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BY WM. H. BAYNE.

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DECEMBER 30, 1848.

VOL. 9—NO. 514.

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☞ Liberal deduction for large advertisement by the year or six months

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The folowing is a list of the members of the Legislature of North Carolina, convened in the city of Raleigh on the 20th of November, 1848. Those with stars at their names are whigs.

SENATORS.

Anson, *D D Daniel,	Halifax, *And. Joyner.
Ashe, George Bower,	Hertford, *W N H Smith
Beaufort & Hyde, *T D Smaw.	Iredell, *G F Davidson.
Bertie, *L Thompson.	Johnston, Wm H Watson
Bladen Brunswick Columbus, R Wooten.	Lincoln & Catawba, H W Conner.
Buncombe Henderson, &c. N W Woodfin.*	Martin, Daniel Ward.
	Mecklenburg, J Walker.
	Moore and Montgomery, *John M Worth.
Burke, McDowell, Caldwell, *Samuel F Patterson.	Nash, J H Drake, Jr.
	N Hanover, Wm S Ashe.
	Northampton, J M S Rogers
Cabarrus, *R Kendall.	Onslow, John F Spicer.
Camden & Currituck, *J Barnard.	Orange, John Berry.
	Pasquotank & Perquimans, *Wm B Shepard
Carteret & Jones, *E S Bell.	Person, Robt H Hester.
Caswell, Calvin Graves.	Pitt, *B F Eborn.
Chatham, *W Albright.	Randolph, *Wm B Lane.
Chowan & Gates, *H Willey.	Robeson & Richmond, *J A Rowland.
Craven, *W H Washington.	Rockingham, Wm D Bethell.
Cumberland, A Murchison.	Rowan & Davie, *John A Lillington.
Davidson, *J W Thomas	Rutherford & Cleaveland, *W J T Miller.
Duplin, S D Graham.	
Edgecombe, Wyatt Moye	Sampson, M J Faison.
Franklin, James Collins	Stokes, John Reich.
Greene & Lenoir, E G Speight	Wake, Geo W Thompson
	Warren, A B Hawkins.
Granville, *J Hargrove.	Washington & Tyrrell, *J Halsey.
Guilford, *J A Gilmer	
Haywood, W H Thomas.	Wayne, John Exum.
	25 democrats & 25 whigs

COMMONERS.

