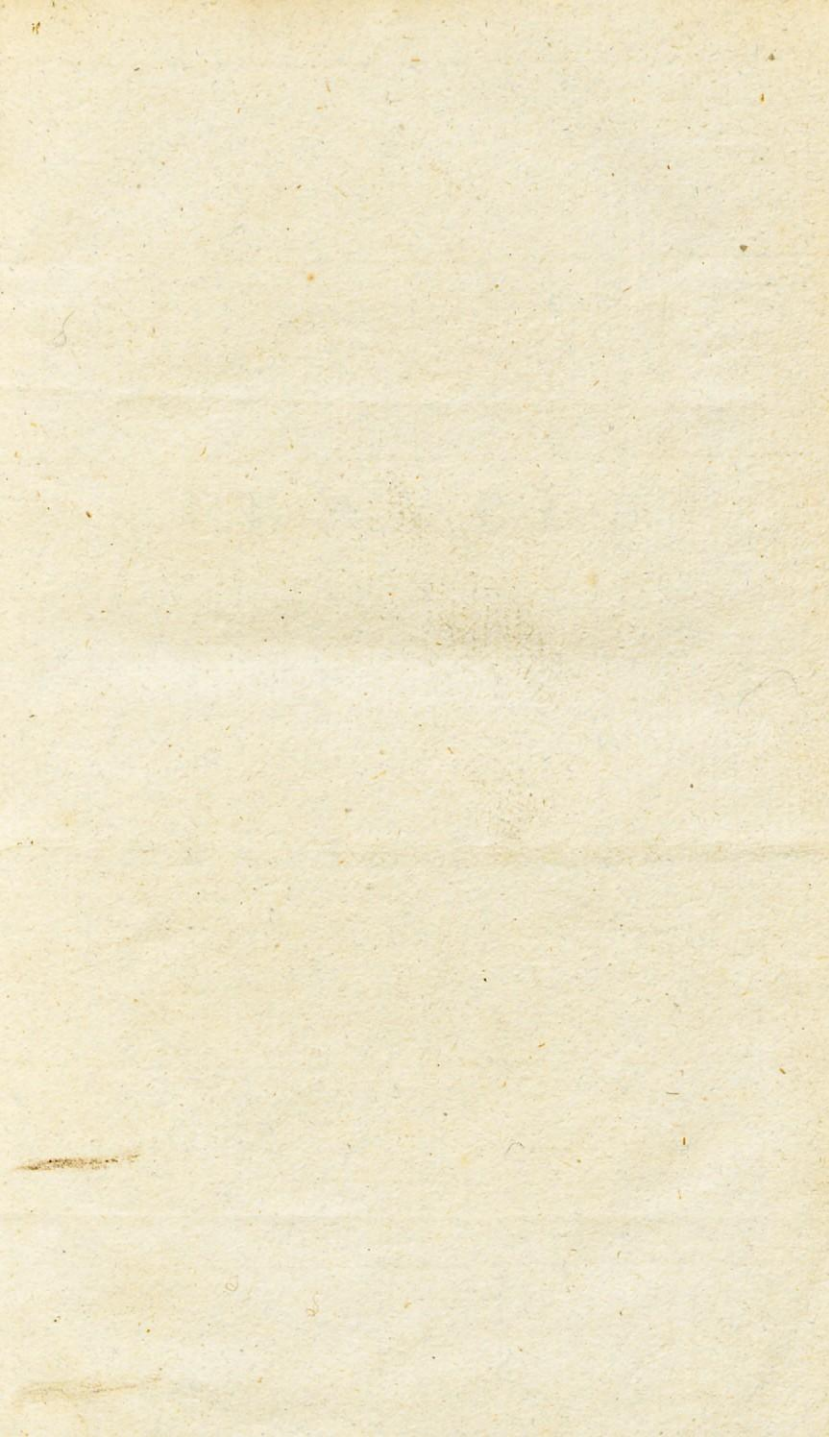
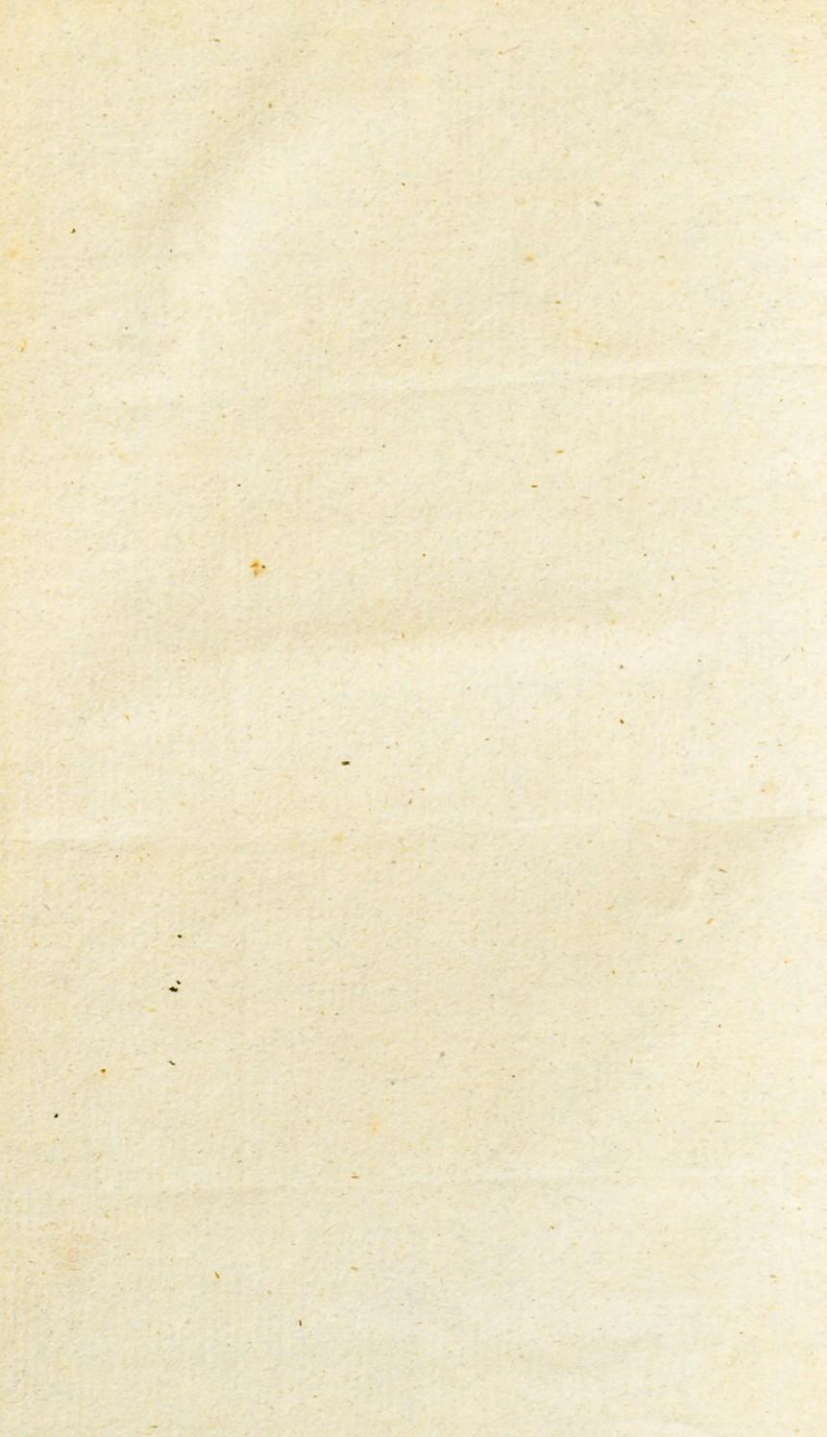


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T R A V E L S

TO THE COAST OF

A R A B I A F E L I X.

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TO THE COAST OF

ARABIA FELIX:

AND FROM THENCE BY THE

RED-SEA AND EGYPT, TO EUROPE.

CONTAINING

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF AN

E X P E D I T I O N

UNDERTAKEN AGAINST THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS

By HENRY ROOKE, Esq.

LATE MAJOR OF THE 100TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

L O N D O N :

P R I N T E D F O R

R. BLAMIRE, IN THE STRAND.

M D C C L X X X I V .



T R A V E L S

TO THE COAST OF

ARABIA FELIX:

AND FROM YEMMAH TO GAZA

AND SEA AND EGYPT, TO EUROPE,

CONTAINING

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF AN

EXPLORATION

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MDCCLXXXIV.

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TRAVELS
TO THE
COAST of ARABIA FELIX, &c.

LETTER I.

Porto Praya, April 13, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

THE guess proved right
which you formed when I parted with
you on the Beach at Portsmouth, and
the next morning's light brought with
it a favorable wind. What a glorious
fight was the consequence! near forty
B ships

ships of the line with above an hundred others getting under way, the breeze fresh, the morning clear and pleasant! did you ever behold so noble a spectacle? perhaps it might strike *me* more forcibly, who was in the midst of that busy scene than you who was, I suppose, a spectator of it from the ramparts. I beheld it with a degree of enthusiasm; those stupendous bulwarks managed with so much art, such regularity in the midst of so much apparent confusion, the alacrity of my brave companions who were going forth to assert their own and their country's honor, the glorious events which so fine a force might produce; these and a thousand other reflections of the like nature were occasioned by this sublime sight.

The grand fleet destined for the relief of Gibraltar kept on it's course, while our little squadron brought up at St. Helen's for a few hours; the Com-
modore

modore then made known his command by hoisting a broad pendant, which could not fly when the Admiral's flag was in sight: we weighed again in the afternoon and proceeded down Channel: The wind continued fair, and passing the Lizzard Lights on the third evening after our departure from Spithead, we entered the Bay of Biscay famous for it's storms, but found it of a more mild nature than we expected, and had very little interruption to our good weather till we arrived off the Island of Madeira, when it became squally and tempestuous, and we then passed two or three very uncomfortable days: all our little amusements, so necessary to cheat the tedious hours on board of ship were at a stop; our card table could not stand, the chess-men were swept off the board, we could neither read nor walk; our dinners exhibited scenes distressing and ludicrous; in short you can conceive nothing so unpleasant

as the involuntary motions one must submit to in a gale of wind: I found my cot the best resource and spent most of my time in it till the fair weather returned; which, after three days suffering, we regained, and soon afterwards on coming within the Tropick met with the trade winds, that blow always regularly and in the same direction.

This phænomenon of the winds, which produces effects so useful to navigation and so pleasing to the mariner, is accounted for by philosophers on the principle of the sun and earth's compound motion, as Dr. Halley and Sir Isaac Newton can best explain to you. Having now a constant fair breeze and smooth water, our voyage became extremely pleasant: we quickly arrived at the Cape-de-Verd Islands, and brought up in this Bay after a passage of four weeks from England. Water and refreshments are the objects that have brought the fleet hither, of which we find a more plentiful

tiful supply than was expected: since the Commodore doubting whether there would be a sufficiency for the whole, has sent a part to the Isle of May, situated ten leagues to windward of this.

St. Jago, the island off which we are now anchored, is the principal of the Cape de Verds: they were discovered in 1449 by Antonio Nolli, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and are ten in number, laying between 15 and 17 N. L. 18 and 20 W. L. from London; they abound in most tropical productions, but from the indolence of the natives and bad management yield very little: the exclusive trade to them and likewise to the coast of Guinea is vested in a company at Lisbon, who pay an annual sum to the government, but not sufficient for the expence of maintaining the forts and garrisons, as the wretched condition of them seems to indicate.

The chief town of the island is situated close to the sea, and is ten miles distant from this place; the road that leads to it is very narrow and stony, up and down craggy hills, along which a jack-ass or poney conveys one with tolerable safety. The face of the country presents an appearance of brown, parched, and barren hills, seeming to have been formed by lava and volcanic fire; most of them terminate in a point like the *apex* of a volcano. The vallies are fertile, and if cultivated would amply repay the pains of the husbandman: at present they produce trees and shrubs of various kinds, which grow spontaneously, such as the cocoa-nut, tamarind, orange, guava, lime, plantane, &c. but the plant of most consequence is madder, growing in great abundance among the cliffs.

You

You descend to the town of St. Jago down the declivity of a mountain, almost perpendicular, by a rugged and zig-zag path, with a precipice on each side; the town stands encompassed by hills towards the land; it seems to have been formerly a place of consequence, but is now in a ruinous and desolate condition, with few other inhabitants but negroes and no trade; the blacks came originally from the coast of Guinea, and are very tall and robust: they adorn themselves with a profusion of beads, which they wear in form of necklaces and bracelets, and in their ears large gold and silver rings. The cathedral has a respectable appearance, standing very boldly on a cliff that overhangs the sea; there is likewise a convent of Capucins, a pretty good building, and pleasantly situated; the holy fathers place before strangers who visit them the best cheer their house affords.

Allow me to bring you back from the capital to the town of Praya, composed of a few mud hovels, standing on a cliff above the landing place; a battery of rusty guns and a flag-staff constitute it a fort; the officer who commands here is what the Portuguese call a *Capitano Mor*; he is a kind of commandant and directs the police, militia, and revenue. In the valley below the town of Praya are two wells, from whence our fleet is watered; they yield a pretty copious supply thereof, though it is rather of an indifferent quality; the furthest well from the sea produces the best; other refreshments are likewise plentiful here, such as bullocks, goats, hogs, poultry, eggs, oranges, plantanes, cocoa nuts and other fruits; these the natives bring to market, and exchange for old clothes, shirts, blankets, &c. commodities they value more than specie; from this traffic, which they carry on with all strangers

strangers that touch here, you see the fashions of almost every nation in Europe displayed in the coats, hats and other parts of the dresses of these negroes, who make rather a fantastical appearance from the variety and shabbiness of their European habiliments.

This valley is thickly planted with cocoa nut, tamarind, and other trees, forming a pleasant grove; and interspersed amongst them are several officers tents; great numbers of soldiers and sailors are on shore to fill the water-casks and buy provisions; our fair countrywomen make it their *Promenade* and enliven the scene. An house belonging to the Lisbon Company is on the verge of the grove and extremely convenient for our *Fêtes*; amidst the conviviality of which we forget the savage aspect of the land we are on and bear more patiently the raging heat of a vertical sun.

As

As our ships, which were sent to the Isle of May are expected to join us here to-morrow, we shall most probably sail from hence on the following day. You may suppose we are not a little anxious to know our destination: wherever it is, I am persuaded we have your best wishes for success and a prosperous campaign. Adieu.

LETTER II.

Porto Praya, May 1, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

OUR campaign has opened somewhat sooner than we expected. While at anchor under the sanction of the Portugueze flag we thought ourselves equally secure from insult as if at St. Helen's, we were suddenly attack'd by a French squadron in a manner we little dreamed of and for which we were by no means prepared.

The point of this Bay to windward being high land and stretching pretty far
out

out, conceals from us every thing approaching on that side 'till it comes very near: under cover of this blind the enemy advanced, nor did we suspect the mischief that thus threatened us till on drawing near the point they opened to the Isis, which lay the farthest out in the Bay, and she immediately made the signal for discovering strange ships.

They proved to be a French fleet under convoy of five sail of the line and a corvette, commanded by Mons. de Suffrein, *Chef d'Escadre*, and were composed of the Heros and Hannibal of seventy-four guns each, the Sphynx, Artesien, and Vengeur all of sixty-four; they advanced very fast on our squadron with a great deal of sail set, and being gallantly led by their Commodore into the center of our fleet began to engage us.

Monf.

Monf. Suffrein in the Heros came to an anchor, as did the Hannibal his *mate-lot*; a spirited proceeding this, you'll fay, to bring up in the midft of an enemy's fleet; but I fancy he made his calculations on surprizing us, and the event juftified them.

The conduct which the other three fhips obferved I cannot account for, unlefs finding our Indiamen on the outside they miftook them at firft for men of war, though in that they muft foon have been undeceived: I fhould think they would have co-operated more effectually with their Commadore, had they, like him, come to an anchor, and directed all their efforts againft our men of war; a plan more worthy of them, than that of failing about in the out-fkirts of the fleet, and making attacks on the Indiamen, in one of which only they fucceeded, boarding and carrying out with them the Hinchingbrooke; but in
an

an attempt of the like nature on the Fortitude were gallantly beat off, and met with a vigorous resistance from most of the others: had they, owing to the awkward situation and unprepared state of our men of war, been able to make any impression on them, the convoy must have fallen of course.

You will suppose that the two French ships in the midst of our fleet had a pretty warm birth, they were the objects for almost every one to fire at, and not a single victualler that mounted six four-pounders but directed them that way: from so general a fire they suffered considerably, and after standing the brunt of it for near two hours retired from the fight much shattered; the Hannibal was particularly ill-treated, and in its retreat had scarce clear'd our fleet before her three masts and bowsprit went overboard; she was indeed a compleat wreck; her companions bore down to her assistance,

ance, and one of them took her in tow: we agreed that it would have been a more pleasing sight to have beheld an English man of war perform that charitable office.

We have to lament some of our friends who fell in the action, and about two hundred men killed and wounded; a loss, I fancy, far inferior to that of the enemy, who made their attack with great spirit, it must be confess'd, but at the same time with little judgment; the want of which on their parts, with firmness and exertion on ours, united to save us in a position so extremely disadvantageous: many of our ships not having above half their complements on board: the fleet anchored without any order or regularity, merchantmen on the outside, men of war within; not above one or two had time to get springs on their cables, and lay likewise so much in each other's way that some could not bring
their

their guns to bear upon the enemy, and others in the confusion fired upon their friends.

How different this from what might have been the case if we had paid attention to the intelligence received on shore, and made proper arrangements. We found by the Port book at Praya, (containing the names, countries, and descriptions of all ships arriving here) that a French Frigate came into the Bay to water but a few weeks before, and apprized the inhabitants of this fleet, which she said would touch at Praya to refresh in the course of the month of April, desiring them to have cattle and every thing ready; and the people of this island so fully expected the French fleet, that when ours appeared they concluded it to be that of which the Frigate had given them notice. All this we learned on our arrival, and had we in consequence thereof kept a look out
to

to windward, had our men of war been moor'd head and stern with springs on their cables, and formed in a line on the outside, the convoy being within; had all our people been on board and the ships properly clear'd for action, for which they would in that case have received timely notice, it is to be presumed that we should have been able to have given a better account of our own success and the enemy's loss. But who could suppose that the French, famous for their faith and their *etiquette*, would violate the neutrality of a Port and attack us supinely at anchor under protection of the Portuguese flag? I marvel much whether these violators of the law of nations would have scrupled to have taken our ships, had they found them in the disjointed state they were in but a day or two before, when half were watering at the isle of May, the other half in Porto Praya; and when thus separately attacked they could have made

but a feeble defence and the greater part must inevitably have fallen. A manifesto from the Court of Lisbon might have been the consequence, but I hardly think it would have procured restitution.

The French Squadron retreated about twelve in a confus'd and shatter'd state, presenting to us the fairest prospect of success had we made an immediate and vigorous attack upon them: they were already half beaten and in disorder, nor less dismayed by their recent check, than by the melancholy view of their dismantled Hannibal, which circumstance, as that ship must have been totally useless in action, occasioned a considerable diminution of their force: their other seventy-four was very much damaged: their three sixty-fours were, I believe in perfect order, but the same cause which had preserved them entire would rather have weighed in our favour if we had engaged. Compared with this what was the state
of

of the English Fleet? our ships of war, except the *Isis*, were in good order, our men full of ardor, flush'd with the advantage they had gain'd, and eager for the fight: the commanders all men of experience and approved valour; this then was the moment to decide the fate of our expedition, perhaps the fate of India. Fortune seemed to tempt us with all the allurements of glory, wealth, and patriotism, and invited us to a combat which promised every thing. What a glorious stake should we have contended for with the odds in our favour! and tho perhaps our imaginations might have been too warm in making us expect the total capture or demolition of the enemy's fleet, yet considering that none of our men of war had suffered any material damage except the *Isis* (which we will leave out of the account, as well as the French *Hannibal*, a perfect wreck,) we might, without too over-weening a partiality to British ships and seamen, have

reasonably expected the happiest consequences when we beheld the two fleets pitted and engaged in the following order.

The English Hero of 74 guns versus French Heros of 74.

Monmouth of 64 guns versus Artefien of 64.

Romney of 50 and Active of 32 versus Vengeur of 64.

Jupiter of 50 and Diana of 32 versus Sphynx of 64.

Should you call in question the two last articles of the statement here made of the respective forces, I must tell you that I have a great naval authority to cite in support thereof, and am the more induced to think such to be a fair equipoise of naval strength, when I consider that two of the fiftys at present in our fleet have stood singly one of them against a seventy-four, the other against a sixty-four of the enemy;

enemy; the Jupiter beat off the Triton in the Channel, the Isis on the Coast of America had nearly reduced the Cæsar to strike when the whole French fleet heaving in fight made her lose the prize she had gallantly won.

Besides the ships I have above mentioned we had the Jason frigate of 32 guns, the Rattlesnake cutter and several armed copper'd transports all of which were fast sailers and might have been well employed in chasing the French convoy, separated from their men of war and at a small distance to leeward. If our Indiamen, carrying for the most part 26 guns each, could not have been useful on this occasion it was not for want of zeal in their commanders, some of whom offered their services to go against the enemy, and I should think two or three of the best sailing ones might have acted in the chasing squadron.

But as we gave them no disturbance, the French ships of war came to the protection of the disabled Hannibal, which with great dispatch got up a sail on the stump of one of it's masts and as well as the others was extremely active in putting herself into the best order possible and preparing for the attack which without doubt they expected; at the same time they kept edging down towards their convoy.

At three o'clock the English men of war were under weigh, and gave chase to the French squadron, but having delayed to go out till they were at a considerable distance, carrying likewise very little sail, and being retarded by an accident that happened to the Isis who lost her fore-top-mast, it was near sun-set before our ships came up with the enemy. Various reasons might concur for not making it so eligible to bring them to an
engage-

engagement at that time, as it would have been, immediately on their retreating out of Porto Praya: the distance of our men of war from their convoy and of course the difficulty of working to windward to regain this port, if they had sustained much damage in the action; the little probability of gaining a decisive advantage at that late hour, when the approach of night would have soon put an end to the affair, and the swell being also much increased, and greater out at sea than near the shore, rendered it unsafe for the Romney to open her lower-deck ports. These and other prudential motives, I suppose, induced the Commodore to decline the combat and return to his convoy in this Harbour. His *sortie* had one good effect however, namely that of regaining an Indiaman which had been taken: the fire-ship had also been captured, but was recovered by the spirit and address of the lieutenant.

All our other ships driven out to sea have rejoined us.

Thus has ended for the present the affair of Porto Praya. May it not be productive of worse consequences than those which have already happened! and may the next British squadron that meets Monsieur Suffrein have an opportunity of engaging him on the same advantageous terms that we had! but whenever it happens I fear that officer's line of battle will show the Hannibal an effective ship and with all her masts standing.

