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NAPOLEON IN EGYPT.

How His Grand Idea of Founding an Oriental Empire was Filled.

Napoleon's invasion of Egypt was a prodigious enterprise. He dreamed of establishing there an empire that would outvie in grandeur all that had yet been told in ancient or modern story. Collecting a large army and a powerful fleet he set sail May 19, 1798. The fleet consisted of thirty ships of the line and frigates; seventy-two brigs and cutters, and 400 transports. It bore 46,000 combatants and a literary corps of 100 men, furnished in the most perfect manner, to transport to Asia the science and the arts of Europe, and to bring back in return the knowledge gleaned among the monuments of antiquity. On June 10 the expedition reached Malta, and two days later took possession of the island. By July 1 the French fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay and the following day took Alexandria after a short combat. Leaving 2,000 men in Alexandria under command of General Kleber, Napoleon set out with the rest of his army

TO CROSS THE DESERT to Cairo. The march over this boundless plain of shifting sands was terrible. No living creature met the eye but Arab horsemen who appeared and disappeared like visions, and who hiding at times behind the sand hills murdered any stragglers who wandered away from the French army. As the French approached the Nile the famous Mameluke horsemen of Mourad Bey harassed the army. Their appearance and the impetuosity of their onset was imposing. Each one was mounted on a sleek Arabian steed, and was armed with pistol, sabre, carbine, and blunderbuss. These fierce warriors accustomed to the saddle from infancy, presented an array indescribably brilliant, as with gay turbans and waving plumes and gaudy banners, and gold-embroidered robes, a meteoric splendor with the swiftness of the wind they burst from behind the sand hills. Charging like the rush of a tornado, they rent the air with hideous yells, and discharged their carbines, while in full career, and halted, wheeled, and retreated with a precision and celerity which amazed even the most accomplished ho senior of the French army. After five days of inconceivable suffering the French reached the Nile and two days later approached Cairo. There Mourad Bey had assembled 10,000 of his Mameluke warriors and these were supported by 24,000 infantry.

MAMELUKE WARRIORS. The combat between the opposing forces was terrible. Ten thousand horsemen, magnificently dressed, with the fleetest horses in the world, urging their horses with bloody spurs, to the most impetuous and furious onset, raining the heavens with their cries, and causing the very earth to tremble beneath the thunder of iron feet, came down on the French lines. The moment the Mamelukes arrived within gunshot, the French artillery, with the angles, plowed their ranks, and platoons of musketry, volley after volley, in a perfectly uninterrupted flow, swept into their faces a pitiless tempest of destruction. Horses and riders, struck by the balls, rolled over each other, by hundreds, in the sand, and were trampled and crushed by the iron hoofs of the thousands of frantic steeds, enveloped in dust and smoke, composing the vast and impetuous column. The French squares stood as firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. Not one was broken; not one wavered. The daring Mamelukes, in the frenzy of their rage and disappointment, threw away their lives with the utmost recklessness. They wheeled their horses round, reined them back upon the ranks, that they might kick their way into those terrible fortresses of living men. Rendered furious by their inability to break the ranks, they hurled their pistols and carbines at the ranks of the French. The wounded crawled along the ground, and with their scimitars cut at the legs of their insomitable foes.

A SCENE OF FEARFUL CARNAGE. But an incessant and merciless fire from Napoleon's well-trained battalions continually thinned their ranks, and at last the Mamelukes, in the wildest disorder broke and fled. The infantry in the entrenched camp, witnessing the utter discomfiture of the mounted troops, whom they had considered invincible, and seeing such incessant and volcanic sheets of flame bursting from the impenetrable squares, caught the panic and joined the flight. Napoleon now, in his turn, charged with the utmost impetuosity. A scene of indescribable confusion and horror ensued. The extended plain was crowded with fugitives—footmen and horsemen, bewildered with terror, seeking escape from their terrible foes. Thousands plunged into the river and endeavored to escape by swimming to the opposite shore. But a snow of bullets, like hail stones, fell upon them, and the waves of the Nile were crimsoned with their blood. Others sought the desert, a wild and ratable rout. Grand though this victory was for Napoleon it was followed by a great disaster. Admiral Bruys, commanding the French fleet was attacked by Nelson in Aboukir Bay. For fifteen hours a desperate battle was waged and when the firing ceased the French fleet was destroyed. Only four ships escaped. The loss of the English was 1,000; the French lost 5,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners. This victory sealed Napoleon's fate in Egypt. He was practically shut up in the country and Turkey joined in the war against him. The French suffered a reverse in the siege of Acre. Palestine, which was defended by the English, and though they afterward performed prodigies of valor, gaining victories under Kleber, Napoleon's successor in command, they were unable to cope with the English and the Turks. Napoleon had meantime left for France, being called there by the distracted condition of the country. Ultimately the French capitulated and Napoleon's grand idea of an empire had vanished.

AN Atchison woman is going abroad next year, who doesn't know whether they blow the gangway of a ship, or ring it.

It is surprising how well mean men get along.