, by a letter from King George III¹⁰ [25], [26], [27], [28], to the Sultan, in which he affirmed that he had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Egypt, except as it concerned the fulfillment of pledges, which may have been contracted on his behalf [18].

And by applying the ideas of the generals about the need to maintain the support of the beys, in order to give Egypt a military structure capable of resisting any aggression by the French government, the British cabinet began a policy that was aimed at many misfortunes, and after several years of bloody chaos and an inconclusive military campaign Successful, it resulted in the promulgation of the constitution in Egypt with a strong and almost independent government from the Sublime Porte.

Under the Treaty of Amiens, one of the most important provisions of which was that England withdraw its forces from Egypt, and England pledged to restore the forces still occupying Egypt in the near future. For the evacuation coming from this country will induce her to do more efforts to bring about the arrangement she desires to see between the Sublime Porte and the Beys.

Since the departure of General Hutchinson, the situation in the Nile Valley had worsened, and Stratton, secretary to the British Embassy in Constantinople, whom Elgin had sent to Cairo, had sought in vain to seek a settlement between the rival parties, he had failed in his task, and a civil war had just broken out between the Turks and the Mamluks .

As the London cabinet had thought that the soldier might succeed where the diplomats had failed, on 10 May 1802 he sent Sir John Stewart to the East with the task of trying to reconcile the Porte and the Beys, and Stewart had to go to Constantinople to communicate with the Turkish ministers [15].

His instructions were that the manner of arrangement which seemed most desirable, as regards the real benefits of the Sublime Porte and the security of British interests, connected with the exclusion of French influence, was to put things again in the proper state, as they were at the time of the French invasion of Egypt, and it is understood that the beys would pay a greater tribute, in recognition of the sovereign rights of the Ottoman government.

If the Sublime Porte adopts these arrangements, Stuart should seek to achieve the agreement by limiting the control of the beys to the governorates of Upper Egypt, starting from Gerga, while the rest of that country, as well as Cairo and the entire Delta, will remain under the control of the Sublime Porte [16].

Stewart arrived in Constantinople at the beginning of August 1802. Although polite in his speech, he was strongly repelled by the Sublime Porte. Not only did President Effendi refuse to hear any of his proposals, but the general removed from his conversation the conviction that the Sublime Porte had decided positively to expel the beys from Egypt, so that he feared among the Sultan's ministers a keen desire to see the English forces moving quickly, in order to carry out, without any restraint or control whatsoever, the fighting projects they wish against the beys.

Although he was dissatisfied with Constantinople, Stuart hoped to be happier in Egypt. A vain hope, of course, for a letter from Khosrow Pasha reached Alexandria, declaring that he had acted in accordance with affirmative orders, and refused to allow the English officer to carry the general's letters to the beys.

Thus, the English mediation failed on all sides, given the negative role in calculating the blows dealt by the Turks and the Mamluks, and the role of Stewart, who assumed command of the English forces stationed in Egypt, suddenly appeared in Alexandria on the sixteenth of October 1802, a French frigate carrying Major General Horace Sebastani¹¹ [29].

The envoy of the First Consul did not hide from him the surprise that Bonaparte learned that the English forces were still occupying Egypt, in violation of the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. Stewart hastened to inform his government, which immediately ordered the evacuation of Egypt [16]. By giving this general order to Stewart, Lord Hobart¹² [30] ordered him to inform the Viceroy that the British Cabinet had delayed the evacuation of Egypt as long as circumstances permitted, in the hope that the presence of English troops would be of some use to the Porte's interests and tranquility in Egypt.

The same impulse caused General Stewart to delay the evacuation of the country for several weeks. The moment Lord Hobart's letter reached him on 19 January 1803, the General, taking advantage of the recent successes of the Mamluks over the Wali's forces, sent his assistant to Constantinople, Lord Blantyre, to attempt a final reconciliation, and the latter's deliberations, joining in Lord Elgin's measures, succeeded in Overcoming the resistance of the Sublime Porte, which on January 15, 1803 agreed to a settlement with the beys [18].

But the offer he made to them, which included their stay on the lands of Aswan, was so comical that they had no reason to accept it. Also, after the return of his assistance, Stewart felt he was no longer justified in prolonging his stay in Egypt, proceeded to pack up,

and left Egypt on 11 March, leaving behind his secretary, Major Edward Missett [31], [32], [33], British Ambassador in Cairo. The failure of these drawn-out negotiations would only exacerbate the fears of the English government with Egypt. As generals and diplomats concerned with Eastern affairs declared, however, the French reserved their views on Egypt. Lord Whitworth sent the same news; From Paris, he even suggested that, to thwart these plans, England should keep Malta¹³ [34], [35], and Alexandria.

As the Cabinet thought that Addington should not be so forthright before the Ottoman government, he felt more strongly the need to secure control of the sea routes to the Levant: Malta, the advance guard of Egypt, would remain in the possession of the English army [15].

Sebastiani's report anchored the English government's decision in this planning in the Monitor of January 30, 1803. Russia, for its part, decided to maintain a strong garrison in Corfu, while Turkey, also concerned, contemplated renewing the treaty of alliance previously concluded with England and Russia [18]. When hostilities with France were recommenced, on May 17, 1803, Nelson¹⁴ [36], [37], [38], [39], [40], [41], Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, received instructions, while He watched Toulon closely, to see what was happening in Genoa, Livorno and the neighboring ports of Italy.

In order to warn in time in the event that weapons are accumulated there in view of the attack that may target Egypt, among other points [42]. The withdrawal of the British from Egypt according to the Treaty of Amiens [43], led to a period of chaos as a result of the conflict between the Ottomans who wanted to have actual power over Egypt, and not to return to the state in which the rule of Egypt was in the hands of the Mamluks, and among the Mamluks who saw this an inherent right of their rights [44].

Second: the British alliance with the Mamluks

Power passed into the hands of the Albanian soldier Muhammad Ali, who, the next day, invited the Mamluk emirs to return to Cairo to share power with him. Thus, a few months after the departure of the English forces from Egypt, events brought back to Cairo those very men in whose favor British mediation had been exercised without success, and in which the Cabinet had not ceased to see the only strong support for the regime in Egypt [15].

When the beys returned to power, Misset had immediately drawn close to the Mamluks. On the advice that war broke out again between France and England, he advised them to put the country in a state of defense against the French, and to place garrisons in Damietta, Rosetta and Abu Qir. Muhammad Ali promised the beys what he wanted, but he did nothing; from that moment, Misset, disappointed, found that there was little faith in his promises, and he was convinced that the French would have no difficulty in recovering all of Egypt [16].