While the enemy are pursuing their voyage towards the object of their destination, we remain in port to repair the damages of the fleet. If delay is defeat, which in war too frequently happens, I augur badly of our future operations. We are told however that we have undoubted pretensions to claim the victory; but as the French may possibly think that it is
on

on their side, the event must alone determine which of us is best entitled to it; if by our conduct in the affair we have ensur'd success to the enterprize on which we are embark'd, our claim must appear indisputable; but on the other hand should what has here happened tend to defeat our views in that particular, I fear we must give up to the enemy the honor of the day. Adieu.

LETTER III.

Joanna, one of the Comora Islands,
Sept. 3, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

W HITHER have you now conducted me? Methinks I hear you exclaim on reading the date of this. Where is this same Joanna, and these Comora Islands from whence you now announce yourself? In what quarter of the globe are they? or, in what corner of my map can I discover them? Thus will you question me, if you are not better acquainted with their situation than I was till of late.

Know

Know then, that they are islands in the Indian Ocean, whose longitude is 45° east from London, latitude 12° south; are five in number, Joanna, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angazeia and Comora; that we have now touched here to take in water and refreshments in our way to India, where we are bound. By what means, and through what adventures we have passed on to this length, the event of our secret expedition, &c. you shall briefly learn.

After leaving St. Jago our fancies and wishes were continually employed in devising what could be the object of our expedition, and flattering ourselves with a speedy accomplishment of it. The two places between which our thoughts vibrated were Buenos Ayres, and the Cape of Good Hope; it proved to be the latter; of that we were fully certified on making the island of Trinadada
situated

situated in latitude 20° south, longitude 29° west from London.

We arrived off that island after a month's passage from St. Jago. When near the line we had much calm, and the weather was excessively hot, the thermometer being generally 88. our people of course were beginning to grow sickly; however, in about 4° north we met with the south-east trade wind, which prevails in the southern tropic; and freshening by degrees it revived us from the languor occasioned by the calm and sultry weather, sending us across the *Æquinoctial* line May 20th. This event produced the usual ceremony of ducking such as had never before passed it, which is performed by a tackle fixed to the main yard arm, by means whereof the person ducked is lowered into the sea, and there plunged three times; but the forfeit of a bottle of brandy exempts those who do not chuse

chuse to undergo the discipline; the crew amuse themselves with various sports on this occasion, to which the grog arising from forfeits much contributes.

Trinidad had been appointed a place of rendezvous in case of separation, but all our ships had kept together, and on our arrival there the object of the expedition was publickly notified. The Cape of Good Hope now engrossed the whole of our thoughts and conversation, we looked forwards to it with pleasure as the period of our voyage, formed our different plans of attack, and flattered ourselves that a few weeks would put us into possession of that delightful settlement; but vain were all our hopes, and the evil genius that visited us at St. Jago came again across us, and forbade our entrance into False Bay, as the sequel shall explain.

On

On the twelfth of June the Commodore sent forwards two Frigates and two Cutters to reconnoitre the Cape, examine the posture of defence of the enemy and discover whether the French Squadron was arrived there; these, on their passage took an outward-bound Dutch Indiaman which had just left Saldanha Bay and was bound to Ceylon; from the accounts received thereby and letters found on board, it was discovered, that the French Fleet arrived in False Bay on the 21st of June; that they had even brought the shattered Hannibal with them by great exertions, having towed her most part of the way; that all necessary preparations were made for our reception, and they were in daily expectation of the visit: the resolution formed in consequence of the intelligence, was, not to attempt the Cape.

The

The day of Porto Praya has indeed proved a fatal one, for from thence may we date our present disappointment, and perhaps many more misfortunes: to that only can be ascribed the loss of so valuable a settlement, which before the French squadron arrived could only oppose to us a battalion of 500 regulars and not a ship of war; judge therefore whether our difficulty would have been great in making ourselves masters of an open Town, so weakly garrisoned, and a country disaffected in the highest degree to its present masters: from all the intelligence which I am able to collect on this subject, the Dutch meant to capitulate the moment we landed, being so ill prepared for a defence: and I am sure, when we consider of how great importance, that place is to Great Britain, we cannot too much lament the failure of this expedition.

In

In every point of view does the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope appear a desirable object. Placed midway betwixt Europe and India, nature seems to have pointed it out to the ambitious powers that contend for wealth and empire in those distant regions, as an intermediate port where the exhausted mariner may recover his strength by the genial influence of climate and plenteous productions of the earth; from these seasonable refreshments the whole crew pursue their voyage to India with fresh health and spirits. Like advantages do not attend the other ports in these seas made use of in time of war for that purpose, which are only St. Augustine's Bay in the island of Madagascar, and Joanna; both situate at so great a distance from Europe as to make it necessary for outward-bound ships to touch at an intermediate place and thereby lengthen the voyage; but was the Cape of Good Hope ours, no

D

other

other Port would be necessary either for the outward or homeward-bound ships, and St. Helena might be given up which is useful only to the latter, and to those it yields but a moderate supply.

Whether therefore we consider this settlement as the best place for ships to refresh at on the passage between Europe and India; whether as a little colony, from whence we might with good management derive much benefit; or whether as the out-post of India and a *place d'Armes*, from whence to check the power of rival states in the countries beyond it: in every respect must we see the advantage of possessing it. Curtailed as the French already are of their trade and dominion in this hemisphere, being reduced to the two small Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, they could not long have retained even those after the Cape had fallen to us, for on that do they depend principally for their subsistence. The Dutch deprived of it
must

must soon have lost all their other settlements, for slow and tedious as they are in their voyages their succours would hardly be able to reach India, at least not till the mischief was done, and then reduced by death and weakened by sickness, they would not be in condition to recover what was lost. Great Britain mistress of the East, where rich empires and flourishing settlements acknowledge her dominion, whose commerce enriches her merchants and feeds the exhausted state, powerful as she may be in that quarter of the globe, should not yet think her superiority firmly established or her possessions perfectly secure from her European rivals, while the Cape is in the hands of her enemies: a strong squadron constantly cruising in those seas may cut off her supplies and destroy her trade; it is a barrier that all ships must pass in their way to India, and few, it is to be presumed, will escape from an active and powerful enemy, should they make it their principal station.

tion. If therefore, we have this evil to apprehend from that quarter, the converse must follow, that if we were masters of it, our enemies must be in the predicament in which we stand, and if their settlements did not fall to us, ours would at least remain undisturbed by them, while their succours and their trade were thus intercepted on their passage out.

From the excellent harbours and good accommodations there met with, from the salubrity of the air and plenteous supply of provisions, (circumstances tending to preserve troops in health and vigor,) where can we find a place more proper than the Cape, to be the station of a squadron and the nursery of an army? the former might effectually guard the entrance of the Indian ocean, the latter might always be expected to be in condition to act with vigor in the remotest part of that country, (whither the
voyage

voyage is but short) unlike the troops sent from Europe, which sometimes lose half their numbers from the length of their passage and the rest perhaps arrive in a feeble and exhausted state: whereas by thus dividing the distance and landing the men at the Cape before sickness and the scurvy have began their ravages, keeping them there in garrison for some time previous to their being sent on to India, the troops become gradually habituated to an hot climate, and feel not the miseries attendant on a long sea passage.

In short, by capturing the Cape we should have wounded our enemies in the most sensible part, for it may be considered as the key of India, and the prop of all their settlements in that part of the world, which must then have easily fallen to us, and I doubt not but the Dutch would soon have sued for peace with a *carte blanche* in their hands.

But adieu to these golden dreams and to the Cape of Good Hope.

The greatest atchievement we have hitherto accomplished is the capture of four Dutch merchant ships and a schuyt in Saldanha Bay, but superior to the benefit accruing therefrom we had a satisfaction peculiarly grateful to the feelings of humanity, that of succouring distressed royalty. You are no stranger to the cruelties practised by the Dutch in the Moluccas towards those unhappy natives who have dar'd to assert their own rights, and approve themselves men in defence of their country when attacked by lawless invaders. The unfortunate King of Ternate and his son boldly resisting the oppression of European tyrants, fell into their hands and after a captivity of fifteen years on a desert Island near this coast were on their way towards Holland, there to finish the term of their miseries and their lives
together

together. The ships in which they were embarked had been sent round to Saldanha Bay as a place of security, and from whence they might escape as soon as we arrived off the Cape, but luckily for the captive Princes and ourselves, gaining intelligence of these Dutch ships from the prize taken at sea, we entered the Bay and captured them.

Saldanha is perhaps one of the finest Bays in the world; it branches into three or four, the inner one where the prizes were laying is called Hotties Bay; it is compleatly land-lock'd, secure, and large enough to contain two or three hundred sail: the surrounding country is formed by wild uncultivated hills, and plains covered thick with shrubs, the only inhabitants thereabouts are tygers, antelopes, deer, and quantities of game: did it but yield good water, it would be a very eligible place to form a settlement on.

The whole country being one continued shrubbery presents an extensive field for the researches of a botanist; there are a vast number of plants growing wild which are fostered with much care in English green-houses; the air was perfumed with their fragrance; the climate is as soft and mild as that of Montpellier or Naples, for though it was the depth of winter, the air was quite clear, and sun extremely warm, the thermometer being at 60. But we were allowed only a short time to enjoy the pleasures of this shore and climate, quitting it after a three days stay, and regretting much that our visit to the southern promontory of Africa was of so transitory a nature.

The Commodore continued with us for two or three days only after we left Saldanha Bay, and then returned to England, taking with him two fiftys
and

and two Frigates, the rest of the force is proceeding to India; and in our way we have touched here for water and refreshments, having been four months on our passage from St. Jago. This island appears very pleasant and inviting, in fact it is land, and *that* is no small recommendation. I mean to visit it tomorrow and shall defer a more particular account till my next. Adieu.

LETTER IV.

Joanna Town, September 23, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

THOUGH this is not the largest yet it may be reckon'd the principal of the Comora Islands; it claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from all the others: these pretensions it is however sometimes obliged to assert by the sword, and at present meditates an expedition against Mayotta, which is in a state of rebellion. The natives on being asked the cause of their war with that people, reply "Mayotta like America." They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here, and
the

the arrival of so large a fleet as the present will prove very seasonable to them, as it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the Prince, when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one; a salute is the compliment due on that occasion, but as our guns are shotted, an apology is made for the omission of that ceremony, and the Prince readily admits of it, provided he receives a number of cartridges equal to the guns that would have been fired.

The King lives at a Town about twelve miles off on the east side of the island, two Princes of the blood reside here; who on going their round of visits fail not to ask for every thing they see which strikes their fancy, and of course the honor of making a present to a Prince, induces one at first readily to grant what they request; but no sooner is that done than they make fresh applications, till we are reduced to the rude necessity of putting

ting the negative on most of them. These great personages are very richly dressed and attended by a numerous suite of slaves, who like their princely masters are much struck with the objects they see, but use less ceremony in their manner of obtaining them: these black Princes (for that is the complexion of them and all the inhabitants) have by some means or other obtained the titles of Prince of Wales and Prince Will, the former has, I suppose, been jocosely called so by some Englishmen as being the heir apparent, and the natives have adopted the term, not the only one they borrow from us; they have an officer stiled Purser Jack, who seems to be at the head of the finance-department; of Dukes they have a prodigious number, who entertain us at their Hotels for a dollar per day, and give us for dinner very good rice and curry; these noblemen, together with a numerous tribe of others of all ranks, make the earliest application to every one to solicit the honor of his company and custom,

custom, even before the ship has let go its anchor, they come along side in their canoes, and produce written certificates of their honesty and abilities, from those who have been here before, the purport of which is to inform you that the bearer has given them good cheer, washed their linen well, and supplied their ship punctually with all sorts of refreshments.

The effect is striking and singular on entering the road to see a vast number of canoes, which are made of trunks of trees hollowed out, with three or four black fellows in each, their faces turned towards the front of the canoe: with paddles formed like a spade, digging away in the water, and moving with no small velocity: to keep these cockle-shells steady, and prevent them from upsetting, they have what is termed an out-rigger, it is composed of two poles laid across the upper part of the canoe, and extending several feet beyond the edges thereof

thereof on each side, joined at the extremities by two flat pieces of wood, so that it appears like a square frame laid across the canoe: they are very long but so narrow that one person only can sit breadthways.

The price of every article here is regulated and each ship has it's contractor who engages to supply it with necessaries at the established rate, but I believe it is in many cases exceeded by the great demand, and eagerness of half-starved people to obtain fresh stock.

We find no other animals for our sea provisions but bullocks, goats and fowls, the season for oranges is past, but we get most other tropical fruits and whatever we want, have only to give in a list to a Duke and he provides us therewith. This, you will say is a new character for a Duke to appear in, and such it seems to be, but it is in fact only owing to the mode;

mode; they are their own stewards, and dispose of the produce of their estates themselves, which noblemen of other countries do by the intermediate aid of an agent: they at least act consistent with their characters by an urbanity of manners, which one is surprized to meet with in a people inhabiting a small spot secluded from the rest of the civilized world. They have a regular form of government and exercise the Mahometan religion; both were introduced by Arabians who passed over from the continent and subdued the country. The original Joanna natives are by no means thoroughly reconcil'd to this usurpation, and still look upon their conquerors with an evil eye. Like their sentiments so are the colours of these two races of men very different, the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others being of a copper complexion with better features and a more animated countenance, they consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental,

namental, the former they make every day at their toilettes with a painting brush dipt in a kind of ointment, the latter is principally caused by chewing of the betel nut. This custom which prevails in all Eastern countries answers to the fashion of smoking tobacco, or taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general, no one is without a purse or bag of betel, and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to your friend when you meet him or take leave; it is a small nut the size of a filberd that grows on a creeping plant like a vine; together with the betel nut are chewed the leaves of the areca (a kind of palm tree, and a small quantity of *chinam*, or lime made of calcined shells, is added.

Their religion licenses a plurality of wives and likewise concubines; they are extremely jealous of them and never allow any man to see the women, but

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female

female strangers are admitted into the Haram, and some English ladies, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets and ear-rings; they wear half a dozen or more in each through holes bored all along the outer rim of the ear.

The men seem not to look with an eye of indifference on our fair countrywomen notwithstanding they are of so different a complexion; one of the first rank among them being much smitten with an English young lady, wished to make a purchase of her at the price of five thousand dollars, but on being informed that the lady would fetch at least twenty times that sum in India, he lamented that her value was so far superior to what he could afford to give.

These

These people are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahommed, but that prophet seems to have had less compassion on his followers when he enjoined them the fast of Ramazan, lasting for a month, during which they never taste of any thing from sun-rise to sun-set; it is now about half over, and with surprize we see them every day toiling in the heat of the sun, nor will the greatest thirst they can suffer justify the bare wetting of the lips. They are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day; we are allowed to enter them on condition of taking off our shoes. These buildings are regular but quite plain; in prayer the people prostrate themselves on the ground, frequently kissing it and expressing very fervent devotion. The computation of Time (which is dated from their prophet Mahommed) is termed

the Higera, of which the present year is the 1195; their new year began September 14th: but I need not trouble you with a recital of all the laws of the Alcoran which you have most likely read.

The town from which I date this is close to the sea, situated at the foot of a very high hill, and about a mile and a half in circuit; the houses are inclosed either with high stone walls or palings made with a kind of reed, and the streets are little narrow alleys, extremely intricate and forming a perfect labyrinth; the better kind of houses are built of stone within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room where they receive guests, the other apartments being sacred to the women; the sides of their rooms are covered with a number of small mirrors, bits of china ware, and other little ornaments that they

they procure from ships which come here to refresh: the most superb of them are furnished with cane sofas covered with chintz and fatten mattresses: most of the people speak a little English, they profess a particular regard for our nation and are very fond of repeating to you that "Joanna-man and English-man all brothers," and never fail to ask "how King George do?" In general they appear to be a courteous and well disposed people and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are amongst them as in all other nations some viciously inclined, and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent.

The inhabitants of this island, like those of most hot and tropical countries, are indolent, and do not improve by their labour the richness of that soil

with which nature has blest them: climate here favours vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil in the husbandman, but that little is denied, so that beyond oranges, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa nuts, yams and purslain, (all growing spontaneously,) few vegetables are met with. Nor are the natural beauties of the island inferior to its other advantages of plenty and fertility; the face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing, its scenes being drawn by the bold strokes of nature's masterly pencil: lofty mountains clothed to their very summits, deep and rugged vallies adorned by frequent cataracts and cascades, woods, rocks and rivulets intermixed in "gay theatric pride" form the landscape: groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear uninterrupted passage beneath, while their tufted and
over-

overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. In these we pitch our tents and enjoy a short relief from the *ennui* of a tedious voyage

In the interior part of the island surrounded by mountains of a prodigious height and about fifteen miles from this town is situated a sacred lake half a mile in circumference; the adjacent hills covered with lofty trees, and the unfrequented solitude of the place, seem more calculated to inspire religious awe in those who visit this sequestered spot, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives, who consult them as their oracles on all important affairs, and sacrifice to them: being extremely averse to conduct strangers there, they stipulate that all guns shall be left at a place five miles from

the lake. The worship paid to these birds ensures their safety and tranquillity, and rendering them of course perfectly tame, they fearlessly approach any one who goes there: the Arabian part of the islanders hold this barbarous superstition in the utmost detestation, but dare not forbid the practice of it, so bigotted to it are the others.

This island produces no great variety of birds or beasts; amongst the former the Madagascar Bat is the most curious on account of its size and form, its dimensions between the extremities of each wing when extended are near a yard, and of its body from the tip of the nose to the tail about nine inches, the wings are of the same texture as those of the common bat, but the body is covered with a furr exactly of the colour and quality of that of a fox, to which animal it bears likewise a perfect resemblance in its head, and for that reason

reason some call it the flying fox ; they abound on the coast of Africa and in the island of Madagascar, where they are much larger than here ; they are said to be of a very voracious nature, and to destroy fowls and other domestic animals.

The heat is very great at present and the Thermometer near 90 ; our scorbutick men have found the benefit of shore and are tolerably recovered ; all are embarked to-day, and preparations made for our departure to-morrow, when, if the wind permits, we shall be again launched into the dreary ocean, and with good luck may expect to see the Indian shores in six weeks, a mere nothing to us who have passed six months at sea, but I dare say is more than you ever wish to spend on that joyless element. Adieu.

LETTER V.

Morebat Bay, Dec. 1, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

WE are, I believe, doomed to wander over the whole face of the ocean and never to arrive at our destin'd port; to moulder away in inactivity and lose by sickness those lives, which it is true we owe to our country, but we should wish for her sake and our own to pay rather in the field than tamely on the sea.

Our loss has been very great since we left Joanna, an epidemical fever having raged in the fleet which has carried
off

off a great number of officers and men; people will tell you that this has proceeded from a particular malignity in the air of Joanna; but I fancy it is no more than that particular malignity prevailing in all hot countries, where there is much wood, and where of course the night dews are very plentiful; these are always pernicious to men whose occupation and duty oblige them to be exposed to their effect. One valley in particular proved very fatal to them that fixed their residence in it; those natural beauties of which it boasted, formed by a thick grove of cocoa-nut trees, through which a limpid stream murmured and glided to the sea in gentle mæanders, served but as a decoy destructive to such, as were thereby enticed into its bosom; and that it was a more unhealthy spot than any other must be owing to its being more covered with trees, and by that means

means more subject to the putrid and stagnant vapour found so baleful.

Physicians who write on the diseases of Europeans in hot climates recommend it to people who touch at places in these latitudes, for the purpose of refreshment, to sleep always on board of ship, and it would have been more prudent in us to have conformed to their directions in that instance, since the sickness which has carried off so many affected those principally who slept on shore, amongst whom I happened unluckily to be, for tired with my long captivity on the sea, I could not resist the temptation of land, and lived entirely on the island, but have paid severely for it by the loss of my health, which ever since has been on the decline.

During the first month after our leaving Joanna we received almost every
day

day the melancholy tidings of some friend's death, and in our visits from ship to ship hardly recognized others from their pale and emaciated appearance, beholding with sorrow

“ To infant weakness sunk the warrior's arm,

“ The lip pale-quivering and the beamless eye.

“ Heard nightly plung'd amid the swollen waves

“ The frequent corse : while on each other fix'd

“ In sad presage the blank assistants seem'd

“ Silent to ask, whom Fate would next demand.”

THOMSON.

At the same time that I lament this mortality which raged in our little army, allow me to animadvert on what in my opinion has been, more than the noxious air of Joanna, a cause of the misfortune, namely the crowded and confined situation of our people on board of ship.

The transports commonly made use of for the accommodation of troops are
more

more calculated to destroy than preserve health, which can certainly be attributed to no other cause than the difficulty of procuring ships, for no pains or expence ought to be spared to promote so essential a point as the preservation of the men. Did not humanity dictate such a consideration, æconomy ought to point out the necessity of saving those lives which are replaced at so great an expence, greater than *that* would be of giving the troops better and more roomy transports, and by this means, saving half that perish at sea: but this should only be a secondary thought, the value of a British Soldier ought to be the first. In voyages of a moderate length, the health of the men may be better preserved on shipboard than on shore, provided they have room, good air, and wholesome provisions; care of officers may give every thing else; but their utmost efforts can never keep the men in health where
those

those requisites are wanting. It has been our misfortune, though going on so long a voyage, to have only the same allowance of tonnage that those have, which are bound to America or the West Indies, viz. two ton per man, abundantly too small for them, what then must it be for us going to India? This mischief has been plainly pointed out by several ships that have been extremely sickly till near half their complements were buried, and after that, became as healthy: we might learn from this fatal experience, what quantity of tonnage would be proper for such a number of men. If therefore, we value the lives of our soldiers, and wish them to be landed compleat and fit for service in those countries to which they are sent, we ought to give them a better conveyance than at present, and take into the service ships more proper for that purpose: the deck on which the men lay, ought to be
pierced

pierced fore and aft; and by that means a constant current of air would keep it sweet and clean, an advantage not to be obtained in our present style of transports, whose lower decks are pestilential dungeons, and even on whose upper ones, from the number of men constantly there, the air is putrid and unwholesome. Large ships are the fittest for troop-transports, for many reasons; but chiefly, because discipline and their duty can there best be taught to the men, which, by amusing the mind and exercising the body, preserve both in health and vigor. If for the purpose of expedition, coppered ships should be made use of, great care must be taken that a quantity of water be let into them every day, and pumped out again, otherwise, as those ships are extremely tight, the bilge water will corrupt, and render the air putrid: nor should the men ever be suffered to tow their

meat over-board, since by rubbing against the sides of the ship, it contracts some of the bad quality of the copper, and is very injurious.

