

Dramatic fall of the Turkish Authority in Algeria from June 1829 to July 1830.
Exclusive account from the British Consular Diary in Algiers.

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Abstract:

There are many French studies that have dealt with the subject of the occupation of Algeria in 1830 AD, but I do not think that there are studies that presented the subject from the point of view of a third party. I mean here the narratives of neutral states that reported unknown details about those dramatic events that preceded the fall of the Turkish regime in Algeria. Perhaps one of the most important sources of this nature is the British consular diary, which was able to preserve all the stages of the occupation of the city of Algiers from the fly-swat incident until the surrender of the city in the summer of 1830. Therefore, this study presents, for the first time, new details and events about the collapse of the Turkish authority and the events that followed that changed Algeria and produced the crisis of settlement and occupation, from which Algeria has not been able to recover to this day, even at the level of memory, identity and history.

Keywords: Ottoman Algeria, French occupation, Britain, Consular Daily, Turks.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The three years that preceded the fall of the Ottoman regime in Algeria represented the preliminary stage of the French occupation, during which the Dey and his entourage were unable to find a political way out for the crisis that befell the authority, especially with the worsening internal problems between the authority and the subjects, or the so-called complete rupture, which was led by the Sufi leaders.

Beginning on December 6, 1827, the British Consul Robert William St. John succeeded Mr. Thomas as head of the British Consulate in Algeria. This coincided with the beginning of the French siege of Algeria, especially with the developments that occurred after the Dey Hussein's abuse of the French Consul. The British party was closely and continuously monitoring the developments of the tense situation between the Ottoman authority in Algeria and the French, and perhaps the influence of Consul Saint John within the ruling system in Algeria (he was a close friend of the Dey Hussein) allowed him to record all the events that took place at the highest level of the hierarchy of power. Over the course of three years, this was in British Consular Diary, in which the consuls recorded everything that happened in Algeria, to then transfer it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where Britain would benefit from it to formulate its policy with Algeria.

That is why the British Consular Diary is considered an invaluable archival material, due to the value of the secret information it contains about Algeria, especially in that critical period in Algeria's history. That is why I tried to investigate the most important things that were mentioned in it about the last year of Ottoman Algeria, the exclusive details that it narrated, and how they were. The British view of the French occupation. All of this is based on this important archival material.

2The Crumbling of Turkish authority and the beginning of disintegration:

It was not an ordinary holiday for the Dey of Algiers, Hussein, who used to present wrestling shows in front of the European consuls, and then concluded it by offering Turkish sweets, called Halwaji El Kasbaa. After all the consuls offered their congratulations on the occasion of the holiday, the French consul approached the Dey, not knowing that after the congratulatory protocol, he would receive a slap from the Dey's fly-swat, upon which Algerian-French relations would take a dangerous turn that they had never reached before. When referring to the secret letter sent by the British Consul "Saint John" to the Foreign Office in London, it contained precise details about that incident. What supports the British Consul's account is another secret letter sent by the Portuguese Consul in which he recounts the details of the incident. Both letters agree that the quarrel that occurred between the Dey and the French Consul was due to two points: the first was the procedures for exploiting the El Kala Fort or Bastion, and the second was the commercial activities of a bankrupt Jew named Bakri, as the British Consul described him. In the end, this led to a diplomatic dispute that gradually began to develop into military tension that took the country to the abyss.

In an atmosphere of military and diplomatic tension between the Turkish and French authorities, Consul Saint John was writing down all the events and details that reached him through his informants spread throughout the city of Algiers and even in the Dey's Palace. Therefore, what the British Consulate's daily newspaper presents about the last year of the Turkish authority in Algeria, and the events that followed the collapse of the regime, is an invaluable archival text. I have tried to limit myself to one year before the collapse of the regime in Algeria, and that is from June 1829, where the journal begins with exciting details about the events starting from June 17. It begins with the narration of events when two French frigates tried to land on the eastern side of the city of Algiers, but they were met with

fierce resistance from the local population, resulting in the deaths of 23 sailors and the capture of one. It appears from this text that the French were trying to enter the mainland via the eastern shores, but the Algerians' intelligence and resistance prevented this, and these events also show the weakness and lack of experience of the French in the nature of the country, which cost them killing and capturing.