Anson, *J Hargrove, *J Trull.	Johnston, A J Leach, L B Sanders.
Ashe, *Reuben Mast.	Jones, *Calvin Koonce.
Beaufort, *Ed. Stanly, *W W Hayman.	Lenoir, C Wooten.
	Lincoln, J H White, F D Reinhardt, S N Stowe, A H Shuford.
Bertie, *J B Cherry, *Kader Biggs.	
Bladen, T S D McDowell	Macon, *John Y Hicks.
Brunswick, *D D Allen.	Martin, A H Coffield,
Buncombe, N Coleman *T W Atkin.	Mecklenburg, A A Harrison, J N Davis, J J Williams.
Burke and McDowell, *T R Caldwell, *S C Erwin	
Cabarrus, *Rufus Barringer, *J W Scott.	Moore, Saml J Person.
	Montgomery, *Zebedee Russell.
Caldwell, *E P Miller.	Nash, Jos M Taylor.
Camden, *D D Ferebee.	N Hanover, TH Williams N N Nixon.
Carteret, *J Piggott.	Northampt'n, T J Person *E J Peebles.
Caswell, J B McMullen, Rich'd Jones.	Onslow, C H Foy.
Chatham, *D Hackney *J H Headen	Orange, Cad Jones, Jr, P H McDade, *Giles Mebane.
Cherokee, *G W Hayes.	Pasquotank, *F S Proctor
Chowan, *Robt T Paine.	Perquimans, *T L Skinner.
Cleaveland, J Y Hamrick	Person, C H K Taylor.
Columbus, N L Williamson.	Pitt, *T B Satterthwaite *Wm J Blow.
Craven, *W B Wadsworth, G S Stevenson.	Randolph, *Allen Skeene *Isaac White.
Cumberland, J C Dobbin, G W Pegram.	Richmond, *W L Steele.
	Robeson, Neill Regan, J McNeill.
Currituck, Thos Griggs.	Rock'gham, D W Courts, T W Keene.
Davidson, *J M Leach. *H Walser.	Rowan, John W Ellis, *Willie Bean.
Davie, John M Clement.	Rutherford, *A G Logan *Wm Wilkins.
Duplin, Isaac B Kelly, J G Dickson.	Sampson, Arthur Brown Amos Herring.
Edgecombe, W F Dancy, Wm Thigpen.	Stanly, *D A G Palmer.
Franklin, D W Spivey, Wm K Martin.	Stokes, A Gamble, *John Buckburn *A Nicholson.
Gates, Chas E Ballard.	
Greene, Jas G Edwards.	Surry, James Sheek, Wade Williams. *A G Ogdesby.
Granville, *R B Gillham, *Geo Greene.	
Guilford, *D F Caldwell, *Calvin Johnson *Jas W Doak.	Tyrrell, *Chas McCleese
	Wake, Berry D Sims, Jas D Newsom, Rufus H Jones.
Halifax, *Wm R Long, *R Smith.	
Haywood, Robt A Love.	Warren, J L Mosely, F A Thornton.
Henderson, *H T Farmer.	Washington, *T B Nichols.
Hertford, *K Rayner.	Wayne, C H Brogden, J V Sherrard.
Hyde, *J T Farrow.	
Iredell, *A C McIntosh, *R J McDowell, *M Campbell.	Wilkes, *L B Carmichael *J G Gambill.
	Yancy, Saml Fleming.
60 Whigs and 60 Democrats.	

HOUSE TO RENT.

MRS PERRY's House, near Eccles' Bridge, is offered for rent. Possession given the 1st January next. Enquire at the House.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1848. 510-3t

NOTICE.

The Subscribers intend closing their business by the 1st of December, and wish to leave this place by the 15th. All persons indebted to us, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle as soon as possible; and those having claims against us, to present them for payment.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1848.

FRESH FRUIT.

62 Whole, half and quarter boxes RAISINS, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
Nov 18, 1848. 508-6t

☞ A fine assortment of single and double barrel GUNS for sale at very low prices.
W. G. MATTHEWS,
Oct. 21, 1848. 504-3t No. 13 north side Hay st.

ATTENTION!

Volunteers who are entitled to "Three Months Extra Pay" can have their claims settled by forwarding the necessary papers to Raleigh, to any person they may empower to give receipts. Proper blanks can be obtained at the Carolinian office.

JAS. G. SMITH,
BARBER
AND HAIR DRESSER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Has opened and fitted up in a handsome and comfortable manner, a room on Hay street next door west of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he hopes to receive a share of public patronage in his line.
November 4, 1848.

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silks, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.
October 14, 1848.

FOR SALE.

That beautiful residence on Haymount, formerly belonging to C. P. Mallett, Esq., near the residence of Mr Hale, is offered for sale. It has stables and out-houses of all kinds; and everything in complete order. This residence is so well known, and in so commanding a site, overlooking the town, that further particulars are unnecessary. Enquire at the Carolinian Office.
June 10, 1848. 486-tf.

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall & winter

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps; Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.
☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.
Oct. 7, 1848. 3m.

Fire and Marine Insuranec.

The Camden Insurance Company of N. J.
NEAR PHILADELPHIA.
CAPICAL $100,000.

H. L. BUCKLY, Sec'y. R. W. OGDEN, Pres't.

The undersigned, Agent of this Company, has received assurances that this Company is conducted by some of the most wealthy and influential Jerseymen, and is second to none in the Union of the same capital. He will take fire and marine risks on as favorable terms as any other Company.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1848. 472-tf

W. BRANSON
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
North's Building, North Water Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1848. 501-6m.