But to return to our voyage: the first three weeks from Joanna, gave us the earnest of a speedy arrival at Bombay, a favourable breeze continually befriending us; but at the expiration of that time, resigned us to calms, currents, and contrary winds, which have been our portion ever since: during a whole month while the heat was excessive in about 10. north latitude, we experienced one continued calm; nor was that the worst that befell us, for the currents drove us considerably out of our course; and, when at length a breeze sprung up, it was directly contrary, and certified us of the shifting of the Monsoon, which in these seas takes place about the latter end of October: this is the name
given

given to those periodical winds that blow in the Indian ocean six months from N. E. or thereabouts, and the other six months from the opposite points. We contended for a long time with this contrary wind; but as we rather lost than gained way, and began to stand in need of water and refreshments, we bore away for this bay, and came in here November 27th; and it is much doubted whether the fleet, in which are many heavy and bad sailing ships, will be able to make good its passage to India till March or April, when the southerly monsoon sets in.

Chance could hardly have directed us to a more unpleasant or miserable place than Morebat; the country here, does not refresh the eye with a single vegetable production, but barren hills and sandy plains are the only objects to be seen; of fruits it yields none, and of cattle, only a few half-starved goats and

bullocks, not larger than mastiff-dogs; the water we procure is little better than a distillation of the sea water, which by oozing through the sand, looses some of its salt particles; and to get it, we are obliged to sink wells. Yet these blessings of life, such as I describe them, draw down upon the natives, the Budoos or wild Arabs, who inhabit the mountains: what then must *their* situation be, when they envy the people of Morebat, the little they possess? or where can the attachment to the *natale solum*, be more strongly shown than by these people who will fight to defend a country, one thinks it would be a happiness to be deprived of? From the frequent incursions which the Budoos make into this district, the inhabitants are kept on a perpetual *qui vive*; and from their constant state of warfare, have acquired a ferocity of look and manner, which makes them at least appear terrible; they

they have long ragged black hair, which they collect in a knot at the top of their heads; are naked, except a rug about their middle, and carry either a lance or match-lock gun; in marching to and from battle, they go in a rank, and before them dance some warriors, singing at the same time discordant airs, and clashing their shields and arms.

Abdallah Ben Homed the Noqueeb or Chief of Morebat, is now languishing with some wounds he received in battle, and lays stretched on a pallet in the corner of a gloomy cellar, which is his *salle d'audience*, where we are introduced to him, and seat ourselves on the ground to take coffee with him and his generals, while the Hookah passes round; this is a pipe of a singular and complicated construction, through which tobacco is smoked: out of a small vessel of a globular form, and nearly full of

water, issue two tubes, one perpendicularly, on which is placed the tobacco; the other, obliquely from the side of the vessel, and to that the person who smokes, applies his mouth; the smoke by this means being drawn through water, is cooled in its passage and rendered more grateful: one takes a whiff, draws up a large quantity of smoke, puffs it out of his nose and mouth in an immense cloud, and passes the Hookah to his neighbour; and thus it goes round the whole circle.

The Hookah is known and used throughout the East; but in those parts of it where the refinements of life prevail more than at Morebat, every one has his Hookah sacred to himself; and it is frequently an implement of a very costly nature, being of silver, and set with precious stones: in the better kind, that tube which is applied to the mouth is very long and pliant; and for that reason is termed the snake: people
who

who use it in a luxurious manner, fill the vessel through which the smoke is drawn with rose water, and it thereby receives some of the fragrant quality of that fluid.

The interior part of the country is occupied by Budoos, jackalls and wild dogs; all which descend to prey on the sandy plains of Morebat. Would you think, that of all countries, this unhappy place should be situated on the coast of happy Arabia? If one may judge of it from the specimen here exhibited, no term was ever more misapplied, where the country is destitute of every vegetable production, the natives of every rational enjoyment.

Large fleets of Arabian vessels are daily passing full of pilgrims going to Mecca, and merchandise brought from Muscat, Buffora, and other places on the coast, being bound for Mocha and

Juddah in the Red Sea; the passage to the former place from hence, is but about ten days; and the easy transition to Europe by that route, will, I believe, induce me to seek cooler climes for the recovery of my health, to which these torrid ones are so unfriendly: if I meet with an Arabian vessel that can accommodate me tolerably well for the short distance to Mocha, the India Company's Agent will put me in the proper channel to get up the Red Sea, or I may possibly find an European ship to convey me to Suez; from thence across the Isthmus of that name to Alexandria, is not above a six day's journey, and I shall then be on the borders of the Mediterranean sea, with daily opportunities of passing into Italy, or some part of Europe.

The hopes of regaining so valuable a possession as health, can alone make me form this wish, as I shall give up my
Indian

Indian expedition with the greatest reluctance; but as I retire from the sun, I flatter myself, I shall receive daily benefit; and that by the time I arrive in England, I shall be fit for a campaign in the temperate Zone. Adieu.

with the expedition, which was greatly
facilitated, but as I retired from the
land, I further moved, I shall receive
great benefit, and that by the time I
return to England, I shall be fit for a
campaign in the tropics.

Adieu.

Yours very truly,

John Smith

London

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LETTER VI.

Mocha, Dec. 30, 1781.

DEAR FRIEND,

You will perceive by the date of this, that I have put into execution the design, of which I gave some hints in my last, and am thus far in my way to Europe.

I embarked about three weeks ago in an Arabian vessel that came into Morebat Bay for water, and was bound hither. My accommodations on board it, were not magnificent, but I had every thing that common wants required, and had an opportunity of learning

ing of what disadvantage it is on many occasions to have too many of them; it is true,

“ They prove a source of pleasure when supply’d ;”

GOLDSMITH.

but *vice versâ* of pain when unprovided for.

I found myself rather uncomfortable at first on that account, not being able to drink my tea, or make my meals quite so much at my ease as I was used to do; but seeing my copper-coloured fellow travellers happy with a little rice and water, and not distressed for want of tables, chairs and napkins, I adopted their customs more consonant to nature than my own, and soon reasoned myself into good humour, both with my situation and fare, and having a tolerable cabbin, was not in danger of suffering from the sun by day, or the dews by night.

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The Noquedah or master of the vessel, by name Hamet Ali, was a venerable old man, with a long white beard, and had a benignity of countenance that prepossessed me in his favour; his people likewise seemed to be good honest fellows, and I readily embarked on board his vessel, notwithstanding some of my friends thought it rather an hazardous step, but I took care not to throw the temptation of booty in their way, taking with me scarce any thing but my bedding and provisions, and giving them credit for so much liberality of sentiment, as not to suspect any harm, because I was not of their colour, or did not, like them, believe Mahommed to be the true prophet. However, I endeavoured to cultivate their good will as much as possible; and on first going on board, sat down with the Noquedah and his officers to supper, the floor being both our table and chairs, on which we placed

placed ourselves in a circle, with a large bowl of rice in the middle, and some fish and dates before each person: here I likewise found that knives and forks were useless instruments in eating, and that nature had accommodated us with what answered the same purpose: we plunged our hands into the bowl, rolled up an handful of rice into a ball, and conveyed it to our mouths in that form: our repast was short, and to that succeeded coffee and washing, and on their parts prayer, in which they were very frequent and fervent, always going thro' the motions of it together, by signal from a man advanced before them, and every evening they chaunted forth Alla Alla, and the praises of Mahommed for an hour or two after sun-set.

Our vessel was one of the largest of this kind, and had thirty hands on board: these craft are built very sharp at the head, and sail extremely fast, although they carry but one sail; they
are

are built of thin planks, sown or rather laced together with cord; their ropes being made of Kiar the filament which covers the cocoa-nut shell, and their sails of cotton. In our passage we steered from headland to headland, and were never far from land, which along the whole extent of the coast, appeared barren and rugged. As they take only three or four days water on board at a time, we were frequently obliged to put in at different places for a supply, which made our passage rather tedious, and what might have been done in eight days was, owing to that circumstance, protracted to a fortnight, when we arrived here.

This city appears extremely beautiful as you approach it, being well built, and standing close to the water's edge; the houses are very lofty, and are, as well as the walls, forts, &c. covered with a chinam or stucco, that gives a dazzling whiteness to them. The harbour

bour is semi-circular, and formed by two arms which run out into the sea to equal lengths, having a fort at each extremity. The circuit of the wall is two miles: there are several handsome mosques in the city; but that with the tower built in honor of Shadeli, who founded the town, and brought the coffee plant into the neighbourhood, is the principal one.

The English, French and Dutch have factories here; the house of the former is a very large and handsome building, in which I am comfortably lodged, and have already received benefit from the salubrity of the air, and other refreshments which I meet with. The climate is now temperate and pleasant, compared with what I have lately experienced, though the thermometer is generally up at 80. in the middle of the day, and at 77. in the mornings and evenings; there are no springs of fresh water in the town, but
some

some of a very good quality within a quarter of a mile amongst the groves of date trees: provisions, fruits and vegetables are in great abundance. Trade has much declined here of late years since Europe has been supplied with coffee from the West-Indies, which article is the staple commodity of this country; it grows at a place called Betelaqui, sixty miles from hence, and is brought here on camels. That patient and docile animal, in these eastern countries, shares with man in his toil, and transports his merchandise from place to place; he kneels down at the command of his master to receive his load, and carries it with a slow and steady pace across dry and barren deserts, supporting thirst for several days together; nor is this animal useful only for the purposes of carrying a rider or his burden, but likewise supplies man both with food and raiment.

G The

The finest breed of Arabian horses is in this country, and has furnished us with those we make use of for the turf; they are here chiefly articles of luxury, used only in war, or for parade: the governor has a large stud opposite to the house where I live, which affords me much pleasure, as I pay them frequent visits; they are small, but finely shaped, and extremely active. Of this I had an opportunity of judging yesterday, when the cavalry had a field-day in the great square, which, from the mode of exercise, called to my mind the idea of our antient tilts and tournaments. The lists were surrounded by a great number of spectators, and within were drawn up fifty horsemen; they first moved in a body, and performed several charges with great rapidity, then dispersed, some took antagonists, and practised with them a mock fight with lances of ten or twelve yards in length, which they all carried; others went singly through their exercise with that

wea-

weapon, and the motions of attack and defence; the horses were sumptuously caparisoned, being adorned with gold and silver trappings, bells hung round their necks, and rich housings; the riders were in handsome Turkish dresses, with white turbans, and the whole formed to me a new and pleasing spectacle.

There is a very martial spirit amongst the Arabians in general; and the constant state of warfare they are in with the Budoos, tend much to keep it up. These roving Banditti, who are spread over the whole country, occasionally form themselves into numerous bodies for the purpose of plunder, and often by their depredations bring down upon themselves, the Sovereign of the country at the head of his army, who frequently finds great difficulty in driving them away.

The kingdom of Sunnaa, in which stands this city, is situated in the finest part of Arabia, and that, which, from its fertility, best deserves the epithet we annex to it; the Arabians term this district Yemen: the Imaum or king of Sunnaa, resides at the metropolis of that name in the interior part of the country, ten days journey from hence, (a day's journey being twenty-five miles;) the two first days you pass through the same flat and sandy plain as that which surrounds this place; but beyond that, the country is fertile, and well cultivated, being diversified with hill and dale: the town of Sunnaa stands amongst mountains, and always enjoys a temperate climate. The circuit of the kingdom, they say, is six hundred miles: the Imaum has a large army in pay: he lives in great state at his capital, has a numerous stud of very fine horses, and his seraglio is composed of one hundred and fifty women. In
this

this blessing of life, people may here indulge themselves to what extent they please, there being no limitation to the number of concubines, though only four wives are allowed; the seraglios are therefore commonly in proportion to the wealth of the master, their concubines being slaves whom they purchase. Their idea of beauty, as may easily be supposed, differs as much from our's as their colour; the more jetty black the complexion of the female, the more she is admired; flat noses and thick lips, are considered handsome; and therefore, the women of Abyssinia, which country is opposite to this coast, having those perfections in the highest degree, fetch the greatest price in the market; numbers of them are brought here, and sent to the other parts of Arabia every year for sale. Where a man has only a few women, they all live together in the same house, within which, they are kept close pri-

soners, the jealousy of the master ha dly ever allowing them to stir abroad, but never on any account to be seen by or speak to another man.

The Gentoos are very numerous in this city; these are a particular sect of men that are scattered throughout the East, and are no less simple in their life and manners than singular in their doctrine. The founder of them was Brama who gave them their creed; they are distributed into what we term *castes*, or communities of men who practise the same occupation, and keep themselves distinct from each other, they hold it the greatest of crimes to drink out of the same vessel with one of another *caste* or religion, never eat of any animal, or kill even a fly; this lenity is founded on their belief in the *metempsychosis*, which also induces them to feed all kinds of animals, not knowing but that the souls of some of their friends may
have

have taken up their abode in the bodies of them; so that the dogs, cats, cows, pigeons, fowls, &c. subsist mostly by the charity of the Gentoos, the owners of them thinking it unnecessary to be at the expence of feeding them, when these good gentlemen are taught by their religion to take so much care of them.

Chefcron Hadjee the English Agent is of that tribe, he has large *conversazionis* every afternoon, composed of his brother Banians, (the denomination given to such as are of the mercantile *caste*) who sit round the room on cushions and take coffee with him; they are of a lighter colour than any other people here, and some of them might in looks pass for fallow Europeans, they dress in a long close-bodied muslin gown and a red turban made up in a form something like a woman's bonnet; they cherish one single lock on

the crown of the head, shaving all the rest, and generally have a red wafer stuck in the middle of their forehead, which is a religious badge placed there by the priests.

I was witness yesterday to a curious ceremony, called in the East *champooing*; coming accidentally into the apartment where my friend Chescron, who is a little deformed dropfical old man, generally lays reclined on cushions, I beheld him stretched out quite naked on the floor, and prostrate on his face, while his attendants were rubbing him; I was at first apprehensive, that the old fellow had fallen down in a fit, and thought they were trying to bring him to life again; they laid hold of his flesh in different parts, pinching and clawing him with great violence; I approached him with some fear; when hearing me speak, he turned up his brown face with a smile, by which I
found

found that all was right with him, and to my surprize heard, that this operation was looked on as salutary, and extremely pleasant; it must without doubt promote a circulation of the blood, and suppleness of the joints, every one of which they pull and pinch, but I hardly think we shall ever borrow this luxury from the East.

There are many rich merchants here, but as their wealth increases, the Sovereign makes a demand for his share, which is as much as he chuses to ask for: when his wants are pressing, he sends orders to the governor to demand a free gift of so many dollars from the merchants, which they freely give, because they dare not refuse: the governor assesses them according to his own pleasure, dividing the sum to be raised between Banians and Mussulmen.

In

In travelling through different countries, the first idea that suggests itself is, whether the laws and customs which prevail, are such as tend to make the people happy; and in forming this estimate, we are but too apt to measure their feelings by our own, which is in fact to consider whether we should ourselves be happy in them, arguing on this principle, we must of course draw our comparison much to the disadvantage of that country, where the violation of property is so customary as it is here, and the intercourse with the *beau sexe* is founded on tyranny and compulsion, instead of that delicacy and sympathy of sentiment which forms those attachments with us. But to weigh the matter fairly, we should pronounce, that if an Englishman would be miserable in Arabia Felix, an Arabian would be no less so in England; the force of custom, climate and complexion, which makes men
equally

equally happy in different quarters of the globe, will not allow them to be transplanted, more than the fruits of the country, which can only flourish in their proper soils. I believe the *fonds* of happiness are pretty nearly the same throughout the world, and that nature has in all places adapted the country and the natives of it to each other. Adieu.

LETTER VII.

Juddah, March 6, 1782.

DEAR FRIEND,

I KNOW not whether the satisfaction I had on arriving at this place, or that which I shall receive on quitting it, will be the greatest: the former proceeded from it's being the period of a tedious passage from Mocha, the latter will arise from the pleasure one must naturally feel, at leaving a place that has not the means of affording any.

I embarked at Mocha in a trankey of the same kind as that which conveyed

veyed me from Morebat; and failing in the evening with a fresh breeze and rough sea, which I thought would swallow up my little vessel, reached Hodeida the next afternoon: that place is in the kingdom of Sunnaa; and being nearer to Betelsaqui than Mocha, ships off much more coffee for Juddah: the master of the vessel detained me here two days, greatly against my own will and his professions before we set off; he took at this place a pilot, as all the coasting vessels do; and being again embarked, we sailed at midnight, and had a much higher sea than we experienced between Mocha and Hodeida; the swell was so great, that I doubted much whether our cockle shell would be able to live in it; we were tossed about in a very alarming manner for twelve hours, and then arrived and anchored off the small island of Camaran, famous only for it's good water.

We

We sailed early the next morning. The breeze was at first fair, but did not long continue so; and almost ever after, during our passage, was contrary; and by that means it was protracted to eight and twenty days, though frequently performed in eight or ten. Our course lay along shore betwixt the main land and a chain of little islands; with which, as likewise with rocks and shoals the sea abounds in this part, and for that reason it is the practice with all these vessels to anchor every evening. We generally brought up close to the shore, and the land breeze springing up about midnight, wafted to us the perfumes of Arabia, with which it was strongly impregnated and very fragrant; the latter part of it, carried us off in the morning, and continued till eight, when it generally fell calm for two or three hours, and after that the northerly wind set in,
often

often obliging us to anchor under the lee of the land by noon. It happened that one morning when we had been driven by stress of weather into a small bay called Birk Bay, the country around it being inhabited by the Budoos, the Noquedah sent his people on shore to get water, for which it is always customary to pay. The Budoos were as the people thought, rather too exorbitant in their demands, and not chusing to comply with them, they returned to make report to their master; on hearing it, rage immediately seized him, and determined to have the water on his own terms, or perish in the attempt, he buckled on his armour, and attended by his myrmidons, carrying their match-lock guns and lances, being twenty in number they rowed to the land: my Arabian servant, who went on shore with the first party, and saw that the Budoos were disposed for fighting, told me that I should certainly

tainly see a battle ; I accordingly looked on very anxiously, hoping that the fortune of the day would be on the side of my friends, but Heaven ordained it otherwise ; for after a parley of about a quarter of an hour, with which the Budoos amused them till near an hundred were assembled, they proceeded to the attack and routed the sailors, who made a precipitate retreat, the Noquedah and two having fallen in the action, and several being wounded ; they contrived however to bring off their dead ; and the groupe around the body of the Noquedah was truly moving ; the grief expressed by all, testified the regard they bore him, but in none was so strongly marked as in the furrowed face of an old slave, who looked on with silent anguish, while a tear trickled down his cheek.

The weather obliged us to pass that and the following day in the disagree-

H able

able neighbourhood of our enemies; and my Arabian servant Mahommed, in whose composition fear was a principal ingredient, took great pains to represent to me how practicable a thing it would be, for the Budoos to cut us off in the night, since they would not have above a stone's throw to swim; and being so numerous, might easily board the trankey when every body was asleep; I assented very readily to what he said, and strongly recommending to him to keep a good look-out, doubted not but that his vigilance would render my repose secure.

Throughout this affair I could not but admire the spirit of my fellow travellers, altho' overpowered by numbers, they had unfortunately lost the day; and the generous sorrow expressed by them on the death of their leader, gave me a good opinion of their humanity and feelings: but an act of savage cruelty

cruelty they committed three days after, entirely removed it.

One of the sailors died of his wounds, and at two o'clock they anchored near the land, and went on shore to bury him; three Budoos of a different tribe from those they had fought with, came down to the beach out of curiosity, and stood by as spectators of the ceremony, which being ended, the sailors, who were twelve in number, turned to these poor innocent fellows, told them that the man whom they had buried, was killed by some Budoos, and in revenge sacrificed these people to his *manes*, stabbing and mangling them in an horrid manner; they returned to the vessel exulting, and thinking they had performed a gallant action, seemed as they told their tale to demand from every one a smile of approbation, but not being able to give them one, I asked Mahommed, who joined in the

general joy, how such an action could please him; he replied, that they had done very right, for their Book ordered them always to kill an equal number of the same kind of people as had killed any of their's: as a punishment to him for these *tenets*, I was not sorry that he had again a night of fear and watching; for towards dusk we discovered a large body of Budoos on the shore; this put him on thorns, and the idea of being cut off, did not (I believe) suffer him to get a wink of sleep all night. We left this bloody coast on the morning following, and stopping at a place called Confidah to get water, meeting with strong gales from north, which obliged us to remain at anchor for days together, but without any more adventures or bloodshed, we arrived here.

Tired with being cooped up so long in a small vessel, and anxious to pursue
my

my route, I landed at this place with the hopes of leaving it in a day or two, and have been detained near six weeks, waiting for the sailing of the annual Suez fleet, recommended to me as the most eligible, or indeed the only safe mode of going thither.

When I say of Juddah, that it is *Terra senza frutti & Popolo senza Fede*, I believe I give you a pretty just description of it; but to enter into a more minute one, I must inform you that it is an old and ill-built town, surrounded by a broken and ruinous wall, having no fort, nor any guns mounted; it is situated nearly mid-way betwixt Mocha and Suez, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, and is a place of the greatest trade on it. The commerce between Arabia and Europe here meets, and is interchanged; the former sending her gums, drugs, coffee, &c. which are brought in small vessels from the whole

extent of the coast, as far as Bussora in the Persian Gulf, and from Europe come cloths, iron, furs and other articles, by way of Cairo. The revenue arising from the duties on these is shared by the Grand Signor and Xerif of Mecca, to whom this place jointly belongs: it was formerly tributary to the Grand Signor only; but the latter, whose dominions surround it, seized on it. The affair however being compromised between them, they now share the profits of the port: the former sends annually a Pacha to support his pretensions, and collect the revenue; the latter deposes a governor who is termed the Vizir Xerif, and has the chief power and authority here: the man who at present in that capacity dispenses law and justice, is an Abyssinian eunuch, and was a slave in the late Xerif's family.

The

The people here are not quite so black as at Mocha, having a yellowish tinge in their complexions: their way of living is much the same as there; they sit cross-legged on the ground at their meals, wash, pray, drink coffee, and smoke Hookah five times in the day. There are several coffee-houses which are always full; the common people there drinking their dish of coffee together, as our's would their pot of beer at an alehouse. The women seem to have rather more liberty than at Mocha, as I see many of them walking about the streets; but the appearance they make is so extraordinary, that at first I was doubtful in what *genus* to class them; they wear loose cloth trowsers and yellow Huffar boots, have veils of white linen over their faces, reaching almost to the ground, with only two small slits for the eyes, and wrap themselves in a large loose plaid

of coarse cloth; they have a variety of gold and silver trinkets round their arms and legs, and wear necklaces of small pieces of money strung. All these make a jingle like bells as they walk; through one of their nostrils they wear a ring with a flat plate on it like a coat button and dye their hands red with an herb that grows in the country; they are as fond of smoking Hookah as the men; and when they visit, always take it along with them.