The diary goes on to narrate details from inside the Dey's palace about what happened after this attack and how the Dey dealt with it, where Saint John committed to attributing the story to the Arabs. The authorities worked to motivate the people with a financial reward for every French head brought to the Dey's palace, amounting to \$100 and \$200 for the captive, which reflects the nature of the temptation followed by the regime. A day after that incident, i.e. **on June 18, the daily newspaper mentions how those heads remained unburied in the Dey's palace on display. In addition, those heads were subjected to all kinds of brutal insults, and were thrown out of the gates that day.** (Playfair, 1884, p311)

3.French and Algerian solutions to avoid all-out war.

I do not think that the regime in Algeria was aware of the magnitude of the crisis in which it found itself, and the Turks were not fully aware of the contexts that were rapidly changing in the Mediterranean and the rise of new powers trying to gain new influence in the region. France saw the opportunity as suitable for achieving expansionist gains in North Africa, especially since the British did not show them any intention of expanding and gaining new influence in the western Mediterranean. Returning to the British daily, we note that the French tried to use the diplomatic solution before the military option. It seems that France wanted to settle the issue diplomatically, away from a military solution, so we see that after Commodore de la Bretonniere disembarked and headed to the Dey's palace, he held a long

meeting with the Dey. However, it seems that the outcome of the negotiations did not reach a solution that would satisfy the Algerian and French, who insisted on negotiations, which is what the daily newspaper reports, as On the second of August, negotiations were renewed between the French and the Dey of Algiers, but they did not reach any result that satisfied both parties, so the negotiating delegation returned to the ship.

The French were demanding the return of the coral fisheries and the French company, and that the Dey should send an ambassador to France after the peace, but the Dey rejected all these demands. Had the Dey accepted the French conditions, would it have been possible to avoid war and prolong the life of the regime? Of course, when considering the conditions offered by the French, they seem reasonable and could have been accepted if there had been an Algerian delegation that knew how to make diplomatic flexibility and find a solution that would satisfy the Algerians and the French. However, the obstinacy, mismanagement and excessive arrogance of the Dey caused the negotiations to fail.

Faced with this dangerous escalation by the Algerians, the daily newspaper tells us that this will most likely push **the French to launch an attack on Algiers, and the Consul General made an official request to the commander of His Majesty's ship Pelorus to provide protection for his family in the event of such an attack.** (Playfair,1884,p313) The daily newspaper returns and tells us that the attack on the ship was accidental and was not ordered by the authorities, but rather an individual act by the artillery commander.

4.Coup attempt and military impasse for the regime

After the failure of all diplomatic solutions, the French decided to prepare for an attack on the city of Algiers to overthrow the Turkish regime. The team responsible for the naval landing operation used documents and maps dating back to the beginning of the 19th century, when Napoleon tried to attack Algiers after losing the contract to exploit the Bastion Fort and exclusive trade with Bona to the British in 1807. Therefore, these documents represented a valuable effort for the Ministry of War that came at the right time to exploit it. In contrast, the regime did not take any measures, which reflected the fragility of the Turkish ruling system.

At the beginning of 1830, it appeared that the French were determined to launch a crushing attack against Algeria, so the French forces had to draw up a deceptive plan suggesting that they wanted to land from the eastern side of the city of Algiers, which is what the consular diary tells us, That the Dey received secret information that two French ships had wandered east of the city of Algiers, and that was on May 17. After that, the daily reports that the consuls met in the British consulate building after the captain gave a report on the events. Perhaps these details show us that the Europeans were looking at the issue with a unified eye, but at the same time we do not find any movement by the consuls of those countries on the ground.

