to have fore eyes; a complaint very prevalent among the Tonitians, owing to the same cause. The graves of this place are arched, and so small that it is necessary to sleep in order to get through them; for a coffin established to render the passage more difficult in the time of an insurrection.

At the entrance into the city is a triumphal monument of the Composite order, which, according to the inscription, Tonitians have erected in honour of Marcus Aurelius, and his colleague, on account of the victory which the latter obtained over the Armenians.

The towers, vine leaves, and trophies, are in good preservation; but the figures, which are in the niches, have been defloured; and the rage of iconoclasm has manifested itself in such pitiful shows them, as well as all the figures in basrelief. On the flank of the arch, however, which contains the inscription, is an upright figure by the side of a warrior falling, and surrounded by little children, the history of which is perfectly entire. Some of the pieces of marble, of which this monument is composed, are of an enormous size. On account of the great least, I was not able to copy what remains of the inscription.

Some of the Tripolitins, perceiving that we were actuated by a strong sentiment, began to examine it also themselves—and one of them even extended his cane, for the purpose to rub out, at what rate the infidels had ordered it.

The Franks enjoy privileges here, of very great importance, in a country where the populace are under so little subordination. For example, Home of them have been indicted, and have, in the right of cuffing the offender to be merely by one of the Janissaries belonging to the consul of his nation, and taken before a judge. These are consuls here from France, England, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Venice, and Naples.

There are neither wells nor fountains in the place; and notwithstanding every precaution that can be taken to prevent the rain water, it often happens, in defiance, that none of it is to be found.

Roman and African models, both of Greek and Roman, are found in this country: we purchased some copper coins, which have a Greek head on one side, with a lion, tree and dolphin on the other.

We yesterday paid a visit to the Bey, who did us the honor to give us a particular audience in a spacious lodge, greatly ornamented with paintings, among whom the most conspicuous was his own face, standing before him, while a flow with his mouth, by marks of fervency, there, coolest the air, and drove the flies from him. He was armed with pistol and a poniard. You would naturally suppose that the full compliment was made by the conduct. But this was not the case; a jailiffer, flipping before the company advanced towards the Bey, and, after a fling his hands, spoke a few words to him. The Bey at his desired us to be seated; and soon after some dishes were brought, pieces of pudding of a with gold upon our knees, and brought us coffee and various forts of cordials. Some of the dishes then poured rose-water over us, whilst another perfumed us with myrrh and aloes—all the while making fervent inclinations of the head.

The fan of the Bey having expired, with the few time begins, a second was held to determine whether this proceeding was in effect with his dignity; but it being allowed, that neither his father nor grand father had ever been on board a foreign ship of war, it was decided in the negative.

The following biographical remarks are extracted from a funeral sermon on the death of the

REV. DR. JOHN BLAIR LINN.

The Rev. Dr. John Blair Linn was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, on the year 1777. He was called for of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Linn, who was formerly fashion, for several years in this place; but who afterwards removed to New-York, on call from the Dutch reformed church, in that city. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Blair, who was eminent in his day, as a judicious, serious, and successful minister of the gospel.

He received the principal part of his education in New-York, and took his first degree in Columbia college, when he was but eighteen years of age—after he had graduated, he engaged in the study of the law, under the direction of the late deeply celebrated general Hamilton. The study of the law, however, was never agreeable to him; and his religious inclinations, which, at a much earlier period commenced, at this time returning in force, he became, at length, determinately bent on preparing for the service of the church. And to this service he was, not only by inclination impelled, but from his knowledge of himself, he was persuaded, that his talents were more peculiarly adapted. Under this view, having obtained the consent of his father, and of Geo. Hamilton, he retired into the country, and prosecuted his studies under the Rev. Dr. Romayne, one of the professors of Theology, in the Reformed Dutch Church. And it may not here be amiss to mention, that his motives for leaving New-York at this time, (as, on an interesting occasion I once heard him declare) were wholly of a religious nature. It was in order that, as much as possible, he might be entirely withdrawn from the world, and, with the leall interruption possible, prepare himself for the solemn employment in view.

He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Reformed Dutch Church, in the year 1798; having little more than completed the 21st year of his age. And from that period, to the time, he had not misapplied his talents. In a short time after he received two very respectable calls, one for his ordination, from the one from this church, and the other from the Presbyterian church in Elizabeth town, where he died, in the year. After much serious deliberation, he decided in favor of the latter; and he thus decided under many fears, (on account of his youth and inexperience) of flipping a very important and conspicuous, and which required an all feemblage of qualifications to acquit himself in high. Nor did he wish and a little apprehensive of suffering too much in the comparison, which would unavoidably take place, between him and his learned and venerable colleague, the Rev. Dr. Ewing. He was ordained by the presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 13th of June, 1799, and installed by a committee of the presbytery, on the 27th of the same month and year.

In the summer of the year 1802, he was married to Miss Ann Ely, who, became faithfully and much indispoled, in consequence of the intense impulse of his mind, for the work, in which he was engaged. Nor did he wish and a little apprehensive of suffering too much in the comparison, which would unavoidably take place, between him and his learned and venerable colleague, the Rev. Dr. Ewing. He was ordained by the presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 13th of June, 1799, and installed by a committee of the presbytery, on the 27th of the same month and year.

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