Being near the fountain-head of their faith, the people here are great bigots to their religion, and of course inveterate enemies to the christians; any stranger of that class is sure of being insulted in the streets, unless he has a guard with him; they are not allowed to go out of the gate leading to Mecca; and in their dress, must be careful to avoid green or white, two colours sacred to Mussulmen; and even of these,

such

such only as are descended from Mahommed, may wear the green turban; nor are we thought by them to be worthy the honor of mounting an horse; for they say as our prophet contented himself with riding an afs, his followers have no right to be better mounted; but as the jack-afs is an animal whose paces I don't much admire, I take my exercise on foot, and can only walk for a short way by the sea side; though as the country around is all a desert, I do not regret that I cannot penetrate into it; the only circumstance from which I have received any satisfaction during my stay here, is the temperature of the air, which with sea bathing, has agreed very well with my northern constitution: the thermometer having generally been below 70.

About a quarter of a mile north of the town is a white building called
Eve's

Eve's sepulchre; and they tell you that she was certainly buried there, and that her grave is twenty feet in length, which they determine to have been the standard height of mankind at that early period of the world; the two Arabick words *oumana boua*, signifying Eve the mother of all are inscribed on the building; they go every Sabbath to pray there, but will not suffer a christian to visit it.

The two most valuable productions of this country are balm of Gilead and Senna, the former is extracted from a tree which grows amongst the mountains, the latter is a shrub found near Mecca.

Our merchants in India used to send annually ships from Bengal and other parts to Juddah, but the arbitrary impositions laid on the goods and the frauds they experienced from the people,

people, has made them entirely discontinue this commerce. A most glaring instance of villainy in the Prince of the country, and his Lord Lieutenant of Juddah stands foremost on the latter list; they jointly bought the cargo of an English ship worth near £.50,000, took the goods, and engaged to pay the money in a few days; but the Supercargo after repeated applications, was obliged to return to India, having only the Xerif's bill, payable the following summer; accordingly he returned, was very pressing for the money, but met with no better success than before, and only received a fresh bill, with positive assurances that he should be paid the following year; it happened that before his return, both the Xerif and his Vizir were dead, and when he applied for payment of the bill to the reigning Xerif, who was son to the former, he flatly refused

fused to pay a farthing, saying, that as the debt was incurred by his father, his father only was answerable for it, that it was true he was dead, but the body was at his service, and if it would be any satisfaction to the creditors, he was very welcome to carry it to Bengal with him.

A place, where the natural advantages are so few and the moral defects so great, cannot you may suppose, be a pleasing one to spend much time at; I promise you I am impatient to quit it, and turn my face northward. Adieu.

LETTER VIII.

Suez, April 25, 1782.

DEAR FRIEND,

SHOULD I tell you that I arrived here yesterday after a passage of six weeks from Juddah, without entering into a detail of the manner in which I performed that voyage, I should do injustice to the Turkish mode of navigation on the Red Sea, and pay but a bad compliment to the Suez fleet whose performances ought not to be passed over in silence.

The construction and management of the vessels are equally singular, and I
fear

fear any description will fall infinitely short of the originals; they were, I believe, designed by those who built them, to bear some resemblance to ships, but having very few of the properties of those machines proceed on a principle totally different from any I before beheld; that *primum mobile* to which ships of other countries are indebted for their voyages is here of little use, and calms are more favorable than wind to forward their progress; for unless the latter comes in a very small quantity they rarely chuse to expose their sails to it, and herein seem equally averse to a fair as to a contrary wind, remaining at anchor till it subsides into a calm; their busy scene then commences, the anchor is weighed, and the vessel put in motion by means of the boat with about twenty oars in it, towing till a breeze springs up; when this begins to be more than what our seamen call a light air, they hurry to the shore and let go their
an-

anchor, and for this purpose always chuse a birth the most environed by rocks and shoals, never thinking themselves secure but when in the midst of danger; their common time of anchoring was about two o'clock in the afternoon, for about that time the breeze generally freshened, and in proportion as that increases they put out anchors till they have six in the water, and two or three hawfers besides to tie them to the surrounding rocks: in this situation did we frequently remain for days together; but in what they called good weather we had not above two anchors out, and if it fell calm after sun-set they ventured to get one of them up, that they might be ready for the land breeze in the morning, which generally sprung up at two o'clock and blew till nine or ten, and as it hardly made a curl on the water suited our mariners exactly, they always got under way with it as soon

as it was light and sometimes before. I believe without these land breezes, we should never have arrived at Suez, a circumstance that very frequently happens to many vessels of this annual fleet, for if they do not make good their passage before the latter end of May, the northerly winds blow so constantly as to render it impossible, for vessels that cannot work to windward, to get up the narrow channel from Tor to Suez.

As we remained then every afternoon at anchor near the shore, nor ever ventured far from it when under way; you may suppose that, in the course of my voyage, I had sufficient opportunity to make my observations both on the Red Sea famous in the sacred history, and likewise on the coast of Arabia which was perpetually before my eyes; the latter being Arabia Deserta, is literally what it's name implies;

plies; the former presented no appearance that justifies the term given to it, proceeding as some authors say from a reddish tinge on the waters, but no such did I ever take notice of: our climate was always clear and serene, and became much more temperate as we moved northward, indeed the wind chiefly blowing from that quarter made the air cool: during the latter part of our passage, it has blown very fresh at times, and obliged us once to remain at anchor eight days together in the same place: our fleet has suffered very much thereby; and we are laying here at present in company with four other vessels, and are the only ones that have as yet got up: intelligence over land informs us of the loss of four, driven from their anchors in the blowing weather, and wrecked; and that two others anchored near the shore, were in the night boarded and plundered by the Budoos; one was wrecked a day or two

after we left Juddah, so that five of them being lost, and two plundered, near one third of the fleet is disposed of that way; five are at Suez, and the rest have not been heard of: you may be sure that I think myself fortunate in having arrived here amongst the first, and escaped all the perils of this curious voyage of about two hundred leagues; nor am I so much surprised that we have been near fifty days in performing it, as that, considering their mode of manœuvring, we should be able to perform it at all. But to give you a more exact idea thereof, I will transcribe for your perusal the journal I kept on board the Mahaboube, bound from Juddah to the port of Suez. The daily height of the thermometer I have not set down for any particular hour, but have taken it always at the highest point it was at in the course of the day.

March

March 10. Embarked this afternoon on board the Mahaboube, a vessel of about five hundred tons burthen, laden with coffee and pilgrims returning from the Hadge, (the annual festival of the Mussulmen held at Mecca;) these lay intermingled on the deck; each person has a small space allotted to him where he sleeps, cooks his victuals, &c. The great cabin and round-house are divided into small births for passengers. This vessel is built very high at the poop, and square at the bows; it is steered by a singular contrivance; across the deck between the mizen and the main mast is placed a large beam, which projects near twenty feet from the ship's sides; to each end of the beam is fixed a small one twelve feet long, the centre thereof being tied to the end of the great beam, but so as to allow it to move backwards and forwards: from one end of this small beam passes a rope

to the rudder, and from the other end a rope to the helmsman, who sits at the aftermost part of the poop and steers.

11. Dropped down to the mouth of the channel, which is very narrow and difficult; anchored there at noon. In making sail, they hoist up the yards with the sails loose; the lower yards being laid across the decks while at anchor, the upper ones resting on the tops. The pilot is stationed on the bowsprit from whence he gives directions to the helmsman. The sails are of striped and figured cotton. The ships are painted dark brown, with figures and ornaments in white and red.

12. The fleet composed of twenty-five sail of different forms and sizes, weighed at six A. M. and proceeded in company: they mean to keep together till they have passed Yambo, which has lately

lately been taken from the Xerif of Mecca by the Budoos, who have large boats, and it is thought, mean to attack the fleet, or at least any straggling ships they meet with. Light air from south. Anchored at four P. M. Thermometer 82. Distance gone about twenty miles.

13. Weighed at five A. M. Light air from west south west. Anchored at four P. M. Distance twenty miles. Thermometer 83.

14. Weighed at four A. M. with the land breeze. Calm at ten A. M. Towed till 12. Sea-breeze then set in, and we anchored at two P. M. Distance sixteen miles. Thermometer 85.

15. Weighed at four A. M. with the land breeze. Calm at nine. Towed most part of the day, and anchored at

four P. M. Distance sixteen miles.
Thermometer 88.

16. At anchor, wind north-west.
Thermometer 80.

17. Sailed at seven A. M. with a
land breeze. Calm at eleven. Light
air from north-west at noon. Anchored
at four P. M. Distance fifteen miles.

18. Sailed at six A. M. with a light
air. Calm at nine. Towed till noon,
when breeze from north-west sprung
up, and we anchored at two P. M. Dis-
tance 15 miles. Thermometer 80.

19. Sailed at four A. M. with the
land breeze. Calm at eleven. Towed
till noon, when light air from north-
west sprung up. Anchored at five P. M.
Distance twenty miles. Thermome-
ter 82.

20. Sailed

20. Sailed at six A. M. Anchored at two P. M. Wind west. Distance twenty miles. Thermometer 83.

21. Sailed at four A. M. Anchored at two P. M. off Yambo, in company with the fleet, distant about a mile from the town: it is a good looking place, has several mosques and a castle.

22. At anchor. Wind blowing fresh from north-west. Thermometer 79. Our boats pass unmolested backwards and forwards, between the ships and the town for water and provisions.

23. At anchor. Wind north-west. Thermometer 79.

24. At anchor. Wind north-west. Thermometer 80.

I 4

25. Sailed

25. Sailed at sun-rise. Anchored at three P. M. Wind west south west. Thermometer $85\frac{1}{2}$.

26. Sailed early with the land-breeze. Calm at nine A. M. Towed till noon. Sea-breeze set in, anchored at three, P. M. Thermometer 86.

27. Sailed at five A. M. Anchored at three P. M. off Gebel Heflani, a small island, being abreast of Haura on the main land. Thermometer $84\frac{1}{2}$.

28. Sailed with the land-breeze at five A. M. Calm at ten. North wind set in at noon. Anchored at four P. M. Thermometer 84. A thunder storm at night.

29. Sailed at six A. M. Anchored at four P. M. Thermometer 79.

30. Sailed

30. Sailed at six A. M. Anchored at five P. M. Light air West. Thermometer 83.

31. Sailed at seven A. M. Passed through a narrow channel of about a mile in length, and not more than twice the breadth of the ship, with rocks and sands on each side: after the ships had passed through it, they fired guns for joy, it being considered the most dangerous part of the voyage.

April 1. Sailed at seven A. M. Anchored at noon. Wind north west. Thermometer 76.

2. Sailed at six A. M. Anchored at four P. M. having passed Shek Bermak, a small island at the extremity of a chain of sands and islands that extend from Gebel Hassani thither. Thermometer 77.

3. Sailed

3. Sailed at four A. M. and it being calm in the evening we stood on towing most part of the night. Thermometer 85.

4. Calm till ten A. M. Wind set in from north, anchored at eleven A. M. Thermometer 81.

5. Sailed at three A. M. Anchored at three P. M. Light air from west. Thermometer 83.

6. Sailed with the land breeze at one A. M. Anchored at three P. M. Thermometer 80.

7. Sailed at six A. M. Anchored at five P. M. near Iffam. Several Arabs and camels came down to the beach, and some people went from hence by land to Cairo, a journey of fourteen days.

8. Sailed

8. Sailed with the land breeze at one A. M. Passed Moilah at five P. M. and the wind being fair and moderate, continued our course during the night, standing over for Raz Mahomed: the wind shifted at midnight to North, and drove us up into the Eastern Fork of the sea almost as far as Acaba. Thermometer 85.

9. Wind contrary, made little way and anchored at three P. M. Thermometer 80.

10. Sailed at seven A. M. Light air at North West. Anchored at six P. M. Thermometer 84.

11. Sailed at six A. M. Passed the islands Tyran and Senaffre. Anchored at two P. M. in a small bay called Sharm. Two or three hundred Arabs came down to the beach on camels.

The

The captain of our ship sent his boat for the Scheik, and gave him presents of coffee, &c. Our people seemed to have some apprehensions from these Arabs, loading their arms, and keeping watch all night. Thermometer 85.

12. Sailed at two A. M. with a fair wind, passed Raz Mahommed at five A. M. which event they celebrated by firing guns. Passed the isle of Sheduan at seven A. M. and Tor, at one P. M. soon after came in sight of Mount Sinai and Horeb; the former is here called 'Taurofina: on it is a convent of Greek catholicks, to which many christians make pilgrimages; to enter it, you must be hoisted in a basket up a very high precipice on which it stands. Thermometer 84. we stood on during the night.

13. At one A. M. a breeze from north set in, at day light we made for the
shore,

shore, and anchored close to it. Thermometer 83.

14. At anchor. Wind blowing fresh from north. Thermometer at sun-rise 66.

15. At anchor, it blowing fresh. Thermometer at sun-rise $62\frac{1}{2}$. Two vessels which were anchored near us, drove ashore in the night, and went to pieces; the people were with difficulty saved, some of which we took on board.

16. At anchor, it blowing fresh. Thermometer at sun-rise 67.

17. At anchor. Wind North. Thermometer 75, at two P. M.

18. At anchor. Wind North. Thermometer at sun-rise 65, at two P. M. 80. Arabs and camels are daily passing along the shore. Some people from
from

from a ship (anchored near us) set off to-day by land to Suez, a journey of five days on camels.

19. At anchor. Wind North. Thermometer at sun-rise 66; at two P. M. 74.

20. At anchor. Wind North. Thermometer at sun-rise 66; at two P. M. 74.

21. Sailed at six A. M. with a fair wind, and at two P. M. passed Burkit Pharoon, signifying Pharaoh's whirlpool. This they determine to be that part of the Red Sea which Moses and the children of Israel crossed, as related in the Bible, when pursued by Pharaoh, who they say was drowned in that very spot where this eddy is. Our people here killed a sheep, cut off it's head, which they smoked with incense, and threw it into the sea, praying at the
same

same time. The high land on the Arabian shore is called the Hummum, from a spring of boiling water on it. This place is half way between Tor and Suez. The wind continuing fair and moderate, we stood on till eleven P. M. when it shifted to West, and we anchored.

22. At anchor. Wind North. Thermometer at sun-rise 64. at two P. M. 76.

23. Sailed at seven A. M. Anchored at eight P. M. Thermometer at two P. M. 75. Suez in sight from the mast-head at sun-set.

24. Sailed at sun-rise. Anchored off Suez at four P. M. Thermometer 70.

Suez, which was the Arsinoe of the antients, is situated at the top of the Red Sea; it stands surrounded by the
Desert,

Desert, and is a shabby ill built place: the ships anchor a league from the town, to which the channel that leads is very narrow, and has only nine or ten feet depth of water; for which reason, the large ships that are built here, must be towed down to the road without masts, guns, or any thing in them; there are eight of them laying here which have not been to Juddah this year; one of them is at least twelve hundred tons burthen, being as lofty as a hundred-gun ship, though not longer than a frigate; so that you may judge of the good proportion they observe in the construction of their ships; the timber of which they are all built, is brought from Syria by water to Cairo, and from thence on camels. This fleet sails for Juddah every year before the Hadge, stays there two or three months, and returns loaded with coffee: this is so material an article in the diet of a Mussulman, that the prayers
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and wishes of them all are offered up for its safety ; and I believe next to the loss of their country, the loss of their coffee would be most severely felt by them : the greatest part of it is sent to Constantinople, and other parts of Turkey, a small quantity only going to France and Italy.

Suez is so wretched a place, that although, as you may suppose, I am heartily tired of my Turkish ship, yet rather than stay on shore, I prefer waiting on board till the Caravan sets out for Cairo, which will be in two or three days. I shall not be a little pleased when this passage of the Desert is over, to which I look forward with a kind of dread from the heat and fatigue likely to attend it, the season being advanced far beyond my expectations when I first turned my face towards Europe ; but my health is much mended of late, and I flatter myself will be equal to the

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fatigue of the journey; besides when I consider that it will be only of three days continuance, and all the remainder of my way will be smooth and easy, I shall bear the inconvenience more patiently. Adieu.

LETTER IX.

Cairo, May 1, 1782.

DEAR FRIEND,

I ARRIVED at this place early yesterday morning after a most disagreeable journey across the Desert, but fortunately a shorter one than usual, having performed it in a day and an half.

When I tell you that I came with a Caravan from Suez, I should likewise tell you, that a Caravan in these countries, signifies an assemblage of camels, horses, mules, men and other animals, who are formed into large bo-

dies for the sake of mutual protection; and as they travel in some parts for two or three months together over waste and barren deserts, which yield nothing for the support either of man or beast, are obliged to take all necessaries with them, and particularly water. It is on these occasions that they find the superior excellence of the camel to all other animals; not only from its great strength and unwearied perseverance, but from that property it has of sustaining thirst for several days.

Those annual caravans which go from Aleppo and Cairo to Mecca, are often composed of thirty or forty thousand people, and are under military government, an officer being appointed by the Grand Signor, called the Emir Hadge, who conducts and commands them; the order of march is regular, and by ranks; the discipline is very exact, and a guard of Janissaries with field-pieces form the escort: they have regular
times

times of marching and halting, which is done by signal. When they take up their ground for the night, tents are pitched, kitchens, cookshops and coffee houses are immediately erected, and a large camp is formed; every thing is as quickly packed, and the camels are loaded in the morning to be ready for gun-firing, which puts the whole body in motion.

The caravan from Cairo performs its journey to Mecca in forty days, where having staid about a month to celebrate the Hadge, a festival in which both the interests of trade and religion are equally consulted, it returns in the same order, stopping at Medina in the way back, to pay a visit to and make offerings at the shrine of Mahommed, that having been the place of his interment, as Mecca was of his nativity.

The zeal shewn by Mussulmen, and the toils and sufferings undergone by them for the sake of paying this compliment to their prophet, are wonderful; they flock to Mecca from all parts of the Mahometan countries, and perform the most laborious journies: the poorer part of these pilgrims depend on charity for their support, which rarely yields them any thing better than a scanty allowance of bread and water. Vanity, religion, superstition and commerce, are the four principal causes of these annual pilgrimages. A Mussulman that has been at Mecca, gains thereby a degree of credit and honor amongst his countrymen, with the term of Hadge added to his name whenever he is spoke to; his attendance there once at least in his life is required by his creed: many visit it in compliance with vows made at some time of impending danger, or conditionally on the

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attainment of any desirable object; others who have led dissolute lives go there for absolution, and with an intention to reform; and others for the purposes of traffick: all fancy themselves the better for having been there, and from that conviction, perhaps many really become so.

But to return from Mahommed to my Suez caravan. This being under no regulations, was an irregular and straggling body, consisting of about one thousand camels, and half as many men, and set out about noon on the 28th of April, travelling on till eight at night: we then took up our ground; the camels eased of their burthens, placed themselves in circles round their food *couchant* with their legs under them, and the men in the same order formed their messes: the caravan was in motion by three the next morning, and travelled on without making one

single halt, even to give the camels water or food, till nine at night. You may from hence be able to form some conjecture of the power of that animal; the pace we went at, seemed to be nearly about four miles an hour, and this was continued for eighteen hours together.

My travelling carriage was termed a Kufhob; to compare small things with great, I may say that it resembles the body of a coach, with an opening between the two seats for the back of the camel on which it is placed longitudinally, so that one seat hangs on one side, the other on the other, and on each sits a person: I had a canopy over the top, in which I found singular use, as the heat of the sun was intolerable; and though I could not be conveyed in a manner more favorable to my feelings, laying along on mattraffes and pillows placed over
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the seat; yet the uneasy motion of the camel, the heat of the weather, and the excessive drought I experienced, rendered it the most unpleasant journey I ever made; I took out my thermometer about two o'clock, and found it 92. but it soon rose to 96. and fearful that if I kept it longer exposed to this air of fire, it would rise still much higher, a sight to which my spirits were not equal, I put it by. Half dead with heat and fatigue, I was considering whether it would be possible for me to support another day, which I expected we were to pass in the same way before we arrived at Cairo, when a Turk who came up from Judah in the same ship with me, rode up to my carriage, asking me *Choofst Babar Nile?* Do you see the Nile? pointing at the same time to a spot not very far distant, telling me immediately after, that we should get to
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the walls of Mezr (the Turkish name for Cairo,) that night, and go in next morning at sun-rise. I hardly knew how to credit so joyful a piece of news; but he continuing to assert it seriously, I at length believed him, and to me it was like a sentence of reprieve to a condemned man. We accordingly travelled on till near nine, and then came to a small village, where we put up for the night, and to my no small joy arrived here early the next morning. The distance from Suez hither is eighty miles, and is always a three days journey for loaded camels, but our's belonging to Cairo, and being light, as the coffee they came for was not ready, made their journey in this short time that I have mentioned.

Having explained to you the mode of our travelling, it will not require many words to describe a country uniformly
barren

barren and sandy; some part of the way lay through a narrow valley, which appeared to be the bed of the canal that was made to join the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, and came into the latter at Suez. A great number of petrified branches of trees, and pieces of wood are met with on the road, with here and there a carcase on which the vultures prey, and in some parts a few stunted shrubs. Every one in these journeys goes armed, as the caravans are frequently attacked and plundered by the wild Arabs, who strip the people, and leave them to perish on the Desert, a circumstance that I am sorry to say, happened to several of our countrymen about three years ago in the following melancholy manner.

A contraband trade had for some years been carried on by English people from India to Cairo, much to their advantage,

tage, and as much to the prejudice of our commerce from thence to Europe. Several ships came annually to Suez with cargoes from India; and tho' there was a Firman of the Grand Signor's, to whom that port belongs, strictly forbidding all foreign ships or christians to approach Suez, yet as the Pacha of Cairo and the Chief Bey found their interest in this illicit trade, they suffered the Firman to sleep, which it did, till a new Pacha was sent from Constantinople with strict orders to enforce it, whereon the following tragical adventure befell the Englishmen when they came next to Suez with their accustomed merchandise. Not aware of this change of men and measures in Cairo they landed the cargoes of their ships at Suez, paid the duties, loaded the camels, and set off: they travelled on the first day with security, pleasing themselves probably with the visionary wealth which these goods were

were to produce to them, and little thinking how sad a reverse the next morning's light would occasion. Scarce had they moved off the ground where they passed the night, when they were surrounded by a large body of men, plundered, wounded, stripped, and left naked on the Desert, the camels with all their effects, water and provisions being taken off by the robbers: in this piteous plight they consulted what was to be done, the only alternative being whether they should return to Suez or proceed to Cairo: they imprudently resolved on the latter, whither the distance was double of that to Suez, to which place two only of the company, wiser than the rest, made good their retreat; the others went towards Cairo, at the instance of a Commander of one of the ships, who told them that he knew the way across the Desert, and that by going straight to Cairo, and laying
their

their case before the government, they would stand a better chance for recovering their goods. He gave the first proof how bad his council was, for being soon spent with heat and fatigue, he dropped and died. Being without their pilot, the rest had but little chance of finding their way across the Desert, where there is hardly a track; indeed had they known it perfectly, it would have availed them little, naked and exposed to the scorching beams of an African sun in the month of August, without a drop of water to allay the raging thirst they must have experienced: all perished except one, who arrived spent and speechless at some Arab huts about a league from Cairo; the people there took a great deal of care of him, recovered him a little, and brought him hither; he could scarcely articulate the name of the person to whose house he wished to go, who hardly knew him,

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so disfigured as he was with his sufferings, which he did not get the better of for a twelvemonth.