NOW RECEIVING

A new supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, cooking Wine, Porter in bottles, butter and water Crackers, Soda Biscuits, fine Segars, &c. &c.
ALSO, a variety of FANCY GOODS AND TOYS for children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Tamborines. A variety of fine Sugar Toys, Gold and Silver Paper, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
W. PRIOR.
November 18, 1848. 508-6t

A supply of Oranges kept constantly on hand, when they can be had

HENRY's MAGNESIA.
For sale by S. J HINSDALE.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Gilchrist has returned to Fayetteville and opened the Office he formerly occupied near the Lafayette Hotel, and will remain until the 24th of November. Those requiring his services will please make early application. Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.
November 4, 1848. 506-tf

FOR SALE.

A negro Girl between 13 and 14 years old, well grown. Apply to H. McMILLAN.
November 25, 1848. 509-4t

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter stock of GOODS, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.
With a large assortment of Saddlery.
R. A. STUART.
Aug. 14, 1847. 413-tf

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note made payable to William Simmons of Montgomery county, N. C., by S. C. Bruce, John Morison, W. D. Dowd, and Noah Smitherman, for Nine Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated 25th March, 1848, which note was fraudulently obtained, and the undersigned obligors are determined not to pay it.
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON,
W. D. DOWD,
NOAH SMITHERMAN.
December 13, 1848. 512-4t

Clerk and Master's Sale of
LAND.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will expose to public sale upon the premises, on the 27th day of January next, the PLANTATION of the late Benjamin Chapman. The land is situated on the west side of Cape Fear River, adjoining James Kirkpatrick and others, and is well known as the Chapman land. The sale will be made on a credit of six months for one-half the purchase money, and 12 months for the balance. Bonds with approved sureties will be required.
ARCH'D A T. SMITH, C. M. E.
December 16, 1848. 512-ts

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

Being determined to remove to the West, I will sell on a credit of 12 and 18 months at the plantation on which I reside, ten miles east of Carthage, in Moore county,

3000 acres of Land

on the waters of Crain's Creek, and 2000 on the waters of Little River. The land on Crain's Creek is all adjoining, and will be sold in four different tracts. There are about 250 acres of fresh land in a high state of cultivation, suited to the culture of all kinds of produce made in this section of the State. The land is well timbered and watered, with a very healthy situation and a good stand for a store.

The tract on Little River is well timbered, suited for making lumber and turpentine, with good mill seats on never failing streams, near enough to the river to send the lumber or timber to market.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above named lands, would do well to come and see them before the day of sale, which they can do by calling on the proprietor.

The sale will commence on the 24th day of January, 1849, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place, I will hire out 15 or 20 likely negroes, among them are several mechanics.

I will sell at the same time several HORSES & STOCK OF ALL KIND, House Furniture, corn and forage, and several other articles too tedious to mention
DOUGALD McDOUGALD.
Moore county, N. C. Dec., 11, 1848. 512-ts

HIRING NEGROES.

I will attend to hiring negroes for any one wishing an agent.
JNO. M ROSE,
December 16, 1848. Auctioneer.

Antioch Academy.

The exercises in Antioch Academy will be resumed the ensuing year on the 1st of January, under the supervision of its former able and efficient instructor, Mr James Inglis. Mr Inglis came to us highly recommended by the President of Jefferson College, Pa.; and it now affords us much pleasure to be able, from our own knowledge, to commend him as a gentleman of extensive, thorough scholarship, and a faithful, efficient teacher. We are satisfied that youth under his instruction will receive a thorough moral and literary training.

Tuition $6, $8, and $10 per session of five months. Board $6 per month.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
A. H. CURRIE, Secretary.
December 16, 1848. 512-2t

DEAD SEA EXPLORATION.

