### TERMS OF THE WAT

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## A BURNING FOREST.

The following account of a burning forest iven to Audubon, the American ornitholhe passed the night.

a difficult thing, sir, to describe; but I my best to make your time pass pleas. two hours before day, the snorting of the es, and the lowing of the cattle which I had in the woods, suddenly awakened us. I with the glare of light reflected on all he trees before me, as far as I could see thro My horses were leaping about with their tails raised straight over their backs. On going to the back of the house I plainly heard the cracking made by the burning brush wood, and saw the flames coming toward us in far extended line. I ran to the house, told wife to dress herself and child as quickly as sible, and take the little money we had, hile I managed to catch and saddle the two est horses. All this was done in a very short ine, for I guessed that every moment was pre-

We then mounted and made off from the fire. ly wife, who is an excellent rider, stuck close me: my daughter, who was then a small one arm. When making off, as said, I looked back and saw the frightful blaze vas close upon us, and had already laid hold of ted to my hunting clothes, and I blew it, to ed, that the brink could only be a ve stock, as well as the dogs. The cattle folwed for a while, but before an hour had elapsthey all ran as if mad through the woodsthat, sir, was the last of them. My dogs though at all other times extremely tractaran after the deer that in droves sprang up efore, us, as if fully aware of the death that

We heard blasts from the horns of our neighors as we proceeded, and knew that they were in the same predicament. Intent on striving to he utmost to save our lives. I thought of a large ake, some miles off, which might possibly beck the flames; and urging my wife to whip her horse, we set off at full speed, making best way we could over many obstacles nced on purpose to keep up the terrific fire hat advanced with a broad front upon us.

By this time we could feel the heat and we ere afraid that our horses would drop every lant. A singular kind of breeze was passover our heads, and the glare of the atmosre shone over the daylight. I was sensible slight faintness, and my wife looked pale. e hear had produced such a flush in the us, our grief and perplexity were greatly inased. Ten miles, you know, are soon gone er on swift horses; but not withstanding this, hen we reached the borders of the lakes, covred with sweat, and quite exhausted, our hearts iled us, the heat of the smoke was insufferae, and sheets of blazing fire flew over us in a anner beyond belief. We reached the shores, wever, coasted the lake for a while, and got on the lee side. There we gave up our nes, which we never saw again. Down ong the rushes we plunged by the side of the ater, and laid ourselves flat, to wait the chance escaping from being burned or devoured .he water refreshed us, and we enjoyed the

On went the fire, rushing and crushing thro' woods. Such a sight may we never see e heavens themselves I thought were frightled, for all above us was a red glare mixed with clouds of smoke, rolling and sweeping Our bodies were cold enough, but our were scorching, and the child, who now seemed to understand the matter, cried so as tearly to break our hearts.

The day passed on, and we became hungry. beside us, and others swam across to our ide and stood still. Although faint and weary, managed to shoot a porcupine, and we all tastits flesh. The night passed I cannot tell you Smouldering fires covered the ground, and the trees stood like pillars of fire or fell then red streaks would shoot rapidly across its cross each other. The stifling and sickening surface, leaving a momentary glimmer like that moke still rushed over us, and the burnt cinds and ashes fell thick around us. How we through that night I really cannot tell, for like the blast of a heavy bellows, mingled with out some of it I remember nothing. Toward the roar of surf. Its color was livid, much rerning, although the heat did not abate, the sembling clotted blood, of which the whole might when morning came all was calm, but a dis-

smoke still filled the air, and the smell seemworse than ever. We were now cool enough, and shivered as if in an ague fit; so we removfrom the water and went up to a burning Sandwich Islands. where we warmed ourselves. What was come of us, I did not know. My wife hughe children to her breast and wept bitterbut God had preserved us throughout the st of the danger, and the flames had gone so I thought it would be both ungrateful to and animanly to despair now. Hunger more pressed upon us, but this was easily Several deer were still standing in water up to the head, and I shot one of them. of its flesh was seen roasted; and, after g it, we felt wonderfully strengthened. y this time the blaze of the fire was beyond

e burnt trees. After resting awhile trimming ourselves, we prepared to com-ace. Taking up the child, I led the way to the hot ground and rocks; and after two ary days and nights, during which we shiftthe best manner we could, and at last d the "hard wood" which had been free he lire. Soon after we came to a house we were kindly treated for a while.then sir, I have worked hard and conly as a lumberer; but thanks be to God, we are, safe, sound and happy .- American