You will join with me, no doubt, in condemning the cruelty and weakness of a government that executes its laws under the mask of robbery, and inflicts punishment in the miserable manner I have above related; and such was the mode adopted by the Pacha and Bey to put in force the Firman of the Grand Signor; they themselves in fact plundered the Caravan, by means of their Soldiers whom they sent on this errand, and appropriated the spoil to their own use: they contrived likewise to get possession of the English ships by an artifice of the same dark nature, and imprisoned the crews.

The government of Cairo, which by openly seizing the effects of the people who

who came there contrary to the orders of the Grand Signor, and contrary to the laws of their own country, would have acted properly, may justly stand taxed of the greatest inhumanity for the conduct they observed; and fearful that it might draw on them the resentment of the English, who with a single Frigate could destroy their whole trade on the Red Sea, they obliged all the Englishmen who were then at Cairo, to bind themselves under the penalty of a considerable sum, that no steps should be taken to revenge what had happened, making them find a merchant who resided at Cairo to be surety for them.

No christian ships have come to Suez since this affair: a Frigate with dispatches from India came to Corfire about eighteen months ago; but the person charged with them being contraband, was imprisoned here by the Pacha, and sent to Constantinople; for
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the Firman not only forbids foreign ships, and particularly English, from approaching the port of Suez, but all christians, declaring, “ That the sea of
 “ Suez was designed for the noble pilgrimage of Mecca; and that the port
 “ thereof is a port of two illustrious
 “ cities, which are those that make
 “ the light of the truth to shine, and
 “ the law of the prophet; and are established to promote religion and justice, Mecca the enlightened, and
 “ Medina the honoured;” wherefore, it says, “ let such christians as come there
 “ be imprisoned, and their effects confiscated; and let no one endeavour to
 “ set them free.” I have been thus, you see, ignorantly running into a danger that I was not aware of, and am here on suspicious ground; but I am told that having come to Suez in a ship of the country, and travelling in a private way, I shall escape unnoticed, however, I promise you, my stay will not be long

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unless

unless *per force*; at all risques I must see the Pyramids, and then I hope to quit Cairo, and shortly after, the land of Egypt.

The inferior station which the Franks, as we are termed, hold in this country, has already disgusted me against it: among other proofs thereof, is one of which I daily experience the humiliating effect, being obliged to ride about the city on a jack-ass, while the Mussulmen are mounted on most beautiful Arab horses: it is not only from being debarred the privilege of riding an horse, though that is mortifying, but from the general oppression prevailing here, and the particular contempt in which the christians are held by these people, that I am surprized a single one should be found amongst them. But Avarice knows no prejudices; and man not
contented

contented with a sufficiency, braves every thing to enrich himself, esteeming little the sacrifice of each generous feeling, provided wealth does but follow. Adieu.

LETTER X.

Cairo, May 7, 1782.

DEAR FRIEND,

I SET out from hence the day before yesterday, accompanied by a party of friends, to view the Pyramids.

We left Cairo in the afternoon mounted on jack-asses, which convey'd us to Bulac, the port belonging to this place, and there embarked on the Nile for Giza, a voyage of about a league; it stands higher

up on the other side of the river, and is opposite to Old Cairo; some travellers have asserted that it is on the site of the antient Memphis, but without just grounds.

Being arrived there we found a house by the water-side prepared for our reception and stored with a plenteous supply of viands and liquors, for which accommodations we were indebted to some Italian gentlemen settled at Cairo.

Our first business was to find the Scheik of the tribe of Arabs inhabiting the environs of Giza and the Pyramids, to let him know our intentions of going thither in the morning, and secure his company as a protection to us; accordingly we dispatched an ambassador who returned accompanied by the Scheik: some of our party were well acquainted with

with him as he had attended them before on the like occasion, and welcomed him into our presence with a bumper of brandy, to which though a Mussulman he showed no repugnance, but drank near a bottle, and after we had adjusted all preliminaries respecting our next day's motions, he retired.

It having been agreed that we should set off at three o'clock in the morning, the Scheik attended by an aid de camp, waited on us at that hour, and being provided with a number of wax candles, necessary for examining the inside of the Pyramid, and all other requisites, we mounted our jack-asses. We arrived at the foot of the Pyramids at day-break, by which they opened to us all at once appearing still more vast in that ambiguous light, and I know not whether

my astonishment and satisfaction were greater on thus suddenly viewing those stupendous fabricks, or afterwards in minutely examining their several parts and construction.

After having gazed at them with wonder for some time we prepared to pry into the inmost recesses of the larger Pyramid, into which only of the three there is an entrance. Having lighted our candles we crept in at a small aperture in one of the sides, about one fourth of the way up from the base of the Pyramid: crawling along on our hands and knees for some way down a sloping and rugged path, we came to the lower apartment, where discovering nothing that engaged our curiosity we soon left it, and ascended by a more regular passage up to the great chamber: being arrived there, we found it a spacious well-

well-proportioned room, at one end is a tomb or sarcophagus of Granite thought to have contained the body of the prince who built this Pyramid as his sepulchral monument: the chamber is lined with Granite throughout, the cieling being formed with nine long stones. This room is thirty-six feet long, eighteen feet wide, and twenty feet high; the sarcophagus is seven feet long, four feet wide, and four feet deep. There is a room above this but no way to go up to it. There is likewise supposed to be one below that which we first went into; the way to it is by a deep kind of hole or well which probably leads down to the island, formed by the water of the Nile at the time of the annual inundation, according to Herodotus's account, who says that there was a tomb on the island.

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Having attentively viewed these inner regions we crept out again, half choaked with dust and almost suffocated with the closeness of the air: after a short repose we scaled the sides of the Pyramid, which have the appearance of a flight of steps or rows of benches decreasing to a point; for the original smooth and polished surface having mouldered away; the stones placed in regular rows, bear the form I describe, serving by that means as steps to the very summit, from whence the view is extensive and noble, taking in the Nile and fertile country on each side of it's banks for a considerable tract, numberless villages, Old Cairo, Giza, the pyramids of Sacara, where are the catacombs, &c. &c. Although there are pyramids without number scattered all over the country, yet these are the three that we call
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emphatically *the* Pyramids, and are here termed *El Haram di Giza* from their vicinity to that place; they stand about nine miles from the banks of the Nile, and on the verge of the fertile country, being placed on elevated ground, up to the foot of which the water flows at the time of the annual inundation. They are of different sizes: The large one according to Greaves's measurement is 700 feet square, covering about eleven acres of ground; the inclined plane is equal to the base, so that the angles and base make an equilateral triangle; the perpendicular height is 500 feet. The apex is thirteen feet square.

The second Pyramid stands on as much ground as the first, but is forty feet lower.

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The base of the smallest is 300 feet square, and it's perpendicular altitude is eighty feet.

The ruins of their original surfaces lay round the bases of the Pyramids, and diminish in a slight degree the effect of their grandeur; as in some parts they form a mound covering a quarter of the Pyramid, which would appear much more noble if cleared of that rubbish; the original surfaces of the two larger appear to have been formed of common stones, but that of the smaller one was composed of beautiful red granite, as may be seen by the broken heaps thereof laying scattered around the base, and by some small portions of the outer crust remaining on the surface.

Though

Though an entrance has been discovered only into the larger of the three, yet most probably there is a way into both the others, and likewise apartments in them, since Strabo tells us, that in the middle of the Pyramids, there is a stone which may be taken out to open a passage to the tombs. Attempts have been made, but without effect, to discover an entrance into the second, a great breach appearing in one of the sides of it.

No certain accounts are given either of the times when, or the kings by whom these extraordinary fabricks were built: Herodotus indeed speaks positively as to the founders of them, but other authors give different accounts, and the whole is uncertain: they are without doubt most wonderful objects, considered both with regard

gard to their antiquity, size, and construction; the labour in raising them must have been immense, as they are a solid mass of stones, with only a few small spaces left to form those apartments where the bodies of the kings were laid: the materials were most probably brought from Upper Egypt on floats to the very foot of them. Pliny tells us, that three hundred and sixteen thousand men were employed twenty years in raising the largest, and that the three were completed in sixty-eight years. Near to these are several smaller pyramids; and round the area, on which the larger ones stand, are a number of recesses and cells in the rock, with hieroglyphick inscriptions over their entrances.

In front of the Pyramids towards the Nile, and where the grand approach

proach to them appears formerly to have been, is placed the famous figure of the Sphynx, cut out of one solid rock; the increase of the soil and sand has entirely buried the body, the head and neck now only appearing above the ground. The dimensions of this figure according to Pliny, were as follows: the circumference of the head one hundred and two feet; the length of the legs one hundred and thirteen feet; the height from the bottom of the belly to the summit of the head sixty-three feet, and the head and neck twenty-seven feet. It is said to have been the tomb of Amasis; but is more famous on account of the ænigmatical oracles delivered from it to all who went thither to consult it, and from the ambiguous terms in which they were couched, have given rise to the proverbial expression, *Sphynx's riddles*, applied to any thing difficult to be

be solved. At the top of the head, there was originally an hole, as likewise on the back, from whence issued the answers dictated by their priests, who were placed within.

The situation of the antient city of Memphis, is determined to have been between the pyramids and catacombs of Sacara, which are ten miles distant from each other. Although this city was of so great an extent, having been eighteen miles in circuit, yet not the least vestige of it now remains.

We passed the morning in surveying the pyramids, &c. and then rode back through a rich and fertile plain to Giza, from whence we ferried over to the island of Rhoida. It was here that some authors assert Moses to have been found among the rushes by Pharaoh's daughter; whether that was the case

case or not, I cannot pretend to determine; at present it is famous for a building called the Mikeaz, in which is the Nilometer or pillar placed in the centre of a pool of water of the same level with the river, having different gradations marked on it to determine the daily rise and fall of the Nile. As soon as it begins to rise, the officer superintending the measurement of its altitude, reports the same to the Pacha, and receives handsome presents from him on that event, which is celebrated by publick rejoicings throughout the city; its daily height is likewise constantly proclaimed by publick criers, till it arrives at the wished-for point, when the mound of the canal, designed to distribute it's waters throughout the city, is cut with great solemnity and rejoicings, a virgin at the same time being thrown into the river, as a present to Father Nile for his annual

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visit;

visit; but it is a virgin of clay placed on the top of the mound, and on cutting it, the figure falls into the water, and is, I suppose, as acceptable to his cold embrace as if it was flesh and blood.

The city of Cairo then becomes a scene of joy and feasting, they receive the river into their streets and squares with the utmost gladness, and boats and barges gaily adorned are seen rowing on lakes and canals, which the day before were dry land; it is then that this city must appear in its greatest glory; at present I can say little for its magnificence, though its size and population are very considerable; the circuit thereof is seven miles, the houses excessively high and streets very narrow, not being wider than our alleys in London, and are always full of people; most of them being mounted,

ed, the Turks of fashion on horse-back, Christians and Plebeians on jackasses: to the extreme height of the houses they add every other contrivance possible to exclude the sun, placing over from the tops of the houses on one side of the street to those of the other, canvas strained on frames, whereby the streets are very much darkened, and the sun totally excluded, one advantage in this hot country, but then on the other hand, by that means the air is rendered close and suffocating.

In a country where the sky is ever serene and plenty dwells, diffused throughout by the Nile, whose periodical inundations produce rich harvests, of all kinds of grain, and fruits, wafting up from the Mediterranean, the produce of other nations; one is prepared for a prospect of universal chearfulness and content; but two

curfes, the fevereft that can poffibly befall a nation, turn this flattering outside into real mifery; the moft oppreffive fyftem of tyranny in the world, and the destructive ravages made by the plague, are two fources from whence flow the evils of this unfortunate country; the latter is a temporary one, the former invariably fubfifts, and from it the people know no refpite; while the latter rages, they lock themfelves up in their houfes and have no communication with each other, but houfes are no refuge againft the firft, and a defpotic Bey feizes on property, and deals out death according to his own pleafure and caprice.

I hardly know how to explain to you the form of government here, it is of fo ftrange and complicated a nature: on one hand the Pacha or Vice-Roy fent by the Grand Signor, to
whom

whom the country is tributary, claims the sovereignty; on the other, the twenty-four Beys maintain their authority, each of whom exercises an independant power, and by that means there are twenty-five established tyrants, every one of them dispensing justice or injustice according to his pleasure, being under no controul. This government of the Beys is called likewise the Mamaluke government, or government of the slaves, being formed of Mamaluke or Georgian slaves, who are sold when young into the families of the Beys and by them trained up to arms, amongst whom, such as have most spirit and address rise in their turns to be Beys; little attention being paid to the cultivation of the mind they are extremely ignorant, few of them being able to write or read. The election of a Bey is generally attended with bloodshed,

for as there are many who have pretensions, the sword commonly determines the right; Ibrahim Bey has placed himself at the head of the government, and by dint of a large army keeps the others in some awe, enriching himself by rapine and plunder. In short, the scene of oppression that exists here is a disgrace to human nature, both in those who practise and those who suffer it; but the languid and effeminate spirit of the native Egyptians, having always made them a prey to foreign masters, invites that tyranny which it wants the courage to resist. Adieu.

LETTER XI.

Cairo,

DEAR FRIEND.

I LITTLE imagined, when I made those observations in my last, respecting the oppression and tyranny of this government, that I should in my own person so soon give proofs of what I there advanced; but thus it happened, and the following adventure which I met with, may serve to give you a tolerable idea of Egyptian equity.

In one of my rides about the city, I was met by a party of Turkish soldiers,

diers, who accosting *me*, and some European friends who were of my party, said, that by order of their master Mustapha Bey, they were come in search of us, and that they must immediately conduct us to him. We did not at all relish this salutation, and would gladly have been excused the honour of paying a visit to a Bey, but having no alternative, we proceeded quietly under their escort. We were not, you may be sure, extremely comfortable in this situation; and in our way endeavoured to divine the cause of it, but in vain: we found we had nothing else to do than to submit patiently, and wait the event. Being arrived at the Bey's palace, my companions were set at liberty, and *I* only was detained; one of my friends however stayed with me to act as interpreter; and plead my cause. We were now ushered into the presence chamber,

ber, and found this Potentate sitting cross-legged on a carpet, smoking a pipe seven or eight feet long; he was a middle-aged man, rather corpulent, had a black and bushy beard that reached below his breast, and his countenance was handsome, although stern and severe; his myrmidons who were bearded like himself, stood in a circle round him, into the midst of which we were introduced.

The Bey, being informed that I was the person whom he had summoned, surveyed me attentively, and with an imperious tone of voice, pronounced my crime and my sentence in the same breath, telling me, an Armenian merchant having represented to him, that an Englishman, who had passed through Cairo two years before, owed him a sum of money, his orders were that I should immediately
discharge

discharge the debt incurred by my countryman. I heard with astonishment this extraordinary charge and verdict, and in reply endeavoured to explain the hardship and injustice of such a proceeding, telling him, that in the first place, I doubted much whether the debt claimed by the Armenian was just, and in the second, supposing that it was, did not consider myself by any means bound to discharge it; but all endeavours to exculpate myself, on the principles of reason or justice were totally useless, since he soon removed all my arguments by a short decision, which was, that without further ceremony, I must either consent to pay the money or remain prisoner at his castle. I began then to enquire what the sum was, which the Armenian pretended to be due to him, and found it to be near five hundred pounds, at
which

which price, high as it was, I believe I should have been induced to have purchased my liberty, had not my friend advised me to the contrary, and given me hopes that it might be obtained without it, recommending to me rather to suffer a temporary confinement than submit to so flagrant an extortion. Accordingly I protested against paying the money, and was conducted under a guard into a room where I remained in arrest.

It was about noon, the usual time of dining in this country, and a very good pilau with mutton was served up to me; in short I was very civilly treated in my confinement, but still it was a confinement, and as such, could not fail of being extremely unpleasant: my only hopes were founded in the good offices of Mr. R—— an Italian merchant, whose services
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to me and many of my countrymen, who have been embroiled in affairs of the like nature here, deserve our warmest gratitude.

My apartment was pleasantly situated, with a fine view of the Nile and a rich country; but I should have enjoyed the prospect much more upon another occasion. On a kind of lawn, shaded with trees, in front of the castle, two or three hundred horses stood at piquet, richly caparisoned, belonging to the Bey and his guards. His principal officers and slaves came to visit me, and in talking over my case, they agreed that it was very hard, but to comfort me said, that their master was a very good Prince, and would not keep me long confined. I found several of them pleasant liberal-minded men, and we conversed together

gether very sociably through my Arabian servant, who remained with me.

The people in this country always sleep after dinner till near four o'clock, they then rise, wash and pray; that time of prayer is called by them *Affer*, and is the common hour of visiting; the Beys then give audience, and transact business: Mustapha Bey now sent for me again, and seeming to be in good humour, endeavoured to coax me into payment of the demand he made; but I continued firm in my refusal, on which he changed the subject, and smiling, asked me if I should not like to be a Mussulman, telling me it was much better than being a Christian, and hinted that I should be very well off if I would become one of them, and stay at Cairo, using likewise other arguments to effect my conversion, and all this in a jocular laughing

laughing manner: while he was proceeding in his endeavours to bring me over to his faith, two officers came from Ibrahim Bey to procure my release. I have before told you that he is the chief Bey, and luckily Mr. R—— having very good interest with him, had made application in my behalf, and in consequence thereof these two ambassadors were sent to request that Mustapha Bey would deliver me up to them; but he seemed by no means inclinable so to do, and resuming his former sternness of look remained for some time inexorable; till at length wrought on by their entreaties, he consented to let me go, observing at the same time that whenever he had an opportunity of making a little money, Ibrahim Bey always interfered and prevented him; a pretty observation! From which you may infer, that
they

they look upon *us* as fair plunder, and do not give themselves much trouble to find out a pretence on which to found their claims.

The English seem particularly to have been victims to this species of rapine, owing, I believe, to the facility with which they always submit to it: and many of our wealthy countrymen having returned by this road laden with the spoils of India, these Beys have frequently fleeced them, allured by the temptation of that wealth, which these Nabobs are so fond of displaying: various are the instances of extortions practised on them. You may form an idea of all, when I mention one of a gentleman who passing by Suez in his way to England, that he might not be detained there by the searching of his baggage, prevailed on the Custom-house

house officers to dispense therewith, and only put their seals on his trunks to exempt them from being visited till his arrival at Cairo, where being come, fatigued with his journey, and impatient to shift himself, he would not wait for the inspection of the officers, but broke the seals to get his clothes, and paid a thousand pounds for the luxury of a clean shirt an hour before he otherwise would have had it.

When I hear of the heavy fines that have been levied on my countrymen in their passage through Egypt, I consider myself very fortunate in being quit for a confinement of only a few hours and fifty pounds given in fees to different people employed in the task of procuring my release.

From Mustapha Bey's palace I was conducted to that of Ibrahim Bey, being

ing attended by an officer of the former who was sent with me. Ibrahim was sitting in a small apartment richly furnished, smoking his pipe, and was accompanied by two other Turks; he appeared to be between forty and fifty years of age, middle-sized and handsome; he is reckoned a man of ability, indeed he has shown himself to be such, by having managed with dexterity the complicated machine which he directs. He addressed himself to Mustapha Bey's officer, inveighing severely against the conduct of his master, then turning to me, said that I might depend on his protection during the remainder of my stay in that country; and finding that my purpose was to go down the Nile and to Alexandria, he gave me a passport to exempt me from any trouble or molestation I might receive on my passage from his General Morad Bey, who was stationed on the banks

of the Nile with the army, for the purpose of raising contributions on the country. Having made my proper acknowledgements to this Prince for his civilities I retired not a little rejoiced to have regained my liberty.

Owing to this kind of rapine and extortion practised by these potentates, and likewise to a Firman of the Grand Signor, which forbids European ships to approach the port of Suez, this channel of communication betwixt Europe and India has been shut for some years past; a circumstance extremely detrimental to us, since it is by far the most expeditious way of conveying intelligence, and by proper management might still be made use of for that purpose: some presents annually sent by the India Company to the ruling Bey, would ensure safety to their servants, who might pass
charged

charged with dispatches; and when you hear that the passage has been made from London to Madrafs in sixty-three days by way of Suez, you will be surprized that such an advantage should be overlooked, if possible to be obtained; not that I think it would be adviseable to make it a common road for passengers, or permit any other ships to go to Suez, but small packet boats for the purpose of conveying dispatches; for otherwise a door would be opened to a contraband trade, which would prove extremely prejudicial to the commerce of the India Company, and the revenue of our government.

Mr. R——— received me on my return to his house with the strongest expressions of joy and friendship, and I endeavoured to testify to him with equal warmth how sensible I was of

the service he had rendered me. This gentleman who possesses a mind far too liberal for the country in which he resides, has been settled here for many years, and acquired an handsome fortune, though he has been frequently squeezed by the Beys; at present he finds the advantage of paying one, to be protected against the extortions of the others: he is extremely attached to the English, and has often been of great service to them in this city.

Hadge Cossim, who is a Turk, and one of the richest merchants in Cairo had interceded in my behalf with Ibrahim Bey, at the instance of his son, who had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and came from Juddah in the same ship with me. The Father in celebration of the son's return, gave a most magnificent fête on the evening

ing of the day of my captivity, and as soon as I was released, sent to invite me to partake of it, and I accordingly went. His company was very numerous, consisting of three or four hundred Turks, who were all sitting on sophas and benches, smoking their long pipes; the room in which they were assembled, was a spacious and lofty hall, in the centre of which was a band of musick composed of five Turkish instruments, and some vocal performers; as there were no ladies in the assembly, you may suppose, it was not the most lively party in the world, but being new to me, was for that reason entertaining.

Both on account of my nation, and my recent adventure with the Bey, I was a kind of sight to them, and they asked me numberless questions,

at the same time being extremely civil, and several of them, as a great compliment, taking their pipes out of their mouths, and offering them to me to smoke; although the indelicacy of this custom was somewhat disgusting, yet in conformity to their manners, I took their pipes, smoked two or three whiffs, and returned them; they look upon it as the civillest thing they can do to a stranger or visitor, to offer him the dish of coffee they themselves are sipping, or the pipe they are smoking, which it would be the height of ill manners in any one to refuse. Our supper was served at twelve o'clock, and consisted of sweet-meats, pastry and sherbets, served on silver waiters placed on the carpet, around which we formed ourselves in different parties of five or six in each: we did not continue long at table, and immediately as our
re-

repast was finished, the company broke up.

