

not only as to discipline, but also as to the mode of equipment. Only a year ago the wide and overflowing dress, the majestic turbans, the silken shawls and rich furs had given way to the more simple fez and to the European pantaloons. He began himself to assume that costume. The khatti Sherif ordering this change was only promulgated on the 3d of March 1829, and the sensation which the new dress occasioned among the people did not fail, according to eye-witnesses, to draw forth tears and public mourning. All the regular troops of the army he had formed, among which were Asakir Muhammedie, (Mohammed's soldiers, who were organized after the destruction of the Janissaries, in order, by a religious name, to flatter the popular sentiments; and the Asakiridefi mensure, (a new militia,) abandoned, whether they liked it or not, the picturesque and rich costume, adopted the new uniform, and accepted the command of foreign officers. And indispensable condition to the advancement of a foreigner in the Turkish service, conversion to Islamism, and Latkes became a Mussulman, under the cognomen of Omer.

Meanwhile Old Turkey was clamorous in its protests against the progress of reform. It was not long before its indignation broke out into acts of violence and bloodshed. Popular fury was often directed against Europeans, who were regarded as abettors of reform; and in August, 1831, ten thousand houses belonging to Europeans were a prey to the flames. The trombags (firemen) called on to put down the conflagration, remained aloof indifferent; the old men, caressing their beards as a mark of satisfaction, balanced themselves in the kaicks to enjoy the spectacle, or prostrated themselves in the direction of Mecca, and cried "It is the punishment of the crime of Navarino." Let the renegade look and learn how the Prophet treats the infidels, his allies.

It was full time that these seditious demonstrations and the sanguinary scenes enacted under Sultan Selim, Sultan Mustapha, and Barickdar Mustapha Pacha should teach prudence to the fortunate, but daring and impetuous Mahmud. He felt the necessity of surrounding himself with faithful vigorous-minded friends, rather than with blind Seids. He chose men qualified both as intelligent advisers and men of action. He invited to a great banquet at his palace of Top-Kapu, his riddels, (great state functionaries,) the Muderris, (the teachers of the law,) the Khodjas, (professors,) the Zabitan, (officers,) the seven generals of the empire, the magnates of the nation, and the warmest partisans of reform. With glowing confidence and enthusiasm he spoke in the name of the national interest and the public cause, and called upon all to sacrifice personal feelings, party spirit, and internal divisions to the fortune and the destinies of the empire. Mahmud's usual familiarity astonished the greater number of the bystanders. It was an innovation at variance with the dignity of the "Shade of Allah on earth," but all felt themselves individually flattered by it. When the salams that Oriental courtesy prescribes had been multiplied to a countless number, at a hint given to the Techaifatgi, (Great Master of the Ceremonies,) a large piece of tapestry was raised a gate was thrown open and the Sultan invited all to enter. It was a vast hall, magnificently lighted. A large number of splendid ensigns covered a table inlaid with amber, and upon it lay the shrine of the Sangiak-Sherif, (the Prophet's mantle.) All prostrated themselves before the holy ensign; and by the order of Mahmud, the Grand Seraskier pronounced a formula, and the sovereign, with his own hands, put on his minister's breast the great decoration of the civil and military order of Nichani-Itikhar, (sign of honor.) The ceremony was a kind of Masonic inauguration; the ribbons of the several degrees were distributed to all present, who were invited to pledge themselves to the Sultan and to each other. All repeated the Grand Seraskier's formula; and the work of the regeneration of the Empire had commenced.

This happened in October, 1831. That Grand Seraskier was Kosrew Pacha, in whose service the Great fugitive Latkes now Mussulman Omer, had lived for the last year.

Eight year afterwards, on the 3d of November 1839, the same hall was opened in broad day, and there, with all the solemnity of a national ceremony, the warmest supporters of Old Turkey Sheikh-ul-Islar, (the chief of the faith,) and the members of the body of Ulemas, who before the same holy shrine were sworn on the hands of the Muffi (ecclesiastical president) to observe the Tanzimat, were assembled. The ashes of Mahmud were still warm: it was the first act of Abdul Medjid. The victory had been rapid: Young Turkey had, on that day, triumphed over Old Turkey.