NUMBER 22, OF VOLUME I

# SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

THE CRATER OF LUA PELE IN THE We soon arrived on the ledge, which appear. ed like a field of ice breaking up in the spring. It varied from five hundred to two thousand feet in width, and then abruptly terminated in craggy and overhanging precipices, which had split and game, and he remained to trap the streams for burst in every direction from the action of the beaver. He had not met with very good sucfire beneath. The main body of the crater had settled down from the black ledge, in some places gradually, until its own weight burst it violently from the edge, leaving gaping chasms, the sides of which were intensely heated: at others it appeared to have sunk instantaneously, tearing away, and undermining the ledge, and leaving precipices of two hundred feet in height. This was about noon, when the animal, having made the tour of Europe, and endured The greatest depth was about two hundred and fifty feet. The lakes, cones, and forges remained, but were emptied of lava, and quiet, emitting nothing but smoke, excepting a lake at the southestern extremity, of which a bend in the ledge hid from our view all but the rising flames .-Evidently, a short time before, the ledge had been overflowed, as the lava was piled in masses Iwenty feet high, or more, on its outer edge, gradually decreasing in height as it rolled in immense waves from it; and, without doubt, the whole mass had been raised, as we could now stand upon it and pluck ferns from the ank. We walked round the crater on the black ledge, endeavoring to find a place where it would be practicable to descend, but the banks were everywhere too much broken up to admit he house. By good luck there was a horn at- of it. Independently of that, they were so heatplaces, and these only at great risk. It was cracked into great chasms, from a few feet to a rod in width, to which no bottom could be seen, and, in places; large masses had swollen ap, and then tumbled in, like the bursting of an air bubble, or the failing in of a vast dome.-The hollow echoing sound beneath our feet showed the insecurity of where we trod, and the liability to give way and precipitate us, at any moment, to instantaneous death; and I must nfess that it was with fear that I walked along this path of destruction. On the surface of the ledge the rock was black and very visicular, but, as it descended, it grew more compact, and became of a white or leadish color. From all these pits and chasms a white flickering flame ascended, so hot, in one place, where we at tempted to cross, as to singe the hair from our hands and scorch our clothing. Nothing but a precipitate retreat saved us from being enveloped in flames. The hot air would frequently flash up from the fissures without warning, and it required much caution and agility to escape from it. The thermometer over one fissure rose to one hundred and sixty-two degrees; on the ledge, five hundred from the brink, three feet above the ground, ninety-seven degrees: on the lava at the same place, one hundred and twenty-three degrees; two feet above a fissure, one hundred and forty-eight degrees; eighteen inches below the surface, it rose instantly to one hundred and sixty-six degrees. Continual heavy explosions were occurring on the sides, sounding like muffled artillery, throwing up stones, ashes, and hot steam two hundred feet or more into the air, and, rending away the banks, tumbled large masses of rock into the crater beneath. Indeed, the whole black ledge appeared like a mere crust, the igneous action beneath having eaten away its support, and which the slightest shock would precipitate into the gulf beneath, and thus restore the crater to its ancient limits. Having reached the southern extremity, we obtained our first view of the

An important change has lately been made in the Turkish law respecting apostates from the Mahomedon religion. The law formerly punished such apostates with death. But the ambassadors of England and France have frightened the Ottoman government into a relinquishment of the law, at least so far as those are concerned who have passed from Christianity Islamism, and seek to return. Those who have old rounds, Percival took advantage of the slowbeen born Mahomedans are not, we presight, although the ground was still burning sume, relieved from the bondage of the

lake, the light of which had attracted our atten-

tion the previous night. It was several hun-

dred vards in circumference, and in the most

sunken part of the cauldron. The lava was

twenty feet below its banks, a liquid body, boil-

ing, bubbling, and dashing in great fury. Oc-

casionally, it would become encrusted over, and

of meteors. In the centre, the lava was tossed

high in the air, with a puffing, spluttering noise,

and the unearthly noises for the moans of agon

ized spirits, and the fiendish cries of their tor-

mentors. The effect upon the imagination was

powerful; and the reality horrible beyond de-

scription .- Jarves' Scenes and Scenery in the

Remarkable Repeating Watch.-In the Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a repeating watch about the size of an egg. Within is represented the Redeemer's tomb, with the stone at the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while a spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the Greek church on Easter eve.

