



ISMAIL PACHA, G.C.B., VICEROY OF EGYPT.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

His Highness Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, a nephew of the late Viceroy, Said Pacha, was born at Cairo, in the Mohammedan year of the Hegira, 1248, which is the year 1830 of the Christian era. He is the second of the three sons of Ibrahim Pacha, the redoubtable conqueror of Syria in 1841, when Mahomet Ali, his father, then ruler of Egypt, renounced his vassalage to the Sultan, and threatened not only to make Egypt an independent State, but to deprive the Turkish empire of its most valuable Asiatic provinces. Ismail was sent to France with his brother to be educated in the school of the Etat Major, or Military Staff, till his return to Egypt in 1849. These young Princes maintained for some time an attitude of opposition to the Government of Abbas Pacha; and in 1853 Ismail was accused of being privy to the assassination of one of the Court favourites; but this accusation fell to the ground. In 1855 he again came to France on a confidential mission from his uncle, Said Pacha, to the Emperor Napoleon, and on his way home paid a visit to the Pope. He afterwards held important offices under the Govern-

ment of Said Pacha, and was appointed Regent during the absence of the Viceroy in 1861. At the end of the same year he took the command of an army of 14,000 men for the subjugation of the rebellious tribes on the Soudan frontier, a task which he promptly accomplished. Ismail Pacha succeeded to the viceroyalty in January 1863. During his reign and that of his predecessor great reforms have been effected in the Egyptian Administration, and the development of agriculture and commerce has been extraordinary, which is partly due to the high price of cotton. The present Viceroy, having cultivated that plant to an immense extent on his own estates, is now reckoned one of the richest men in the world. The British Government is much indebted to the Viceroy for his readiness to grant accommodation for the conveyance of the Indian mails by the railway from Alexandria to Suez, and latterly for permission to send British troops to India by that route, and to bring them home in the same way; his visit, therefore, to England in July, 1867, was an event of great interest to the English nation.