The activity of Bonaparte's agents returned to Egypt under the guise of the Peace of Amiens, and their continuing relations with the beys, with the advancement of their influence in the country, contributed to the increase of Misset's fears and suspicions. Othman Bey Al-Bardisi and his party refer to the French; although the English still enjoyed some sympathy among the Mamluks from Ibrahim Bey, it was certain that if the beys took Alexandria they would call on the French and place them under their protection. How can the beys succeed in maintaining power? They make a lot of mistakes, and not disciplining the Albanians undermines their authority every day a little more.

Thus Misset expresses himself in Alexandria. In Constantinople, Mr. Drummond, in charge of the embassy, speaks more openly, and Lord Hawkesbury wrote on the 7th of June, 1803, that Egypt seems to me to be the loser for the Sublime Porte, unless there is force. A foreigner should help the Turks. With the views of both governments, I would certainly advise the intervention of Great Britain, and on condition that the Turks designate Alexandria and Rosetta as stopping points for an English army, we can undertake to keep the rest of Egypt at the disposal of the Sublime Porte [18].

Developing ideas again in October of the same year he does not hesitate to say that the English should never have made promises to the Mamluks, as it was not in the interest of Great Britain to Egypt. The beys who own Egypt, uncertain of their conquest, and the Mamluks seek to support themselves through French influence and urgently call upon the French army to assist them. Before leaving Egypt, while England was to effectively ensure the supremacy of the Sublime Porte in that country, whatever opinions differed on the policy of granting the beys an opportunity to obtain the supremacy of Egypt.

And he continues, I am inclined to believe that modern facts will remove all doubts on this subject, the greater part of the beys is in the interest of the French, and there is a strong suspicion that they have invited our enemies back to Egypt. He concluded by saying: Since treachery is evident, I hope that the ministers will take the necessary measures to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of an advantage that he would like to improve [18], and on November 6, he confirmed his conviction that the interest of Great Britain in the present circumstances is to guarantee the sovereignty of Egypt at the Sublime Porte [18].

But these councils, which have been repeated with greater development and force by Lord Elgin two years before, do not move the British Cabinet, it does not listen to diplomatic suggestions, it listens more to those of his own soldiers who are arousing their wrath in the wake of the Mamluk leader, Alfi Bey, who has come to London to seek British government support for his colleagues. The beys were informed by Minister Drummond on 20 December 1803, who played a vital part in the war against the French, and the services they rendered gave them a just right not to be placed in a position less advantageous than that which they had enjoyed before the conquest of the country by France. Moreover, do they not have all of Egypt except Alexandria? It is unlikely that the Sublime Porte would destroy them. If you attacked them, the result might be the throwing of the beys into the arms of France, opening Egypt up to another invasion and possibly making it French again.

This is clearly not in Turkey's interest: the Sublime Porte must therefore come to terms with the beys. His Britannic Majesty must be regarded as the natural mediator; His aim being to secure the country against any project on the part of the French and to keep it under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte, so that the beys should acknowledge this suzerainty, and consider themselves, in this respect, obligated to His Britannic Majesty; Under these circumstances, they will be left in possession of the power and advantages they enjoyed before the French invasion of Egypt [18]. This plan, by which the vizier entrusted his representative with the victory at Constantinople, shows that the British cabinet, in December 1803, still had faith in the power of the beys, and in their ability to govern the country; This belief was sufficiently strong for Her Majesty's Ministers not to reconsider the thought expressed of the military occupation of Alexandria.

But at the same time, a similar proposal was made to them by Strato, secretary of the British embassy in Constantinople, who appealed to the direction of the Constantinople embassy. Lord Hawkesbury declared that Egypt would never be peaceful as long as the country remained divided between the Beys and the Turks, unless a third party military force was stationed there, to compel each party to respect its obligations [18].

This point of view was almost identical to that of the military. In a memorandum written by Lord Hobart, General Stewart asserted that no government plan for Egypt would succeed if it was not backed by force. And he said, with a military force, we can maintain any system we see fit, and estimated the number of forces needed (4,000) men to exercise effective movement in Egypt [16]. Therefore, if the diplomats and the military did not agree on the amount of influence that should be given to the beys in the Egyptian government, they were - at least - in favor of the military occupation of Alexandria by an English force [15].

In the presence of official silence, the men in charge of British interests in the Mediterranean tried urgently to impose a situation they considered dangerous. In the absence of English forces it would not be possible, in the opinion of Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta, that Alexandria should be occupied by native forces which would be paid by England and commanded by officers drawn from the Legion of Foreign Forces.

Favored by Britain [6], the plan seemed practical to him, as he sent the Maltese Vincenzo Taberna to Egypt, to propose it to the beys. But the envoy, instead of presenting the project for what it was, as a personal idea of Paul, suggested to his interlocutors that he had obtained the consent of the British government. The Beys were delighted, and at once sent a scout to Malta to sign the outlined order, and to ask for the assistance needed to take Alexandria.

These negotiations, which were supposed to lead to nothing, at least brought the British agents closer together, and held their decisions on hold for several months. It had unexpected and disastrous consequences for them, as the French commissioner Lesseps, seeing the Mamluk chiefs turning away from him, sought more seriously the friendship of the Albanians and redoubled their efforts to win over their leaders [16].

Thus was born the close cooperation of the French agents with Muhammad Ali. The fratricidal struggle that Osman Bey al-Bardisi carried out against al-Alfi, upon his return from England, in February 1804, which accelerated the events, taking advantage of the weakness resulting from these internal disputes, launched Muhammad Ali, in March 11, 1804, an Albanian force to attack the houses occupied by the Mamluks, the beys fled; They did not return to Cairo until they were defeated [15].

Paul's proposals had repercussions for Constantinople, as Stratton believed his government intended to take Alexandria. and as an ardent agent he took care to prepare the following ways: He wrote to Lord Hawkesbury: I have suggested to President Effendi, that it would be expedient for the Ottoman Government to petition His Majesty to send without delay an English force to Alexandria, the dual purpose of maintaining public safety and of defending Egypt against The attack was mediated by France [18].

President Effendi was greatly offended by the supposition that he had not even dared to seize the Diwan, and Stratton concludes: Should something as essential an advantage as the occupation of Alexandria be sacrificed under the circumstances of President Effendi's decisions or the unfounded suspicions of the Ottoman Cabinet, the hypothesis of occupying Alexandria is presented here, not only as a measure to be taken in accordance with the Porte, but as an operation to be carried out against his will.

It is understood that, after this unfortunate opening, the British chargé d'affaires had no chance of getting Constantinople to agree to the plan drawn up by his government for reconciliation between the Mamluks and the Turks. The mediation of England was already repulsed by the Sublime Porte, which showed the fear that this step would encourage the beys to the method of resistance that they have followed until this day with regard to the Turks [18]. Addington's ministry did not dare to propose an adoption at the Sublime Porte, nor to decide on execution while it was approved, and it was to be adopted, at least in principle, by the ministry of William Pitt [45], [46]¹⁵, which undertook the work in June 1804, to examine Various factors agreed.