The following highly interesting narrative of the late expedition of exploration of the Dead Sea, by Lieut. Lynch, of the Navy, was published in the November number of the Southern Literary Messenger, and will be read with much interest.

Provided with their simple outfits and the two boats—the copper one, named "Fanny Mason;" the iron, "Fanny Skinner"—the party, in high spirits, set sail from New York about the middle of November, 1847.

It was, however, by no means certain men had so much at heart could be accomplished, for the permission given was only conditional. It all now depends upon the Grand Turk. Unless he would give a firman with leave for Lt. Lynch and party to visit and explore the Dead Sea, the expedition was to be considered at an end.

Lieut. Lynch, with his companion, Lt. Dale, had therefore to proceed to Constantinople for the purpose of obtaining the requisite authority from the Turkish government. The Sultan treated them with marked consideration. He gave Lt. Lynch a private audience, readily granted the firman addressed to the governors of Jerusalem and Saida, requiring these functionaries to give that officer all needful aid and friendly assistance.

The Sultan was so much pleased with the interview, that the next day he sent for the Grand Vizier, and expressed a wish to make the American officer a present "such as became a sovereign." This of course was declined, and the party was permitted to depart in peace. Everything now bid fair, and "with a will to spare no exertion," wrote Lt. Lynch to Judge Mason, "I trust in God for ability to deserve your good opinion."

On the last of March, the Supply landed the party at Kaiffa under Mount Carmel, and proceeded to execute her orders in the Mediterranean. Two American travellers, viz: Henry Bellow and Dr. H. J. Anderson, joined the party about this time.

All hands were now set to work in making the necessary arrangements for their departure into the interior. They met difficulties at every turn; at last they found out that they all proceeded from the rapacious and unprincipled Seid Bey, the governor, who was endeavoring, by creating difficulties, to extort money. As soon as this discovery was made, Lieut. Lynch refused to have anything more to do with him, and proceeded in his own way.

Seemingly insurmountable difficulties presented themselves. The boats had to be transported to the Sea of Galilee, over mountain gorges and heights which nothing larger than the sure-footed horses of the country had ever passed before. But the sailor resources of the party, supported by zeal in the noble enterprise, were sufficient to overcome them all. About noon of the third day, the party halted 9 miles from Tiberias. Their tent was pitched on the mountain side, with Nazareth on the right, Cana to the north, Mount Tabor to the southeast; spread beneath them was the plain on which the bloody battle between the French and the English were fought, and three hours in advance was the sea of Galilee with its beautiful blue waters dancing in the sunbeams. Emblematic of its Master, it alone of all things around them remained the same. Just as our Apostles saw when our Saviour said to it, "Peace, be still," this little band of rovers now beheld it.

So far not an accident had occurred, nor a mishap of any kind, save that "Fanny Skinner" had got her paint rubbed a little.

After having surmounted incredible difficulties, still greater ones awaited them in this nine miles of distance. The boats had to be left in the mountains, while the exhausted party struggled forward to get water and to refresh themselves. The next day all hands returned to the boats. They had to be lowered down precipices with ropes. But at this work Jack Tar was perfectly *au fait*. Finally at 2 p. m., Saturday, April 8th, Lieut. Lynch had the satisfaction of re-opening his despatch to announce the pleasing intelligence: "The 'two Fannies,' each with the American ensign flying, are now afloat upon the sea of Galilee."

We can now, in imagination, hear reverberating among the mountains the soul stirring cheers with which that flag was greeted, as the gallant leader of that gallant little band flung the star-spangled banner to the breeze for the first time upon the waters of that ancient and venerable sea.

The natives took the bright copper of the "Fanny Mason" to be gold, and looked upon her as an exponent of the greatness and wealth of the U. States. They were friendly, and offered the party no interruption in their progress.