ever heard was told me by our host, Mr. Percival, who has followed the forest chase from his youth. In 1807, he was on a trapping expedition, with two companies on the Washita, when they left him to kill buffalo, bear, and the larger cess, and had been without meat for about 24 hours, when, turning a small bend of the river, he espied a noble looking old male buffalo lying down on the beach. Having secured his canoe, he crept softly through a cane brake, which lay

The most interesting hunter's story I have

between the animal and himself, and fired. The shot was an indifferent one, and only wounded again grazed, was resting himself in a cool place. Percival now crossed the river in his canoe, and got into the woods, which were there very open and somewhat broken by little patch. es of prairie land, a very frequent occurrence in these parts of Arkansas, where forest and prairie seem to be contending for the mastery. But the bull, being suspicious, rose before the hunter came near enough to him, and took to the

Percival was an experienced hunter; he had killed several hundred buffaloes, and knew their tempers in every sort of situation. He knew that the animal, when in large herds, was easi- dulgence, the time wasted on it, and the ly mastered, and was well aware that when alone he was sometimes dogged, and even dangerous; he therefore followed his prey cautious- of money would have paid the national ly about a mile, knowing that he would lie down debt of England. The common people again ere long. . The buffalo now stopped, Percival got within fifty yards of him, watching an opportunity to strike him mortally; but the beast, seeing his enemy so near, wheeled completely round, put his huge shaggy head to the ground before his fore feet, as is their custom when they attack each other, and rapidly advanced upon the hunter, who instantly fired. and put his ball through the bull's nose; but seeing the temper he was in, and knowing what a serious antagonist he was when on the offensive, he, also, immediately turned and fled.

In running down a short hill some briars threw him down, and he dropped his gun.-There was a tree not far from him of about 18 fleshy part of the hip with his horn, and slight. inches in diameter, a most fortunate circumstance for the hunter, as it contributed materially to save his life. The buffalo now doggedly followed up his purpose of destroying his advermenced that, perhaps, is without a parallel. The buffalo went round and round the tree pursuing the man, jumping at him in the peculiar manner of that animal, every time he thought there was chance of hitting him; whilst Percival, grasping the tree with his arms, flung himself round with greater rapidity than the animal could follow him. In this manner the buffalo harrassed him more than four hours, until his hands became so sore with rubbing against the rough bark of the oak tree, and his limbs so fatigued, that he began to be disheartened.

In going round the tree the buffalo would sometimes pass between it and the sapling; but the distance between them was so narrow. that it inconvenienced him, especially when he wanted to make his jumps; he, therefore frequently went round the sapling instead of going inside of it. The time thus consumed was precious to Percival-it enabled him to breathe and to consider how he should detend himself. After so many hours fruitless labor, the bull eemed to have lost his pristine vigor, and became slower in his motions. He would now make his short start, preparatory to his jump, only at intervals, and, even then he jumped doubtingly, as if he saw that Percival would aroid his blow by swinging to the other side. It was evident he was baffled, and was considerng what he should do. Still continuing in his course round the tree, but in his slow manner, he at length made an extraordinary feint, that does honor to the reasoning powers of the buf-

He made his little start as usual, and, when Percival swung himself round, the bull, instead of aiming his blow in the direction he had been accustomed to do, suddenly turned to the side of the tree where Percival would be brought when he had swung himself round, and struck with all his might. The teint had almost succeeded: oke became less, and blasts of fresh air some. be taken for an immense hell-brewed cauldron, Percival only just saved his head, and received alyzed for an instant. He now began to despair of saving his life; his limbs trembled under him; he thought the buffalo would wear him out, and it was so inexpressibly painful to him to carry on this singular defence, that at one time he entertained the idea of leaving the tree and permitting the animal to destroy him. as a mode of saving himself from pain and anxicty that were intolerable.