In the gardens called Gul-hane, near the flocks of the palace of Top-Kapu, where under numerous tents raised for the purpose, the Great Rabbi, the Greek, the Catholic-Armenian, and Schismatic-Armenian Patriarchs, the deputations of the Sarrafs, (bankers,)—Jew and Christian, the representatives of the esnafs, (trade guilds,) were seated by the side of the grandees the functionaries, the generals,—the high officers of the state,—of the Ulemas, (priests,) Kasakers, (supreme judges,) Kadir, (ordinary judges,) Mullas, ecclesiastical judges, and all the secondary officers of the new organization of the empire, granting concessions "to all subjects, of whatever sect or religion." That act so celebrated

virtually abolished capital punishment, by reserving the right of pronouncing it to the Sultan alone, who has never had recourse to it.—Which of the Governments of Europe can lay claim to such an act? The political, civil, and moral character of the Turks was raised by this memorable charter to a high standard.

Well aware of obstacles which they would have to encounter, Mahmud's friends determined to select the proper moment for action.—Kosrew Pacha, who was more earnest than any other in the cause, did not miss the opportunity of availing himself of Omer-Aga, whose ardent and restless character appeared to have no ambition but to have a field open to his energetic activity. In Turkey, nobility is not the result of birth, but mostly the gift of favor, sometimes of riches, seldom of merit. One of the most remarkable examples of ennobled Turks was Kosrew Pacha himself, who had been bought in the slave-bazaar. The manner of the highest personages do not differ from those of the lowest, and their family life is distinguished by great simplicity and benevolence, even towards the slaves. Moreover, the curiosity which a foreigner awakens everywhere, and more than anywhere else in Turkey, made the Pacha desirous of having frequent interviews with the Frank convert, who by his wit, the originality of his manners, and the singularity of his position, had become the subject of daily talk. The interviews with the Pacha succeeded each other; Omar's military knowledge made itself manifest; his independent character, his talent, his boldness of conception, and power of carrying out his plans, forcibly attracted the attention of the Pacha. Omar made his former position and misfortune known; he interested, he pleased; the Pacha's protection was insured to him, and he enlisted in the army of Turkish Regeneration.

Favored by the protection of Sultan Mahmud, to whom Kosrew Pacha had introduced him, after having been aide-de-camp to the Pacha then aide-de-camp and interpreter to General Charnowsky, lastly an officer of the Imperial Guard; dissatisfied with the slow progress of his party which was continually thwarted by provincial insurrections, he asked to be permitted to try his fortune in some of the expeditions which were continually being made, and began his military career in 1836. Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria were successively, the theatres of his exploits. His secret mission, however, more than his military position, found continual obstacles in mysterious plots; and he now understood that the true adversary of the new generation, more than the stubbornness of the old conservative element was the foreign foe, whose interest it was that Turkey should be annihilated.

From that day he applied himself to improving the efficiency of the army, paying attention not only to the discipline but also to the education of the soldier. The Mussulman, good and meek-hearted by nature, never ferocious but in individual cases, was raised by him to the self-consciousness of human dignity, by regulations, ordinances, and laws, calculated to make him cognizant of the rights and conversant with the duties that belong to every one, in every state of life. Self-esteem,—a feeling that, being once awakened from a lethargy, soon endears itself to every man,—discipline, and Omar's benevolent disposition even towards the lowest of his soldiers caused him to be beloved by them more as a father than as a general.

After Mahmud's decease, his expedition continued under the new Sultan. In Albania, in Bosnia once more, in Syria, in the Kurdistan, among the wild tribes of the Ravendus, in Romania, in the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, and in Montenegro, he was distinguished in both a military and civil capacity. Having adopted Turkey as a second country, he loved and loved her, not as a warrior merely, but as the member of a family which powerful enemies are attempting to disorganize and destroy. Before fighting he always tried to conciliate; compelled to employ force he never abused victory, to assuage either the resentment or the cupidity of his troops. To arouse military enthusiasm, he never resorted to religious hatred; he repressed it even when religious party feeling were the occasion of the pretext of the rebellion of the provinces, and when it was natural that this circumstance would incense the Mohammedan troops. In short, he laid it down as a rule that the least possible sacrifices should be imposed by the exigencies of war on the populations whose soil was its unhappy theatre.

(To be continued.)

