

visit me at his house, and spoke to me in the same language as the Cheiks of Faone. I said to them, "The First Consul loves your country much, he speaks of it frequently; he interests himself much in your happiness, he will by no means forget you, and he will recommend you to the Porte. He has made peace with Europe, and this country shall feel the benefits of the interest he takes in it, and of the remembrance which he prefers of the poor Cheiks of Egypt."

"I arrived on the same day at Boulak, from whence I immediately dispatched Citizen Joubert to give notice of my approach to the Pacha of Cairo. On the morning of the following day the Pacha sent me an escort of 300 cavalry and 200 infantry, commanded by the principal Officers of his household, to accompany me to his residence, whether they conducted me, amidst a great number of discharges of artillery. On our arrival at the Pacha's house, I addressed him in the following terms:

"Peace has been concluded between the French Republic and the Sublime Porte. The ancient relations of amity and commerce are about to be re-established, and I am charged by the Great Consul Bonaparte, to assure you of his good wishes, and to announce to you the arrival of French Commercial Commissioners in Egypt."

"The Pacha answered, 'the benevolence with which the First Consul honours me, penetrates me with gratitude, and his commercial agents shall receive in this place the most friendly welcome.'

"On the 26th, in a second interview with the Pacha, I addressed him in these terms. 'The First Consul takes a lively interest in you and the country which you govern, and desires to contribute to your happiness, he has charged to offer his mediation to make peace between you and the Beys.'

"The Pacha thanked me warmly and sincerely for the Interest of the First Consul; but he protested to me that he has the most positive orders from his Court to make a war of extermination on the Beys, and to enter into no terms with them.—I observed to him that the unfortunate affairs which had taken place with respect to the Ottoman troops (they had been beaten five times by the Mamelukes) rendered their position very critical, and that this obstinacy exposed him to the loss of the province. He then communicated to me the orders of the Porte, and I saw beyond a doubt that it was not impossible for him to agree to any accommodation. I informed him that I intended to see the different Cheiks of Cairo, as well as Madame Murad Bey. He immediately gave orders that the guard which he had sent to me should accompany me wherever I chose to go, telling me, that he should be enchanted at being able to contribute to render my stay at Cairo agreeable.

"On the same day I commenced my visits with the Cheik Abdalla el Cherakno, of the Grand Mosque. As I was expected at this house, he had caused a considerable number of Cheiks to assemble there. The conversation turned only on the interest which the First Consul takes in the

state of Egypt, his power, his glory, and his esteem and good will for the learned Cheiks of Cairo.

"Their answers expressed their attachment for his person; and it would be necessary to have been, like me, a mere witness of the enthusiasm which the sight of the portrait of the First Consul excited, to be able to form an idea of the height of their feelings on the occasion. I bestowed it on all the principal Cheiks of Cairo, and of the towns through which I passed.

"Citizens Joubert and Berge assured me that the inhabitants of Cairo had never shown so much attachment to the French as since my arrival.—When we passed through the streets every one saluted us. The scholars every day make predictions concerning the First Consul.

"On the 27th I went to visit Madame Murad Bey. The intendant had already waited upon me, to request me to grant her an interview. I informed her, that the First Consul had charged me to interpose my mediation to make peace between the Beys and the Sublime Porte; but that the Pacha had orders not to enter into any negotiation."

[It is necessary here to notice, that the days omitted in our extract from M. Sebastiani's journal were employed in visiting the forts, garrisons, and other military posts, of the actual state of the fortifications of which, and the nature and strength of their present garrisons, as gives the most particular account. At Cairo he employed the remainder of the day, on which he visited Madame Murad Bey, in examining the citadel, the Isle of Rodu, Gize, Boulak, and all the other little forts that surround the town. "The Turkish soldiers," says he, "grumbled at seeing me go through the fortifications and inspect the forts in this manner; but I pretended I did not hear them, and continued my course and my observations.]

"On the 27th on my return from fort Dupuy, a soldier threatened me with his attagan. As he had the appearance of being intoxicated, and as the inhabitants of the town shewed the highest indignation against him, I took no notice of his threats, and continued my course. A moment after Mustapha Oukil, one of the first men of the town, passed before me on horseback.

"As he passed, he reproached my *sais* with walking before a Christian, and above all before a Frenchman, and threatened them with the bastinado after my departure. I thought I should not be silent on such an insult: and on my return home, I sent Citizen Joubert to the Pacha with my complaint, and to require a prompt reparation. I declared to him that this man should come to me publicly demand pardon, place himself at my disposal, and implore my pity. It appeared that Mustapha was strongly protected by the Pacha, and efforts were made to arrange the matter otherwise: but I insisted, declaring formally to the Pacha, that if this reparation was not made in the manner in which I had demanded it I should depart immediately, and write to Paris and Constantinople to complain. This declaration produced all the effect I expected: and Mustapha,