In the midst of the acceleration of events, the French Ministry of War would resort to Orientalists as part of a plan to control Algeria, where a psychological war began against the regime by distributing pamphlets written by Saussure in broken Arabic, in which he used some colloquial words, and distributed to the population with the aim of creating a rift between the regime and the population, which was documented by the daily newspaper. **The Arab leaders brought several copies of it to the Dey, (Playfair, 1884,p315) .**

On June 1, the British daily tells us about an event that took place within the ruling system, which is **the discovery of a conspiracy to depose the Dey**. (Playfair, 1884,p315) It seems that this was the last resort of some nationalists who saw that the country was on the brink of the abyss, so the coup was the option to save the country from the imminent French attack. However, **the coup failed and the perpetrators were arrested**.(Playfair, 1884,p315) Perhaps one of the measures taken by the regime at that time was to use all the forces of the Beylik to repel the French attack. In this, we find in the daily newspaper that after the Dey sent the forces of the eastern Beylik, the Bey of Constantine arrived on **June 7 with forces to fight the French**. (Playfair, 1884,p315) The daily also mentions that on **June 9, the Bey of Titteri arrived with forces from within**. (Playfair,1884,p315) But when we read what was mentioned in the daily about the Bey of the West and his forces, we find that **he was unable to attend in person after he sent his successor with some forces... the rebellion of the Arabs in his Beylik**. (Playfair,1884,p315) Perhaps what we read through this is that the Beylik of the West was experiencing a rebellion during that period by some of the men of the Darqawi order, especially since the region was a stronghold of the order after it had witnessed a previous uprising. For this reason, the Bey of Oran "Hassan" was keen not to leave the city of Oran for fear of the rebellion of the leaders of the order, perhaps headed by Muhy Elddin, the father of Emir Abdelkader. Until that date, the scene suggested that the regime was experiencing unprecedented difficult moments, and that everyone knew that the Turks had little time left, especially since the majority of the population of Algeria were waiting for an opportunity to be saved from this tyrannical regime.

5.The French forces advance towards the city of Algiers and the Turkish forces collapse in front of them.

When we read what was stated in the consular diary, we are surprised by the weakness of the Algerian naval defenses, especially since the regime remained without naval vessels to

defend the city. It is not possible to take seriously the reports that say that the Algerian fleet was destroyed in Navarino, Greece. This is doubtful because the truth is that all Algerian naval vessels were destroyed in Lord Exmouth's campaign in 1816, which can be considered a turning point in the balance of power in favor of the European navyl powrs. The regime was even unable to renew its naval vessels in that short period. Perhaps the strong evidence is the naval blockade imposed by the French navy on the city of Algiers, in light of its certainty that there were no warships defending Algeria.

The French were aware that the weather in June was very suitable for the pre-planned landing operation, so on **June 13 the French fleet would arrive, and after passing off the city, it would head towards Sidi Ferruch Bay where it anchored later in the afternoon.** (Playfair,, 1884,p315) This is what the consular diary recorded, and it is a picture that suggests the ease and comfort of the landing operation in Sidi Ferruch, and perhaps the result of this was the complete and total absence of any resistance from the Algerian navy. A day later, on **June 14, the French army would carry out the landing operation in Sidi Ferruch without any significant resistance and immediately began building fortifications.** (Playfair,1884,p315) This account also indicates the absence of a military plan to repel the French landing, which shows the inability of the regime and its failure to deal with an event that would have dire consequences. Perhaps what confirms this result is what happened when **the Arabs were defeated by the French shortly after their landing... many of them were expelled again, after they came without weapons, which the government did not provide, in addition to the provisions.** (Playfair, 1884,p316)

On the morning of June 16, the Arabs would begin to attack the French camp, but the French cannons would repel them. A day later, a number of Arabs and Kabyles arrived

from the mountains to attack the French, numbering 26,000. They fired heavily all day at the French, who would only occasionally return the cannon fire. (Playfair, 1884,p316) On June 19, the disaster would occur, which demonstrated poor planning and the dilapidated Turkish system. The consular diary mentions that **on June 19, there was a battle between the two armies. The French defeated the Algerians, who were forced to retreat, leaving behind their entire camp, which the French had seized, in addition to the Agha's military chest, 200 sheep, 600 bulls, and many other things. (Playfair, 1884,p316)** After this retreat, **the Agha returned to Algiers, and the Arabs fled in all directions, claiming that the Agha had refused to give them gunpowder to fight with. Cogia Cavallo, or the second in command, also returned to Algiers with the Agha. (Playfair, 1884,p316)**