> But the Buffalo, just at that time giving decided symptoms of being as tired as himself, now stopped for a few minutes, and Percival took courage. Remembering that he had his butcher's knife in his breast, he took it out, and began to contrive plans of offence; and when the bull, having rested awhile, he re-commenced his ness of his motions, and, using a great deal of address and management, contrived in the course of half an hour, to stab and cut him in a dozen different places. The animal now became weak from the loss of blood, and, although he continued to walk round the tree, made no more jumps, contenting himself with keeping his head and neck close to the ground. This closed the conflict, for it enabled Percival to extend his right arm and give him two deadly stabs in the eyes. Nothing could exceed the frantic rage of the unwieldy animal when he had lost his sight.

> He bellowed, he groaned, he pawed the ground, and gave out every sign of conscious ru-in and unmitigable fury. He leaned against the sapling for support, and twice knocked him-

self down by rushing with his head against the large tree The second fall terminated this strange tragic combat, which had now lasted nearly six hours. The buffalo had not strength to rise, and the conquerer, stepping up to him, and lifting up his nigh shoulder, cut all the flesh and ligaments loose, and turned it over his back. He then, after resting himself a tew minutes, skinned the beast, took a piece of the meat to the cance, made a fire, broiled and ate it.

Featherstonhaugh.

RAGE FOR THE RIDICULOUS. A fashion always becomes more fashionable as it becomes more ridiculous.-People cling to it as they pet a monkey for experiment, was nearly all sedge. It is the animal in the side, but it roused him, and, its deformity. The high head dresses of now changed (no seed being put on) to having crossed the river he soon laid down .- France, which must have been a burthen, throughout a century. The high heels, which almost wholly excluded safe walking, lasted their century. The use of powder was universal until it was driven from France by republicanism, and out of Engand by famine. The flour used by the British alone, for whitening their heads, was calculated to amount to the annual provision for five thousand people. Snuff had been universally in use from the middle of the seventeenth century : and the sums spent upon this filthy and foolish ininjury done to the health, if they could all, have been thrown into the common form have their full share of this general absurdity. The gin drank in England and Wales annually amounts to nearly twenty millions of pounds sterling, a sum which would pay all the poor-rates three times over, and, turned to any public service, might cover the land with great institutions; the principal result of this enormous expenditure now being to fill the population with vice, misery and madness.—Blackwood.

Astonishing effect of Electricity in curing Husterical Lockjaw .- The following account of inches diameter, and every thing seemed to de- the efficacy of this astonishing remedy we pend upon his reaching it; but, as he rose to should do wrong in withholding, though it should make a push for it, the buffalo struck him on the never again prove effective. We have the account from some friends who chanced to be prewounded him. Before, however, the beast sent, and saw the patient eating the first meal could wheel round upon him again, he gained she had taken in five days a few minutes after the tree, upon which all the chance he had of the spasm had ceased. She had been previpreserving his life rested. A very few feet ously nourished by drawing milk through the from this tree grew a sapling about four or five apertures of the closed teeth, through which the edge of a knife could be passed with the greatest difficulty. The young woman was thus affected in consequence of exposure to cold and fatigue, and was completely recovered by the sary, and a system of attack and defence com- electro-galvanic apparatus applied to both angles of the jaw. The machine had not made forty revolutions, when the jaw opened to its full and natural width. We learn that it has been successfully applied for many nervous dislaudanum, where two entire ounces had been swallowed. In this case the patient was reduring five hours, the intervals becoming shorter, till speech was re-established. Curvature of the spine has also yielded to its power. Indeed, its proper application is as varied as diseasses of general debility and irregular nervous action.-Journal of Commerce.

Extensive Renunciation of Idolatry in

India. From the latest intelligence received at the Missionary rooms, the population of Southern India seems rapidly advancing to a point where the renunciation of the foolish, degrading, and unsatisfying rites of idolatry will be very frequent. Under date of March 14, 1844, the Bishop of Madras says that ninety six villages, in geaud: the province of Tinnevelly, have recently come forward, unsolicited, and utterly abolished their idols, requesting to be taken under Christian instruction. One of the English Missioneries at an earlier date, says that he had, within the two preceeding months, received seven hundred natives under his care. And from a very recent letter of one of the Missionaries of the American board, it appears that although there has been no movement of so decided a character in the territory embraced within the plans of the Madura Mission many things are exceedingly hopeful; and that, could laborers now severe contusion on his arm, which was par. enter this field, in requisite numbers, there would be no doubt of soon gathering an abundant harvest .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

> A Whisper to a Wife .- Study your husband's temper and character; and be it wishes. Check at once the first advances to contradiction, even of the most trivial nature. Beware of the first dispute.

