excellent works. Their philosophical productions are very numerous, but their speculative and metaphysical writings are similar to those which issued from the schools of Europe during the reign of the Aristotelian philosophy ; and it must be admitted, the philosophy of Bacon and Newton has not yet shed its light over the Ottoman empire; in every department of practical science, and of its application to the arts, they still remain extremely ignorant. Their moral philosophy is, however, a science on which they seem to have bestowed their best energies; it is the subject of many excellent and valuable treatises. Their mode of con­veying the principles of morals, by means of imaginative discourses and apologues, adds great force and beauty to the sentiments; and strewing the path of knowledge with flowers, renders the acquisition of it at once agreeable and impressive. The only foreign languages, however, which they study are the Persic and the Arabic, and many Turks are authors of Persian and Arabic works. Only two cen­turies ago the literature of Turkey surpassed that of Eu­rope ; and it was from a Turk that D’Alembert took the idea of the *Encyclopédie ;* but unfortunately the want of the press has kept them stationary, while, by its aid, Europe has been making rapid strides in both literature and science. A Turkish printing press was for the first time established at Constantinople in 1726; in the course of fourteen years it published three-and-twenty volumes, and then ceased. After an interval of more than forty years, the experiment was repeated. During the reign of Selim III. printing be­came a part of the new order of things, and the establishment was fixed in the barracks of the new- troops at Scutari ; but when the revolution of 1807 broke out, the whole was re­duced to ashes, and few of those connected with it escaped the fury of the janizaries. During this second period of its existence, not more than forty volumes issued from the press. It was, however, a third time restored by Sultan Mahmoud, and established at Constantinople itself, and has already issued a number of important works. It is, however, still a government undertaking, and no private individual or com­pany seems ever to have thought of introducing this useful art as a branch of trade. The government now issues a state gazette, with the title of *Takwimet-Tewaru* (Register of Events), which is far richer in matter than the *Moniteur Ottoman,* a French weekly paper, also published at Constan­tinople. It appears weekly, and gives the most important information touching the reforms in the organization of the state and of the army ; the changes in governments, official situations, and the army list ; the ships clearing inwards and outwards ; and the current prices of goods ; together with extracts from European newspapers, concerning the inci­dents in the policy of Europe. But in the art of bulletin rhetoric, and the puff style, the Register of Events, though edited by the imperial historiographer, surpasses all European newspapers.

Owing to the multitude of offices connected with the law and religion, which can be filled only by those who have been qualified by a regular course of study, the number of those who possess the requisite elementary acquirements is very great, and the means of education are most abundant. The schools divide themselves naturally into those for chil­dren, or A, B, C, schools *(mekteb)* ; the general instruction given at the mosques *(dersi-aam)* ; and in the colleges *(me­dreses)* ; all of which have subsisted in the empire from its beginning, founded first at Nicæa, then at Brusa and Adria­nople, and afterwards by the conqueror at Constantinople, and having been regulated and increased to a considerable number under his successors, especially by Suleiman the Lawgiver. In the children’s schools, which abound in every corner of the city, the master *(khoja)* teaches spelling, read­ing, and the principles of grammar and religion. In the mosques, again, the pupils receive general, easily intelligi­ble, and popular instruction, upon philology and religion, as is indicated by their title of *dcrsi-aam,* which means ge­neral instruction. The lecturers are not khojas, but *muderis* (doctors or professors) of a medrese or college. Lastly, in the colleges, the students receive instruction in the higher and more difficult branches of knowledge. These colleges, usually founded beside mosques, libraries, monuments, and sometimes unconnectedly, are presided over by a professor *(muderis),* which however may be better translated rector, master, or head of the college, because he superintends not only the course of instruction, but likewise the conduct of the students who dwell in the medrese, as scholars upon the foundation. Out of about five hundred such medreses existing throughout the empire, Constantinople alone possesses three hundred. The most celebrated are those found­ed by the conqueror Mohammed II. and by Suleiman the Great, in connection with their respective mosques. As in Islam all instruction is founded upon religion, and jurists are at once theologians and lawyers, it is natural that mosques should always have been the central points round which scientific institutions are grouped. Thus in the Con­stantinopolitan mosques are found united the learned insti­tutions, not only of general lectures and of the medreses, but also of libraries ; and, finally, other three establishments for education, unconnected with the medreses, and specifi­cally founded. These are the school of medicine attached to the Suleimaniyeh mosque, and the lecture-rooms of the Koran and of tradition. Sultan Mahmoud has reformed the medical school, and founded a nursery of physicians and a school of surgery, from which the military hospitals now established at Constantinople are to be supplied. He has also enlarged the school of engineers founded by Sultan Selim, and connected with it a school of architecture. He also instituted a naval college ; several other educational institutions were also established in his reign, both by him­self and by private persons ; but under the reign of his son, they seem to be falling to decay, and the old system seems to be again restored. In the mathematical sciences, and especially in those branches most immediately applicable to the art of war, more was done under Mahmoud’s reign than had been accomplished under all bis predecessors ; yet it cannot be affirmed that the present tendency of Ottoman literature is foreign or European. It can lose but little of its rigid stability, so long as the constitution of the ulema remains unaltered.

At Constantinople there is a great number of public li­braries. D'Ohsson estimates them at thirty-five, others at fourteen or eighteen ; but no works are arranged on the shelves, or included in the catalogues, but such as are writ­ten in the languages of Islam, namely, Turkish, Arabic, and Persian. If any others exist, they are thrown aside as lumber, and left to decay ; and it is believed, that with due di­ligence much classical literature might still be rescued from the dusty chests of the serai. There is no good reason for supposing that the library of the Palæologi was destroyed by the Ottoman conquerors. Mohammed II. was an ac­complished prince, the patron of letters, and versed, it is said, in the Greek language. On the conquest of Constan­tinople, he immediately took possession of the imperial pa­lace ; why, then, should he destroy the library ? There is not only no account of its destruction, but there is positive evidence of the existence of an immense quantity of manu­scripts in the Greek, Latin, and other foreign languages, not indeed in the library, but in the store-rooms of the serai, where they perhaps remain shut up in chests.

Turkey is not a manufacturing country, and the people have no pretensions to compete with the science and capi­tal of Britain ; but their fertile territory and happy climate enable them to supply many of the materials for foreign manufacture ; and these and their other agricultural pro­ducts they are content to raise, and to receive whatever can be supplied cheapest and best in return. There are never­