

terrified, came to my house the next morning, conducted by M. Routti: he publicly asked pardon of me, and put himself at my disposal. I said to him, that my first design was to have his head cut off and that I had granted his life only on the solicitations of the Pacha and M. Routti: but that if it ever should happen again that he should insult a Frenchman, his destruction was inevitable.

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

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

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

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

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

"Sherif-Effendi was, before my departure, named Pacha of Jedda, and is succeeded by Nassib-Effendi, who was on his way to Cairo. He

refused the appointment, and intended, after a pilgrimage to Mecca, to return to Constantinople. Mahammed, Pacha of Cairo, was a Georgian slave, had his education in the house of the Captain Pacha, to whose interests he is devoted: and, in character, strongly resembles his master. Sheikh El-Sada, requested me to send Colonel Joubert to visit him: and to him, he protested, that he had still the warmest attachment to the First Consul's person. "That great man's stay in Egypt," said he, "was distinguished only by the benefits which he bestowed. My country ought to remember him only as her benefactor. He was just, and he was good."

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

"Zouf Fukir, formerly intendant for the First Consul, is Mutesseb or Director of the police of Cairo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"On the morning of the 29th, I dispatched Citizens Joubert and Lagrange to Ghezir Pacha with a letter, in which I informed him, that peace being concluded between France and the Porte, the relations of commerce were about to be established on the same footing as before the war, and that I was commissioned by the first Consul to confer with him on that subject. I entreated him to acquaint me by letter, if he was disposed to an interview with me. Citizens Joubert and Lagrange returned some hours after. Ghezir received them coolly enough. He told them I might come to him, but he would give them only a verbal answer. Every one advised me not to see him without a written assurance under his own hand: but not