racks three miles to the north-east of Pera, capable of con­taining 15,000 soldiers. For the same purpose, barracks were also constructed at Scutari, with exercising ground and all other conveniences. The inspector of the new troops was one of the principal men of the empire. A re­form was introduced into all the military departments. The *topges,* or cannoniers, were improved in every respect. Their old barracks were demolished, and new ones were built on a regular and better plan. The *arabdges,* or troops of the waggon train, were also reformed. The gunpowder manufactories, which had been in a most inefficient state, were placed on an entirely new footing. The bombardiers, anciently furnished from the ziameths and timars, or mili­tary fiefs, underwent a total change by the new regulations. The miners, a corps much neglected, were increased, and attached by the new constitution to the bombardiers. The marine was put under the superintendence of a ministry formed on the plan of European admiralties ; and the com­mand of vessels, which had usually been set up to sale, was given only to those who were qualified for the office. Dry docks, caulking basins, a harbour for fifty new gun-boats, and all the necessary appurtenances of a great arsenal, were built at the edge of the water at Ters-Hane ; and designs for similar contrivances were to be applied to the other principal harbours of the empire. In addition to these institutions for the formation of the new troops, and the improvement of the Ottoman navies, a general regula­tion provided that the janizaries should be regularly exer­cised in the use of the musket, with their *sakas* and other assistants. Magazines for victualling the armies were con­structed on the Danube, and at other points near the scat of war. In order to provide for the increased disburse­ments of the public exchequer, a new revenue was created ; and for this end a treasury was formed, under the control of a great state officer, chosen from among the chief men of the empire. Such is a brief outline of the new re­gulations issued by Selim ; and skilful and enlightened though they were, they excited great dissatisfaction in most classes of the community. The janizaries, in particular, foresaw in the formation of the new troops the extinc­tion of their own influence, and therefore determined upon revolt. Their discontent was privately fomented by Mousa Pasha, the kaimacam, a cruel and ambitious character, who entertained the most deadly hatred against the superior officers of the divan, and had long resolved to excite a re­volution for the purpose of destroying them. The first symptoms of insurrection manifested itself among the troops belonging to the garrisons of the Dardanelles. A certain number of adventurers, under the name of yamaks, or as­sistants to the batteries, had shortly before been added to the nizam-jedid, for the service of the batteries of the Bos­phorus. They carried the same arms as the nizam-jedid, and were trained to the same discipline. It was at length resolved to incorporate them with the other troops ; and ac­cordingly, on the 25th of May 1807, an order was issued for clothing them in the new uniform. The yamaks imme­diately rose in open mutiny, and put to death the reis-ef- fendi, who had brought the commands of the sultan. Hali Aga, the commandant of the batteries on the Asiatic shore, was murdered on the same day, and his corpse was also thrown into the Bosphorus. On the next morning, the yamaks, to the number of three thousand, having assembled in the plains of Buyukdere, elected a chief, and marched directly to the capital. At this juncture the kaimacam intimated to the several ortas of janizaries that the time was come for overturning the new institutions; and accordingly, on the 27th they rose, and, as the signal of insurrection, car­ried their camp-kettles to the well-known place called Et- meidan, an open square near the aqueduct of Valens, which has been from time immemorial the camp of the insur­gents. “ The sultan,” says Sir John Hobhouse, “ was now awakened to a sense of his danger ; he assembled his mini­sters at the seraglio, and the 28th of the month was passed in negotiation with the insurgents in the Etmeidan. Dur­ing the day the fate of Selim was on the balance ; he trans­mitted to the Etmeidan an offer to abolish the new institu­tions, to which the janizaries returned no other answer than a demand for the immediate execution of all the mini­sters who had advised and presided over the nizam-jedid. Then it was that the kaimacam insidiously assured him that the sacrifice was necessary, and would appease the rebels. All was not yet lost. If at that moment the gates of the seraglio had been shut, a cannon had been fired, and the head of Mousa Pasha himself had been struck off and thrown over the walls, Selim would have triumphed and retained the throne of his ancestors. But the instant peril and the presence of his enemies bewildered the fa­culties and so absorbed the resolution of the sultan, that he seems to have despaired of resistance, and to have placed all hopes of safety in submission alone. It was not suggested to his mind, that with the new troops of Scutari and Tchiftlik, and other soldiers in the vicinity of the ca­pital, he might speedily assemble 30,000 men, not less de­voted to himself than inimical to the janizaries ; and that until their arrival he could maintain the seraglio against the rebels, by arraying the forces of his numerous body­guard. Yet the testimony of all the reports prevalent at this day in Constantinople concurs in the persuasion that such an opposition, with the instant death of the kaimacam, would have dismayed the insurgents and crushed the rebel­lion. But the traitor prevailed, and with a cruel ingenuity contrived to include in the prescription the names of two old and innocent men, the kehayah-bey and the reis-ef- fendi, who were called to a conference with Mousa, and, on leaving the room unsuspicious of their danger, were carried away to the second gate and strangled. The num­ber of heads presented to the janizaries early on the morn­ing of the 29th was seven ; but the ruffians, rising in their insolence, were not satisfied with the bloody offering, and, on recognising the aged victims of the resentment of Mousa, declared that they had required another sacrifice. 'The heads were not those of the enemies whose punish­ment they had demanded.’ The sultan hearing this last in­telligence, sent for the mufti, and on learning that he with­held his advice, found that he had ceased to reign.

“ The janizaries, headed by the traitor Mousa, had already found their way into the seraglio, when the sultan retired to the mosck of the palace, and wrapping himself in the robe of Mahomet, took his scat in the corner of the sanc­tuary. Here he was found by the mufti, who entreated him to submit to the wishes of the people, and to resign the crown. Another report says that, previously to this moment, he had told his attendants that he would reign no more, and ordered them to bring his successor before him. The circumstances of this actual deposition were not ex­actly known ; but on the evening of the same day (the 29th) it was understood in all the quarters of the capital that the most injured, if not the best, of the Ottomans had stepped from a throne to a prison, and that the reigning monarch was his cousin, Mustapha the Fourth, eldest son of Sultan Abdulhamid.” This prince was thirty years old when he was placed on the throne. Of a feeble cha­racter and limited attainments, he became a mere instru­ment in the hands of others, and was the servant rather than the master of the armed multitude to whom he was indebted for his elevation. The supreme power was in the hands of the janizaries, the new institutions were abo­lished, the new troops dispersed, and their principal officers executed. Their triumph, however, was but of short duration, and the punishment which they so justly deserved was speedily inflicted. Mustapha Bairactar, the pasha of Rudshuk, owed his elevation to the personal regard of the