Third: the internal conflict in Egypt

In Egypt, the situation has worsened. Even the four factions that were fighting over Egypt, whose chiefs were Osman Bey Al-Bardisi, Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, Muhammad Ali, and Khurshid Pasha, all aimed for the supreme power, which put the country in the midst of chaos, Misset did not know which party would win, and concludes that there is no strong hope for restoring peace and security in Egypt unless it enters into the plans of the British government to take strong measures to defend any state other than its sovereignty, unable to protect [16], and these measures naturally consist of sending English forces to Alexandria [15].

This is the opinion of Charles Lock¹⁶ [47], who was appointed by the British government in January 1804 British Consul in Egypt [18]. Passing by Malta at the end of May, Locke learns the latest news from Egypt that the country is in complete anarchy. If

Constantinople does nothing to ensure the security of Egypt, through the insertion of a regular European force in Alexandria, he writes to Lord Hawkesbury on 31 May: It will not be possible to synergize with Ahmed Pasha al-Jazzar¹⁷ [48], [49], [50] to reach some Means this purpose, by obliging them to direct the forces, which are directed to the defense of the sea places in Egypt, to a certain number of officers to be chosen from the English army, who can render great services to envy [18], and it is evident that Locke Echoes what Sir Alexander Paul said.

But can he suggest another plan when he notes that Major General Villetes, commander of the Jazira forces, has not been instructed to send one man to Egypt if necessary? Sir Alexander Paul was also without instructions on the matter.

However, neither of them possessed the manpower to carry out such a plan, even if they were willing to deviate at this point from the specific orders they had received. If so, the consul proceeds, and the Toulon fleet is sailed, with troops destined for Egypt, the British government should not expect the generals and military of Malta to take them to act according to circumstances, for the country is directly threatened. Locke was fully convinced of the danger facing Egypt, as he arrived in Constantinople in the middle of July 1804, and he is trying to persuade President Effendi to consult without delay with the British government about the necessary measures to ensure the security of this country [18].

Stratton, who was, and still is, always, held that only a European military force stationed in Alexandria, sufficient in number to exact respect from the various chiefs vying for supremacy in Egypt, could secure anything other than a brief respite from the confusion which would demolish this Country [18], supports Locke's approach with all the weight of the English embassy.

But President Effendi still ignores these steps, he even declared to the translator [15] Drogman Pisani that nothing better could be calculated to undermine the existing harmony between the two governments than such a measure, on which the embassy would insist. Locke concludes that there is no hope of obtaining the Porte's prior consent to any measure relating to Egypt, though there is no doubt that he will consent to any measure when it has been instituted by the accomplished fact. These actions, which were undertaken without instructions from His Majesty's Government Ministry, were displeased with Lord Harrowby, Minister for Foreign Affairs in William Pitt's Ministry.

And he declared that such proposals could not but arouse fears and jealousy of the door and discourage the statements of the French ambassador in connection with the conduct of England in Egypt and our desire to seize this country for ourselves. Stratton will henceforth have to consider many precautions, unless an overture comes from the Ottoman ministers themselves, and confine himself to saying that His Britannic Majesty sincerely desires to restore this province to tranquility and put it on defense to withstand hostile plans. But the minister's instructions did not stop there.

He continued: If, then, you learn unexpectedly from one of His Majesty's commanders in the Mediterranean, that in consequence of the imminent danger of a French attack, not having time to obtain express permission from the Sublime Porte, a legion of troops has left, or is about to disembark, for the protection of Alexandria, or any other similar point of threat, you will not fail to use all your efforts to represent this measure as a result of necessity which has not allowed any delay, and to ensure to the Sublime Porte that the sole purpose of this occupation is to preserve an important position to attain to the power which, in Indeed, Turkey is as much an enemy as Great Britain, and that this territory will be returned to its lawful sovereignty at the first moment that it can be safely [18]. These instructions show that the observations of Misset, Locke, and Stratton, backed up by the repeated warnings which Nelson continually makes in letters to his various illustrious correspondents about the danger to which Egypt is exposed, have taken shape. The ministers in William Pitt's ministry adopted the occupation of Alexandria by an English garrison, as a precaution to take or disagree, with the Sultan, to prevent the landing of a French army in Egypt. Execution of this procedure remains subject to the circumstances; If it is postponed, the idea of its inspiration remains less present and we can find traces of it through the diplomatic and military documents of the year 1805 [15].

Things got worse in Europe in the nineteenth century, and the political conflict intensified between its countries in the years 1805-1806, when Napoleon announced his expansionist policy in the French vital field, and proclaimed himself emperor and warned that of a military clash between Britain and France, and when the friendliness and political rapprochement between France and the Ottoman Empire increased Britain converged with Tsarist Russia in order to limit the French role in the Black Sea, and impose its course on the Bosphorus¹⁸ [51] and Dardanelles straits, and thus maintain its maritime sovereignty in the Mediterranean.

That is why the British government trembled when it learned from Major Misset, its consul in Egypt, that there were possibilities for the return of the French occupation of Egypt, or for France to obtain concessions from the Sublime Porte in the lands of Egypt, and thus Britain became threatened in its national security, and as a result, Britain drew up a plan leading to the seizure The military force took over the port of Alexandria, to turn it into a military base that protects the British shipping line to India, and from which it departs to all the Asian and African coasts of the Mediterranean.

And the situation is likewise, the consuls of the two countries wrote reports to their governments about the state of the political and social forces in Egypt, and the strange thing is that they agreed in their opinion to reject Muhammad Ali, who ascended the throne of Egypt with a popular will led by Omar Makram in 1805, so neither the French consul in Egypt Drovetti was willing In the survival of Muhammad Ali in power and not the British consul Misset was inclined to continue it, as he is a strong man who has great ambitions in Egypt and it is difficult for the colonial countries to control him or subject him to their influence [52], [53].

And then they began to play on the political forces opposed to Muhammad Ali and greedy for the rule of Egypt, and the case of each consul approached a force from the Mamluk forces that supported the plans of his country. The Mamluk forces turned into an

international force, or the word of the Mamluks unified against him. That is why Muhammad Ali's plan was to finish off the Mamluks [54] to weaken them and break up these pressing forces and limit them and besiege them in Upper Egypt as much as possible, or appeasement them for some time to gather his forces and use with them all methods of maneuvering and deception with ability and political intelligence. This ultimately led to the thwarting of colonial plans against Egypt [52].

