all crowded to the muster-roll of the janizaries. The mul­titudes, however, of which the order at last consisted, were not all subjected to military discipline, and only served to fill the empire with turbulence and confusion, without in­creasing its strength. The number of janizaries enrolled at the close of last century was about 400,000 ; pay was issued for 60,000, but not more than 25,000 men could at any time be mustered during the Russian wars. The corps was originally formed as a protection to the sultan against his powerful subjects, military or feudatory chieftains ; but they soon became corrupted, and the danger of a pam­pered and licentious soldiery was speedily felt. Bajazet IL, within a century and a half after they originated, formed a plan for their destruction ; and Murad IV. destroyed great numbers of them, without however exterminating the corps. Selim III. forbade the recruiting of them, and this cost him his life. The suppression of the janizaries became at last essential to the security of the sovereign and the state; and by one deadly blow, dealt by the late Sultan Mah­moud, that haughty soldiery, to whose predecessors the em­pire owed the largest share of its extent and glory, was totally extinguished in 1826.

A sense of their declining strength has induced the sul­tans, since the beginning of last century, to aim at intro­ducing some military reforms, and to endeavour, by the adoption of European tactics, to retrieve the tarnished glory of their arms ; but with small success, till the reign of the late energetic Sιdtan Mahmoud. After the destruc­tion of the janizaries, he determined that the nizam-jedid, or new military force, should adopt the European dress and tactics. He however found his Moslem subjects so repugnant to these innovations, that he was obliged to enrol only very young men, whose prejudices could not be very deeply rooted, and merely retained a small number of old soldiers to incorporate with the new levies, which were raised by conscription, mostly in Ana-doli. The French system of tactics was the one selected for the infantry, and French officers were appointed to be their instructors ; but though the soldiers possess zeal, diligence, and habits of great attention, when under instruction, their instructors have hitherto failed in forming them into an efficient army. Their officers arc selected and promoted in the same way as the officers of the civil and legal departments ; and in­competent persons are still appointed to the most responsible situations.

An important part of the army used to consist of the spahis furnished by the timariots, or great feudal proprie­tors of lands in Ana-doli, in time of war, to the amount of about 20,000 good cavalry ; but Sultan Mahmoud destroyed these fiefs, and the cavalry soldiers are now levied, like the infantry, by conscription ; and the French system has been adopted for their instruction. The horses are strong and active, and, though not large, they have more bone than Arab horses, and are admirably calculated for light cavalry. The riders are armed with swords and lances, and are gene­rally finer men than the infantry. The artillery are how­ever the best soldiers in the armv, and work their guns with great dexterity. The soldiers, Marshal Marmont states, are better fed than any other troops in Europe ; their maga­zines are filled with stores, and the regiments have large reserves; their pay is twenty piastres a month, the whole of which they receive ; and, in short, every thing has been done that could promote the comfort of the soldier. Their instruction is carried on in a mild and explanatory manner; harshness is indeed unnecessary, as the men are naturally orderly and well disposed, anti show great anxiety to ac­quire a knowledge of their duties. Owing to their habits of sobriety, offences against discipline are infrequent. For small offences the soldiers arc liable to be caned ; and for those of a grave nature they are subject to the same pu­nishment that would be inflicted on civilians. At the com­

mencement of the present year (1840) the force of the army was estimated to consist of 94,000 infantry and artil­lery ; 25,000 regular, and 100,000 irregular, cavalry.

The Osmanlee have never been a maritime people, or paid any attention to the art of navigation. Their military navy, after its triumphs in the fifteenth century, was long neglected ; but at last, into this department, as into every other, the Sultan Mahmoud infused his energy, and suc­ceeded in creating a very respectable fleet, which he left to his successor. At the epoch of his death, however, the capudan pasha carried off’ the fleet, then at sea, and deli­vered it up to the pasha of Egypt. At the commencement of the present year, 1840, the number of ships, including, we presume, those at Alexandria, was reckoned to be ten sail of the line in serviceable order, and five unrigged ; ten frigates on service, one in dock, and four unrigged ; and three steam-ships, besides several corvettes and other smaller vessels. Before the Greek insurrection, the fleet was manned by the Greeks of the Archipelago ; and their pay was fur­nished by the Greek nation. The patriarch of Constanti­nople was empowered by an express order of government to impose the requisite sum, called *mellahiye,* or the sailors’ pay, on the Greek inhabitants of the capital, and, through their archbishops and bishops, upon those of the provinces. But the fleet is now manned by landsmen trained in har­bour, and commanded by officers ignorant alike of seaman­ship and of naval tactics. It is only an expensive toy.

There is no nation more passionately attached to litera­ture than the Osmanlee : and from the earliest periods of their history they have devoted themselves to its cultiva­tion. Their dialect is the most polished of all the Turkish idioms; rich, dignified, and melodious. In delicacy and nicety of expression it is not perhaps surpassed by any language ; and in grandeur, beauty, and elegance, it is almost unequal­led. In the department of polite literature they do not yield the palm of superiority to any nation. In poetry they display great genius and taste ; all classes are its ardent ad­mirers ; and to so great a degree has the love of poetic com­position been carried, that there is no class of society which has not contributed towards it. The ladies, the sultan, his ministers, doctors, soldiers, all have devoted themselves to the cultivation of poetry; and the divans, or poetical col­lections of above six hundred authors, are existing evidences of the taste of the Osmanlee for the productions of the musc. In the kindred department of the drama, they are however sadly deficient, for they have no theatres ; nor have they opportunities of cultivating oratory. In philoso­phy they have all the speculative knowledge of which the Greeks and the Arabs were masters. In moral phi­losophy, and in the sciences of government and political economy, they are said to excel; which is the more sur­prising, as our ideas of the Turks and their polity would lead us to a very different conclusion. In history they pos­sess several good works, particularly those of the early periods of the empire. There has been also a regular series of im­perial historiographers ; but, generally speaking, of all the branches of knowledge, history and geography are the most neglected by the Osmanlee. From the earliest periods, they possessed the best masters of astronomy ; and they have a multitude of astronomical works, many of which display great science. In many of the mosques of Constantinople are to be found solar quadrants, fitted for taking obser­vations ; and astrolabes, telescopes, and other instruments of their own manufacture, some of them extremely well con­structed, are in frequent use. Geometry, algebra, and arithmetic, are considered among the necessary acquire­ments of a man of education ; and a course of these sciences forms a portion of the studies of their schools. In the sci­ence of numbers their proficiency is very great, and the facility with which their calculations are performed has been frequently observed. On these subjects they possess many