Indeed, it was a disaster that befell the Algerian fighters who were facing an organized French army with great experience in wars. For this reason, the Algerians were unable to withstand the discipline and solidity of the French battalions. The consular daily newspaper mentions that until **June 20, the French were still in the position they had occupied the day before in Staweli, and had formed their camp there. (Playfair, 1884,p316)** But what indicates the extent of the chaos that spread after the defeat of the Algerians is what the British daily newspaper reported, as it says **that the Arabs and Kabyles invaded the country, looted all the houses they could enter, ate all the fruit in the gardens, and were screaming that they would die of hunger. (Playfair, 1884,p316)**

After the defeat, the Dey will try to remedy this by measures that he thought would bring results. **He shamefully banished the Aga to his garden, and entrusted the entire command of his forces to the Bey of Titteri, who took over the duties of the Aga. He formed another camp at Staoueli, near the camp they had lost the day before. They are trying to bring the Arabs and Kabyles together again by giving them gunpowder, but a**

large number of them have already returned to their mountains, and Cogia Cavallo has been defeated (Playfair, 1884,p316).

Until June 23, the course of the battle between the Algerians and the French indicated that the French were in favor of victory, although **the Algerians had formed three or four small camps in different directions, and had given command to the Bey of Titteri and the Bey of Constantine, in addition to providing the fighters with tents despite their scarcity and the arrival of a large number of Arabs and Kabyles.** (Playfair, 1884,p317) The 24th would witness fierce fighting, as the daily newspaper recorded for us what happened that day: **"Many battles took place today, and the Algerians were defeated repeatedly by the French, who advanced greatly towards the city, and seized several houses and filled them with soldiers and raised the French flag over them. The Algerians sent all their tents to the city, and dispersed in many directions.** (Playfair, 1884,p317)

It is a tragic picture of the fate of the situation in the city of Algiers, a picture in which we read that the ruling system does not even have an army to defend the country. It is the Turks who ruled Algeria for more than three centuries, and here they are retreating before imperial France.

There is a witness from the daily newspaper that shows that the regime in Algeria was ignorant of the arsenal of the French army, and did not even appreciate the size of the force that France brought to overthrow the Turks. The British daily newspaper tells us that an **American working as an interpreter for the French army was captured and taken to the Dey, who interrogated him about the various forces that the French had brought here. When he told the Dey that they had brought with them 200 cannons, His Highness**

became angry with him, saying that he was lying to him, and ordered him to be beheaded on the spot. (Playfair, 1884,p317)

The Algerians' attempt was almost desperate on June 25, especially since they tried to repel the French forces stationed in the forts and houses they occupied by **keeping their cannon fire open and strong throughout the day, but they seemed too far away to make an impact.** (Playfair, 1884,p317) In the midst of these clashes, the seafront of the city of Algiers was active, as some European ships were received, including **Spanish warships that could not approach due to the batteries. The British brig "fereet" also arrived in the bay that evening, but it did not get close enough to be targeted.** (Playfair,1884,p317) The daily newspaper also records the arrival of other English reinforcements represented by an **English boat that was forced to leave the bay due to the fire.** (Playfair, 1884,p317) Here we must stop at this important news recorded by the daily, and ask an important question: What was the reason for the arrival of the British warship "fereet" in these difficult circumstances? Perhaps the reason behind the presence of a British warship at this time was to keep the British informed of the events in Algeria, and to send a message to the French that what was happening on the coasts of North Africa was of interest to the British as well, and that no expansion of French influence in the Mediterranean could take place except under British supervision.

On June 27, the consular daily tells us that **a great fight had taken place between the French and Algerian archers, who were said to have lost nearly 1,000 men,** (Playfair, 1884,p318) and then describes the amount of supplies received by the French army: **"They received great supplies today, as a quantity of wagons and cannons, accompanied by cavalry, were seen arriving on the new road they had taken."** (Playfair,1884,p318) Moving on to the Algerian camp, we note that what the British daily recorded reflects the level of division within the Algerian resistance and that the issue of defending the city of

Algiers was not a priority or goal for their presence there, as the daily tells us of serious violations that had taken place, namely that **the Arabs and Kabyles had looted a large number of Jewish homes, and after a complaint was made about these actions to the Bey of Titteri.** (Playfair,1884,p318) The latter found himself unable to take any action against the perpetrators and said **that this might incite them to return to their mountains if anyone were punished now** (Playfair, 1884,p318).