The reports of the French consul Drovetti indicated to his country that the strength of the Mamluks, even if their word united, did not have men of more than (800) fighters. Their lusts for plunder and robbery, then the Mamluks have become a body that lacks training and discipline, and the French consul concluded his lengthy report on the internal conditions in Egypt in 1806 by saying: There is no hope for Egypt in the return of order unless the French occupation returns to it. It seems that Britain was aware of the French intentions through its spies and eyes everywhere in Egypt, who were under the leadership of its able man, Misset, its consul in Cairo [52].

Fourth: the British-French conflict

This information led Britain to fear that France would return to the occupation of Egypt, so strict instructions were issued to Admiral of the Sea Horatio Nelson, commander of the British fleet, to put plans in place to monitor French naval movements in the Mediterranean, and Britain, as a precautionary measure, landed its military forces in Malta to be close to Alexandria [55], and imposed what is known as a naval blockade on the French fleet, so as not to repeat Britain's mistake that occurred in 1798 when Bonaparte escaped from English observation and went down to Egypt [56].

In the face of this tense situation between the two countries, the Ottoman Sublime Porte declares its support for Napoleon's victories in Europe in the years 1805 and 1806, and receives the French ambassador in Constantinople with hospitality, then issues a recognition of Napoleon as emperor, and this French-Ottoman rapprochement led Britain to develop a military plan to seize Alexandria, To put pressure on the Sublime Porte and to secure its navigational movement to its colonies in East Asia, and to curtail the French role in the Mediterranean [50].

In January 1805, the French fleet, which thwarted Nelson's watch, fled from Toulon. Unsure of his movements, the English admiral goes as far as the shores of Egypt, appearing on the 7th of February, hoping to find him there and annihilate him for a second victory at the Nile, where he suspected the French of contemplating Egypt. Nelson's calculation turned out to be wrong, but the effect was no less productive, and when in March 1805 William Pitt's cabinet decided to send a large reinforcement of troops to the Mediterranean, instructions were given by Lord Camden to General Sir James Craig, Commander in Chief, asking him, after giving protection to Sicily¹⁹ [57] [58], to turn his eyes to Egypt.

Minister says: It is possible that a different situation may arise, which leads to the assumption that France's plans are directed against Turkish possessions, in particular Egypt. In this case it becomes necessary [16]. The idea is also put on the rug of diplomacy, and that the agreement that England is working to form with Russia to create a new alliance against Napoleon's ambition, is translated in the East through the adoption of a common policy.

From March 1805, Russia began negotiations in Constantinople with the Sublime Porte to renew the treaty of alliance against France. The draft treaty contains, in addition to its explicit articles, secret articles, one of which refers particularly to the defensive positions which the English and Russian troops would have to occupy in the Ottoman Empire, in the event of war with France. While Russia will be allowed to send troops to Moldavia²⁰ and Wallachia²¹ [59] and to the garrison of Parga²² [60], the Sublime Porte will join her in calling on England to send a contingent of troops to Alexandria. But the adoption of the article comes against strong resistance from the office. President Effendi declares that the admission of foreign troops into the Turkish provinces, would give the signal of rebellion to all the pashas; Therefore, the Sublime Porte stubbornly refuses, asserting that the war itself would be better than an alliance based on these principles [18]. The negotiators, let go of this confidential article which the British Cabinet urged its ambassador to support with the utmost caution [18].

And as the time for military action is not ripe, so that the great army has just left the camp at Boulogne to march on Bavaria, the fate of Europe, and consequently of the Ottoman Empire, depends on the results of the colossal struggle waged by France on land against Austria and Russia. The victor in Trafalgar, and England bearing the scepter of the seas. The East seems to be quiet for some time, and so the procedure, which Pitt's cabinet had decided on principle, was halted, till death came to strike the illustrious minister on the 23rd of January, 1806 [15].

The ministry was held by William Wyndham²³ [61], [62], [63], [64], [65], [66], who succeeded William Pitt in February 1805, which was an overwhelming succession. Continentally, the Third Coalition was deposed, which at the heart of the Austerlitz defeat was Napoleon, realizing the immediate benefits of his victory. On the one hand, the French Empire was now confined to Turkey, and on the other, it had reached into the heart of the Mediterranean, threatening the opposite shores, so Egypt.

The war was moved from the Rhine and Pô to the east, and was the first diplomatic war, a precursor to armed action. In Egypt, where a political revolution placed power in the hands of Muhammad Ali, and the Pasha proved incapable of restoring the authority of the Sublime Porte. And the city of Alexandria remained in Turkish hands, a valuable pledge, Misset believed, that the French were prevented from landing there with the complicity of Muhammad Ali.

But, what is the reason for the fears of the political situation in Egypt, he declares in a letter to Lord Mulgrave, that he will never rest until the Albanians leave this land. As for the Mamluks, who numbered only 1,500 men, they were receiving assistance from

the Arab tribes, who were able to raise their number to 25,000 men.

There are three parties, including their leader Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, Othman Bey Al-Bardisi, and Othman Bey Hassan. The first two could not make a permanent union between them, for their inherent hatred would make it impossible to establish a Mamluk government on a solid foundation such as that which existed before the invasion of the French, even the admission that the beys succeeded in expelling the Albanians, is doubtful.

As for Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, he was inclined to England, and consulted the British agent in the events. Although he seems moderate towards the Sublime Porte. Al-Bardisi, still believing that the English preferred his rival, relied on the French.

Osman Bey Hasan is the only person who seems to be following the real interests of the Mamluks. Muhammad Ali is completely under the influence of France. Alexandria, however, escapes from his power, but the city has a garrison of only 300 men, poorly paid; Its fortifications are in poor condition, and it has no ammunition or food, and the key to Egypt could not keep more than three days against a European army, and it is likely that Abu Qir, Rosetta and Damietta will be occupied.

Türkiye was unable to restore order in this province. However, Misset concluded that if the English government thought it expedient to intervene militarily in the affairs of Egypt, there would be very little armament. The co-operation of the Mamluks would be easy to obtain, and the affection which the citizens held for the English army would give them many advantages. There is even reason to believe that the Albanians would not wait for the shock, and would voluntarily evacuate the country after hearing that the English had landed in Alexandria [18].

The solution that Misset advocates requires identification of the events that took place in the meantime. The enemy's recently acquired possessions in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in the Adriatic Sea, greatly facilitate the implementation of his plans for Egypt, and though this stretch of coast, being very diverse, cannot be watched continually or evenly by our cruisers. And though a large armament may not succeed in reaching the Egyptian coast, yet a small force may evade the vigilance of our fleet, and it will be sufficient to put our enemy in possession of Alexandria.

It was natural for him to seek an alliance with one of the Mamluk parties, and with this ally he would soon become the master of the entire country. To prevent such a tragic event, the occupation of Alexandria by English forces seems to be the only sure remedy [18]. In these predictions, Misset continues to praise the good intentions of Muhammad Bey al-Alfi, who, he says, enjoys great influence and appears to be the only leader capable of rallying the majority of the Mamluks. He had just begun his negotiations in Constantinople, in order to grant him the title of Sheikh of the country from the Sublime Porte.

The English ambassador at Istanbul, Charles Arbuthnot²⁴ [67], was assisting the negotiators, was ready to intervene formally if the parties requested his mediation, and was persuaded that an arrangement between the Porte and the Beys would separate the Turks from power in Egypt. And it will cause the removal of the governor, who is devoted to French interests [18]. The negotiations, which were conducted on the eastern way, ended in favor of Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, and the Pasha was sent again to Egypt to force the Albanians this time to hand over the country to the Mamluks.

It had already happened in Alexandria at the end of June (1806), and the governor was summoned to carry out the orders of the Sublime Porte, but he was not able to carry out this order by force, so that Muhammad Ali, who pretended to be submissive at first, confirmed that he had conquered Egypt by the sword, and that he would not He returns it only with the sword.

In the face of this resistance, the great admiral requests new orders from his court, and he secretly won by presenting gifts to the governor, and he displays the weak zeal to support Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, and descended to the province of Buhaira, and defeated the forces of Muhammad Ali on July 31, 1806; He refused to capture Rosetta, despite the insistence of the Mamluk leader [16].

In view of his frustration and despair, Muhammed Bey Al-Alfy considers making a separate peace with the governor, but Misset intervenes to prevent the conclusion of the agreement, and he wants to keep Muhammad Bey Al-Alfy's cavalry in Lower Egypt, so that he combines his activity with the English army [16], in case of difficulties arising in Constantinople and avoiding war With Turkey, diplomacy has become so essential in the capital of the Ottoman Empire that the court signals an open end with its former allies. He shared the influence of the victories won by Napoleon over him at Constantinople, and the Sublime Porte had begun this before the Battle of Austerlitz.

Convinced by France, she dared not act, a gesture which could be refuted by the Treaty of Alliance which she renewed with Russia on the 23rd of September 1805. She was not with England, and Arbuthnot was in charge of this negotiation. Talks began early on the 20th of January 1808, note The Ambassador stated that the Sublime Porte was not thinking of renewing the message at all, and that he had dragged the negotiations for a long time. In order to defeat him, the ambassador told President Effendi that if his answers were to disappoint him, it would be his duty to inform the English commanders in the Mediterranean of the suspicions accompanying this conduct, as the French might seriously seek a foothold in one of the provinces of Turkey, and in particular It would be appropriate for the British forces to be prepared to take measures affecting the fundamental interests of England [18].

These threats had scarcely had little desired effect, and at the beginning of February 1806 the Porte recognized the imperial title of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Turkish ministers could no longer resist the rise of Napoleon. To overcome their fears, Arbuthnot writes, there is only one way: by making them feel more fearful, he suggests that England and Russia move their land and sea forces to increase this influence [18], but Russia's influence has been reduced to such an extent that that the voice of its representative, Italianinsky²⁵ [68], is no longer audible.

And without vain waving the spectra of Russian soldiers ready to cross the border, the Sublime Porte deprives Russia of the right to

send troops across the Bosphorus, asserting that Italy is completely subject to Bonaparte and that the tsar has nothing to do in the Ionian Islands. In June 1806 the Court goes further: it revokes all the privileges for a long time implicitly conceded to the peoples of Russia.

Arbuthnot intervened to avoid a retreat, but the English influence was through some repercussions, and the ambassador requested an English squadron to support him [18]. On August 10, 1806, Sebastian arrived in Constantinople; Where the Sublime Porte gave an extraordinary honor to the French ambassador. Six days later the news of the separate peace which Russia had concluded with France (Treaty of Aubriel) reached²⁶ [69], this measure, as Mr. Arbuthnot points out, could not further degrade Russia's name, for it is already very low [18], here he seizes the door Higher the opportunity to dismiss the rulers²⁷ [70] of Moldova and Wallachia, in violation of the agreement between Turkey and Russia [18].

Speaking to the royal court on the 15th of September, Arbuthnot [18] says that the French influence, today is completely dominant, and it is said that the great God himself is on the side of our enemies. Italianinsky, the Russian ambassador in Constantinople, wrote to Petersburg²⁸ [71] to declare his solemn conviction that unless the Russian army received an order to cross the Dniester, any hope of influencing the Porte's advice was lost. I am convinced that we must act sharply.

If the Russian armies, if our fleets do not appear, the Dardanelles will be fortified against us by French engineers, and Dalmatia will be overflowing with French troops ready to throw themselves on the mighty passes of the mountains of Turkey. The Emperor of Russia will soon be attacked on his own land, and the independence of his once defeated empire, the barrier covering our Indian frontier, will fall at the same time, and on September 16, Sebastani returned to the Sublime Porte.

This remark is that if you do not close the Bosphorus to the Russian warships, it will be an act of hostility against France: Napoleon's armies will cross the states of the Ottoman Empire to fight the Russians.

Any renewal or continuation of the alliance with France's enemies such as England and Russia, Sebastani continues, would not only be an apparent veil of neutrality, but the contribution made by the Sublime Porte to the war these powers were making to France.

Whereupon His Majesty deems himself necessary to take measures according to his own interests and dignity, the Emperor carries a large force and a large army into Dalmatia. and this army was created for the defense of the Ottoman Empire, unless obligatory some dubious conduct of the Sublime Porte and a concession to Russia or England would bring them under their dominion, would not oblige His Majesty the French Emperor to deploy his forces for a purpose quite contrary to that which he proposed. This is the copy that Arbuthnot presented to his government from the French memorandum [18]. He adds that Italinsky had submitted a memorandum to the Sublime Porte requesting the immediate return of the subjects in view of seeing the Russian mission leaving the country, which would be a prelude to war [15].

These important letters reached London on 9 November. The British Cabinet has decided to act, the Admiralty²⁹ [72] was ordered to reinforce at once the fleet of Admiral Collingwood³⁰ [13], [73], [74], from whose side he was to separate a sufficient squadron, ordered by Vice-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, to act against Constantinople, should Mr. Arbuthnot fail in his negotiations [75].

Orders were also sent to Sicily for the implementation of the plan, which had been stolen by the Turkish government, and is often suspected, of placing an English garrison in Alexandria. The English have always wanted to appear as friends; But circumstances made them present themselves as enemies.

