

ery he laughed heartily, and swearing by his two eyes,—his favourite oath,—that they must be English sailors, he directed his interpreter to write to their captain, to order his men on board ship again. Upon inquiry it proved as the pasha had anticipated; the men had landed, got drunk, and crowned their liberty by seizing on the fort, and confining the unfortunate Turks, who, indolently smoking their pipes, never could have anticipated such an attack in time of profound peace. He evinced equal self-command, and still more magnanimity, when he first heard of the event which destroyed his infant navy and humbled his power. We allude to the battle of Navarino. He had not finished the perusal of the unwelcome despatches, when he desired a European consul to assure his countrymen and all the other Franks that they should not be molested, and that they might pursue their wonted occupations in perfect security.

Among the ships lying in the harbour was the wreck of one of the pasha's own vessels. The captain had committed some crime which was represented by his crew to the viceroy, who ordered him immediately on shore to answer his accusers. Knowing his guilt he pretended sickness, till a second message from the same quarter left him no alternative; and unable longer to evade his fate, he sent all his crew ashore, and calling to an old and faithful servant, the only person on board, he bade him jump out of the port into the sea; at the same time, having loaded two pistols, he fired into the magazine, and flew up the ship and himself together. When the story was related to the pasha, he said, "These are Frank customs; this is dying like an Englishman!"

There is something characteristic in the following notice by Sir F. Henniker, who remarks, that the pasha appeared to him to have a vulgar low-born face, but a commanding intelligent eye. "He received us in the court-yard, seated on a sofa, and wearing a pipe, dressed like a private individual, as Turks of real consequence generally are, excepting on gala days. The viceroy and myself sat down on the sofa with him. Pipes are not offered except to equals; coffee served up,—no sugar, even though the pasha himself has a manufactory of that article,—the attendants ordered to withdraw; no pride, no affectation, even though the pasha is an upstart. Remained nearly an hour discoursing on English horses, military force, the emerald mines at Cusseir, his son's victory over the Wahabees, and his expected triumphal entry."

It is generally stated, that since Mohammed Ali has felt himself secure in the pashalic he has ceased to be cruel. Seldom now does he take away life, and never with torture; and if his subordinate officers were as well disposed as himself, the people, notwithstanding the oppressive taxes, would feel their property more secure. One instance of his prompt justice excited much astonishment; although a slower and more regular method would not, it is probable, in a nation so completely disorganised, have produced an equal effect. A chief who had not been accustomed to the government of the viceroy, punished one of his own servants with death. He was called before Mohammed, who asked him by what authority he had committed this outrage. He thought it enough to urge in his defence that the man was his own servant. True, retorted the pasha, but he was my subject; and, in the same breath, passed sentence that the culprit should be immediately beheaded,—an effectual warning to the rest of the grandees present. This act of severity has saved the lives of many of the Arabs, who, in former times, were sacrificed by their Turkish masters on the most trifling pretences.

In short Mohammed is, well spoken of by most European travellers, though in general they estimate his character by too high a standard,—the principles and habits of their own countries. There is only one author whose impression was, rather unfavourable:—"I sat in the divan," says he, "with my eyes fixed on him; I wanted to examine the countenance of a man who had realised in our day one of those scenes in history which, when we have perused it, always compels us to lay down the book and recover ourselves. There he sat,—a quick eye, features common, nose bad, a grizzled beard, looking much more than fifty, and having the worn complexion of that period of life. They tell you he is not sanguinary; men grow tired of shedding blood as well as of other pleasures; but if the cutting off a head would drop gold in his coffers, he would not be slow to give the signal. His laugh has nothing in it of nature; how can it have? I hear it now,—a hard, sharp laugh, such as that with which strong heartless men would divide booty torn from the feeble. I leave him to his admirers."

"In the usages of the table," says Mr. Carne, "he is still an Osmanli; knives, forks, and other useful appendages, never make their appearance at his meals. About five years ago some English travellers were graciously received by him, and pressingly invited to dine. But not even in compliance with the taste of his guests would he depart from his own habits; for, wishing to show a noble lady particular attention, he

took a large piece of meat in his hand, and politely placed it before her. Perfectly dismayed at the compliment, and the sight of the savoury morsel which rested on her plate, she turned to her companion, who was more used to oriental manners, and earnestly asked what she was to do. "Eat it to be sure," was the reply. She looked at the pasha; his fine dark eye seemed to rest on her with a most kind and complacent expression; and there was no help for it but to follow the excellent advice given her by her more experienced friend."

That Mohammed Ali is a despot, and even in some respects a barbarian, cannot be denied; but there is, notwithstanding, in all his institutions so much of wisdom and patriotism that he unquestionably deserves to occupy a high place among those adventurers who have so well profited by revolutions as to place themselves on a throne.—His ambition, though dishonoured by the means which he has occasionally found it necessary to adopt, is, upon the whole, of the right kind, and has all along been directed to the promotion of the national welfare rather than to his own personal aggrandizement. If he has dyed his hands in blood, it has been in that of the worst enemies of Egypt; and if he has in numerous cases had recourse to arbitrary government, his object, it must be acknowledged, has ever been the security and improvement of the distracted country over which it has been his lot to preside.