In walking home through the streets, I could not but observe the good police which seems to prevail here, each district or ward of the city is shut up separately within gates, and no one is ever suffered to stir out after dark without a lanthorn, on pain of being taken up and imprisoned; a patrol of Janissaries goes the rounds frequently in the night; so that I should think with these precautions few enormities are ever committed.

My late adventure has made me particularly impatient to quit this country, where personal property and personal liberty are held so light; and I shall accordingly set off to-morrow morning, having engaged a boat, and made all other necessary preparations

for my passage down the Nile to Rosetta; and I hear that I am not likely to meet with Morad Bey's army, as he has left that branch of the river along which I shall pass, so that I flatter myself I shall meet with no further hindrance or interruption in my journey. Adieu.

LETTER XII.

Alexandria.

DEAR FRIEND,

THE passage down the Nile from Cairo to Rosetta is charming: the verdure, fertility, and abundance of the Delta of Egypt highly pleasing.

By that name the Romans distinguished the country laying between the outward forks of the river, into which it divides a few miles below Cairo, and makes with the sea a figure resembling the Greek letter Δ . From these two prin-

principal branches go several others, intersecting the country that lays between; and this bounteous river, after scattering plenty over the land, during a course of many hundred miles, empties itself into the sea by seven mouths: the two most considerable are those of Damietta and Rosetta; the former was the Ostium Pathmeticum of the antients; the latter, the Ostium Bolbitinum.

As the pyramids may justly be esteemed the most wonderful of all the works of art, so the Nile may be considered as the greatest natural curiosity in this country. Nature to supply her parsimonious distribution of water from the heavens, has ordained an annual overflow of that river, to water and enrich the land, so that perpetual plenty and verdure here flourish

rish without the assistance of the clouds.
Tibullus with regard to Egypt says,

*Te propter nullos tellus tua postulat imbres
Arida nec pluvio supplicat herba Jovi.*

It's flocks to fatten and to swell it's grain,
This land from heav'n asks not refreshing rain.

The Nile is said to rise in the twelfth degree of North Latitude, at the foot of a great mountain, in the kingdom of Goyana, in Abyssinia; but this is rather matter of conjecture than certainty, no exact accounts having hitherto been given of its source; however supposing it to be somewhere near the part I mentioned, its course being north and south, and emptying itself into the sea in the thirty-first degree of North Latitude, the whole extent thereof must be about one thousand two hundred miles.

The annual rise which it experiences is owing to the periodical rains that
fall

fall in Abyffinia. The river begins to swell at Cairo and in lower Egypt towards the latter end of June, and rifing gradually till the middle of September, decreases afterwards during the months of October and November: the height which it attains varies in different years, and the plenty or fcarcity of the crops is determined thereby, when it rifes to fixteen peeks (about thirty-two feet) the chaltiz, which diftributes the water through the city of Cairo, is opened, then, and not till then, the Grand Signor is entitled to his tribute; nor do they wifh to fee it much higher than that point, fince one extreme is as fatal to this country as the other; if there is a deficiency of water, many lands are deprived of the benefit thereof, if there is a fuperabundance, it retires not foon enough for them to fow their corn. The river at this time fpreading itfelf over the country, on each fide of its bed for
fe-

several leagues, appears like a sea; whatever parts lay so remote as to be out of reach of the inundation, are watered by canals, and partly from its own beneficence, partly from what is borrowed of it by these canals, so much is expended in its course that it has been conjectured, that not a tenth part of its water reaches the sea.

The appearance which Egypt presents at that season of the year, must be very singular and curious to one who ascends an high building, and discovers a vast expanse of water all around, with towns and villages rising out of the flood, here and there a causey, and numberless groves and fruit trees whose tops only are visible. When the waters retire they leave a vast quantity of fish on the land, and at the same time, what is much more valuable, a slime which acts as manure and fertilizes the fields. By this annual
addi-

addition of soil Egypt has been very much raised and enlarged in the course of years, and many places are now inland, which were formerly close to the sea, such particularly is Damietta; and as the mud of the Nile extends for some leagues into the sea, and accumulates every year, this country by little and little increases.

The Arts, Mythology, and Natural History of Antient Egypt, form a subject so worthy the attention and study of the curious, that they cannot have escaped your's; I need not therefore dwell on the superstition or singular worship formerly practised here, addressed to bulls, serpents, crocodiles, birds, fish of different kinds, and even the pulse and roots of the garden, all which they deified. I need not tell you that amongst other useful inventions for which we are indebted
to

to this country is paper, made of a plant called Papyrus, or Byblos, that grew near Memphis. You well know the miraculous effects ascribed by the poets to the plant Lotus, this was an Egyptian root, and used by way of bread.

I will not recapitulate to you subjects you are well acquainted with, but return to Rosetta, a very pleasant city standing close to the Nile, in the midst of gardens and orange groves. I took mules from thence, and riding close to the sea for about fifteen miles, came to the most westerly branch of the Nile, crossing it a little above the Ostium Canopicum, after which appeared the castle of Bekier, standing close to the sea on the scite of the antient Canopus, a city notorious for the debauchery and dissoluteness that prevailed there; travelling on a few miles

miles further, through a sandy country thickly planted with date-trees, I came to the ruins of the antient Nicopolis, situated on an hill; this city was built by Augustus, and received its name in commemoration of a victory gained by him over Anthony; a league more brought me hither.

The city of Alexandria founded by Alexander the Great, and afterwards so much admired and adorned by the Romans, the residence of Cleopatra, and refuge of Anthony, once famous for its magnificence, luxury, and learning, is now become an undistinguishable heap of ruins; baths, palaces, porticos, and amphitheatres lay promiscuously jumbled together. The savage race of the Saracens when they took it, has reduced it to this miserable state; but a circumstance more to be lamented than any other, was the

the destruction of the famous Ptolemean Library, containing one hundred thousand volumes. On taking the city, the general sent to the Caliph, to know his orders respecting those books, who returned for answer, by all means to burn them, for if they were agreeable to the Alcoran they were superfluous, and if contrary to it, impious; accordingly the Mussulmen applied them to the purpose of heating their baths, and it was six months before they were consumed.

Pompey's pillar is an object the most striking of any now extant; it is situated on an eminence a quarter of a mile to the southward of the walls, and is of red granite: the height of the shaft is ninety feet, and diameter thereof nine feet, the whole height of the column is one hundred and fourteen feet, the capital being of the Corinthian order. I must not omit

mentioning to you the manner by which some English masters of ships contrived to get to the top of it; they flew a kite over the pillar in such a direction, that when the string was loosed to let it fall and the kite came to the ground, the string lay across the top of the pillar, by means of which they passed ropes over, and making shrouds the same as to the mast of a ship, they then went up, triumphantly drinking a bowl of punch on the summit, and discovering that there had formerly been a pedestrian statue on it, a piece of the foot remaining.

There are two obelisks called Cleopatra's, having perhaps been part of the ornaments of her palace, which stood near the sea side, one of them is overthrown and lies half buried in the sand, the other is still standing, and is sixty-three feet high, on each side
are

are hieroglyphicks. They shew some subterranean apartments, and call them Catacombs, but I think it more probable from their form, that they were baths, and the increase of the ground occasioned by the ruins, has buried them; so great has been the havock that there is not another pile remaining, sufficiently entire, to mark its original form or purpose, even the Pharos, reckoned one of the wonders of the world, has nothing now to represent it but a Turkish fort built on the same spot, and probably out of its ruins.

Many curious antiques, such as medals, rings, and small statues, have occasionally been picked up amongst the ruins, and numberless others of value might be found could permission be obtained to dig, but so jealous are these people of the Christians, who

they suppose have no other view in visiting these places but to find hidden treasures, that it is often dangerous to look at them.

The present city does not stand on the scite of the antient Alexandria, but on a portion of ground that was called the Hepta-Stadium, and lay without the walls; it is a kind of Peninsula situated between the two ports; that to the westward was called by the antients the Portus Eunostus, now the Old Port, and is by far the best, Turkish vessels only are allowed to anchor there: the other called the New Port is for the Christians; at the extremity of one of the arms of which stood the famous Pharos.

Historians tell us that Alexander's body was embalmed, and buried in
this

this city in a coffin of gold, which (as one can easily suppose) was taken away, and it was put into one of glass, being preserved therein so late as to the time of Augustus, who took a view of it in that state, adorned it with a golden crown, and wept over it.

I have now been here near a month, a daily witness of the sad revolution that has taken place in men, manners, arts, and learning at Alexandria; too long a time to dwell on an unpleasing picture. I embark to-morrow on board a ship bound to Tunis, which will pass by Malta, and set me on shore at that island; the quarantine being shorter than at any of the ports in Italy. I shall be happy to communicate to you the account of my arrival there. Adieu.

COAST OF AFRICA. 201
the city in a corner of gold, which
one can easily suppose) was taken
away, and it was put into one of glass,
being preserved therein to last as to
the time of Augustus, who took a view
of it in that state, and ordered it with a
golden crown, and went over it.
I have now been here near a month,
and have seen of the old fortification
that the French have in their manner
built, and raising all Alexandria, to
bring a line to dwell as in a republic
picture. I cannot to-morrow on board
a ship bound to Tunis, which will pass
by Malta, and let me on shore at that
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LETTER

LETTER XIII.

Lazaret of Leghorn, August 15, 1782.

DEAR FRIEND,

BEING at length landed in Europe I delay not a moment to impart an event so pleasing, and at the same time give you the sequel of my wanderings.

I embarked on board a neutral vessel at Alexandria, the master of which instead of shaping a direct course for the port he was bound to, run up amongst the islands of the Archipelago,

lago, according to the practice of those Mediterranean sailors, who always keep the land close aboard, and on the appearance of a black cloud make for the first harbour that presents itself. Had he carried me the tour of the Grecian islands and set me on shore at those we passed, I could have borne more patiently the tediousness of our voyage, but I confess that a distant view did not sufficiently compensate for that unpleasing circumstance; the only one I had an opportunity of visiting was Rhodes, where we put in for a day or two.

The famous Colossus now no longer bestrides the entrance of the harbour, no beautiful villas adorn its shores, no palaces grace the city, no Romans now reside here; its natural beauties however still remain, but in the hands of Turks, who are not
much

much given to improvement, and practise no arts but those of oppression, as the Christian inhabitants severely feel.

The town still bears the marks of that memorable siege it once sustained, when the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, headed by Villers de Lisle Adam, Grand Master, made a gallant stand against the arms of Solymán the Magnificent, who besieged the place with two hundred thousand men, and four hundred ships; the brave garrison consisting only of five thousand soldiers, and six hundred knights, was, after a six months siege, during which they had made frequent sallies, and given incredible proofs of valour, obliged to capitulate from a total want of provisions and every kind of store; the knights afterwards settled at Malta, given to
them

them by the Emperor Charles V. as some kind of recompence for having with-held his assistance in so critical a conjuncture.

The surrounding country appeared extremely pleasant and fruitful, but the shortness of our stay did not allow me to penetrate into it, or even visit the spot where that city stood which the Romans so much admired, and where they used to pass their time in elegant retirement; it was situated about a league to the northward of the present city, on a bank sloping down to the sea, but few vestiges of it now remain. There is a convent of Catholick Monks at Rhodes, to whose hospitality all Christians who touch there are much indebted.

After leaving this island we steered for the coast of Candia, the antient
Crete,

Crete, and on approaching it discovered a very lofty mountain, that I conjectured to be mount Ida; we sailed from one extremity of this island to the other, and were often very near the shore. From Candia we stretched on to the Capes of the Morea and the isle of Serigo, formerly Cythera, and then quitting the Archipelago, stood over towards Malta; but as we had lost sight of land for a few days, and did not keep the best of reckonings, we missed that island; and contrary to my wishes and expectations, I was carried on to Tunis, on the coast of Barbary.

In approaching that city we sailed up a deep bay, answering exactly the description given of it by Virgil, in his *Æneid*.

Est

Est in secessu longo locus; insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum: quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inq. sinus scindit sese unda reductos.

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An island shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a post secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the jutting land on either side.

DRYDEN.

We came to an anchor at the upper end thereof, near the castle of the Goletta, and passed in the boat thro' a narrow canal into an extensive basin, on which stands Tunis; the water in it is so shallow, that we were frequently aground in our passage up to the city, which is twelve miles distant from the road where the ships lay.

Though I can say nothing in favour of the town, yet the country is pleasant and abounds in a great variety

riety of productions, most of which are shipped off for Europe. Trade and Piracy here enrich the people, the latter they carry on very successfully against all the petty states of the Mediterranean, whose naval force is not sufficiently powerful to crush them; they go in small galleys, mounting a few swivels, to the number of fifty or sixty men in each, armed with firelocks and cutlasses, and as these vessels sail extremely fast, and also row twenty or thirty oars, they are equally prepared to escape or overtake as occasion may require.

Among other valuable articles brought in by the Corsairs are their prisoners, who are sold in the publick market, and fetch very high prices; these poor wretches then groan under a miserable slavery during the remainder of their lives, except such as not being scrupulous

pulous in matters of faith, prefer Mahometan liberty to Christian bondage and become Mussulmen. But I am told that the slaves are treated much better at Tunis than any where else, indeed the people themselves are far more civilized than those of the other Barbary states, most likely owing to the great commerce and intercourse they have with Europeans.

I own I was much struck with the liberty there enjoyed, and the security with which one might travel about the country, circumstances very different from what I had met with in Arabia and Egypt, where, if you stir but out of a town you are sure to be stripped, and are lucky to escape unwounded and alive, but at Tunis you may take your horse, and stroll from one end of the kingdom to the other, which I should certainly have done,
if

if my constitution had been equal to combat with the heat of the climate; conceive what it must have been when we shut up windows and doors to exclude the air that in other countries we court, and when the thermometer exposed thereto rose higher than 100.

The Bagrađa, Utica and Zowan are deserving notice, but my attention was confined to the scite and ruins of the famous city of Carthage, which, from the lustre it once maintained, the generals it produced, and the three long and bloody wars it sustained against its more successful rival Rome; add to all these circumstances, that it is the scene of the most interesting part of the *Æneid*, I could not but venerate as classick ground.

The English Consul, to whose politeness and hospitality I was much indebted,

debted, carried me to his country house at Merfa, about ten miles from Tunis, standing on the site of part of the ancient city of Carthage; I spent a few days there with him very agreeably, and in the cool of the mornings and evenings amused myself with strolling about and tracing as well as I could the ruins and extent of that famous city: but the dreadful sentence pronounced against it in the Roman senate, has been so fully accomplished, that nothing now remains to give one an idea of its ancient grandeur. Piles of ruins may be seen all along the shore from the castle of the Goletta to Cape Carthage, and so on to Cape Gomert; and several appear under water, having the form of walls or wharfs, which the sea, by encroaching on the land has overwhelmed. Ancient authors tell us, that this city was eighteen leagues in circuit; but that space is now covered with corn-fields.

fields, vineyards, and gardens, with here and there a mass of ruins appearing.

The Byrsa retains still the appearance of its former strength, the ground falling every way with a great declivity from the summit, on which there is a ruin something in the shape of a tower: subterranean vaults are to be seen in every part of the country thereabouts. The most perfect and curious remains of antiquity, are the cisterns placed on an eminence to the northward of the Byrsa; these are large canals, that were designed as reservoirs to supply the city with water: there are seventeen of them, each being one hundred feet in length, twenty in breadth, and ten deep; at one corner is a ruin, appearing to have been a dome, and most probably there was the like at each of the other three corners; the aquæduct

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which

which brought the water to them was ninety miles in extent, and begun at the foot of a lofty mountain called Zowan; it may be traced all the way by its ruins, and in some places the arches still remain entire.

Several villages are scattered about on the antient scite of this city, viz. El Merfa close by the sea, Melcha under ground, those subterranean apartments in which the people live, having formerly been vaults to the Carthaginian houses that stood there: Darilthut near the Goletta, and Seedy Mo-said standing on the promontory called Cape Carthage, it is a pleasant hill covered with vineyards and plantations of olive trees, &c. but being sacred on account of a Mahometan saint buried there, must not be profaned by christian feet; a *propos* of those saints I ought to inform you, that the Mussulmen

men canonize those to whom nature has denied reason, paying them the greatest respect when alive, and venerating them when dead; they walk about stark naked, and whatever extravagancies they commit, are overlooked.

You will not be surprized that so little now remains of what was once so vast a city, when you consider that the Romans after plundering, razed it, and that the fire which consumed it lasted seventeen days. Two other cities were afterwards built near the same spot, notwithstanding the edict of the Roman senate, forbidding any revival of the name of Carthage, once so odious to them; but both have shared the fate of the first, and few traces remain of either.

The river Bagrada famous in history for that serpent of astonishing size slain on its banks by the army of Regulus, falls into the sea near Porta Farina, twenty miles to the northward of Cape Carthage; Utica is also situated on it, whither Cato retired and killed himself.

I cannot descend from this great and interesting subject to describe the modern state of that country formerly so eminent, or quit even the ruins of antient Carthage, to dwell on the present royal palaces of Bardo and Manubia, looked on in Barbary to be *chef d'œuvres* of art and magnificence; all comparison between the present and past would be painful either to relate or hear, let me embark therefore at that port from whence Hanno, Hannibal and Hamilcar once led their
victo-

victorious fleets and armies, and going on board a Ragusan snow, pursue my voyage along the coasts of Sardinia and Corsica to this port, where, although a temporary prisoner, I submit patiently to my captivity, since it is a condition annexed to my arrival in Europe, happy to have exchanged the barbarous climes of Asia and Africa, for regions of taste, pleasure and refinement. Adieu.

TRANSLATION
 OF A
 F I R M A N
 OF THE
 OTTOMAN PORTE.

IT is the Grand Signor's pleasure that no Christian vessel come to Suez, or trade from Juddah to Suez openly or secretly. The sea of Suez was designed for the noble pilgrimage of Mecca; such as assist in giving pas-

sage to Christian vessels, or connive at it, or use not their utmost endeavours to prevent it, are traitors to their religion, and to their Sovereign, and to all Mussulmen; and such as have the presumption to transgress, will find their punishment both in this and the other world; and this express command is on account of the important affairs of state, and of religion. Do as we command you, with fervor and zeal, let our royal mandate be thus pronounced of which this is the tenor.

(Here follow the names of the Pachas, Beys, and Governors, to whom the Firman is addressed.)

Be it known that the port of Suez, where the ships anchor, is a port of two honoured cities, which are those that make the light of the truth to shine

shine and the Law of the prophet, and are established to promote religion and justice, Mecca the enlightened, and Medina the honoured; and may God enoble them to the end of the world.

It hath never been customary for any ships of foreign nations, or for the children of darkness to come into the sea of Suez, nor for English or other ships, to bring their cargoes beyond Juddah, till lately, when in the time of Ali Bey, a small English vessel or two came to Suez, with presents from a person unknown, for the said Bey, and informed him, that they were come to seek a freight; and having once come there, the English have therefore thought, that they could at all times do the same, and they have come to Suez with their ships laden with piece goods of India and other effects, in the time of the deceased

deceased Mahommed Bey, Father of Gold, who was likewise deceived by avarice, some people pointing out to him certain advantages arising therefrom; so that, English and other ships have repeatedly come to the port of Suez.

These matters have come to our royal ears, which we hold to be contrary to the policy of our kingdom, and to religion; and we do command that from henceforwards, none of the Christians come to or approach Suez, hereby absolutely forbidding them. We have time after time, commanded them to return to their country, and have informed their ambassador thereof, enjoining him to write to his sovereign to forbid these ships to come to Suez, it being contrary to custom, and to our royal pleasure; and the ambassador has shown to us
the

the answers he has received from his Court, and from the India Company, wherein is declared, that all travellers and merchants are strictly forbidden to approach or pass by Suez; therefore if any should disobey this order, let them be imprisoned, and their effects confiscated, and let an account thereof be sent to our illustrious Porte.

We have informed ourselves from the wise men, and those who study history, and have heard what has passed in former times from the dark policy of the Christians, who will undergo all fatigues travelling by sea and land, and they take drawings of the countries through which they pass, and keep them, that by help thereof, they may make themselves masters of the kingdoms as they have done in India and other places. Memorials have likewise come to us on the part of the
Xerif

Xerif of Mecca, the much honoured, representing, that these Christians above-named, not contented with their traffick to India, have taken coffee and other merchandize from Yemen, and carried it to Suez, to the great detriment of our port of Juddah.

Seeing therefore what has happened, and our royal indignation being excited; particularly when we consider how things are in India, by means of the Christians, who for many years have undergone long voyages, and at first declaring themselves to be merchants, meaning no harm or treachery, deceived the Indians, who were fools, and did not understand their subtlety and craft, and thus have taken their cities, and reduced them to slavery. And in the time of Talmon, with like craft, they entered the city of Damascus, under the mask of merchants, who
do

do no harm, and paying the full duties or even more. At that time it happened, that there were differences between Talmon and Labbafon, and the Christians turned them to their advantage, and made themselves masters of Damascus and Jerusalem, and kept possession of them for an hundred years, when Saladin appeared, to whom God give glory, and freed Damascus and Jerusalem, killing the Christians without number. Besides, it is well known, how great an hatred they bear to Mussulmen on account of their religion, and seeing with an evil eye Jerusalem in our hands. Those therefore, who connive at the Christians coming to Suez, will be punished by God both in this and the other world. Permit by no means, Christian or other ships to pass and repass by Suez, but take such as assist them secretly, and chastise them as they deserve.

Our

Our royal sovereignty is powerful, and this is our Royal Mandate, when any Christian ships, and particularly the English shall come to the port of Suez, imprison the captains, and all the people, since they are rebels and offenders both against their own government and our's, according to the declaration of their ambassador, and according to the answer sent from his Court; and they deserve imprisonment and confiscation of their effects, which let them find, and let no one endeavour to set them free.

F I N I S.

An
ACCOUNT of the LOSS
of the
GROSVENOR INDIAMAN,
commanded by

Capt. *John Coxon,*

On the 4th August, 1782 (inferred from the Portuguese Description of the *Coast* of AFRICA to have happened between 28° and 29° S.)

with

A Relation of the Events

which befel

Those *Survivors* who have reached ENGLAND,
viz.

Robert Price,
Thomas Lewis,
John Warmington,
and
Barney Larey.

Being the *Report* given in to The EAST-INDIA COMPANY

by

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Published with the Approbation
of the
Court of Directors.

L O N D O N, 1783.

Sold by C. NOURSE, and P. ELMSLY, in the Strand;
J. SEWELL, Cornhill; and J. LAW, St. Martin's Church-Yard.

ACCOUNT OF THE

OF THE

GROSSLYNCH

COMMUNICATED BY

Capt. J. G. S. S.

On the 1st of July 1861, the following was received from the Secretary of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

With

A Relation of the

which was

the 2nd of July 1861, who have been

of

Robert J. S.