The field data did not change, as **the French remained where they were, and the Kabyles launched a minor attack on them, losing about 400 men.** Early in the morning of June 29, **the French advanced quickly and took all the hills dominating the city, where they encountered no resistance, and all the Algerians fled.** (Playfair, 1884,p318) Under these circumstances, and fearing the French battalions' disarray, the French rushed to secure some European consulates, such as the British consulate, where **the general commanding the French forces in this part of the region sent seven men to protect the British consulate.** (Playfair, 1884,p318) Perhaps what proves this is what the consular daily reported about the looting and theft that occurred in that chaos, as it recounts that **"the country houses of the consuls were robbed by the French, and some people were killed in the incident of the Naples consul** (Playfair, 1884,p318).

Until this date, June 30, all indicators indicated that the city of Algiers had entered a real crisis, and that the vacuum would lead to unparalleled chaos. Perhaps the manifestations of theft and looting of European consulates are evidence that it is a war without laws governing it, and the master in it is the spear and the rifle.

6.British mediation and the surrender of the Dey.

The first beginnings of negotiations between the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces and the Dey were when **the French Commander-in-Chief sent an officer to the Consul General, asking him to convey a threatening message to the Dey, but the Consul General refused this for the safety of the French prisoners in the city of Algiers, and for fear that this would anger the Dey and make him commit a brutal act.** (Playfair, 1884,p319) After this attempt, the French continued their advance by sea, as the diary recorded that on **July 1, two French ships and nine frigates arrived under the command of Admiral Rosamel, and fired for about an hour at some small forts near the city on the western side, but since they remained completely out of range of fire, no harm came to them, and this was the most ridiculous thing that could be seen.** (Playfair, 1884,p319)

On the 3rd of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the bombardment of Algiers was renewed, after the whole French fleet, under Vice-Admiral Duperrier, had entered and attacked the forts of the city to the west. Every ship fired as it passed (hardly within range), and it took about two hours; then they left without causing any damage, which made the incident even more ridiculous than the incident of the 1st of July, when the force was much larger. There were seven ships of the line and a great number of frigates and other ships. They only fired two shells at the town. (Playfair, 1884,p319)

On July 4, events took a decisive and dangerous turn that would decide the fate of the Turkish regime. After the French opened fire on the Emperor's Fortress and the shooting continued until ten o'clock, the Algerian resistance fighters came out of it and set fire to the gunpowder store. The explosion created a magnificent scene and a few minutes later the French forces entered and raised their flags over its shattered remains. The loss of this important position made the highest authority in the regime, the Dey, decide to begin negotiations with the French through English mediation. **The Dey sent for the Consul**

General and asked him to go to the French Commander-in-Chief to find out the conditions he wanted. (Playfair,1884,p319) After that, the commander of the campaign, De Bourmont, would stipulate that **the city must surrender tomorrow at ten o'clock in the morning, promising at the same time the safety of the Dey and his property, as well as the safety of all the city's inhabitants.** This response was submitted in writing and sent to the Dey by his private secretary accompanied by the Consul. (Playfair, 1884,p319)

On July 5, the Dey sent for the Consul again to find out whether he could really trust the French General's promise of his safety and that of the city's inhabitants, and said that in that case he was prepared to surrender the city and sign the agreement offered to him by the Supreme Commander. (Playfair, 1884,p319) How can we read this sudden change in the Dey's policy towards the French, when he boasted and bragged to the French and rejected all diplomatic efforts to settle the consul's issue? The Dey's policy and his diplomatic and military failure indicate a real crisis that the Turkish regime in Algeria was experiencing, and that the French occupation was an inevitable result of that crisis, which was only waiting for a light wind to blow to topple the dilapidated Turkish statue.