Council.

Monday, Feb. 11.

The House, on motion of the Attorney-General, resolved itself into a committee for the further consideration of the Gunpowder Bill, Mr. Secretary Crowley in the chair.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported that several amendments had been made in the Bill, which was then read a third time, and passed.

The Bill was afterwards sent down to the House of Assembly for their concurrence in the amendments which had been made.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A message was brought up from the House of Assembly by the Clerk, requesting a conference on the amendments made by the Council on the Gunpowder Bill.

The messenger having withdrawn a debate arose as to the time and place when and where the conference should and by whom it should be conducted, when it was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, decided that an answer should be sent by the Clerk of the Council to the Assembly, stating that the request for a conference had been acceded to, and that two managers should be named to meet those appointed on the part of the Assembly, in the Committee Room of the latter House at half-past one.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Secretary Crowley were then appointed to manage the conference.

On their return they reported that they had met the members deputed by the Assembly to conduct the conference, who stated that they had not come prepared to make known in writing, the objections which that House had to the amendments of the Council, but were instructed to discuss the propriety thereof. This being objected to as contrary to custom, the conference was adjourned.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

On the motion of the hon. the Collector of the Customs, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Quarantine Bill; Mr. Secretary Crowley in the chair.

His hon. the President addressed the Council in a short but comprehensive speech, in which he adverted to the great difficulty from the peculiar situation of this Colony, of legislating for it by anticipation; and stated that he was strongly impressed with the conviction that it would have been far better to have so framed a Bill as to empower the Governor and Council to make such rules and regulations for the performance of Quarantine and the prevention of infectious diseases as circumstances may seem to require.—Experience had proved that the regulations which had been enforced here and throughout the island in the course of the past year, even though they had not the authority of law, were, with some few exceptions, found to be amply efficient. A short bill, therefore, to the effect he had mentioned, was in his opinion, all that was necessary; but as the bill now before the committee appeared to have been formed according to the acts of the Parent State and to those of the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, he trusted it would be found fully to effect the important object the Legislature had in view. He should therefore offer no opposition.—*Ledger.*

Miscellaneous.

It is rather a curious circumstance, that the first subject given over by the anatomical bill, should be the body of the well-known woman, who went by the name of Lady Barrymore.

The Duke of Orleans, in making an inspection of one of the hospitals of Paris recognized, in one of the wards, a soldier who had greatly distinguished himself in Napoleon's campaigns. "My brave fellow," said his Royal Highness, approaching and taking him by the hand, "I hope to hear, shortly of your recovery. The country cannot spare the services of ——" "My Lord," interrupted the veteran, "when I was at Jaffa, sick of the plague, the Emperor condescended to take me by the hand, but he did not wear gloves."

LONDON, Decem^r 27.—At length the answer of the King of Holland, respecting the surrender of the two forts on the Scheldt, has been received by express from Brussels and Antwerp, and his determined obstinacy is still pre-eminant. He has refused, and at the same time sacrifices the brave General Chasse, and the garrison of the citadel of Antwerp, with the other several forts, to the number of 7,000 men, to be sent prisoners of war to France. The question now is, what is to be done next? Can England and France, the two great maritime Powers of Europe, suffer the boasting Dutch to prevent them from trading with the port of Antwerp by closing the Scheldt against their commerce? We have no doubt, that in a short time, the Dutchmen will be put to the test; some cargoes consigned in English or French bottoms, to houses at Antwerp, will attempt the passage to the Scheldt; then we shall ascertain if his Majesty the King of Holland, will dare insult their flags, by detaining them, or firing upon them from the forts still in the Dutch power on the Scheldt. If it so happen, England and France must force the free navigation of the Scheldt, in the first instance, by the capture of Flushing; that accomplished it will not be a very difficult task to put the Dutch squadron and her flotilla, in the Scheldt *hors de combat*, or perhaps, on the approach of our fleet, and that of the French, they will make use of the same expedient as they have done with their gun-boats at Antwerp,—set their ships on fire; at all events, sooner or later they must strike their flag.

The French army will conform to the Convention and cross the Belgian frontiers; but we are well persuaded, that should his Dutch Majesty take advantage of their absence, and attack the Belgians, the French army will be ready in a few hours' notice to march into Belgium again, according to the private treaty and alliance between Leopold and the King of the French. Indeed, we are again on the eve of some important events; and until Holland has laid down her arms, England and France must have a watchful eye on the north of Europe.

We have just heard a report that after the French have evacuated Belgium, French negotiations will take place with Holland for a final settlement of peace.

CARBONAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1833.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"AMICUS ASTRIS" Communication is inadmissible. It is too illiberal. He ought not to visit the faults of the few on the many.

We would willingly comply with the request of "A YOUNGSTER," but if he will turn to one of our early numbers, he will perceive that his real signature is necessary to insure the admission of his communication. Should he favour us with his name, we would thank him to say, whether we are to insert his Letter verbatim.

