

After a pleasant voyage of twenty-six days from the coast of Britain, Mr. Browne arrived, on the 10th of January, 1792, at Alexandria, which, though formerly the principal monument of a conqueror's magnificence, now retains but few vestiges of its pristine grandeur.

The chief remains of the ancient city, as described by our author, are an imperfect colonnade near the gate that leads to Rosetta, and an eminence in the south-east, which is known by the name of the Amphitheatre. Of the suburb, denominated Necropolis, or the City of the Dead, there are no vestiges worthy the attention of a traveller. The walls are of Saracenic structure, and consequently not coeval with the ancient dimensions of the city. They are in several places more than forty feet in height, and apparently twenty on the lowest part. These, being flanked with towers and very substantial in themselves, form an admirable defence for the inhabitants against the predatory incursions of the Bedouins, and the hostile approaches of the Mameluke cavalry.

The houses at present occupy but a small portion of Alexandria, the remainder consisting of extensive gardens and waste grounds, that are entirely covered with ruins. From the former of these the natives are well supplied with fruit and vegetables; and from the latter, fragments of sculpture, ancient coins, and pieces of precious marble are frequently dug by the Egyptian labourers, or discovered to the passenger by successive showers of rain.

The eastern harbour, usually frequented by European vessels, is rendered extremely disagreeable by its rocky bottom, and by partaking of the

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