The British mediator, St. John, of course, would confirm his readiness **to convey the Dey's approval by affixing his seal to the agreement, and the Dey asked the Consul to bear it to the French General, begging him at the same time to obtain from the Commander-in-Chief two additional hours to enable him to remove his family from the Palace to his own home.** (Playfair, 1884,p320) The Consul, of course, **complied with the Dey's wish, and after obtaining the delay requested by the Dey, the advance of the French forces was halted until one o'clock in the afternoon, after which they advanced towards the city and captured the Dey's Palace and all the forts.** (Playfair, 1884,p320)

Perhaps many English sources, especially the British daily, documented the bloody events that occurred after the French allowed the Phalangists to loot, plunder and rape the city of Algiers. Evidence of this is what the daily reported that **the consul feared the possibility of some brutal acts against the French prisoners in the event of chaos, so he obtained their release from the Dey before leaving the palace, and sent them to the British consulate, and took with him to the French camp the captains of the two warships that were lost on the coast.** (Playfair, 1884,p320)

The French having entered the city, the Dey sent for the Consul-General on **the 6th of July this morning, expressing his desire to leave the country, and saying that he depended on him greatly for his opinion under the present circumstances. After speaking with him, His Highness asked the Consul to go to the French General and arrange with him the means of transport, expressing his desire to obtain a ship to take him to Malta. The Consul acted according to the request and carried out the Dey's request, which the Commander-in-Chief readily agreed to, announcing that he would place a ship of the line at the Dey's disposal to take him wherever he wished to go.** (Playfair, 1884,p320)

Afterwards, the Dey Hussein and the French commander de Bourmont met for the first time since the attack on the city began. **On July 7, the Dey visited the French commander-in-chief, who had sent to tell him of his desire to see him. A guard of honour and a band of music were sent to accompany him to the palace, where he was received with all honour and courtesy, and his arms and all his belongings which he had left at the palace were restored. That evening he sent a message to the Consul General saying that he had changed his mind about going to Malta, and had decided to go to Livorno.** (Playfair, 1884,p320)

Is it possible to read that the Dey's change of mind about his destination from Malta to Livorno was due to French pressure after meeting with the campaign leader de Bourmont? It is possible that the Dey was subjected to indirect pressure, namely that the French told him that there was no ship capable of transporting him to Malta. In addition, the French may have believed that the Dey's going to an Italian city was better than his going to Malta, which was the base of the English fleet at the time. The French were clearly afraid of any English maneuver with the Dey that would have unintended consequences, which is why the Dey's sudden change of destination came about.

In these difficult circumstances, all forms of life in the city of Algiers were paralyzed, and it became almost empty of its inhabitants who fled towards the interior of the country. The French soldiers became the only ones walking in the narrow, dark alleys of the city, under the blows of the last desperate resistance fighters. For this reason, **the commander-in-chief had to issue a statement in which he wished the residents to make things easier and open their shops. He told them that they would continue to implement their Sharia law, and he ordered them all to give up their weapons.** (Playfair, 1884,p321)

On July 9, a notice will be sent to all unmarried Turks that they will be deported the next morning, (Playfair, 1884,p321)as part of a plan that will allow the French occupiers to get rid of any Turk who wants to resist the French. **Then, on July 10, a municipal committee consisting of seven of the city's main inhabitants will be appointed by the commander-in-chief, assisted by a French officer.** (Playfair, 1884,p320)The aim of this was to manage the affairs of the city until the occupation authorities found a suitable plan to organize public affairs, especially since the consequences of the fall of the Turkish regime were evident in the general chaos that prevailed in the city. Referring to the plan to deport

the Turks from the city of Algiers, the consular daily mentions that **all unmarried Turks were deported this morning to the city of Smyrna and given \$5 each, and the Commander-in-Chief sent a general letter to all European consuls in Algiers informing them of this.** (Playfair, 1884,p321) In addition to informing them that **the French consulate in Algiers had been renovated, and that Mr. Alex Duval, the former French consul in Bouna, would temporarily assume the duties of consul general, and that any communication they wished to make must be made through this consul.** (Playfair, 1884,p321)

Returning to the subject of the deportation of the Dey, the daily consular reports that on **July 11, the Dey sailed with his entire family, entourage and possessions on board a French frigate to Naples, the place he finally chose for his residence. The Agha and the Minister of the Navy, both of whom were his sons-in-law, also departed with him.** (Playfair, 1884,p321) This departure shows that the Turks, despite their presence in Algeria for more than three centuries, did not consider themselves sons of the country, so they were only adopted sons!