In the last months of 1806, Muhammad Ali managed to consolidate his position in Cairo, and the Sublime Porte confirmed submission, as usual, to the fait accompli, and in October confirmed the responsibility for the pashawyat of Egypt, where he was appointed by the beys, with the exception of the governorates of Upper Egypt that extended from Gerga [16], but the Mamluks, who already owned the area, considered the concession insufficient; They preferred to remain at war, responding to the governor's advances with invitations so unreasonable that Muhammad Ali had to reject them with contempt [16] [18].

The death of Osman Bey al-Bardisi, which occurred at the end of November 1806, had rid him of one of his great rivals, Muhammad al-Alfi Bey, imagining that the disappearance of his rival would allow him to unite the Mamluks, sent a new petition to the Sublime Porte to restore his old power [16]. But Muhammad Ali did not give him enough time to persist in his plots, he gathered his forces, and at the end of December he left Cairo and came to take up his position at Imbaba. Muhammad Bey Al-Alfi, who did not feel strong enough to resist the governor, decided to leave the province of Buhaira, as the intrigues of Mesit had hindered him, and then retreated to Faiyum [16].

When he was on his way to that region, and reached Dahshur, he died suddenly on (January 27, 1807). It was fortunate for him that the governor got rid of the two main Mamluk leaders at a time when the campaign that was being prepared was about to reach the coast of Egypt. The right Honorable³¹ [76] Windham's instructions were to General Fox³² [77] [78] who took command of the English military forces in the Mediterranean, which numbered (17,000) men in Sicily, And he ordered him to separate 5,000 men from Egypt as soon as he learned of the start of hostilities with the Sublime Porte [15].

The Minister specified that it was not a matter of undertaking an invasion of Egypt, but merely of taking Alexandria to prevent the French from being driven back into the country, and also to support and protect those parties who would be most disposed to maintain permanently friendly relations with Great Britain.

This task, therefore, requires from the officer chosen to lead the campaign, not only military talents, but also the qualities which render him capable of playing this political role of great importance; and as he was bound to intervene in the quarrels which aroused

the wrath of the beys, and always in the struggle for the seizure of power, the commander of the expedition should, in the absence of more precise instructions as to the course of action to be taken, communicate with Major Misset, and to give his opinions all the attention you need his experience and knowledge of local affairs.

Desiring to maintain his closeness to Sir John Moore, Fox appointed General Mackenzie Fraser to lead the expedition, who, being unacquainted with the higher parts of politics and war, had at least a conciliatory, forthright, and attractive personality.

Secondly, he was joined by Major-General Wauchope, a gallant and hard-working officer, who had been recommended by Sir John Moore [79], three regiments from England: the 31st, 35th, and 78th; Three foreign regiments: of Roll, British guerrillas and Royal Sicilian Volunteers were appointed to be part of the campaign. With the auxiliary factions, these forces formed a total of more than (6000) men [15].

The naval command of the expedition was entrusted to Captain Benjamin Hallowell, intimate friend of Lord Nelson [80], one of the participants in the Battle of the Nile, being in command of 74 Swiftsure and who, having brought back the Alfie to Egypt, was in Collingwood's fleet, The officer who knows this country best [15].

Admiral Duckworth appeared before the Battlerme on 25 January 1807, when he sent Drummond, the British minister, satisfied that war had been declared against the Porte, and Russia on 22 December. and at Malta, where he arrived a few days later, Duckworth met the frigate which was bringing back the Russian ambassador Italinsky from Constantinople after the break-up of diplomatic relations, and concluded that war had already been declared, and, therefore, that there had been such a close engagement between the two countries since then, that England had no other choice but to start fighting. Based on it [15], he suggested to General Fox that the Expeditionary Force be sent immediately to Alexandria. But General Fox and Sir John Moore, whom he had sent to Malta to meet Duckworth, did not agree with him.

The intrigues in Palermo³³ [81] made the position of the English army in Sicily very sensitive, and it was appropriate to strip the island of its forces only when absolutely necessary³⁴ [15] [82]. However, the possibility of avoiding a snagging was vanished by the rendezvous which took place between Duckworth on the night of 8 February, near Ténédos, about Endymion which carried Arbuthnot and his wing, Fox, duly, to initiate the movement of the troops he had received notice on the 18th February 1807. But the convoy had to wait, set sail, and Captain Hallowell on the frigate Tiger returned to Palermo with Drummond [15], and he did not sail until March 6, 1807 [15].

Conclusions

- The purpose of the Turkish-Russian alliance treaty on January 3, 1799, which was concluded between Tsar Alexander I on the part of the Russian Empire and Sultan Selim III on the part of the Ottoman Empire, was military cooperation against French expansion in the Aegean Sea and the eastern Mediterranean.
- This treaty was a prelude to the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish alliance treaty in Istanbul, according to which Great Britain gave the guarantee of the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire for eight years. In alliance with the Ottoman Empire - according to this treaty - to thwart France's projects in the east, England guaranteed to the Sultan all his possessions without exception.
- By virtue of this treaty, Britain gave a guarantee of the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire for eight years, and was therefore committed to re-conquering Egypt, to rid it of the French, and to return it to the Ottoman Empire.
- The English were convinced that the Turks were in a lamentable state of weakness, and their friends, and their enemies believed, suspected that they were unable to make plans, and were not forced to carry them out; Their utter ignorance of the value of time precludes any joint operation by the impossibility of placing the slightest confidence in their promises, and as for the Turkish soldiers, who plundered everything they met on the way, they are indeed the most base of men.
- Fearing that they would not succeed in expelling the French, the English realized that the only party that was likely to provide them with an effective complement in the battle was the Mamluks.
- The British plan, which they proposed to the Turks, was to send an English armed force to protect Egypt. This force, which would be paid by the state, would provide its assistance only on the condition that the Turks would grant in return some commercial concessions to England, and it was approved by the English government at the end of July 1801.
- The features of the British alliance with the Mamluks emerged during this period, after Mohamed Ali came to power, and the English still enjoyed some sympathy among the Mamluks, and Britain was entering, provided that the Turks appointed Alexandria and Rosetta as stopping points for an English army, we can undertake to keep the rest of Egypt at the disposal high door.
- The features of the internal conflict in Egypt, when the situation worsened, so that the four factions that were fighting over Egypt, whose chiefs were Osman Bey Al-Bardisi, Mohamed Bey Al-Alfi, Mohamed Ali and Khurshid Pasha, all aimed at the supreme power, which put the country in the midst of chaos He called on the British government to send English forces to Alexandria.
- The British-French conflict represented Britain's fear of France's return to the occupation of Egypt, so strict instructions were issued to develop plans to monitor French naval movements in the Mediterranean, and Britain, as a precautionary measure, landed its military forces in Malta to be close to Alexandria, and imposed what is known as a naval blockade on the fleet French.