Assistant Secretary

John W. S.

and

Henry J. S.

Being the first of the series of the

by

ALEXANDER DALLAN

published with the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

ADVERTISEMENT.

August 14, 1783.

THE following Relation of the Loss of the Grosvenor, and of the events which befel those survivors who have reached England, is the result of my examination of Robert Price, Thomas Lewis, John Warmington, and Barney Larey, at the desire of Sir Henry Fletcher, the present Chairman of the East-India Company.

I took, in presence of Capt. Burnet Abercromby, the examination of Price seperately, and of Warmington and Larey together; Lewis I examined by myself. After taking notes of Price's report, these notes were read to him, and he was desired to correct any mistakes that might have been made; he did so in some circumstances, and in one particularly, which gave me a strong impression of his precision.—The note stated, “ that the natives had but one shoe and made great springs in hunting.” On reading the notes to the boy he remarked, that “ the shoe he had seen, but that their making great
A 2 “ springs

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“ springs he had been told by the Dutch.” His relation is marked with inverted commas, and the initial letters to the paragraphs distinguish the other authorities, where they all agreed in essentials, I have omitted the signature, when cross-questioned they nowhere expressly differed from the Boy.

I have not intentionally omitted any of his ideas or impressions, nor have I added any of my own: it however gives me much satisfaction to see so many efforts of generosity and mutual assistance; perhaps in this there may be some tincture from favourite opinions, as I cannot believe the world collectively half so bad as it is supposed by some, though I am ready to admit the *depravity*, of such individuals, *as great*, as their own imagination can conceive the corruption of the whole to be.

After I had reduced the different reports to one relation, I read the whole over before Capt. Abercromby, in presence of the four persons, desiring they would point out any mistake I might have made: they did so in a few instances, and added considerable elucidations, of which I have profited, and I afterwards

wards read over to the boy, by himself, every thing taken from his relation.

The dates must not be considered as precise: Here the boy totally fails me, after separating from the Captain and Ladies; till that event, their accounts agree nearly in time: The boy will not even give a conjecture of dates after, and the others do not pretend to be exact, and the different events are contradictory in time.

Lewis reports, that the Dutch distinguished four people beyond the Hottentots:

1st, The *Caffrees* with whom he lived, separated from the Hottentots by an uninhabited country. The *Caffrees* Country, as well as the adjacent part of the Hottentot country is sand-downs to the sea, the habitations being at some distance inland.

2d, The *Tambookers* } Between which
3d, The *Mambookers* } is an uninhabited country.

The Dutch party sent in quest of the wreck, travelled into the *Mambookers* Country, crossing the uninhabited

uninhabited country, which they first passed after leaving the Captain and Ladies. The Dutch party was stopped by the Mambookers, “ who “ asked if they thought them fools, “ to let them go through their “ Country.”

4th, The *Abonyas*, Where the Dutch suppose the ship was lost.

From *Manoel Mesquita de Perestrello* I find that from *Fishery Point* in $29^{\circ} 20' S.$ to the NEward towards *Point St. Lucia* in $28^{\circ} 30' S.$ the *Land*, is *cliffs* on the Shoar: both to the Northward and Southward of This Space the Coast is *Sand-Downs*; so that the Grosvenor, by the description of the Coast where she was lost, must have been wrecked between $28^{\circ} 30' S.$ and $29^{\circ} 20' S.$ I think the *Point* in sight to the Northward of them was *Point St. Lucia*, and that therefore they were lost nearly in $28^{\circ} 30' S.$

It could not possibly be in above $31^{\circ} S.$ Latitude, as Lewis and Warmington report; for they all agree, that melancholy event happened in the *Cassree Country*, terminated on the South by *Great Visch River*,
in

in about 30° S. Latitude, which they passed in the latter part of their Journey from the wreck, in which Journey they employed three months before they came to the *Dutch Farms* near *Swartkops* River in about 31° S. Latitude.

In great part, their Calamities seem to have arisen from want of management with the Natives; I cannot therefore in my own mind doubt, that many Lives may yet be preserved amongst the Natives, as they treated the Individuals that fell singly amongst them, rather with kindness than brutality, although it was natural to expect that so large a body of Europeans would raise apprehensions; and Fear always produces Hostility.

In this Confidence I cannot omit to recommend, that some small Vessel should be ordered to range the Coast, from the Limits of the *Dutch Farms* to *Dela Goa*; and, as this is a matter of Humanity in which the State is concerned, I am led to take notice, that the *Swift*, lately arrived from the *West-Indies* with *Admiral Pigot*, a small Vessel of 50 Tons and a remarkable fine Sailor, is the fittest Vessel that can be imagined for this Service;

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Service; it being necessary for the Vessel to keep close to the shoar, and to be able to make her way off in case of blowing weather. I shall conclude with adding, that not only *Humanity* to the *Survivors*, but the *Season* require, that there should be no delay in dispatching this Vessel from England.

The number of persons on board is reported to have been 153; but this must certainly be a mistake, for the List sent by C. Coxon from Trincomalé only amounts to 139 including children: Capt. Talbot and his suite are not indeed in that List; but the number which they can specify, including Capt. Talbot and two persons who came aboard with him, and 29 Lascars, does not exceed 142.

Dalrymple.

AN

A N

A C C O U N T

Of the LOSS of the

GROSVENOR Indiaman,

On the 4th of A U G U S T, 1782,

With a Relation of the Events which befel
those Survivors who have reached England,
viz. Robert Price, Thomas Lewis, John
Warmington, and Barney Larey.

ON 13th June the Ship left *Trincomale*.

They saw *no land* after leaving *Ceylon* till
the 4th August when the Ship was lost.

At 8 P. M. of the 4th August, by sea reck-
oning, when *Thomas Lewis* left the helm,
the course was WNW with a fair wind; the
Ship was then under double reefed topsails
and foretop-gallant sail; maintop-gallant
mast being down, their main-mast having
been fished; the mast was faulty before they
left *Trincomalé*, and they met a hard gale of

B

wind

wind after leaving that port. It was fished about 6 days before they ran ashore, and the same day they fished their mast they saw a small brig, which was the only vessel they saw in their passage after leaving Trincomalé. T L.

In the middle watch the wind having come to the SW. the 2d mate had laid the ship on the starboard tack, but the Captain came out and put the ship about again; He heard the Captain say he was 300 miles from land by his account, which was the headmost*. T L.

The wind having freshened in the SW. and blowing hard in squalls the Ship was under fore sail, fore stay-sail and mizen stay-sail, and standing, he believes, about NWbN about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 A. M. he was sent aloft to get down the foretop-gallant yard, he thought

* The boy, Robert Price, says that " whilst he waited at supper, the Captain and Passengers were talking they should see the land to-morrow or next day: the Captain had been looking out with his glass in the afternoon, but he does not know whether he was looking for the land or what."

he saw the *land* and came down to tell, but he was sent up again, as they would not believe him; after the watch was relieved at 4 A. M. having been detained in getting down the top-gallant yard, when he came from aloft about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 he saw the *land* plainly from deck, but the 3d mate who had relieved the 2d mate, the chief mate being sick, would not believe it, saying it was only the reflection of the sky, and would not put the Ship's head off to sea: Wm. Mixon quarter master went in and told the Captain, who came out and wore ship immediately and in wearing she struck, they had just time to call all hands once: the wind very soon shifted and came off shoar, when they hoisted up the fore topsail and endeavoured to back off, but they only twisted the Ship's head off shoar and her stern upon the rocks; the water gaining upon them very fast, the ship was soon full of water; they cut away the masts, the main-mast went presently and drove a shore, the Coffrees clambered upon it to get the iron and copper, the foremast was a pretty while before it went, and they could not clear it of the ship's side, she re-

mained with her head off shoar till she went to pieces, the sea breaking without her.

They hoisted out the yawl, but she was stove immediately: they made a raft, but the 7 inch hawser by which it was fast broke, and the raft drove ashoar with four men on it; three were drowned, viz. George Wellborn, midshipman; Simon Griffiths, boatswain's 1st mate; Christopher Shear, poulterer; the 4th, Laur. Jonesqua, was saved, and got ashoar.

As soon as the Ship was lost, two Lascars swam ashoar with a lead line, and made a hauser fast to a large rock on the shoar; they did not understand aboard what they said; but Pandolpho having swam ashoar soon after the Lascars, called to them, and they hove the hauser tort. Many of the failors got ashoar by this hauser, and some were drowned in the attempt by the hauser's slackening, viz.

John Woodward,

Thomas Gentils,

Val. Pyers,

John Higgins,

Andrew Nowland,

John Morrison,

Bartholomew West,

Thomas Mayo,

Francis Dogherty,

Quarter-master;

Seamen;

Joseph Barkini was drowned in swimming ashoar with Pandolpho; a lad, who came aboard with Capt. Talbot, was never seen after the Ship struck, and a black man, assistant to the Captain's cook, was drowned in the ship; all the rest of the crew but these 15 got ashoar; he, the boy, Robert Price, was forced off the hauser, and his head dashed against the rock by a violent sea; the cut he received, of which the mark remains, was so bad, that he was not able to help himself, and would have been drowned if Francis De Larso had not taken hold of his hair, and pulled him out of the sea, and then others assisted to draw him up by the arms: this wound made him take less notice of what passed whilst they kept by the wreck. *P.*

About noon the ship parted by the fore-chains, and about 1 P.M. by the main chains. Almost 100 persons were aboard when the ship parted: the ship lay down very much, they got the Ladies out at the starboard quarter gallery, the people standing on the starboard side of the ship, and when she parted the side sunk down into the sea with them all upon it, and floated into shallow water, when
the

the sailors helped the Ladies and children on shoar, the body of the wreck breaking off the swell. Capt. Talbot of the navy who was a passenger, and some others, came ashoar on the fore part of the ship.

They made a tent of a new mizen top-sail for the Ladies, &c. on the flattish part of the rock, where they found plenty of fresh water gushing out amongst the rocks.

The ship was lost just to the *northward* of a *rocky point*, where was a high surf; the coast was rocky, slanting up, and a-top flat with grass, in some places very high, which the natives are then accustomed to burn; beyond, the country hilly and woody: “ a little
 “ to the southward of where the ship was cast
 “ away, the cliffs were steep almost right up
 “ and down, so that there is no passing along
 “ the sea-side, a little to the *northward* was a
 “ *sandy bite*, where most of the things were
 “ cast ashoar, ending in a *low blackish point* :
 “ in the *sandy bite* there was a *creek*, into
 “ which many things drove, particularly
 “ a cask of wine and one of their sows
 “ which was killed against the rocks, the
 “ creek

“ creek was full of large rocks which they
 “ passed over at low-water.

“ Plenty of timber from the wreck, and
 “ the booms and sails were cast ashoar, suf-
 “ ficient to have built and fitted several ves-
 “ sels, nor were tools, as adzes, &c.
 “ wanting.

“ Plenty of beef and pork came ashoar,
 “ but all in pieces; there was one cask of
 “ flour also came ashore, and some of their
 “ hogs which the natives killed, parti-
 “ cularly one boar, who thought him-
 “ self the king of the place, rutting up the
 “ ground: the natives coming to catch
 “ him, he turned up his snout and grunted
 “ at them, so that they were afraid to seize
 “ him, but killed him with a lance, and the
 “ women and men cut him up.

“ Provision was taken sufficient for a-
 “ bout 8 or 9 days, which was as much as
 “ they could carry, the ships steward made a
 “ distribution of that and what cloaths they
 “ could pick up.”

It was on Sunday morning the ship was
 lost, and on Wednesday morning they set out
 to travel to THE CAPE, the Captain saying
 they

they would get there in 16 or 17 days at farthest, but he hoped in 10 days. All their arms were 5 or 6 cutlasses: plenty of fire arms were cast ashore but no gunpowder. T L.

“ After the ship struck the natives pointed
 “ the *other way*,* not the way they travelled
 “ afterwards, and said *something*, which
 “ they imagined was to tell them there was
 “ a *bay* that way: he was told by the Dutch,
 “ the ship was lost near *Rio la Goa*,† and
 “ that there was a *great river* between:‡
 “ by the distance the party went without
 “ reaching the wreck, the Dutch said the
 “ ship was lost *nearer La Goa* than any
 “ Dutch from THE CAPE had ever gone *by*
 “ *land*.”

As soon as the ship was lost, the natives, who are all *woolly-headed*, came down to pick up what iron or other metal they could, but they did not seem to regard the bales

* i.e. to the N. E.

† Which we call *Delagoa*, and the French *S'Esprit*, or *Lorenzo-Marquez*.

‡ Probably what the natives alluded to, and what the Dodington's crew call *St. Lucia*, and place in 28° 14' S. Lat.

which

which were thrown ashore, only flitting them with their lances as they passed. *W. and L.*

The natives dress their heads high * with a hollow in the middle, and stuck into their hair the brass nails, picked up from the trunks cast ashore. They had very little cloathing. *W. and L.*

“ Whilst they remained by the wreck the natives did not offer any violence, but stole what they liked and ran away.”

At the end of the three days they staid by the wreck, the chief part of it remaining together was the head and cut-water.

W. and L.

When they set out the chief mate was carried, being sick; The 2d mate led the Van, The Captain in the rear and the Ladies in the middle, they kept regular watch in their Journey. *T L.*

John Bryan, being lame and unable to walk, and Joshua Glover, a fool, staid by the wreck.

As soon as they marched the Natives

* None of them saw any thing like the *Yellow-Heads* mentioned in the *account* of this *Country* published with *Dampier's Voyages*.

threw stones and hove their lances at them,
 “ they could not go along the sea side on
 “ account of the steep cliffs to the South-
 “ ward* of them, but they travelled along
 “ the top of these cliffs, never far from the
 “ Coast and always in sight of the sea, ex-
 “ cept in passing the hollows, they some-
 “ times found paths of the Coffrees
 “ which they travelled along, and in some
 “ places was grass; and along the shoar
 “ some parts were sandy, some parts rocky.
 “ The day after leaving the wreck, from
 “ whence the natives followed them, they
 “ fell in with a man *lighter-coloured* than
 “ the natives with *straight hair*, they sup-
 “ posed him a Malayman, (but the Dutch
 “ suppose it was a Dutchman named *Trout*)
 “ he came up to them, clapping his hands
 “ and calling *Engles, Engles†*; he talked

* *Southward* or *Westward* must be considered as synoni-
 mous, and to mean, *towards* THE CAPE, in like manner
Northward and *Eastward* both meaning *from* the CAPE.

† In the Doddington's Journal they mention to have
 seen amongst the Coffrees a lad about 12 or 14 years of
 age whom they supposed an European; the latitude is not
 mentioned.

“ Dutch with John Suffman, Mr. William’s
 “ servant, and told them the CAPE was
 “ a great way off! and being desired to
 “ guide them, said he could not, as he was
 “ affraid of being killed if he went into the
 “ Christian Country: they offered him any
 “ money if he would conduct them, he
 “ said he did not want *money* but *copper*:
 “ they said they would load him with *cop-*
 “ *per*; but he would not go. He advised
 “ them to go along the *coast* for that *inland*
 “ they would meet the *Boschemen Hotten-*
 “ *tots* who would kill them all: this man
 “ was with the natives, but he thinks they
 “ were not the same kind of people as those
 “ where the ship was lost, because they
 “ were taller and not so black, and had
 “ their cheeks painted red, with feathers in
 “ their heads, he thinks Ostrich feathers. *

Thomas Lewis says the Dutch distinguish four different people, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1st The <i>Coffrees</i> | where he lived |
| 2d <i>Tambookers</i> | } Between which there is a track of
good country uninhabited. |
| 3d <i>Mambookers</i> | |
| 4th <i>Abonyas</i> | where they suppose the ship was lost. |

“ He believes the Malay was a rogue as
 “ he shewed the natives where their pockets
 “ were.

“ The Captain had a stick with a bayonet
 “ on it, which the natives snatched away
 “ out of his hand, but the Malayman per-
 “ suaded them to give it back: the natives,
 “ with whom the Malay was, came and cut
 “ off their buttons.

“ The natives always left them at night;
 “ they have but one shoe, made of Buffaloe
 “ hide, which they wear on the right foot,
 “ it has no top leather, except over the toe,
 “ and is tied round the ankle with two
 “ strings from the heel. The Dutchman,
 “ with whom he afterwards remained, told
 “ him they make great springs when they
 “ go a hunting.” Lewis says they wear
 one shoe and are very nimble, that he could
 not run half so fast. They are sometimes
 out for 3 or 4 days from their hutts, they
 feed their Dogs with what they catch, not
 eating it themselves, and only bringing home
 a little on their knob sticks. *TL.*

(10th or 11th Aug.) About 3 or 4 days
 after

after leaving the wreck, the Captain going up a very high hill, took a lance from one of the natives, * who endeavoured by signs and entreaty, as his words were supposed, to get it back but to no purpose: there was no village then in sight, but he went away to the village and called the rest who came out with their lances and targets. *T L.*

“ The Captain put the Ladies, and those
 “ who were unable to do any thing, upon
 “ a rising ground with the baggage, and
 “ then attacked the natives and drove them
 “ out of the village. *T L. W and L.*

“ The weapons used by the natives were
 “ targets made of hides to cover themselves,
 “ so that when our people threw stones at
 “ them they could never hit them; they
 “ had reddish sticks, seemingly dyed, with a
 “ wooden knob at the end, and lances; but
 “ not choosing to loose the iron of the lance,
 “ they drew out the lance-staffs and sharp-
 “ ened the end, and threw these staffs at
 “ our people: it was one of these they stuck

* The boy also recollects this.

“ into

“ into Mr. Newman’s ear, he was stuned
 “ and fell down, on which the natives
 “ made a noise.”

One of the natives, “ having fallen
 “ down in running away, he was overtook
 “ by the boatswain and others” and bruised
 terribly, but the Captain told them not to
 kill any. *T L.*

“ Afterwards the natives brought sweet
 “ potatoes to exchange for the lance staffs
 “ and sticks they had thrown at our people.”

They sat down peaceably round and the
 Captain had some toys which he gave them,
 and they went away; after stopping about 2
 hours our people proceeded, the natives
 did not molest them but let them go on.

T L. confirmed by Price.

After this skuffle they never opposed
 the natives, but let them take what they
 pleased. *W. and L, &c.*

“ Having proceeded on, after beating the
 “ natives, about 3 or 4 miles farther, in the
 “ evening the Malay came up with them,
 “ he laughed at the dispute that had hap-
 “ pened, and being asked which was the
 “ right road? said *that* he was going. He
 “ had

“ had been at the wreck where he got a load
 “ of iron and had on a long gown of the
 “ Captain's which he had found there.

“ After the Malay had left them, they
 “ marched on and met some other natives,
 “ from whom they got some sweet pota-
 “ toes for buttons; and after tra-elling
 “ some way it began to rain a little, where-
 “ upon they made a fire of grafs and tufts,
 “ there being no bushes nigh; and after
 “ resting a little they went on and took up
 “ their lodgings for the night at some bushes
 “ a-top of a hill under a bank, with a run-
 “ ing stream of fresh water in the hollow
 “ beneath.

(11th or 12th Aug.) “ Next day they
 “ came to the village where the Malayman's
 “ house was, it is by the sea-side; he
 “ brought his child to them, and asked for
 “ a bit of pork for the child, the Captain
 “ said he was in great distress, but gave
 “ him a little bit for the child.”

This Malayman looked at their buttons
 and called *zimbe*, “ which is *copper*.” The
 Captain told them to give the natives no-
 thing, “ because they would think they
 “ had

“ had more, and want to search them.”

T L. and P.

The officers and passengers would not let the seamen have any parley with the natives, thinking they could manage better with them.

W. and L.

“ After leaving the Malayman’s village,
 “ the natives followed throwing stones;
 “ the sailors desired to walk on, thinking
 “ the natives would not follow far: they
 “ came to a creek which they passed at low
 “ water, it was then about noon: they
 “ went on till evening, when they found
 “ water by the side of a hill: there the
 “ Coffrees came down and surrounded them,
 “ wanting to take buttons and such like
 “ from them, and wanting to search the
 “ Ladies: some of the natives kept on the
 “ hill, threatening to throw down great
 “ stones upon them.

“ The sailors advised the Captain to go
 “ on, and not to sit still and let all their
 “ things be taken from them, but (Lewis
 “ says, the doctor being taken sick) he
 “ would not move, and so different people
 “ set off without him.”

The

The Lascars went first away and the natives followed them and robbed them. *T L.*

“ After leaving the Captain, they saw
 “ at a distance the Ladies, &c. coming over
 “ a hill; that night they came to a salt
 “ water river and gathered wood to make a
 “ fire: they could not strike a light, but
 “ seeing a light on the other side of the
 “ river, one of the Lascars swam over and
 “ and lighted a stick at a Coffree hut,
 “ where he saw no people, he swam back
 “ over the river, with the stick and lighted
 “ a fire, Colonel James and Mrs. James
 “ came up to them; as they had no water,
 “ Colonel James advised them to dig in
 “ the sand, which they did and got wa-
 “ ter, the same night the Captain and Ladies
 “ came up, and by next morning they all
 “ joined again, except Bastiano Nardeen,
 “ who had dropped behind being a big man
 “ and unable to walk, and the two who re-
 “ mained at the wreck.

“ In their way this day they found a tree
 “ bearing a sweet berry, with one small
 “ hard stone, of which fruit they eat, but
 “ they found it bound them very much, the
 “ berry grows upon the branches, is about

“ the size of a pea ; when ripe it is black,
 “ and, before it is ripe, red.

“ In the morning the Ladies waded
 “ over the river breast high, being sup-
 “ ported by the sailors who carried over the
 “ children ; this was the *first river* since
 “ they left the ship, it was small, and after
 “ they got up the hill on the other side,
 “ they saw it almost dry, by the ebbing of
 “ the tide :” this was about a week after
 “ leaving the wreck.

After crossing the river, the Lafcars and
 Mrs. Hosea’s black maid Betty, left them
 first ; and then some of the people set out,
 stragling, leaving the Captain and Ladies
 behind.

The Captain was not *sick*, but out of
 heart when they parted, and their provision
 was not then expended : they know nothing
 of the Captain or Ladies since they parted
 from them about 10 days after the ship
 was lost.

“ The natives never offered to carry
 “ away Mrs. Logie or any other of the La-
 “ dies ; nor offered them any injury, ex-
 “ cept taking their rings or such like.”

The

The following persons were left with

Capt. Coxon.