Here Lt. Lynch purchased for $21 25 the only boat on the lake, to assist in the transportation down the Jordan. That lake abounds now, as it did of old, with excellent fish and wild fowl. But that at this day there should be only one boat on that sea, and that used not for fishing, but for bringing wood across, and valued no higher than at $21¼, may be taken as a sign that no "fishers of men" are to be found there now.

With this little wooden boat, the "Two Fannies" and the river Jordan the rest of the way, it was thought the difficulties of the route were at an end. But to the consternation of the party it was found that the difficulties were but just commencing. The course of the Jordan was found to be interrupted by frequent and most fearful rapids. But the party to a man felt now that their own honor, the reputation of the navy, and the credit of their country, were all at stake upon their efforts. To a man they gave their energetic leader the most hearty co-operation. "Sometimes placing our sole trust in Providence, we had," says he, "to plunge with headlong velocity down appalling descents." So great were the difficulties, that in two days they accomplished [illegible] from her shattered condition, to abandon the Galilee boat; and to trust entirely to the Two Fannies."

May the 18th, the party arrived at Masaraa, a place on the river consecrated by tradition for the passage of the Israelites and the baptism of the Redeemer; it is 9 miles from Jericho, where the pilgrims cross. The passage is dangerous, and Lt. Lynch tarried here for the purpose of lending them assistance should accident befall and assistance be required. The two graceful little Fannies, with colors flying, were anchored on the other side, ready to succor and to help. Early in the morning the pilgrims began to arrive, and by 5 o'clock there were several thousands already on the bank.

The great secret of the depression between lake Tiberias and the Dead sea, is solved in the opinion of Lt. Lynch, by the tortuous course of the Jordan. In a distance of about 60 miles, that river winds along through a course of about 200 miles. Within that distance he and his party plunged down no less than 27 threatening rapids, besides many others of less descent.

The difference of level between the sea of Galilee and the Dead sea, has been stated at over a thousand feet. But it has been urged by some that this could not be so, else the Jordan in its run of 60 miles would be a contiuuous cataract. The Mohawk, it was thought, was among the rivers of the greatest fall in the world, and it averages only 4 or 5 feet to the mile. But it is now known that the Sacramento or California has a fall of 2,000 feet in 20 miles, on an average of 100 feet to the mile. With Lt. Lynch's discovery and explanation as to the length of the Jordan, it is necessary to give it an average fall of only about 6 feet in each mile to account for the difference of level between its source and mouth.

"A few weeks earlier or later, says he, "and the passage would have been impracticable. We are the first who have accomplished the entire descent. The small English boat last year (Lieut. Molyneux's dingey) was taken partly on a camel, and the officer made the journey by land. His notes were unfortunately taken in cipher, and by his death, are, I am told, lost to the world."

Leaving Masaraa, Lieut. Lynch took the lead in the "Fanny Mason," followed by passed midshipman Aulick, in the "Fanny," while Lieut. Dale, with his friendly Bedouins, and a few others, accompanied the baggage and stores by land, for it was necessary to carry provisions along. After separating in the morning, the two parties saw no more of each other until they met at night.

With an hour's pull, the two boats stopped to fill their gum-elastic water-breakers. This accomplished, the party resumed their oars, and were soon led to expect the close proximity of the Dead, sea, from a fœtid, odor; but this was traced to two streamlets strongly impregnated with sulphur. The Dead sea, however, soon burst upon their view, into which the little boats bounded with a northwest gale.

The water of the river was sweet to within a few hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea were devoid of smell, but they were bitter, salt, and neauseous.

"As we rounded to the westward," writes Lieut. Lynch, "the agitated sea presented a sheet of foaming brine. The spray, separating as it fell, left incrustations of salt upon our faces and clothes, and while it caused a pricking sensation wherever it touched the skin, was above all exceedingly painful to the eyes.

"The boats, heavily laden, struggled sluggishly at first, but when the wind freshened to a gale, it seemed as if the bows, so dense was the water, were encountering the sledge-hammers of the Titans, instead of the opposing waves of an angry sea.