From M'Kinn's Model American Courier.
THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

ITS HISTORY.
It may be interesting to our readers to look back upon the career of Cholera since its first appearance. The most distinct date we have in reference to this disease is, that in the year 1781, it attacked a body of corps at Gungam, a coast town 535 miles northeast of Madras, which latter place it reached during the next year. In the year 1783, it attacked many of the native inhabitants of India, and 20,000 deaths occurred. It then disappeared; but in 1817 it again appeared, and fairly earned its name as a terrible epidemic disease. In Jessore, India, 10,000 deaths, in a population of 60,000, took place. From India it was supposed to have been conveyed, by ships, to Mauritius, the Dutch East

India, and China. In 1821 it had reached the Persian Gulf, and continuing its western progress, we find it up the banks of the Tigris—thence into Causia, and, finally, on the 14th of September, 1830, it reached Moscow. Taking the course of the great river, the Don and the Volga, the disease rapidly extended itself over Russia. In January, 1832, the cholera appeared at Edinburgh; on the 14th February at London; and in March, at Dublin. Calais and Paris were also attacked in March.

The 9th of June, 1832, will ever be remembered as the period when this scourge appeared on the American Continent. It appeared at Quebec, where it was also very severe in 1849. The first case in New York occurred on the 27th of June in the same year, and the disease disappeared in October. It is estimated that in the 14 years, from 1817 to 1831, the disease carried off 18,000,000 of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The number of cases in England and Wales in 1831—2, was 63,236; deaths, 20,726. In Scotland, 20,302 were attacked, of whom 10,650 died. In Ireland there were 40,562 attacks and 21,171 deaths. In the city of London there were 11,020 cases, and 5,275 deaths. The disease visited Spain and Italy in 1835—36, and finally disappeared from Europe in 1837—8.

The cholera at present has not risen to the dignity of an epidemic, and the calendar of 1834 will bear no comparison with those of 1832 and 1849. It first appeared during the winter of 1853 and '54, at Sunderland, England. It is a remarkable fact that the cholera of 1832 appeared at the same place. The first case in New York was reported early in June; but there have not been a sufficient number of deaths since to excite anything like a panic.—The cholera has been raging at Chicago and Montreal, with great violence. It has reached St. Louis, and will go down the river to New Orleans.

The Consulting Physicians of Boston have announced the existence of cholera in that emporium, but in so limited a degree, as not to be considered a general epidemic. They recommend a careful temperate diet, both in regard to the quality and quantity of food, and avoidance of excess, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks, and the observance of customary precaution. Among which nothing is more important than always having at hand some convenient safe, and certain remedy, upon first indication of disease, for which the famous Carminative Balsam of Dr. David Jayne has proved so invaluable.

A recent judicious writer says the diseases incident to summer are peculiarly violent and rapid, often defying remedies, and always involving more or less danger. In order to ensure an almost certain immunity against disease, and especially against cholera, it is necessary to be cautious as to what is eaten, to avoid surfeiting, to keep the body clean, and to indulge neither in excessive labor nor in amusements that produce too much fatigue. It is the weakly aged, the overworked, the dissipated or those who enervated by dirt, and close lodgings, who become the earliest victims of epidemics. Violent change in diet, or in the general habits of a person, give the system a shock and invite disease. Fruits for example, should not be discarded, if they have been customarily eaten to advantage; but they should be eaten in moderation, and should invariably be ripe. Care should be taken to avoid such food as experience has shown to be unsuitable.

Cases are known to have occurred, where improper drugs were used so freely in former cholera seasons, that the digestive organs were impaired, followed by dyspepsia, consumption and death.

SCRAPS.

A lady one night at a party was much annoyed by the impertinent remarks of a coxcomb who sat near her; at length becoming tired and vexed, she turned towards him with an angry countenance and said—

"Be pleased, sir, to cease your unbecoming impertinence." The fellow was astonished at so sudden a rebuke, and could only reply—"Pray, Miss, do not eat me." "Be in no fear," she replied, "I am a Jewess."

Two men were riding in a stage coach when one of them missing his bankerchief, rashly accused the other with having stolen it, but soon finding it had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying it was a mistake; to which the other replied, with great readiness and kind feeling—"Don't be uneasy; it was a mutual mistake; you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

An old gentleman always on the alert for the latest news from the Baltic fleet, made the usual inquiry of a wag. "The latest news from the Baltic," replied the wag, "is, that the fleet is in statu quo."—"Ah! how far is that from Cronstadt?" asked the innocent old soul.