Mr. Logie,	Chief Mate,
Mr. Beale,	3d,
Mr. Harris,	5th,
5 Mr. Haye,	Purser,
Mr. Nixon,	Surgeon,
Robert Rea,	Boatswain,
John Hunter,	Gunner,
Wm. Mixon,	Quarter-master,
10 Geo. M ^c Daniel,	Carpenter's 1st mate,
James Mauleverer,	D ^o 2d d ^o
John Edkins,	Caulker,
Wm. Stevens,	Butcher,
Frank Masoon,	} Seamen,
15 Dom ^o . Kircanio,	
Jos. Andrée,	
Matthew Bell,	
Roque Pandolpho,	
John Stevens,	} Chief Mate's Servant,
20 John Pope,	
Jos. Thomson,	
James Vandestein,	
John Hill,	
Ant ^o . Da Cruza,	Captain's Cook,
25 Patrick Fitzgerald,	} discharged foldiers from
John Hudson,	
	Madrafs.

Passengers left with Capt. Coxon.

Col. James,
 Mrs. James,
 Mr. Hefea,
 30 Mrs. Hefea,

D 2

Mrs.

Mrs. Logie,	
Mr. Newman,	
Capt. Walterhouse Adair,	
Miss Dennis,	
35 Miss Wilmot,	} Children.
Miss Hosea,	
Master Saunders,	
Master Chambers,	

Black Servants.

George Sims,	Mr. Newman's,
40 Reynel,	Master Law's,
Dow,	Mr. Hosea's,
Betty,	Mrs. Logie's, since arrived
	at the <i>Cape</i> , says her mistress sent her away.
Sally,	Mrs. James's,
Mary,	Miss Dennis's,
45 <u>Hoakim,</u>	Mrs. Hosea's,
M. Plaideaux de Lisle,	a French officer,
J. Rossau,	Servt to Col. D'Espinettes, }
went <i>inland</i> the same day or the day after they left the Captain.	

The same day they parted from the Captain and Ladies, they came up again with the Lascars in a bit of a wood. *W. and L.*

(About 16th August) The day after they came to a river's mouth, here Thomas Wren was knocked up; Francis Feancon and S. Paro also staid, saying they would swim across; the Lascars also parted from them

them again :—They went up three days along the banks which are very hilly and steep: “ Here they were robbed by the “ natives,” and then crossed where its depth was about up to their middle. The French Colonel (D’Espinet) was left before they crossed the River, being quite knocked up; and a couple of hours after they had crossed, (Abt Aug. 19) C. Talbot was knocked up; his coxswain wanted to stay with him, but Capt. Talbot would not let him, saying, it was of no manner of service, there were no natives then with them, but they saw some huts soon after.—“ This was a hilly country.”

T L. &c.

(About 24th August) “ About 8 or 10 “ days after leaving the Captain, it was “ thought they were still too many together to be able to get provisions, and they “ parted again: the party which set out “ first consisted of 23 persons, * viz.

* In the enumeration they can only make out 22.

Robert Price,	Captain's servant, then not much above 13	} now in England.
	years of age,	
Barney Larey,	Landfman, - - - -	
Wm. Thomson,	Midshipman, -	<i>dead</i> (Feancon told T L.)
Thomas Page,	Carpenter, -	<i>dead and buried.</i> T L. W. & L. P.
5 Henry Lillburne,	Ship's steward,	left behind after passing <i>Great Fish River.</i>
Master Law,	Child of 5 or 6 years old,	<i>died</i> 4th Nov.
James Thomson,	Quarter-master,	left about 8 or 10 days after entering 2d <i>inhabited Country.</i>
Thomas Simmonds,	D? - - -	<i>dead</i> (Schultz told W.)
Robert Auld,	Cooper, - - -	<i>dead and buried</i> in the sandy country
20 George Reed,	Armourer, -	went back from <i>Sondag's</i> river to look for Mr. Lillburne, &c.
George Creighton,	Caulker's mate,	left at <i>Great Fish River.</i>
Wm. Couch,	Captain's steward,	<i>dead and buried</i> at <i>Sondag's River,</i> P. W. & L.
Lau. Jonesqua	Boatfwain's yeoman,	<i>dead</i> (at river Nye [or cK-ly] Feancon told T L.)
Franco. de Larfo,	} Seamen,	gone to <i>Copenbagen</i> in the <i>Laurwig.</i>
15 Jeremiah Evans,		left at <i>Cape.</i>
Lau. M'Ewen,		left in 1st <i>uninhabited country</i> near the <i>inhabited country.</i> L.
Edw. Monck,		left about 4 days after coming into 2d <i>inhabited country.</i> L.
John Squires,		left at <i>Great Fish River.</i>
All. Schultz,		<i>dead</i> (found by W.)
20 Tho. Parker,		<i>dead</i> } (Feancon told T L.)
Patrick Burne,		<i>dead</i> }
Maac (Blair qu.)		left at <i>Great Fish River.</i>

The other party consisted of 22 persons,* viz.

* In the enumeration they make only 20.

John Warmington,	Boatswain's 2d mate	}	now in England.
Thomas Lewis,	Seaman		
Mr. Shaw,	2d mate,		
			left at a river in 1st <i>uninhabited</i> <i>country</i> (Hubberly told <i>T L.</i> 1st who died.)
Mr. Trotter,	4th ditto,	- -	left by Hubberly at the river where Mr. Williams was killed
5 Mr. Williams,	Passenger,	- -	<i>dead</i> (Hubberly told <i>T L.</i> that he was driven into a river and killed by the <i>Coffrees</i> .)
Mr. Taylor,	Ditto,	- - -	<i>dead</i> (Hubberly told <i>T L.</i> that he would not eat after Mr. Williams's death, and died 2 days after.)
John Suffinan,	Servant to Mr. Williams,	<i>dead</i> (Hubberly told <i>T L.</i>) was left by Warmington at a river in 1st <i>uninhabited country</i> .	
Wm. Hubberly,	Ditto to Mr. Shaw,	gone to <i>Copenhagen</i> .	
Wm. Ellis	Servant to Col. James,	left at same river as Mr. Shaw.	
10 Edw. Croaker,	- - -	left at 3d River to Eastward of <i>Great Fish River</i> (which is a large river at high-water.)	
	discharged foldiers.		
James Stockdale,	- - -	left at same river as Mr. Shaw.	
John Hynes,	- - -	gone to <i>Copenhagen</i> .	
Will. Fruel,	- - -	left in <i>sandy country</i> before they came to <i>Soudag's</i> river.	
Chas Berry,	- - -		
15 James Simpson,	- - -	<i>dead</i> .	
R. Fitzgerald,	- - -	left at same river with Mr. Shaw	
Jacob Angel,	- - -	<i>dead</i> (<i>T L.</i> found him dead in a hut)	
John Blain,	Seamen.	- -	
John Howes,	- - -	left at same river with Mr. Shaw (Hubberly told <i>T L.</i> was 2d who died about 3 days after Shaw.)	
20 John Brown,	- - -	left at a river.	

Master

Master Law was first carried by William Thomson, midshipman, and then by each of the party in company by turns ; and when they were knocked up, Mr. Lillburne said, he would save the boy's life, or lose his own.

“ The first party continued on the sea coast,
 “ the natives still about them, but dropping
 “ off little by little. The natives minded
 “ nothing but metal, one of the Coffrees
 “ took a watch (Hubberly told him) and then
 “ broke the watch with a stone, and picked
 “ the pieces out with their lance, and stuck
 “ them in their hair : this was up a pretty
 “ large salt water river.*

“ They met a black Portuguese, rather
 “ young than old, in a house by a salt water
 “ river near the sea, † he had two Coffree
 “ women with him, his house was by itself,
 “ but there was a Coffree village [of 5 huts]
 “ near : this Portuguese had no cows, but
 “ he gave them three fish which he cooked
 “ for them, together with what shell fish

* River Nye, or cK-ly.

“ they had picked up, and some white roots
 “ like potatoes.” This was about 3 days after
 entering the second inhabited country. *L.*

The other party went inland, and were
 3 days out of sight of the sea, they were
 4 days without seeing any inhabitants, tho’
 they saw some old huts and many wild
 beasts, elephants, tygers, &c. being distressed
 for provisions, they returned to the coast,
 where they fed on shell fish, and fared pretty
 well when they came up with a dead whale,
 of which they saw 3 or 4. They did not
 eat of the first or second, having no knife,
 but made a shift afterwards to cut it with a
 spike nail, till Warmington found a knife
 in a boat upset on the shoar. *W.*

In about 3 weeks or a month after
 parting with the Captain and Ladies, they
 came into a sandy country, by this time they
 were seperated into small parties.

The party in which Thomas Lewis was
 consisted of about eleven persons; Hubberly
 told him Mr. Shaw was the first who died,
 and in about 3 days after, John Howes died:
 Lewis came on alone, and came up with the
 Carpenter, &c. near a deep narrow river:

at the end of 49 days, from leaving the ship, according to the Carpenter's account (but Larey says he had lost his knotted stick 10 days before) Capt. Talbot's servant Isaac, who had been his coaxswain, and Patrick Burn stopped at the river, he swam back and told them to make a cattamaran and he would swim it over which he did and brought them a-crofs. *T L.*

Two days after he joined them, the Carpenter Thomas Page died and was buried in the sand. *T L.*

Afterwards he came to another river, where he joined several; here he eat a piece of dead whale which made him sick: from hence he went back seven days by himself and met James Sims,* John Brown, and Edward Croaker; John Blain was lying dead in a hut: he proposed to go back to the natives: Brown was not able to come, but he and the other two went back till they came to the river where he had met the Carpenter; then his companions would go no farther; he swam acrofs at low water; next morning he saw two of the Natives on the sea side; they seemed travelling; they looked at him and pointed to go along with them, but they were

* Qu. James Simpson.

were going another way, i. e. to the westward; the same afternoon he saw three Girls on the shoar, they took him home about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Coast, there were about 6 huts in the Krawl; the men were broiling meat; they all came round him; he made signs for something to eat; they gave him a little milk, but took his muscles from him, and afterwards drove him away, throwing stones at him; he went to another Krawl about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, and they gave him some milk; he staid there all night under the trees, and next morning went to another Krawl, and then came back to the first Krawl, and found there Francisco Feancon and S. Paro, who had come through the country, and not along the coast; they staid at that Krawl, and he went to another about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the first Krawl, and staid with the Coffrees three months, taking care of their calves, and gathering wood.

When he had been about three weeks with the Coffrees, William Hubberly, Mr. Shaw's servant, came there; he told him all his companions were dead: Mr. Williams was driven into a river and killed by the natives

throwing stones on him; Mr. Taylor would eat none after, and in two days died.

About 16 or 18 days after Hubberly came, Feancon and Paro left the hutts; after a month's absence Feancon returned and told him that Paro was dead, also that Thomson the midshipman, Parker and Burne were dead: the boy, from the information of De Larso, who went in quest of the wreck, says, that Feancon and Paro had come within 3 days journey of the Dutch farms, when they returned: Feancon was 9 days in the desert without water but his own urine, and then Paro died.

The Hottentots sent by Daniel King from the *Dutch Farms Swartkops*, brought them thro' the Country, and on the 15th Jan. 1783 10 or 11 days after setting out from the Krawl, he met, at *Sondags River*, the waggons going towards the wreck, with Jeremiah Evans, and Francisco De Larso, who had been 28 days from *Landrofs van Swellendam*, they wanted him to have returned with them, but he would not, thinking he had already suffered enough. T L.

He, Lewis, staid at Kat Skyppers house at *Swartkops* two months; near it is the first house

house belonging to Christian Feroos, to which John Potosé brought the others who had travelled along the coast, and in the neighbourhood is Daniel Kings a Hanoverian, with whom the boy remained. *T L.*

The Dutch and Caffrees are on bad terms, Dan. King had all his cattle carried off by them not long ago. *T L.*

The Lascars and Mrs. Hosea's maid left them at first; Mrs. Logie's maid told him the Captain had left Mr. and Mrs. Logie and Mr. and Mrs. Hosea behind.

The Lascars and black maids were left at *Landrofs van Swellendam*, he was 10 days at the CAPE, and sailed from thence the 7th May, in the Danish ship King of Denmark.

Captain Miller, the captain of the waggon who went in quest of the wreck, took a slave, who had run away from THE CAPE, and made him fast to the waggon, but he got away in the night, he supposes this was the Portuguese.* *T L.*

The

* The boy says, "De Larso never told him it was the Portuguese they had seen, there was found with him a gun stolen from one of Daniel King's men,"

The Governor of the CAPE has sent again in quest of the people; Dan. King goes himself, and carries presents of copper, brass and beads for the Coffrees. *T L.*

When the party, with which John Warming-ton was, first came to the *sandy country*, only eight of the party remained together; they had not then overtaken any of the party in which the boy and Larey were. *W.*

Three weeks or a month after entering the *sandy country*, they came to a *salt water river* too deep to wade, at this time only four of the eight remained together, viz. Warming-ton, Fruel, Fitzgerald and Hynes, but they had overtaken Lillburne with Master Law, Auld the cooper, and Jeremiah Evans, and at this river they came up with the boy, Larey, De Larso, the Armourer, William Couch, Simmonds and Schultz; there are 3 or 4 small rivers between it, and *Great Visch River*.

Having now traced the others, the boy's account of his party will follow without interruption.

“ Some of the natives whom they met
 “ on the sea-side, put a lance and nobby
 “ stick into his hand, by way of making
 “ friends,

“ friends, and took him by the arm, want-
 “ ing him to go with them, but he began
 “ to cry, and William Couch, who was
 “ his comrade, helping one another ever
 “ since the wreck, and the others also fell
 “ a-crying, whereupon the natives let him
 “ go: this was in the *second inhabited coun-*
 “ *try* after leaving the Portuguese, he
 “ thinks these were the last Coffrees they
 “ saw.”

“ After coming into the *sandy country*
 “ they saw no natives; the *sandy country* is
 “ sand hills, so loose that they could not
 “ go over them, and only could travel at
 “ low water where the sea ebbed and made
 “ it hard; they found rocks scattered on
 “ the shoar in many places, and one rocky
 “ part to the sea, which they could only
 “ pass at low water; but luckily they came
 “ to it at low-water.

“ At this rocky place they saw some
 “ pieces of wood with nails in it, and after-
 “ wards a Dutch boat cast on the shoar,
 “ Warmington who followed, found a
 “ knife in this Boat; they also saw on the
 “ shoar an old rotten mast, and not long
 “ after they passed *Great Visch River*, they
 “ saw

“ saw a small old top-gallant mast in a
 “ *fresh water creek.*

“ He learnt the name of *that river* and
 “ of the others afterwards from De Larso
 “ who returned with the Dutch party.

“ A little before they came to *Great Visch*
 “ river, which was in sight from a rising
 “ ground, they passed a little gulley, where
 “ they were called to by Paddy Burne, Mr.
 “ Lillburne, Thomas Lewis and Squires
 “ were there; the carpenter then dead and
 “ buried at that place.

“ *Great Visch River* is very broad at high
 “ water” like a sea* “ but narrow at low”;
 it has flat sands at the mouth, and some
 black rocks on this side†. “ De Larso was
 “ almost drowned by the eddy tide in swim-
 “ ming across. The others passed in cat-
 “ tamarans, made of rotten wood and stumps
 “ of trees brought down by the rivers and
 “ thrown up, which they tied with their
 “ handkerchiefs and roots, that grow on the
 “ sand, twisted together, they waded, and
 “ guided the cattamarans round the sand
 “ banks, till they came to the narrow deep
 “ part;

* Warmington.

† Larey.

“ part: he, Larey and the Armourer were
 “ left behind the first day, their cattamaran
 “ having gone across the river without
 “ them. Couch, Schultz and Simmonds
 “ passed over at that time, they staid that
 “ night and passed *Great Visch River* next
 “ morning; Mr. Lillburne staid to sleep there
 “ that night intending to go back to a whale:
 “ with him remained Master Law, Warming-
 “ ton, Fruel, Fitzgerald, Hynes and Evans
 “ who crossed the river afterwards, and
 “ the following who did not cross the river,
 “ viz. P. Burne, G. Creighton, J. Squires
 “ and Isaac, Capt. Talbot’s coaxswain, to-
 “ gether with one of the Lascars who is ar-
 “ rived at the Cape; the Lascar said it
 “ was a great way to the CAPE, and that
 “ he would go back to look for the natives.

“ Those who had gone over the *Great*
 “ *Visch River* found a Porpoise left amongst
 “ the rocks, Francisco De Larso caught hold
 “ of his tail and it splashed him all over, but
 “ he at last stuck it with a little knife, which
 “ he brought with him to *Landrofs* and gave
 “ to Mrs. Logie’s maid.

“ They continued on, after having stop-
 “ ped at the fresh-water creek where the

“ top-gallant-mast was seen, till they came
 “ to a pond where was fresh water, and there
 “ stopped: they went up a steep sandy hill
 “ and staid in a fine jungle a-top of the hill,
 “ where they made a fire.

“ When he and his two companions
 “ crossed *Great Visch River* they followed
 “ the others by their track, and called out
 “ where they saw the tracks striking up
 “ from the shoar, when William Couch
 “ answered; it was then dark, and they
 “ joined a-top of the hill.

“ After coming up with them they were
 “ 5 or 6 days before they passed *Boschieman's*
 “ *river*, and afterwards came to a *great bay*
 “ in the *sandy country* with *three islands*
 [they are small, white and round, the farthest
 about 4 or 5 miles off shoar,] “ there is
 “ not much surf in this bay, *Sondag's river*
 “ falls into it. *W. and L.*

“ Only 5 of their party remained toge-
 “ ther when they came to this Bay, viz.
 “ De Larso, Larey, William Couch, the
 “ Armourer and himself (Robert Price.)

“ Here William Couch died: they buried
 “ him and said prayers over him; and shook
 „ hands, and swore they would never sepa-

“ rate

“ rate again till they got into a Christian
“ Country.

“ At this Bay they were overtaken by John
“ Hynes and Jeremiah Evans, who told
“ them Warmington was left behind almost
“ dead, Larey went back and brought him.

“ By this time they had found Sand
“ Creepers, which are a kind of Cockles
“ that hide under the sand: so that they
“ had plenty of victuals when joined by
“ Hynes and Evans.

“ The Armourer went back with Evans
“ to look for Mr. Lillburne, Fitzgerald and
“ others, but never returned; losing his
“ own life to save his comrades. Evans
“ returned back the same night.

“ After leaving *Sondags river*, they came
“ to a creek called *Kuga* and then to *Swart-*
“ *kops river* which is salt water, and from
“ the top of the hills could see the ISLANDS
“ in the Bay of *Sondags river*.

“ When he was alone on a sand hill ga-
“ thering Hottentot Figs, De Larso having
“ laid down to sleep under a bush near him,
“ he saw a man, whom at first he took for
“ one of his companions, but on seeing a
“ gun on his shoulder, immediately ran to

“ to him as fast as he could, which was
 “ not fast, his legs being fwelled, and fell
 “ down at his feet for joy ! and then called
 “ to De Larso, who spoke Portuguese.

“ Their companions were below by a
 “ Whale at the sea-side, as they intended
 “ to stop 3 days here, but when they were
 “ called, this man, named *John Potosé*, car-
 “ ried them to the house of *Christian Feroos*
 “ with whom he seemed to be a partner.

“ They all remained there three days, and
 “ three days more at another house in the
 “ neighbourhood belonging to Daniel Konig.
 “ Then five were sent to *Landrofs van Swel-*
 “ *lendam* ; he, Robert Price, remaining at
 “ the 2d house near *Swartkops river*.

“ From *Landrofs van Swellendam*, War-
 “ mington and Larey were sent to THE
 “ CAPE: Hynes remained at *Landrofs* ; and
 “ Evans and De Larso came back to *Swart-*
 “ *kops*, with 30 or 40 waggons and Horses,
 “ with tents, and about 100 people under
 “ Capt. Miller, intended to go to the wreck
 “ in quest of more of the people who were
 “ saved.

“ Evans and De Larso went on with the
 party; they got within 5 days journey
 “ of

“ of the wreck, but came back, their Horses
 “ being tired;” and the Mambookers op-
 posing them, they left the waggons at the
 river Nye or ‘K-ly, “ which is a very large
 “ river full of great stones, and has a rapid
 “ stream, it is near the *Bamboe Berg*, and
 “ is fresh water; in their journey from the
 “ wreck they were obliged to go up it three
 “ days before they could cross, on account
 “ of the great stones; the country is inha-
 “ bited on both sides.”

“ He (Robert Price) remained near *Swart-*
 “ *kops* till the waggons and people returned,
 “ they were absent from *Swartkops* at least
 “ a month, and had been within a days
 “ journey of where they were robbed, but
 “ never were to the wreck, nor had
 “ tokens of the Ladies or Captain, except
 “ that they saw in a Coffee house, a great
 “ coat which they thought was the Captain’s;
 “ in their journey they saw several dead
 “ bodies.

“ De Larso came from *The CAPE* in the
 “ same ship with him Robert Price, (viz.
 Laurwig Capt. Stainbeck) and is gone to *Den-*
 “ *mark*: in the same ship came also William
 “ Hubberly, the 2d mate’s servant, and
 “ Francisco

“ Francisco Feancon who had remained
 “ with the Coffrees, and were brought from
 “ thence, by the Hottentots, at the same
 “ time with Lewis, these are also gone to
 “ *Denmark*.

“ Evans staid at THE CAPE intending to
 “ be a farmer, but he will soon be home
 “ when he hears of peace, as he was very
 “ much afraid of being pressed.*

“ Although they saw no farms till they
 “ came to *Swartkops* there are some beyond
 “ it; but not near the sea coast.

“ He remained with *Daniel Konig* at
 “ *Swartkops* 3 or 4 months, and used to
 “ go a hunting with them; they set out in
 “ the morning and reached *Sondags river*
 “ before night, and there staid to hunt:—
 “ plenty of *Elans*, white and brown which
 “ go in great droves, always with the wind,
 “ *Hart-Beesten*, Buffaloes, &c.

“ He cannot of his own knowledge say
 “ any one is dead but William Couch.

“ He cannot recollect how long they were

* Lewis says, he is sent to *Batavia*, as the Governor of
 THE CAPE would not permit him to settle in the country
 as a farmer.

“ from *Swartkops* to *Landrofs*, they were so
“ happy to get into a waggon to ride, that
“ the time passed quick away, and they staid
“ three days at Capt. Millers.

“ The natives make a fire by rubbing
“ sticks somehow.

“ The women are clothed in long skins
“ down from the shoulder to the knee,
“ dressed very soft.

“ To make butter, they put milk in a
“ leather bag and let it grow sour, and then
“ tye a string to the bag and haul it up and
“ down over a branch of a tree till butter is
“ made.”

F I N I S.

" from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock, they were to
 " happy to get into a wagon to ride, that
 " the time passed quick away, and they said
 " three days at Cape Mills.
 " The natives make a fire by rubbing
 " sticks together.
 " The women are clothed in long skins
 " down from the shoulder to the knee,
 " dressed very tight.
 " To make butter they put milk in a
 " leather bag and let it grow long, and then
 " tie a string to the bag and haul it up and
 " down over a branch of a tree till butter is
 " made.