"At the expiration of an hour and a half, we were driven far to leeward, and I was compelled to bear away for the shore. When we were near to it, and while I was weighing the practicability of landing the boats through the surf, the wind suddenly ceased; and with it the sea rapidly fell, the ponderous quality of the water causing it to settle as soon as the agitating power had ceased to act. Within five minutes there was a perfect calm, and the sea was unmoved even by undulation. At 3, p. m., weary and exhausted, we reached a place of rendezvous upon the northwest shore."

The three succeeding days were devoted to sounding.

Resting over Easter Sunday, the party resumed operations the next day, making topographical sketches as they went, and touching at a copious stream issuing from hot springs, and the mouth of the river Amon of Antiquito. They proceeded thence by degrees to the southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had yet seen awaited them.

In passing the mountain of Uzdom, (Sodom,) we unexpectedly and much to our astonishment," continues adventurous explorer, "saw a large, rounded, turret-shaped column, facing towards southeast, which proved to be solid rock salt, capped with carbonate of lime; one mass of crystallization. Mr Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. Anderson and I, with great difficulty, landed and procurred specimens from it."

The sea soon proved so shallow that they could proceed no further. Half a mile marsh too yielding for a foot-hold.

Near the eastern shore they encountered a sirocco, which came sweeping from the southeast across the desert of Arabia, with a stifling heat. At 8 p. m. their thermometer, which before had ranged from 88 to 97 degress, stood at 106. "We could not take our tents with us," says the interesting letter from which we are quoting; "nor did we need them, as we found it more agreeable sleeping in the open air upon the bench."

Having circumnavigated the lake, and returning to their place of departure, they found the sad intelligence of Mr Adams' death awaiting their arrival. Their colors were lowered at half-mast, and there, out upon the dark waters of this mysterious sea, this little band of true-hearted Americaas paid a tribute to the memory of the patriot and statesman with twenty-one minute-guns, fired from their frail vessels. The echoes from the cavernous recesses of the lofty and barren mountains which surrounded them, startled the Arabs, and reverberated loudly and strangely upon the ears of the mourners.

The letters of Lieut. Lynch, giving an account, currente calamo, of his proceedings, are of great value and exceeding interest We hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing his return to the United States, and of welcoming him and his companions back to country, home, and friends.

"We have," says he, "elicited several facts of interest to the man of science and the Christian.

"The bottom of the northern half of this sea in almost an entire plain. Its meridianal lines at a short distance from the shore scarce vary in depth. The deepest sounding thus far, 188 fathoms, (1128 feet.) Near the shore the bottom is generally an incrustation of salt, but the intermediate one is soft mud with many rectangular crystals, mostly cubes of pure salt. At one time Stellwagen's lead brougnt up nothing but crystals

"The southern half of the sea is as shallow as the northern one is deep, and for about one-fourth of its entire length the oepth does not exceed three fathoms—(18 feet.) Its southern bed has presented no crystals, but the shores are lined with incrustations of salt; and when landed at Uzdom, in the space of an hour our footprints were coated with crystallization.

"The opposite shores of the peniusula and the west coast present evident marks of disruption.

"There are unquestionably birds and insects upon the shores, and ducks are sometimes upon the sea, for we have seen them, but cannot detect any living thing within it; although the salt-streams flowing into it contain small fish. My hopes have been strengthened into conviction, and I feel sure, that the results of this survey will fully sustain the scriptural account of the cities of the plain.

"With one exception, we are well; save to that one, not a dose of medicine has been administered; and his disease is neither caused nor affected by the climate. Although we are up early and out long, living on two meals a day, save when we are restricted to one, there is no complaining—all seem to be actuated by a high sense of duty. The preserved meats have proved almost worthless, few being able to eat them, and sometimes our only food is rice. Oranges and lemons, luxuries in our country, are here, from the want of vegetables, absolute necessaries. Still, as there are cavillers at home, I have once sent to Jerusalem and purchased them for the men at my own expense.