- This French-Ottoman rapprochement prompted Britain to draw up a military plan to seize Alexandria, to put pressure on the Sublime Porte, to secure its navigational traffic to its colonies in East Asia, and to curtail the French role in the Mediterranean.

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Notes

¹ It was a historic treaty of alliance, and the purpose of the alliance was the military cooperation against the French expansion in the Aegean Sea and the eastern Mediterranean that began to appear after the conclusion of the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797), in which ownership of the Ionian Islands was transferred to France, and the French campaign against Egypt and the Levant.

² It is one of the branches of the Mediterranean Sea and the deepest part of it. It connects to the north with the Adriatic Sea, and separates Italy and Sicily from Albania and Greece. It is bordered to the west by the southern parts of Italy and the island of Sicily, and to the northeast by the Republic of Albania and many Greek islands known as the Ionian Islands. The Gulf of Cornet is the largest of several deep holes formed by the Ionian Sea off the coast of Greece.

³ This current overview is based on Charles-Roux's book, as well as on several documents in the English archives of the Foreign Office (FO).

⁴ Lord Hawkesbury was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1812 to 1827, held a seat in the British House of Commons, and was conferred the title of Lord Hawkesbury in 1796. In 1801 he entered the Cabinet as Foreign Secretary under Henry Addington and participated At the Amiens Peace Negotiations. In 1803, after becoming Baron Hawkesbury, he rose to the House of Lords, later Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, and becoming Prime Minister in 1812.

⁵ Lord Elgin entered the army in 1785 and rose to the rank of major general, began his diplomatic career in 1790, envoy at Brussels in 1792 and at Berlin in 1795 during the first phase of the war against revolutionary France, he was appointed legate at Constantinople from 1799 to 1803. He was interned in France until 1806. Keenly interested in classical art, he obtained permission from the Turks after his arrival in Constantinople to register Greek antiquities, fearing that they might be destroyed in the ongoing conflict between the Greeks and the Turks. Between 1802 and 1812 his great collection of statues, mainly taken from the Parthenon in Athens, then under Turkish control, was transferred to England and is now on display in the British Museum.

⁶ Hely Hutchinson became commander-in-chief in May 1796, serving in Ireland during the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was second-in-command of the 1801 campaign to Egypt, under Abercromby. After Abercrombie died in March after being wounded at the Battle of Alexandria, Healy Hutchinson assumed command of the force.

From then on, he was able to besiege the French first at Cairo, who surrendered in June, and then besiege Alexandria, culminating in the surrender of over 22,000 French soldiers. In reward for his successes there, the Ottoman Sultan Selim III knighted him, first class, and awarded him the Order of the Crescent, in recognition of his "conspicuous services" during the "glorious and successful campaign in Egypt". At the King's request, the Parliament of the United Kingdom settled on Lord Hutchinson and two subsequent heirs In the amount of 2000 pounds sterling annually.

⁷ Othman Bey al-Bardisi, so called because he took charge of the Bardis Scout (currently in Sohag Governorate), imitated the Amiriya and al-Sanaqiyyah in 1796, after the evacuation of the French from Egypt, the competition returned between the Mamluks, especially after the death of Murad Bey in 1801. The period from 1802 to 1805, which ended with Muhammad Ali assuming power, after Muhammad Ali's alliance with Al-Bardisi, who became Emir of the Mamluks and ruler of Cairo.

And soon after a short period of time, a dispute broke out between them as a result of Al-Bardisi imposing exorbitant taxes on the people and the occurrence of drought that afflicted agricultural lands due to the lack of Nile water, so the crowds revolted against him, so Muhammad Ali seized the opportunity and attacked the Mamluks in Cairo until they fled from them, like their leader Al-Bardisi, and the revolution spread from Cairo to Rashid, Damietta and all other capitals to the Mamluk rulers, so they fled to Upper Egypt, and Al-Bardisi fled to Manfalut, and he passed away on November 19, 1806, and was buried there.

⁸ Rais Effendi or the head of the book is the title that was given to the supervisor of the Hamayuni Diwan in the Ottoman Empire, until the 11th century AH / 17th century AD, and he assisted the Grand Vizier in receiving foreign delegations. He used a staff of experts and translators, and the head of the book was negotiating with foreign embassies in the country, until their job developed and they became playing the role of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and this position continued until 1836 when it was replaced by the Oversight of Foreign Affairs.

⁹ St. James's Palace is the oldest royal palace in the United Kingdom. Located in Westminster, it was built by King Henry VIII between 1531-1536 on the site of a hospital dedicated to St James. Its importance increased during the early Georgian monarchy, and it was replaced by Buckingham Palace in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

¹⁰ George William Frederick or George III (4 June 1738 – 29 June 1820), King of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland, became King on 25 October 1760. His reign was marked by a series of military conflicts that his kingdom fought in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas. The first of these conflicts was the Seven Years' War, which ended with victory over France, to become the

dominant European power in North America and India. Despite this, Britain lost many colonies during the American War of Independence, and then the conflict began with the French revolutionaries in 1793 until the defeat of Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The defeat of the British army at Rosetta ended the political life of King George III, who did not make any decisions after the campaign and became insane.

¹¹ Horace François Bastien Sebastiani was a French general, diplomat, and politician. He came to the scene in the Napoleonic Wars and was ambassador to Constantinople (1806-1808), before playing a prominent political role.

¹² Robert Hobart was a British Tory politician, member of the British House of Commons, who later served as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies from 1801 to 1804 when he was said to have "a better understanding of local or colonial conditions, and a more active spirit".

¹³ Malta is one of the smallest countries in the world, located in the Mediterranean Sea, its geographical and strategic location made it vulnerable to invasion throughout the ages, and because Britain is the traditional enemy of France; It worked to form and lead a close alliance with Naples and Russia in order to besiege the French forces in Malta, which led to the commander of the French forces surrendering after two years to the forces of the British-led coalition. It completely refused to withdraw from it, and Malta continued to belong to the British crown from September 1801 until it gained independence on September 21, 1964.

¹⁴ Horatio Nelson (September 29, 1758 - October 21, 1805) was an English vice admiral, famous for his participation in the Battle of the Nile and the Battle of Trafalgar. He is considered one of the most prominent military leaders in the history of battles, and he lost one of his eyes in the Battle of the Nile. Nelson died on October 21, 1805, suffering from a spinal injury sustained during the history-altering Battle of Trafalgar, on the coast of Spain. The battle marked the beginning of the end of Napoleon Bonaparte's conquest of Europe, and secured Britain's supremacy of the seas for more than a century.