The British daily newspaper continues its account of what happened after the departure of the Dey and his entourage, and touches on a very important subject, which is the treasury of the state, or what is known as the treasure of the Casbah, where it states that on **July 12, the commander-in-chief of the French forces stated that the treasure found in Algiers was sufficient to cover all the expenses of the war and leave a good profit for the army and the nation.** On this subject, the British consul, Saint John, comments in a **separate secret letter he sent to the Foreign Office in London that the value of the money found by the French is estimated at 150 million francs.** (Playfair, 1884,p321) This is a very large sum by the standards of the 19th century.

By the end of July, the deportation of all Turks who had held positions in the Turkish regime would be completed. **On July 29, all Turks who had held positions under the previous regime were summoned to the palace today, and from there, without any prior notice, they were sent under a guard of soldiers and boarded a French warship. The treasury officer was also sent and expelled in the same manner.** (Playfair, 1884,p321) After that, the French completed the deportation of the Turks that had begun earlier. **On July 30, all Turks, without exception, who had remained in Algiers, were ordered to board French warships ready to receive them at twelve o'clock. But the consuls applied for permission to keep interpreters and guardians attached to their consulates, and this was granted to them on condition that they should take responsibility for their conduct.** (Playfair, 1884,p322)

7. CONCLUSION

Perhaps what can be concluded as results from this study are:

- The French Navy implemented deceptive war tactics through which it tried to delude the authorities in Algeria that the naval landing would take place on the eastern side, which we see in the resistance to all these movements and the escalation in the rate of capturing French sailors.

-It appears from what the consular daily reported that the French wanted negotiations before any military action, but the intransigence of the Dey and his stubbornness led to the failure of all diplomatic solutions.

- With the escalation of the possibility of invading the city of Algiers, some nationalists saw the Dey as an obstacle to reaching a diplomatic solution that would satisfy the French and

spare Algeria from occupation. That is why the British daily newspaper informed us of an attempted coup within the regime, but it failed, which led to the Dey remaining in his position and the diplomatic solutions faltering.

- The consular daily newspaper showed the weakness of the Turkish regime and that it was very fragile, to the point that it could not maneuver and lost all the power that made it collapse quickly.

- According to the British daily newspaper, it appears that the French practiced a psychological war against the Turkish regime, and this was by distributing leaflets that called on the population not to fight them and that the French came to overthrow the Dey and did not want harm to the population, which is the opposite of what happened after the invasion of the city of Algiers.

- Also, among what the consular daily revealed was the lack of security in the West and the existence of rebellions led by the leaders of the Sufi order. Perhaps what indicates this is the inability of the Bey of Oran to come to the city of Algiers and his excuse of the rebellion taking place in his beylik.

- Perhaps one of the conclusions is that Algeria did not have any naval unit to defend the city of Algiers, and evidence of this is the advance of the French fleet towards Sidi Ferruch and the easy landing operation that took place except for some light skirmishes after the landing.

- All attempts to repel the advance of the French forces towards the city of Algiers failed due to the weakness of the armament, as the Turkish regime did not have any plan or army to confront the regular and strong French army, which appeared in the defeat of the Algerian resistance and their rapid retreat.

- The consular daily showed us the extent of the chaos caused by the Algerian resistance after they looted the houses of the European Consulates and all the farms they found in front of them to the point that Bey Titteri was unable to stop them for fear of their return to their areas, which is evidence of the lack of a national spirit and a rift between the population and the Turks.

- The fall of the city of Algiers was rapid, especially since the Dey of Algiers surrendered after ensuring his safety and the safety of his property and his entourage, which shows that he viewed himself as a mere Turkish employee, unlike the nationalists who began fighting the occupation since its entry into Algeria.

- The French implemented a policy of exile since the first days of the occupation, where they deported all the Turks and Turkish families for fear of any rebellion they might lead, and they tried as much as possible to find organizational alternatives to the vanishing Turkish system, and this was done by forming a committee of the city's dignitaries to manage public affairs.

The British Consular Diary still represents important archival material for learning new details about the first years of the French occupation, especially since the British Consul continued to correspond with the Foreign Office in London until the end of his service.

8. Bibliography List :

1. Books:

- The Scourge of Christendom: Annals of British Relations with Algiers Prior to the French Conquest. Sir Robert Lambert Playfair. Smith, Elder & Company, 1884.