Whatever might have been concealed as a defect from the lover, must with greater diligence be concealed from the husband. The most intimate and tender familiarity cannot surely be supposed to exclude decorum.

Let your husband be dearer and of more consequence to you than any other human being; and have no hesitation in confessing those feelings to him.

The Indians at War .- The St. Louis Republican of the 31st ult. says :- " We learn from a gentleman from the Missouri, that a battle took place 3 or four weeks since, on the Indian territory, between a party of the Sacs of the Missouri, and a party of Pawnees. The latter had eight men killed, and the Sacs one. The Sacs
I arrived before Mogadore on the 11th implicated. The letter carrier who delivered the letters of Lord George Bentinck and the enemy, and thus brought on the fight."

Mizing Soil.-A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, states that Mr. John Moore of West Springfield, has made a successful experiment in the application of clay upon grass land of a dark heavy soil. Last fall he carted on clay to the amount of forty loads to the acreleft it in heaps exposed to the frost till spring; when, being dry and partially pulverized, it was spread. The expense of digging, carting and spreading, was ten dollars to the acre. The grass before the red and white clover, mixed with hard grass, worth double the former crop in quality, and increased in quantity thirty per cent. A similar experiment was made in the same lot upon a light, dry, gravelly soil, which produced no effect whatever.

THE IMMENSITY OF NUMBERS .- We never hear of the wandering Jew, (says the Spirit of the Times) but we mentally inquire what was the sentence of his punishment? Perhaps it was calculation. Perhaps he was to walk the earth until he counted a trillion. But, will some folks say, he could soon count that number. We fear not. Suppose a man to count one in every second of time, day and night, without stopping to rest, eat, to sleep, it would take him thirty-two years to count a billion, or 32,000 years to count a trillion. What a limited idea we generally entertain of the immensity of num-

## Foreign news.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer of Wednesday Arrival of the Britannia-Eight days Later.

The Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived yesterday, at Boston, in twelve and a half days from Liverpool. We are indebted to Harnden & Co. for Charles Wilmer's American News Letter, of 14th inst., and an extra from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The French squadron had followed up the attack on Tangier by the bombardment of Mogadore.

The Queen of Spain and her Court have returned to Madrid. The two Queens made their entry into the capital at three o'clock in the morning.

In Spain and other parts of the Continent the belief is general that the affairs of ropeans Morocco will lead to a war between the great Powers; and in Germany it is even rumored that an alliance offensive and defensive against France has already been

eases of the eye; also in a case of poisoning by House of Lords on the 2d inst., confirming King. the judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, though they were of the opinion vived by the machine, and collapsed alternately, that part of the counts in the indictment

were bad. The Lord Chancellor, after the judges had read their opinions, rose and said, the case before them was one of the greatest importance; he, therefore, moved that its further consideration be adjourned until Wednesday next.

Lord Broughman.-And the opinions of the judges be printed in the meantime. The Lord Chancellor.—Yes, certainly. The consideration of the judges' opinion as then postponed until Wednesday next.

BATTLE IN MOROCCO. The following telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris, from Marshall Ba-

MARSEILLES, Aug. 22, 5, P. M. The Governor General of Algeria to the Minister of War:

Rivouac of Kondiat Abderraham, 14th.

Having marched upon the Morocco army, which became daily more strong and menacing to Algeria, I came up with it at two leagues in front of its camp. It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse at the moment the heads of our columns were crossing the Islay. We were surrounded on all sides. We gained a most complete victory. Our infantry, which stood most firmly, and a little lot of our cavalry, fought with the utmost bravery. They successively captured all the camps which covered a space of upwards of a league in extent. Eleven pieces of artillery, 16 stand of colors, 1,000 to 1,100 tents, among which was that of the Emyour pride and pleasure to conform to his peror's son, his parasol, the insignia of his command, all his personal baggage, a considerable quantity of warlike stores, and an immense booty remained in our power. The enemy left about 800 killed on the field of battle. Our losses, although severe, are light when we consider the importance of the battle, which we call the battle of Islay.

The Journal des Debates on giving the versary. former despatch says: "The height of Kondiat Abderraham, which was accessable to both parties, is a hill in the front of the camp of Lalla Magrina, half way to Ouchida, in the most advanced post on opening letters directed to noblemen, gentle. the Algerian frontier. In its front runs a men, and others connected with the sporting rivulet, called the Oued Islay, which forms world with the view of disposing of the informa. a boundary."