In our last number it will be observed that the Hon. the Comptroller of the Customs gave notice of his intention to bring a Bill into the Council, for the establishment of Savings Banks in the Island. Much as we admire Savings Banks, we must say, we prefer to them Benefit Societies: the latter being far more extensive in their operations, and more beneficial to that class of society, for whose more immediate advantage they are both established. In elucidation of the position we have taken up, we will state the objects of each, and the manner in which the Societies may be made of superior utility to the Banks.

Friendly or Benefit Societies are establishments, formed chiefly by the working classes, for mutual assurance against certain contingencies, such as sickness, fire, old age, &c. the affairs of which are managed by themselves. Savings Banks are establishments for the reception of deposits of the savings of the working classes, payable to the depositors with certain interest; the affairs of which are conducted by that class of men who can manage them, without feeling the loss of that which to a labouring man is his health—time. These establishments resemble each other, only as they tend to the benefit of the same class of society; but, in all other respects, they are dissimilar in their construction, purpose, and result; and it becomes a question of considerable importance

to the persons who are the particular objects of these institutions, which of the two they should strive to get incorporated. In the Savings Banks the advantage is clear and defined; they can deposit their spare earnings, to be increased by interest, which, upon any emergency, they can receive from the Bank; but, it must be observed, that if this emergency happen to a depositor soon after the commencement of savings, the Banks will stand him in little stead; if, however, a person be able to continue his deposits—always putting in and never taking out—in the course of years, a good sum will accumulate, to support him, when age incapacitates to work, rendering him independent of the world; and the assistance he derives from it will be unobscured by the jealous interference of others—it is his own money he is using, he will therefore use it with satisfaction, as the produce of his own labour. On the other hand, Benefit Societies have advantages that Savings Banks have not; they give almost immediate relief, in case of sickness, accident, &c., giving the sufferer the means of support, until he is enabled to procure his own subsistence. There are, nevertheless, disadvantages under which the (Benefit Societies) generally labour, but which may be easily remedied; did they but possess the same patronage and encouragement Savings Banks have met with, there would be little hesitation in making a choice between them. Benefit Societies (we speak of those in the Mother countries) have been unfairly treated; they have been abused in all their forms; the uncertainty—the delusion—the public-house meetings—the imprudent plans—in short, all the imperfections and vices, which had generated from the neglect of the higher-classes, were arrayed against the unfortunate Societies by the wealthy patrons of the Banks. The new institutions were encouraged at the expense of the old; the fabric was attempted to be raised where stood the formidable remains of the older building; but prudence suggested another site; and the rugged edifice still shelters its proper objects, while its rival, though reared professedly to protect the mechanic and the labourer, has been converted to the use of others. Far be it from us to infer, that the supporters of the Savings Banks, proposed to be established in this Island, will endeavour to overthrow the Benefit Societies at present existing here, as was the case in the Mother country—we must merely be understood, with reference to the establishment of institutions for the advantage of the labouring classes, that we should prefer seeing a bill introduced into the House, for the incorporation of Benefit Societies, (convinced as we are of their superior utility) to one for the establishment of Savings Banks; or that, simultaneously with that for the erection of Savings Banks, one for the incorporation of Benefit Societies, should be introduced, placing each on the same footing, and we fear not the results. But to proceed with the comparison.

Benefit Societies have always been left to themselves; the members were driven to public-houses, in which to hold their meetings—landlords were their treasurers, interested only as far as they themselves were advantaged; one of the standing rules of these Societies specifying that a certain quantity of liquor should be drunk every night of meeting, and that a dinner should be indulged in once a year; thus, instead of the deposits being applied to their real objects, they were dwindled away to the advantage of the publican, and encouragement of intemperance.

Let us now turn to the Savings Banks—school-rooms, chapels, and proper offices were selected, in which to hold meetings; and transact business—honorary subscribers came forward to their support—house-keepers and parish officers formed their committees, members of parliament their trustees; and noblemen their patrons; and then, with all the disadvantages of neglect, &c., on the one hand, and the benefit of extensive patronage on the other, the two institutions have been, and are still, compared to shew the superiority of Savings Banks over Benefit Societies.

The best friends of the working classes will always entreat them to provide against the manifold wants of sickness and old age, by means of respectable and well-conducted Benefit Societies; to those who have anything to spare, after their payments to the Society, a Savings Bank may be useful; the wants of old age having been secured by their Club, the mechanic and labourer, through the medium of the Bank, may be able to add comforts; but no individual either befriends his neighbour or his country, by enjoining a reliance upon individual savings, as a security against casualty, which may overtake a man in an hour, and, in a few months, sweep away the savings of a whole life—of what use, in such a case, would the Savings Bank be to him? Comparatively, none! We hope, therefore, that some one of our legislators, a friend to the labourer and mechanic, (the sources of all wealth) will introduce a bill into the House, for the Incorporation of Benefit Societies, upon the same footing as Savings Banks may be placed. It is not our wish to sacrifice one of these at the expense of the other,