"The expense of guards to our baggage while we are absent, I am obliged to incur, as also for their transportation from place to place, for the boats can carry no more than the officers and men: the arms, instruments, food, and water. The whole coast from Beirout to this place, including purchases, transportation of boats, camels, horses, guards, and guides, amounted to about $700. I strive to be economical.

"With the Arabs we are on the most friendly terms. In accordance with the tenor of my orders, I have agreed to pay them fairly for all the services they may render and provisions they bring, but for nothing more. Thus far, two false alarms excepted, we have been undisturbed in our progress and operations. I scarce know what we should have done without the Arabs. They bring us food when nearly famished, and water when parched with thirst. They act as guides and messengers, and in our absence faithfully guard our tents, bedding, and clothes. A decided course, tempered with courtesy, wins at once their respect and good will. Although they are an impetuous race, not an angry word has thus far passed between us. With the blessing of God, I hope to preserve the existence of harmony to the last.

"The Jordan, although rapid and impetuous, is graceful in its windings and fringed with luxuriance, while its waters are sweet, clear, cool, and refreshing.

"Even if my letter were more brief, this is not a proper place to dwell upon the wonders of the sea, for wondrous it is, in every sense of the word; so sudden are the changes of the weather, and so different the aspects it presents, as at times to seem as if we were in a world of enchantments. We are already besides and upon the brink and the surface of a huge and sometimes seething cauldron."

the survey of the sea, the party proceeded to determine the height of mountains on its shores, and to run a level thence via Jerusalem to the Mediterranean. They found the summit of the precipitous ridge which forms the west bank of the Dead sea to be more than a thousand feet above its surface, and very nearly on a level with the Mediterranean.

It is a curious fact, that the distance from the top to the bottom of the Dead sea should measure the height of its banks, the elevation of the Mediterranean, and the difference of level between the bottom of the two seas, and that the depth of the Dead sea should be also an exact multiple of the height of Jerusalem above it.

Another not less singular fact, in the opinion of Lieut. Lynch, "is that the bottom of the Dead sea forms two submerged plains, an elevated and a depressed one. The first, its southern part, of slimy mud, covered by a shallow bay; the last, its northern and largest portion, of mud and incrustations and rectangular crystals of salt, at a great depth, with a narrow ravine running through it, corresponding with the bed of the river Jordan at one extremity, and the Wady 'el Jeib," or wady within a wady, at the other"

The slimy ooze upon that plain at the bottom of the Dead sea will not fail to remind the sacred historian of the "slime pits" in the vale, where were joined in battle "four kinds with five."

June the 9th, the whole party, after an absence of a little over two months, had returned to St. Jean d'Acre on the Mediterranean. They brought back their boats in as complete order as they received them on board at New York. The party were in fine health. Save a flesh wound to one man from the accidental discharge of his piece, not an accident or mishap had occurred to any one. The Arabs would point to them and say, "God is with them."

Lieut Lynch has endeared himself to his countrymen; his Christian brethren look upon him with pride, and the whole Christian world with eager interest await his return and the forthcoming of his final report.

By this expedition, problems, great and important in the eyes of Christendom, have been solved by the American government, and that, too, at a cost too trifling to be named in such connexion.

Seven hundred dollars for a scientific exploration of the Dead sea! There is not a village church in the land, where, if the matter had been proposed, such a sum could not have been raised at once for the work. Still, there be "cavillers at home;" and as of old, so now, there be those who can "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." But the enlightened and patriotic minds which planned, set on foot, and consummated this undertaking, have also their reward; the *mens conscia*, the sense of having so used their high privileges of place as to advance the honor of their country and the glory of God: the approving "well-done" of a Chirstian people, and the grateful acknowledgment of wise and good men everywhere, are only a part of the great rewards which they deserve, and which we hope they may long live to enjoy.