Prince D'Joinville's despatch from Moga-

STEAMBOAT PLUTON. Mogadore, August 17.

or before the town without having been been suspended.

half past four the firing began to slacken; the brigs Cassard, Volage and Argus the entered the harbor and placed themselves close to the batteries of the island, with which they exchanged a pretty brisk fire. At last, about half past five, the steamers, carrying 500 soldiers entered the Change and placed themselves in the intervals that separated the brigs, and a landing we immediately effected.

The island was defended with the courage of despair by 320 Moors and Kabyles. who composed the garrison. A great number were killed; 140 who had retired into a mosque ultimately surrendered. Our losses on that day amounted to 14

The island once taken, we resolved to destroy the batteries of the town facing the roads, which had been already greatly damaged by our artillery. It was indispensable to render them altogether unavailable to the enemy.

killed, and 64 wounded

Yesterday, accordingly, 500 men were landed under the protection of the cross fire of three steamers and two brigs; they experienced no resistance. We spiked and threw several guns into the sea, and carried away others; the powder magazines were flooded; finally, we brought off or sank all the boats in the harbor.

I think we might have penetrated at the time, without any danger, into the interior of the town; but this would have been a display without any object or any other result than useless pillage. I consequently desisted, and returned with the troops on the island, and ordered the crews on board their respective ships.

I am now engaged in establishing a garrison of 500 men in the island. The occupation of the island, without the blockade of the harbor, would be an incomplete measure.

I accordingly comply with your orders, by shutting up the harbor of Mogadore. The town is, at the moment I write, on fire, plundered and ravaged by the Kabyles of the interior, who, after driving out the imperial garrison, have taken pos-

We have just received on board the British Consul, his family, and a few Eu-

I will not close my despatch without mentioning the services rendered by every person under my orders during the present campaign. Everybody served with formed between Great Britain and Russia. a zeal inspired by the ardent love of his The opinion of the English Judges in country, its honor and intersets, and with the case of O'Connell was read in the an absolute devotion to the service of the

> Receive, M. le Ministre, the assurance F. D'ORLEANS. of my respect,

"Extract from a private Letter written before Mogador, dated 17th August. " Rejoice at the brilliant and complete suc-

cess which has just crowned the efforts of our young and brave admiral. "The Standard of France floats over the is-

land of Magador; it has floated over the principal batteries which defended Soucrah on the sea side. Those batteries are annihilated, the cannon are spiked, torn from their carriages or scattered on the shore. "Providence has protected us against dan-

gers greater than those of the combat-dangers arising from the sea, which here rises into vast billows, hurling themselves with great fury upon this inhospitable coast. We experienced much fatigue and anxiety during the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. " The attack upon the Island has cost us ma-

ny brave lives. The Prince was to be seen marching without arms at the head of the attack. ing columns, while the killed and wounded were falling around him. This brilliant courage, this general self-devotion, inspires with just pride all his brave companions in arms." It is now believed that the retirement (of Me-

hemet Ali) originated in displeasure at the opposition offered by Ibrahim and the council to a measure on which the Pasha had resolved, and that he was induced to return only by the withdrawal of that opposition. We learn from Alexandria that the Tyne and

Snoke appeared in the offing on the 5th of August, and after learning by signal from the Geyser that every thing was tranquil, they immed ately set sail on their return to Beyrout, where their presence is more likely to be required, for the Captain Pasha appears to contemplate a long stay in Syria with the Ottoman squadron, having taken up his quarters on shore at Beyrout.

On the 4th ult. the anniversary of the inde. pendence of America, the Tyne and the Belvidera hoisted the American flag at the main, and at noon the Tyne, Captain Glascock, as senior officer, fired a royal salute.

The Turks followed the example set them, but they could not help observing that it was eingular that the English should rejoice at the anni-

From recent disclosures in the letter carriers' office it appears that the carriers employed in the delivery of letters in the Western district of London have been for some time in the habit of tion thus obtained for a pecuniary consideration. It is certain that letters both inward and outward have been thus treated, and after being copied, either delivered or forwarded as the case might be. It is so proved that bets to a large amount have been made by the particular

of Marie Service