¹⁵ William Pitt the Younger is a British politician who is the son of William Pitt the Elder, former British Prime Minister. He assumed the prime ministry in Britain twice: from September 19, 1783 to March 14, 1801, and from May 10, 1804 to January 23, 1806. In 1800 (during his first ministry) the law regulating union with Ireland was passed, and on January 1, 1800 Britain's official name was changed from Britain Great to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and died during his second reign, January 23, 1806.

¹⁶ Charles Lock was appointed Consul General in Egypt, 1803-1804, but died on the way to Egypt, and was succeeded by Edward Misset as agent, then Consul General 1804-1815.

¹⁷ Ahmed Pasha al-Jazzar or Ahmad al-Bushnaqi (originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina now) was the governor of Acre, who was appointed and given the title of Pachalik in Cairo after the death of Ali Pasha Trabelsi, by the Mamluks.

He succeeded in achieving independence in parts of the Levant without declaring this independence from the Sultanate, which is the Ayala of Sidon, whose center of government was the city of Acre. His steadfastness in front of Napoleon's armies earned him fame after their failure in the siege of Acre, and since Napoleon's defeat and his return from the Levant in 1799, the Levant, Lebanon and Palestine were Under the control of al-Jazzar without a competitor, he also prepared for the Sultan a report on how to invade Egypt, in which he demanded the importance of controlling Egypt's revenues and expenses, and that the leader of the campaign had previously resided in Egypt, "and the specifications he presented apply only to his person." Alphonse Geis, the consul, wrote The French in Tripoli on March 5, 1804, on the arrival of couriers from Astana to Tripoli, and they were carrying to Al-Jazzar "a firman appointing him as governor of Egypt," but he died on April 23, 1804, and had it not been for his death, he would have taken over the rule of Egypt before Muhammad Ali Pasha, and it is strange that a decree assigning Al-Jazzar was issued To rule Egypt while Khurshid Pasha was still its ruler, and he remained in a state until he was dismissed on July 9, 1805.

¹⁸ Bosphorus or Istanbul Strait: A strait connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara. Along with the Dardanelles Strait, it is considered the southern border between Asia and Europe. Its length is 30 km, and its width ranges between (550 meters and 3000 meters).

¹⁹ Sicily is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. For most of its history, Sicily was a crucial strategic location. This is due to its importance in the Mediterranean trade routes.

²⁰ Moldova, or what is also known as Moldavia, is located to the east of Europe, specifically between Ukraine and Romania, and it is a strip located to the east of the Dniester River.

²¹ Wallachia or Wallachia is a geographical region in Romania, located in the north of the Danube River and in the south of the Carpathian mountain range. It was called Wallachia in the Ottoman era.

²² Parga is a city in Preveza in the province of Kintriki Elada in the northwestern part of Greece. One of its most famous sons is the Grand Vizier Ibrahim Pasha Al-Franji.

²³ William Wyndham Grenville, British politician and statesman elected to Parliament in 1784, joined the remnants of the Rockingham faction of Whigs, whose members included his friend Charles James Fox. A supporter of the French Revolution, he held the prime ministership in Britain from 11 February 1806 to 31 March 1807, and with Charles James Fox resigned from the government, dying in 1810.

²⁴ Charles Arbuthnot was a British diplomat and politician. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Henry Addington from November 1803 to June 1804, being appointed on 6 June 1804 British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire and leaving Constantinople on 29 January 1807.

²⁵ Andrey Yakovlevich Italinsky, Russian ambassador to Constantinople in 1803-1806 and 1812-1816.

²⁶ The Russian ambassador to France d'Oubril concluded it alone with the French government, in the hope that the tsar would ratify the text, and since this agreement went beyond Obrell's initial instructions, the Emperor of Russia refused on September 3 to ratify the treaty, as he did not want to sign without England, being in an unfavorable condition, seeing in this procedure a danger to Austria, thought of saving this country by signing a definite peace with France, on condition that the French forces evacuate Germany at the earliest.

²⁷ Hospodar or Gospodar is a term of Slavic origin, meaning "lord". In the Ottoman Empire, Turkish rulers placed a prince at the head of each of the Roman provinces, and this measure was extended to other parts of the empire, a ruler or prince of Moldavia or Wallachia under Ottoman rule.

²⁸ Petersburg is a Russian city located in northwestern Russia. The city was founded by Tsar Peter I on May 27, 1703 as a window overlooking Europe, then expanded and quickly turned into a major military and commercial port, and contributed to victory in the Great Northern War that lasted more than twenty years. Years at that time and opened horizons of wide contact with European civilization, it was the capital of the country for more than two centuries (1712-1732 / 1732-1918), during the establishment of the Russian Empire.

²⁹ The Admiralty is the authority responsible for commanding the British Royal Navy until 1964 and was led by one person called the Admiral. The Admiralty originated in the 18th century and its leadership consists of the Lords Commissioners of the Naval Staff.

³⁰ Cuthbert Collingwood was Vice Admiral of the British Fleet in the Royal Navy, and saw as a partner with Lord Nelson in many of the British victories in the Napoleonic Wars, often as Nelson's deputy. He had a major role in important political and diplomatic transactions in the Mediterranean, and in 1805 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet until 1809.

³¹ The right Honorable is an honorific title meaning "the honorable," traditionally applied to certain persons and collective bodies, and often used as a style associated with the holding of certain high-ranking public offices. It is also placed as a prefix to the name of various such entities as: the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the former Board of Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and the Privy Council.

³² General Henry Edward Fox was a general in the British Army. and Commander-in-Chief of all British Mediterranean forces outside Gibraltar (1801–1803), replacing General Sir Ralph Abercromby. Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean (1806-1807) and Minister to Sicily. Fox's ill health led to his recall by the British government, where command of the forces was passed to his deputy, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore. Due to the small size of his forces when Major-General Mackenzie Fraser was sent to occupy Alexandria, and was promoted in general on 25 April 1808, he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth in 1810 and died the following year.

³³ Palermo: The region of Palermo was a vast plain cut by many rivers and streams and vast wetlands, surrounded by high mountains. The Palermo plain overlooks the Tyrrhenian Sea, and has a long coastline, but relatively little penetration into the interior. Palermo is the capital of Sicily and its largest city. And one of the largest cities in the Mediterranean, located in the northwestern part of the island of Sicily near the Gulf of Palermo in the Tyrrhenian Sea in southern Italy.

³⁴ Admiral Collingwood, when sending Duckworth's correspondence to the Admiralty, criticizes the hasty decision taken by his subordinate, before communicating with the English ambassador in Constantinople. He wrote: "My opinion is that such a measure would put Mr. Arbuthnot in a very delicate position and exclude any possibility of restoring friendship between the two powers and expose the ambassador to be a hostage to the Sublime Porte."