

delay : and as every one, after washing his hands and mouth, poured out the water on the ground before him, without using a towel or a basin, the whole space within the tent was speedily inundated. The earth at length, however absorbed it ; but so rudely was every thing done amidst this abundance, and even luxury, that hands and faces were wiped on the sleeves of shirts, or skirts of cloaks, or else left to dry in the air. Coffee was again served, and as the sun was declining, we prepared to return. We were detained, however, by an affray that was likely to have proved fatal to many, and did indeed end in the wounding of a considerable number. During the supposed moment of security, while we sat beneath the tent of the chief, we observed a party of Turcoman horse, belonging, as it was afterwards said, to another tribe, passing through the camp, leading with them several camels and their lading, taken from our caravan. Immediately, the whole camp became a scene of warfare. Our legitimate pillagers, roused with indignation at the interference of other intruders on their sacred ground, rushed to arms. All the members of the caravan who had come up here by command, some mounted, and some on foot, rushed out to join them. A battle ensued : the horsemen, with their spears and swords, the men on foot with their muskets, pistols, and daggers, were previously engaged hand to hand. Many were pierced with the long lances of the cavaliers, and afterwards trampled under their horses' hoofs ; several were wounded with sabre cuts, and still more had severe contusions and bruises. All were hotly engaged, at close quarters, for half an hour at least, and it fell to my lot to come into grappling contact with three individuals in succession, neither of whom escaped unhurt from the struggle. It ended, however, in victory declaring on our side, in the recovery of the plundered property, and the chasing

of the intruders from the camp."

Diarbeker is one of the principal cities of Asiatic Turkey, and it is well described by Mr. Buckingham ; but we can only quote a part of his account.—"This city (he says) is seated on a mass of basaltic rock, rising in an eminence on the west bank of the Tigris. Its form is nearly circular : it is walled all around, and is about three miles in circuit.—The walls have round and square towers, at irregular intervals, and being high and strongly built of hewn stone, present an appearance of great strength. The most securely-fortified portion is that on the north, where the towers are very thickly placed, and where a long battery has been added. Satisfied with this degree of defensibility, the governor neglects the citadel, which, indeed before his time, was in a ruinous state. To reach the platform near its centre, we were obliged to mount over rubbish and fallen fragments, and, on gaining the top, we found the desolation so complete, that several of the dismounted guns were more than half buried in the earth, and long grass had grown up around them. Within the enclosure is still the palace of the pasha, which is a commodious rather than a splendid building. Attached to it are extensive stables ; and one place used for that purpose presents the ruins of a handsome and noble edifice, with finely-constructed domes of brick-work, and a beautiful door with columns and pilasters, probably the remains of an old Christian building.

"Seen from an eminence, the town does not appear to cover so great an extent of ground as Orfah, nor are the houses within it so thickly placed. The aspect is very different, the buildings of Orfah being generally constructed of white limestone, and those of Diarbeker being all built of black basalt for the lower stories, and of dark coloured brick for the upper ones. There are, however, several mosques, towers, and little