

have not noticed, or, if we have not been successful in obviating those we have attempted to meet, our columns will be open to any one who may be disposed to discuss the subject. Now is the moment for settling the question. Nothing but providing for the collection of the public revenue, without the instrumentality of banks, can prevent the incorporation of a new Federal bank, before three years are over. A large portion of those who have been instrumental in destroying the present one, have been actuated by no motive in the world, but the desire of having a fresh speculation in bank stock to gamble with; and, if the real opponents of such a bank, upon principle do not unite in some plan of separating the Government from the banking system, they, or their children, will live to see the day when the country will again be convulsed from one extremity to another, as it has been of late.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PAPER MONEY POWER AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, THE LAWS, AND THE PEOPLE.

"The whole strength of the Government ought to be put forth, to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the Government in the legal currency of the country."

"Gold and silver (he said) was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad."

"All bank paper (he argued) derived its credit solely from its relation to gold and silver; and there was no remedy for the state of depreciation of the paper currency, but the resumption of specie payments."

"The only legitimate power of Congress was to interdict the paper of such banks as do not pay specie, from being received at the custom-houses. With a receipt of forty millions a year, if the Government was faithful to itself, and to the interests of the people, they could control the evil; it was their duty to make the effort. The evil grows worse every day by indulgence. If Congress did not now make a stand, and stop the current while they might, would they, when the current grew stronger and stronger, hereafter do it?"—Daniel Webster in 1816.

Mr. Editor—I scarcely know how to comment upon the consistency of the "Godlike" Daniel Webster. I take the above extracts from his speeches against the charter of the Bank of the United States, and in favor of other and better remedies for the then deranged state of the currency, as a blasting rebuke to his humble followers who now threaten open rebellion against the Government, for attempting to enforce those remedies which constitute a part of the laws of the land, and which our Executive officers are bound by solemn oaths faithfully to execute and enforce.

Mr. Webster contended in the speeches from which I have quoted, that the then Executive of the U. States had departed from the line of its duty, in tolerating the receipt of any thing but gold and silver for public dues. His object was, to obtain a strong expression of the Congress against the receipt of paper not immediately convertible into gold and silver, in order to drive back the Executive to a faithful observance of the Constitution and laws, and to enforce the resumption of specie payments. His remedy was adopted; yes, and it succeeded too, to a considerable extent, and that in spite of the Bank of the U. States, which was chartered in spite of the opposition of Daniel Webster. It was the Joint Resolution of 1816, prohibiting the receipt of anything but gold and silver, or the notes of specie paying banks, which remedied the then depreciated state of the paper currency. If I recollect aright, Mr. Crawford, one of the founders of the Bank, afterwards declared in an official paper, that under this Joint Resolution a number of the Banks resumed specie payments, before the Bank of the U. States went into operation; that some which had resumed payment or were preparing to resume, were compelled to postpone doing so, on account of the run upon them, to make up the capital of the National Bank. Why is it then, that "the God-like man," the great expounder of the Constitution and Laws, has now become a travelling missionary for an institution, the establishment of which he so much deprecated, visiting to and fro, denouncing his own remedy as a wicked "Experiment," and preaching up a crusade against Martin Van Buren for doing what he is sworn to do; for doing what he, said "God-like" Daniel, censured Mr Madison for not doing; for executing and enforcing the laws of the land, which are as old as the Government itself, and which have been again and again enforced by reiterated voices in Congress, the said "great statesman of Massachusetts" still concurring?—His own vaunted remedy for the disasters of 1816, "the only remedy within the legitimate power of Congress," is denounced as a rash and wicked "Experiment."—And his plant followers throughout the country, parrot-like, are crying out "Experiment!"

The Experiment!! and ascribing the present convulsions in the commercial world in England as well as here, to "the Experiment" of Old Jackson, practised upon by Van Buren! Mr. Webster may deceive; I have no doubt he has deceived and misled hundreds of honest men, who, without taking pains to examine into facts, and judge for themselves, implicitly believe what he says, and go as he bids them; but Daniel Webster himself cannot be honest. He has received thousands in the way of fees as the Bank's Attorney. He sees and feels that the Bank is the right arm of that "Aristocracy of incorporated wealth," which is warring against the Democracy of numbers. And, think as his honest followers may of the utility of a National Bank, those who have the intelligence and independence to seek information and judge for themselves, will see in the course of Daniel Webster, and his disciples in Boston, and in other commercial cities, enough to admonish them of the startling fact, that the paper money power has openly taken the field, against the Government, the laws and the people.

How stands the case in Boston? The Postmaster-General is bound by his oath to receive nothing for postages but gold and silver, or the notes of specie paying banks. He instructs his deputy in Boston to conform to the law and his oath. A member of Congress from Boston, who voted for the very law which thus restricts the Postmaster-General, takes the lead in a public meeting, to denounce his own law, as a tyrannical exaction, and threatens to resist it by force and arms; Can any man with a freeman's heart in his bosom, hesitate one moment in raising his voice, for a firm and unflinching execution of the laws, in defiance of the threats of such unprincipled factionists? Is any man weak enough to believe one word of the pretended impossibility of finding gold and silver enough in Boston, to pay the postage collected there? If there be not enough in circulation, where is it? Is it not in the vaults of the Banks? Do not these factionists hold the notes of the Banks? Are not the Banks bound to redeem their notes in gold and silver? Why, then, do they not pour out their vengeance upon the Banks for failing to comply with their obligations, rather than upon an officer of the Government who is only striving to discharge his duty according to law and his oath? Instead of this, they are applauding the Banks for violating the laws. They pretend, that there is not specie enough in the country to pay their debts to the Government, whilst through brokers and dishonest banks, they are shipping millions to England to pay their debts, and sustain their credit there. Shall the Administration tamely yield to the dictation, be intimidated by the threats, or deceived by the false excuses of such men as these? Shall the laws of the land be repealed or nullified at their bidding? No. Rather let the "whole strength of the Government be put forth to compel the payment of the duties and taxes to the Government in the legal currency of the country," as was proposed by Daniel Webster in 1816. "The interest and honor of the People demand it." There is no other remedy for the evils which we are now enduring. "These evils will grow worse every day by indulgence." But let the Government stand firm—show no quarters to the Banks, unless they manifest a strong disposition to resume specie payments—compel Government debtors to comply with their obligations at home: let banks, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and all other classes see, that there is to be no finching or dodging, and all will end well. Every good bank will "go the mark"—every bad one will go down, and ought to go down, rather than rise, by driving the Government and swindling the community. If depreciated, irredeemable bank paper is to be tolerated, hard money will not keep company with it. But show no quarters to any bank that refuses to prepare for paying specie—receive nothing, ultimately, for public dues, but gold and silver; and the home demand will preserve enough hard money in the country, to answer our purposes. No other course can save our financial system from a total wreck—a wreck which many of our patriotic financiers are labouring to produce, in order that they may again saddle us with another National Bank, to regulate and control the whole trade and capital of the country, and give to an "Aristocracy of incorporated wealth," the mastery over the "Democracy of numbers."

AGRICULTURE.

We observe with astonishment and regret, the conclusive evidence which appears in every direction, that the business of agriculture does not receive the attention due to it in this country, but that it is treated with absolute neglect, compared with other pursuits. This ought not to be, and the inhabitants of this country will learn that they have committed a gross error by abandoning the cultivation of the soil for a less independent and more precarious mode of obtaining a livelihood.

Who has ever before heard of such a state of things as now exists here? We have a soil as fertile as any that the sun ever shone upon; a country almost boundless in extent, and land so cheap that any man may purchase a farm with the proceeds of a few months labor, yet we are actually importing for consumption immense quantities of agricultural products from foreign countries! A people thinly scattered over a land unequalled in fertility and exhaustless in resources, and buying their bread, at enormous prices from countries so overburdened with inhabitants that political economists have feared that the earth would fail to produce sufficient to support them! Such an extraordinary circumstance should excite attention and awaken inquiry as to its cause. The fault as we have seen, is not in the soil, nor is the country overruled, with inhabitants. It is therefore evident that the cultivation of the soil is neglected, otherwise we should be exporting instead of importing agricultural products. We apprehend, however that it will be found to spring in a great measure from the same causes which have produced much evil in this country and the bitter fruits of which we are reaping. The first and chief of these causes is the inordinate thirst for wealth, which pervades every class of society, and induces men to abandon their legitimate business to engage in some wild, hazardous speculation, with the hope of becoming suddenly rich. It is too often the case that the farmer becomes tired of the moderate accumulation of property by the products of his lands, and leaves the cultivation of it to engage in the business of commerce or manufactures. He finds out his egregious mistake when it is too late. The property he had accumulated is squandered and lost in consequence of his ignorance of the new business, and he again sighs for the cheerful and independent mode of life which he has abandoned, when it is out of his power to resume it. We have in our mind numberless instances of this kind, where industrious and prosperous farmers have been lured to their ruin by being induced to lay aside the implements of husbandry, and engage in the universal scramble after sudden wealth.

There is another great error prevalent upon this subject, and that is, the business of agriculture is generally looked upon as less respectable than that of commerce, manufactures, or the professions, and wealthy farmers instead of teaching their sons their own business, most usually transform them into merchants, lawyers, doctors, or clergymen. This is all wrong. Agriculture is the very backbone of all business, the main spring of all wealth, and should be regarded as a profession of the highest respectability. It gives those engaged in it a feeling of independence, genuine nobleness without ostentation, honor, honesty and firmness well calculated to perpetuate the free institutions of our happy country. The truth of the eloquent panegyrics of the ancients upon this employment, may be more easily realized here than in any other country upon earth. We confidently hope to see public opinion speedily righting itself upon this subject, and to find the people seeking their permanent interests and advancing the prosperity and glory of our wide domain, by engaging more generally in this healthful, honest and independent business.

Luxury may enervate them, as it did the descendants of the Gracchi and Scipios, and then they may tamely bow their necks to any yoke. And it might be too much to say that while they retain their present national and individual courage, it would be absolutely impossible to subdue them; but it would cost infinitely more than the conquest would be worth; and after all, their spirits would not be crushed, however furiously the conqueror might drive his triumphal car over their prostrate bodies. They would contrive, in one way or another, to hough his horses in the very moment of being trodden down; and I have no doubt, would sustain themselves under this greatest of all calamities, with a fortitude which has never been surpassed. Such is their national character. Their enemies might call it sulkiness, or mere brute obstinacy, as Napoleon is reported to have said, at Waterloo: "These English do not know when they are beat;" but these are elements, with which it is dangerous for tyrants to meddle.

This leads me to remark, what indeed is included in the sketch just given, that the love of liberty is as strong and unconquerable in England as it is in the United States. The history of that country for ages past, no less than its present condition, indubitably proves that the people are prepared to defend their liberties, at all hazards. Any encroachment on the part of the crown would be met with a resolution which would shake the towers and battlements of Windsor Castle to their deep foundation. We are apt to suppose that because our government is a democracy, and that of Great Britain is a hereditary monarchy, the spirit of freedom cannot be so unfettered, and so indomitable there as here. It would cost as much to drive out the British House of Commons, and establish an arbitrary government over that country, as it would to shut up both Houses of the American Congress, and bring the people of this country to the feet of a despot. The English nation would fight as long, and fight as manfully in defence of liberty as we should. It would require more than the twenty seven thousand cannon in Woolwich Arsenal to batter down the munitions of Magna Charta. A bold usurper must be, who, in either country, should attempt to enslave the people; and sadly must they degenerate from the sturdy independence of their fathers before it would be possible for him to succeed.—Humphrey's Tour.

DEMOCRAT IN EARNEST.

"The substratum of the English mind, like the rocks which bear up and buttress the fast anchored Isle, is solid and enduring rather than showy. The fine arts of sculpture, painting, music, engraving and architecture, have never been cultivated in Great Britain, either with that enthusiasm or success, which has marked their progress on the continent. Artists and amateurs of great industry, and considerable eminence, she certainly can boast of; but who among them attained to the 'first three,' and how few, if any, will be enrolled among the 'masters'?" If she is ever to vie with the great masters of Greece and Italy, in marble and upon canvass, or with her versatile neighbors across the channel, in the countless fascinations of witching fingers, there are no such 'prophesyings' either in the past or the present. But in all that constitutes the bone and sinews of national greatness—in physical and mental energy—in persevering and productive industry—in wealth and science and the useful arts—in all these Great Britain stands, if not without a rival, at least with a superior in the wide world. Beyond all question, we Americans, like most other young people, expect one day to carry off the palm from our sires. Should that day ever come, and it may possibly arrive sooner than our transatlantic Germans dream of, it will become us to wear our honors meekly, and in the meanwhile one would suppose, that family pride, as well as higher considerations, should prompt us to do full justice to the English character.

That the English have their full share of natural courage and of corporeal stamina, to sustain and make it effective, any other nation may learn, if it chooses, by seeing them hand to hand, either with the bayonet, or the grappling irons. As their quarrels, with us were family matter, I shall say nothing about them; but passing over those, who, with an equal force, ever vanquished them, either on the land or on the sea? Who else but the British, after being mown and cloven down, day by day, by the French artillery and cuirassiers, would have been in a condition, when the Prussians came up, to gain the battle of Waterloo? What they are in brigades and battalions, and on the gun deck, they are also in the ring, and wherever you meet them—not a quarrelsome people, but always ready to fight, when their rights are invaded, or their courage is called in question. What deteriorating changes may betide them we know not, but it is to be feared, that they will be no longer the same.

VERMONT JOCKEY.—A countryman from Vermont offered a horse for sale to a merchant in Boston. The merchant supposed that the fellow had procured the horse dishonestly, asked him if he knew Squire—, of Windsor? he answered "Yes."—"Well," continued the merchant, "he is a great rascal."—"Very well," retorted the jockey, "he says the same of you." Being asked which he believed, he replied, "By hokey, I believe you both."

MILITARY STATE OF EGYPT.—A book possessing much novelty and interest, Captain Scott's Rambles in Egypt and Candia, gives a view of the military preparations and improvements lately introduced by Mahommed Ali, the Pasha of that country. Captain Scott's professional knowledge as a soldier, and general acquaintance with scientific and mechanical arts, and his striking manner of seeing things, and describing them, give value to his narrative, from which we make several extracts.

Egyptian Troops.—According to Captain Scott, the great end of Mahommed Ali's policy is to consolidate his own power, by elevating the character of the native Egyptians or Fellahs; and he took the best mode of accomplishing this, when he raised a native army. The Fellahs, ground to the earth by the tyranny of the Turks, were content if their merest animal wants were supplied; but when the drudgery of the drill sergeant is over, a change comes over the spirit of the man. The excitement of service, the various objects met with in a campaign, expand their mind, enlarge their ideas, and turn the once despicable Arab Fellah into a soldier fit to cope with any troops of the East,—as the Wahabees, the Greeks, and the Turkish soldiers of the Sublime Porte, have found to their cost. One great obstacle is the deficiency of good officers with national feelings. The Turks, who fill up the higher ranks, are, according to our author, execrable; the majority of the Europeans are mere adventurers, who have "left their country for their country's good."

Dock-Yards at Alexandria.—Of the modern sights of Alexandria, the Naval Arsenal is the most worthy of notice, not alone on account of the magnificent scale of the establishment, but from the degree of perfection to which, in the short time it has been in existence, its different departments have been brought. Some long ranges of handsome stone buildings, standing at a convenient distance from the docks, contain the storehouses and workshops of the various departments. On the ground floor are those of the blacksmiths, carpenters, shipwrights, coopers, pump and block-makers, &c. and also the store-rooms for heavy articles, such as iron and timber. Above, are warehouses for lighter stores—canvass, bunting, clothing, mathematical and nautical instruments, and other articles of equipment; as also workshops for sail-makers, tailors, &c; school-rooms, offices, and printing-presses. A rope-walk occupies the entire length of one of these buildings, and is a thousand feet long. The stores contain every thing necessary for a ship's equipment, even including furniture for the officer's cabins, which are fitted up, to the most trivial articles, at the expense of the Viceroy. I was not a little surprised to find that his Highness's munificence extended even to the supply of clothes and hair-brushes for the officer's cabins. Most of the small articles that are of foreign manufacture are procured from France; and their supply has very much the appearance of a job—notoriously that of hair brushes for people who keep their heads close shaved—but the cotton sail-cloth, and canvas for the sailors' clothing, the hatching-boards, &c. are of Egyptian manufacture. Very few things are English, and of these bar iron was the only article that figured conspicuously.

In these storehouses, I noticed some brass swivel guns, of about a pound calibre: a few were English, but the greater part were of native workmanship. They were all fitted with percussion lock. The number of men employed in the Arsenal amounts to three thousand. I was rather startled on receiving this information; but, on counting upwards of fifty men at work in the pump-room, and seventy tailors plying the needle, in another apartment, I became convinced of its correctness. The workmen, with very few exceptions, are natives of the country, and their work, considering the age at which they commenced learning their respective trades, and the short time they have been employed at them, is surprisingly good. The foremen are mostly foreigners—Frenchmen, Italians, and Maltese. The director of the establishment and naval architect (Cerbis Bey) is a native of France. The pay of a foreman is about two shillings and three pence per diem; that of a workman varies according to the degree of proficiency which he has attained—from penny farthing to seven the wages of artificers in other countries, but pence. Such as are on the lowest rate of pay receive, however, an allowance of food in addition. These are scanty pittances, when compared with ours, but by no means so in a land where meat is but seldom eaten and in which the necessities of life are to be obtained for mere trifle.

Wages and prices in the Delta.—The price of labor varies in the Delta from twenty paras to a piastre (2 3-4d.) a day, the higher rate being usually given near the sea coast, in the vicinity of the rice grounds, where the work is harder and the price of provisions greater. Some idea may be formed of their means of keeping life and soul together on this slender pittance, by the following memorandum of the sums paid by us in the Delta in our character of English travellers—namely, fowls, 1 1-2; piastre each; ducks, 1 1-4; four large French rolls, 1 piate, (about six pounds English,) 1 piastre.

Egyptian Arms.—The Egyptian muskets are longer in the barrel than those in the British Army; and their stocks being lighter, they cannot but have a tendency to drop at the muzzle, which must render their fire ineffective. The bayonets, likewise, have hitherto been longer than those used to our service, and made to fix on in the French way; but our method of fixing them has lately been adopted, and they have been reduced in length.

The muskets for the Light Infantry are somewhat shorter and lighter than those of the Line. The lock-springs are the best part of the work. The wood used in making the stocks is coarse grained and not sufficiently seasoned, the workmanship rude. Notwithstanding all these defects, a very respectable weapon would be produced but for the French model, which is decidedly bad.

The sabres for the cavalry are extremely bad; French models again occasioning the fault. They are both ill-shaped and badly poised, possessing neither the cutting virtue of the scimitar, nor the straightness and solidity requisite for thrusting. That worse than useless weapon, the short sword for infantry, is that of all others upon which the greatest pains appear to be bestowed, whilst the lances are as bad as the weapon admits of being made.

The wages of the different artificers vary, from one to three piastre a day; but in the small-arm manufactory they are paid by piece-work, and it is incredible for what a small sum the muskets are produced; the expense of making a stock (the wood being finished) amounting only to seventy paras, or fourpence-halfpenny.

Military College.—The village of Tourah is situated on the right bank of the Nile, about eight miles above Old Cairo. The College stands upon the margin of the river, and its various buildings are disposed so as to enclose a large open space, which serves the double purpose of a play-ground and place of instruction. A brig of war, fully equipped, is moored abreast of the College, to afford the students practical means of learning naval exercises and gunnery.

The students are three hundred and forty in number, and are divided into eight companies.—By far the greater proportion are Arabs, the rest Turks and Candiot Greeks. During my visit, two of the Viceroy's nephews were receiving their education at the College. They were treated—excepting that they got a somewhat better dinner—in every respect like the other lads.

The age of admission is from 11 to 15; but Mohammed Ali has broken through the rule in some instances, by sending young men of nineteen or twenty. Several have even come to school with an establishment of wives.

The students on first joining the College are merely required to be able to read and write Arabic. Their course of studies afterwards comprises arithmetic, geometry, algebra, military and landscape drawing, fortification, and foreign languages. In the last named, they receive instruction according to the particular service for which they are destined; those for the army French, and such as have either taste or capacity for more longues, learn Italian; so, The Turkish language forms a part of the education of all.

I remarked that the Arab youths acquired the pronunciation of French with much greater facility than that of either English or Italian, which was explained to me as arising from its greater similarity to the Turkish. They are occupied ten hours a day; at their various studies, and an hour and a half out-door instruction, artillery practice, or small arm and sword exercise; leaving them by far too small proportion of the day for recreation; in fact, they all looked mentally fatigued.

The conduct of the lads appeared very correct and orderly, and great attention is evidently paid to the cleanliness of their habits. The principal want of the establishment is that of properly qualified professors, particularly of geometry and drawing. English and Italian were taught by a young Spaniard; French by a German, who, after a vain attempt to persuade Mohammed Ali, that High Dutch was the most useful of modern dialects, succeeded at length in convincing him that a wide Saxon mouth gives a peculiarly soft turn to the final *ants* and *ments* of the French language.

The halls of study are small, but lofty and airy, and occupy the whole of one side of the square. Another division of the building contains the dormitories—eight large apartments, each capable of accommodating an entire company of students. They are scrupulously clean, and to each is attached a washing-room. Every cadet has a separate bed made up on boards and iron trestles, and is furnished with a garde-robe for his clothes, &c.

The refectory and kitchen occupy another side of the square, and do equal credit to the establishment. The students are formed in messes of ten, and squat down round circular tables, the place of each being marked by a piece of bread and wooden spoon. They are furnished with but two meals a day—for a crust of bread issued at daybreak, though literally a breakfast, can hardly be called a meal; the first at midday, the other at sunset. Each consist of soup, a stew of meat, vegetables, and maccaroni. The habit of eating out of the same dish, helping themselves generally with their fingers, still obtains; rendering a plentiful supply of copper kettles and hot water necessary.

Navy.—Of the Egyptian navy, Captain Scott has little good to say. The ships are badly officered; and the Oriental slippers are not favorable to the agility of sailors. Nor are the vessels well chosen, consisting of large men of war, instead of frigates, which would alone be of use in these seas, and against the probable enemies.

Society at Alexandria.—The society of Alexandria consists almost exclusively of the Consular circle. It contains, of course, many agreeable and well-informed persons, and travellers, provided with letters of introduction, easily obtain the *entree*; but the mercantile class, which, at the present day, is, with few exceptions, composed of very second-rate order of the profession, is by no means noted for hospitality.

Amongst the public amusements of the place may be reckoned frequent amateur concerts; a theatre, where French plays are performed; and subscription ball, to which all persons appear to be admitted, without distinction of caste, religion, or politics, the make of the waltz mixing most heterodoxically together Papists, Protestants, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Mohammedans; and it is by no means unusual to see even a *Bim*, Bashee of Mohammed Ali's navy galloping (mangle the impediments of capacious night garments and slippers) with the brighter-eyed daughter of her Most Catholic Majesty's Consul.

At one of these reunions at which I "assisted," such was the variety of character and costume, that it was with difficult I could persuade myself I was not at a real fancy dress ball. Indeed, the delusion was rendered perfect by the truly ludicrous attempts of the Franks to make themselves at home in the Turkish

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