"In short ladies and gentlemen," said an overpowered orator, "I can only say—I beg leave to add—and I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart." Vulgar boy in the gallery:—"Wouldn't a pane in your stomach do?"

Society like shaded silk, must be viewed in all situations, or its colours will deceive us.
New National Motto.—"England expects every man to pay his duty."

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

THE EUROPEAN ALLIANCE AND RUSSIA.

Under this head, Blackwood's Magazine for July, contains a long and ably written article from which we copy the following opening paragraphs.

The last years of the reign of Charlemagne were spent in consolidating the conquests which had occupied a life of prodigious activity, and unparalleled fortune, and in securing the vast monarchy he had founded from the ruin which had overtaken the Roman Empire. He had terminated the war with the Saxons; conciliated, or crushed, the last and fiercest of his enemies; and with a line of forts raised along the Elbe, believed that he had opposed an insurmountable barrier to all future irruptions of the barbarians. The invasion was it is true, arrested by land; but the pirates of Scandinavia braved the fury of the ocean in their boats of osier covered with hides, and spread terror among the villagers of the coasts. They were at first checked; but they soon advanced in such numbers, that the fleets of boats stationed at the mouths of the rivers could no longer stop them; and their audacity increased at each irruption. The mighty Emperor who had subjugated and given laws to Europe, was troubled by these fierce and frequent apparitions. Fear he had never before known; but, already near the grave he saw, with sad foreboding, that the irruptions of the pirates were each time more numerous, and their devastations more audacious. The "antiquated imbecilities" of the imperial court thought or spoke lightly of the matter. They not only apprehended no danger to Europe or to the monarchy, but they mocked at those who believed that the occasional presence of a handful of northern pirates merited a serious thought from the wonderful man who had all but realized a universal empire. In the conflagration of a few villages, and the massacre of some hundreds of peasants, they saw only those incidents so common in that barbarous period; and though history does not record the fact, it is not improbable that a few of the statesmen of the time had the most unbounded confidence in the honor or forbearance of some great Scandinavian chief. The great emperor, bowed as he was by years, saw farther into the future than the sycophants or the conceited imbeciles of his court. With the foresight which belongs to genius, he saw and comprehended the magnitude of the danger to the empire whose foundation, he had believed, were so deeply and so securely laid. As he approached the term of his life, the waters of the north coast of France became covered with the fleets of the rovers; their invasions were still more frequent, their progress more rapid and destructive.

If the barbarians of the north, he said with a sigh, dare to attack even the remote limits of my empire, while I yet live and reign, what will they not do, not dare, when I am dead! And in the bitterness of his humiliation he shed tears. Charlemagne was right. Even then the civilization and the power of which he laid the foundations, were seriously menaced in all directions. Sardinia and Corsica were at the same ravaged by the Saracens; Louis of Aquitaine was repulsed by the Moors of Spain; and Pepin of Italy by the Greeks in Venetia. The catastrophe was fast approaching, and scarce seventy years had elapsed from the death of Charlemagne, when the northern invaders, so contemptible and so distant in the beginning, precipitated the fall of his race and monarchy. Those who dwelt on the banks of the Seine, the Somme, and the Loire, the whole of the France of that day, paid bitterly for the incredulity, the apathy, or the connivance of the courtiers of Charlemagne; and they soon felt that the invasion of the barbarians should have been arrested at the very outset.

A century and a half ago, those who saw danger in the extension of a still more barbarous people inhabiting the deserts of the north, and scarcely known to the rest of Europe, would have been deemed credulous and over-apprehension. Yet, from the expulsion of the Tartars Russia began to assume strength and consistency; and after the succession to the throne of the Romanoff family, it began to acquire gigantic proportions; and it has grown to such a height under the Holstein-Gottorp dynasty, as to require the combined force of Western Europe to arrest its further progress. In the short space of thirty-one years, Alexis Michaelovitch annexed White and Little Russia, conquered from the Poles; the Cossacks of the Ukraine made their submission; and even before Peter the Great made his way, through treason and blood to the throne, the power of Russia began to be felt and dreaded by her nearest neighbours.—Under that monarch Russia obtained a decided preponderance in the north, and the victory which laid prostrate her most formidable enemy roused the attention of the whole of Europe. Nevertheless no great apprehension seems to have been excited by the creation of a Russian fleet, the conquest and annexation of large provinces in the Baltic, the foundation of