

force of the British garrison at Alexandria, with the number of each regiment serving there. Then follows an uninteresting account of the situation of the fortresses of Egypt, which he represents as in general in a state of decay. The whole force of the Turks in Egypt, he represents as not exceeding 15,140 men, and in a very bad state. After enumerating the disposition of this force in the several posts in Egypt, he adds that it is unnecessary to observe that this cannot be considered an army: the men are badly armed, without discipline, without confidence in their officers, and enervated by excess and debauchery. The officers resemble their soldiers in every thing; ignorant of the principles of the military art, and influenced solely by attractions of riches, they have no thought but to get wealth, and to find means of retiring with security. Six thousand French would at this moment be sufficient for the conquest of Egypt.

The army of the Mamelukes, under the Beys, consists of 5000 Mamelukes, 3500 Arabs of the tribe of Abadda de Chark, and 3500 Arabs of the tribe of Binialy. The command is divided between Ibrahim Bey, the Chief, and Osman Bey, successor to Murad Bey. They have 20 French deserters, who form a corps of artillery. They have uniformly beaten the Turks in every engagement, and the Egyptians prefer them to the followers of Osman. All Upper Egypt is in subjection to them.

Syria is stated to be in tolerable condition for defence. The fortifications of Acres have been fortified, and the whole are kept in respectable condition. The weakest part lies towards the sea, and particularly the point that defends the entrance into the port. The forces of Ghezar amount to 13000 or 14000 men.

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

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

The Porte has at this moment little connexion with Syria.

(Signed) "HORACE SEBASTIANI."

Extract from Sir Robert Wilson's History of the British Expedition to Egypt.

"BONAPARTE having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into the mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment

of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy.

"Three days afterwards Bonaparte, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners*, ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them.

"When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volleys of musquetry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed, he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the Officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the General to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction.

* Bonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near 5000 men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, "O d man, what did you do here?" The Janissary undaunted, replied, "I must answer that question by asking you the same; your answer will be, that you came to serve your Sultan; and, so do I mine." The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the Aids de Camp. "You know not Bonaparte," observed one who had served with him in Italy, "that smile, I speak from experience, does not proceed from benevolence; remember what I say." The prisoner was too true! The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered!