

sand Moors and four thousand Jews. The walls of the present town, including the fortress, are about one mile in circumference. The inhabitants of the city are supplied with good water, brought in kegs on asses from the brook that washes its northern walls. All the cattle, sheep, &c. that are owned in and feed near S'fee, are driven within the walls every night, and from its appearance, no dirt is ever carried out of the city: the filth in the streets was in many parts two feet deep at the least, so that it was quite impossible for me to get along through the mire without being besmeared with it up to my knees. Passing along one street as well as I could pick my way, I lost both my shoes in the mud, but some Jew boys recovered them again; for which service I had to pay them half a dollar.

The bay of Saffy is formed by the projection of Cape Cantin; is very spacious, and well defended by that cape from the common trade winds. Vessels visiting that place are obliged to anchor very broad in the offing, and where the ground is said to be very foul: the landing-place is either on a sand beach, upon which the surf breaks with considerable violence, or else in among some rocks, where there was formerly a kind of basin, which is now nearly filled up with sand. There were about twenty fishing boats on this beach, which were in a bad state of repair. The port of Saffy has been shut by order of the Sultan for several years. A circular fort stands on a hill to the north, and within half cannon shot of the town, and which completely commands it: it had been lately dismantled, and the cannon carried into

the city for fear it would be taken possession of by the field Moors and Arabs during the late rebellion. The land in the vicinity of this city is for the most part uncultivated.

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### CHAP. XXXIII.

*Continuation of the journey—description of Asbedre—of a flight of locusts—of the destroying locust of Africa—Mazagan, Azamore, Darlbeda, Fidallah—arrival at Rabat. Of Rabat.*

WE left Saffy early on the morning of the 7th of January, and found the country, as we proceeded northward, more open, but not much cultivated: the ground was covered with flowers of different kinds, and every shrub was also in full blossom, and seemed to vie in beauty with its neighbour, while their blended fragrance rising, with the exhaling dews, and wafted along by a gentle land-breeze, conveyed to the soul sensations of the most exquisite delight. We travelled along during this whole day on uneven ground, frequently meeting large droves of loaded camels and mules, and passing many groups of tents, some formed of woollen cloth, and pitched in the same manner as the Arab tents on the desert, and others with reeds; regaling ourselves occasionally with milk, which we found to be excellent, and in great abundance, and at night pitched our tent near one of those flying camps, which are here called Douhars.

On the morning of the 8th, we started very early, and after riding about three hours, came to the walls of old an Portuguese town and fortress, now called *Asbedre*, but in ruins and deserted. It is situated on the second bank from the sea, one hundred feet above a beautiful harbour or small port and sound, formed by an opening through the first bank, which resembles the entrance of a dock: it appeared shallow, and one vessel only can enter at a time. This port seems to be capable of containing a vast number of small vessels, where they might ride in perfect safety in all seasons of the year: here is also, near the walls of the ruin, a small Moorish settlement of badly built houses and tents. Passing this, we entered into one of the richest valleys ever formed by nature; the face of the earth here was smiling with cultivation, and speckled over with flocks and herds: here thousands of oxen, sheep, goats, and camels, horses and asses, were peaceably feeding in concert, while hundreds of the inhabitants were busied in tilling the rich soil, in sowing wheat and barley, and cutting down, with a common sword, the weeds that grew where they had reaped their last crops, higher than their heads, and some of them more than an inch in thickness, in order to admit the plough. This valley is bounded on the south by a long sound or narrow arm of the sea, in which the tide ebbs and flows many feet: the sea-water enters it near *Asbedre*, and on its right: the valley is bounded by a hill of easy ascent: its mean breadth is about four miles, and its length about twenty miles. The valley contains hundreds of wells of excellent water, fitted with solid

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Pl. 9.



DESTRUCTIVE LOCUST of AFRICA.

stone basins around their mouths, which were covered with large stones; these serve to give drink to their flocks, and to quench the thirst of the weary labourer and traveller. Some of these wells were immensely deep, and a windlass was rigged to them to draw the water.

Near the middle of this valley we stopped to take our dinner—my mind was absorbed in contemplating the riches and beauties of bountiful nature, when I observed something that appeared like a cloud of thick smoke rising over the hill at the north-east, and with the wind, approaching us rapidly. I remarked to my Jew, that there must be a monstrous fire in that quarter; no, said he, they are only locusts. In the mean time the flight was fast approaching, and soon came within a short distance, and directly towards us. Every labourer's attention was instantly turned from his plough and other employment; the oxen were stopped and every one stood aghast with apprehension and dismay painted in strong colours on his anxious countenance, fearing his field was to become the prey of this devouring plague. The locusts began to descend and alighted to the northward of us; very few passing where we sat; we soon mounted and rode on, and as we proceeded we found the whole surface of the ground covered with them as thick as they could stand, and all busy in the work of destruction. As it was necessary for them to clear our road to avoid being crushed to death by the trampling of our mules, those in and near the path rose as we passed along, filling the air around us like one continued swarm of bees;

whilst thousands came in contact with our faces and bodies. In this situation, fearing my eyes would be injured, I covered my face with a transparent silk handkerchief, and pushed on my mule as fast as I could; we were about two hours in passing this host of destroyers, which when on the wing made a sound, as finely described in Holy Writ, "like the rushing of horses into battle." The space covered by this flight extended in length for about eight miles along the road and three miles in breadth. After they had fairly alighted, the Moors, each resuming his labour, left the locusts in the full enjoyment of their repast, assuring us, that when they had filled themselves, which would be in the course of that day and the night, they would move off in a body with the wind, probably one day's march further, where they would again repeat their ravages, leaving the remainder for other successive flights; but which they hoped, by the blessing of God, would not destroy the whole of their crops and all the herbage, as they had done some years within the last seven, during which space they had continued to lay waste the country. To see such fair prospects of crops thus blasted in a moment, would fill the inhabitants of more refined countries with feelings of despair, and their fields would be left untilled; while the Mohammedan considers it either as a just chastisement from heaven for his own or his nation's sins, or as directed by that fatality in which they all believe;—thus when one crop is destroyed, if of wheat, they sow the same ground over again with barley, or plant it with Indian corn or peas, so as to have every possible chance

for subsisting. These Arabs, while at their labour, are entirely naked, except a small piece of woollen cloth about their loins:—they make use of the same plough and harness as the people of Suse, already described, but in this part of the country they plough with a pair of oxen;—and here let me beg the reader's indulgence for a few moments, while I undertake to give him a description of that wonderful insect, the destroying locust, that so often lays waste the fertile plains of Asia and the northern regions of Africa. I call him the destroying locust of Africa, because, as far as my memory serves me, he is first described in Holy Writ as a destroyer in the land of Egypt.

#### DESCRIPTION.

THE locust of Africa is a winged insect, which resembles both in size and appearance at the first view, the largest sized grasshopper of America; but on a close inspection, differs from him very materially: the shape of his head and face is similar to that of a common sheep, being crowned with two long and tapering protuberances, which turn backwards like the horns of a goat. He has, attached to his muzzle, a pair of smellers or feelers, by the help of which he feels and gathers up the herbage about him, which he nips off, making a champing noise like a sheep when eating,—he has four wings, and the hinder pair are quite transparent; he has six legs with two claws to each foot, which are divided something like the

hoof of a sheep, but are much larger and pointed: he is stout about the neck, breast, and body: the hinder part of which is forked, and armed with a hard bony substance, by the help of which he can make a hole in the ground.

The largest African locust is about four inches in length, and one inch in diameter: he has the most voracious appetite of any insect in the world, and devours grass, grain, the leaves of trees, and every green thing, with indiscriminate and merciless avidity. They go forth by bands or flights, and each flight is said to have a king, which directs its movements with great regularity. Locusts can fly only when their wings are perfectly dry; and when they rise, they always fly off before the wind, and fill the air like an immense cloud of thick smoke:—when the leader alights upon the ground, all the flight follows his example as fast as possible. They are at times so numerous, that they may be said to cover the whole face of the country; then they devour every spear of grass and grain, even eating it into the ground, dislodging it root and branch, cutting off all the leaves from the shrubs and trees, and sometimes all the *bark* from tender trees in a whole province, and that too in a very short space of time.

The present African locusts are of the same race of insects that are mentioned in the Bible, as one of the plagues sent upon the land of Egypt, by the Almighty: they have always been considered in the countries where they usually commit ravages as a scourge from Heaven, and as a punishment for the sins of the people. The locust has been described

as being produced by some unknown physical cause, different from the ordinary mode of animal production: this is a mistake: when I was in Mogadore, Mr. Willshire told me that the locusts were produced by a very well known and natural cause; that the female, a little before the flights disappear for the season, thrusts her hinder parts into the surface of the ground up to her wings, first having found a suitable spot of earth for that purpose: here she forms a cell in shape like that made by the bee, but from one to three inches in depth, and one to two inches in diameter. Having made the sides of the cell strong by means of a glutinous matter, which she has the power of producing, she deposits her eggs, which are blackish, and so small, as scarcely to be distinguishable with the naked eye: each cell is filled full, and contains an immense number of eggs: she then seals it over carefully with the same kind of glutinous matter of which the inside of the cell is formed, and covering it over with earth, she leaves it to be hatched out by the heat of the sun in due time, which generally happens in the month of January: the eggs in one cell alone produce a host of locusts, amounting to near a million. I opened and examined several cells in and near a garden, two miles from Mogadore, and was much surprised to see the eggs lie thick together in one mass, like the spawn of fishes. I took up some of it on the tip of a sharp-pointed penknife, and separating and counting the eggs, by means of a microscope, as accurately as possible, I enumerated seven hundred and forty-one—admitting that every egg would produce a locust, and

that the number contained in the small portion on the point of the penknife was the one thousandth part of the whole mass, (which is a low estimate,) it proves that a single locust could produce in one season, even if she fills but one cell, upwards of half a million of her species. When the locust is hatched, he crawls out of the earth a little worm, of a light brown colour, and the whole cell of them are said to hatch about the same time. This host of worms creep forth from the ground, and commence their march, all going one course, generally towards the north or west, devouring every thing green that comes in their way, and leaving behind them a dismal scene of desolation. These reptiles grow so rapidly, that within the space of one week they are prepared for their transformation, when they climb up a stout spear of grass or a twig, attach their skin fast to it, and by a sudden effort, burst the skin asunder at its head, and come forth a four-winged insect, with six legs: they remain a short time in the sun to dry themselves and their wings before they attempt flying, which they commence by trying separately to fly a short distance at a time, and continue fluttering and skipping like grasshoppers for two or three days; next they set off in a body on the wing, and fly from five miles to one hundred, without stopping, just as the country seems to please their taste, and they then go on as I have before described.

Dry warm seasons are favourable to the breeding of locusts, and a very wet cold one is sure to destroy them in the empire of Morocco until the

flights come again from other parts. I do not know precisely the months in which the female locust makes her deposit of eggs, only that it is in the latter part of the summer, or first of the fall months. The old locusts having done their share of mischief, are either driven off by the winds into the sea, or die a natural death; thus making room for a new and more hungry swarm. When all have disappeared in the Moorish empire, a few flights are seen to come from the borders of the desert, or from the coasts of Egypt, which again lay waste the whole country, until they are in their turn destroyed by frequent rains and cold damps, or strong gales from the land, which sweep them into the ocean. It is said at Mogadore, and believed by the Moors, Christians, and Jews, that the Bereberies inhabiting the Atlas mountains, have the power to destroy every flight of locusts that comes from the south and from the east, and thus ward off this dreadful scourge from all the countries north and west of this stupendous ridge, merely by building large fires on those parts of the ridge over which the locusts are known always to pass, and in the season when they are likely to appear, which is at a definite period within a certain number of days, in almost every year. The Atlas being high, and the peaks covered with snow, these insects become chilled in passing over them, when seeing the fires, they are attracted by the glare, and plunge into the flames. I do not know what degree of credit ought to be attached to this opinion, but it is certain that the Moorish Sultan used to pay a considerable sum of money yearly to

certain inhabitants of the sides of the Atlas in order to keep the locusts out of his dominions. The Moors and Jews further affirm, that during the time in which the Sultan paid the aforesaid yearly stipend punctually, not a locust was to be seen in his dominions north and west of the Atlas, but that about six years ago the emperor refused to pay the stipulated sum, because no locusts troubled his country, and he thought he had been imposed upon; and it so happened that the very same year the locusts again made their appearance, and have continued to lay waste the country ever since.

Locusts are esteemed very good food by the Moors, Arabs, and Jews, in Barbary, who catch large numbers of them in their season, and throw them, while jumping alive, into a pan of boiling Argon oil:—here they hiss and fry until their wings are burned off, and their bodies are sufficiently cooked, when they are poured out and eaten. I have seen many thousands cooked in this manner, and have had the curiosity to taste them: they resemble in consistence and flavour, the yolks of hard boiled hens' eggs. After my arrival at Tangier, on conversing with our Consul General, Mr. Simpson, respecting the locusts, he confirmed the substance of what I had before heard and observed myself in Barbary concerning them. This ravenous insect had actually caused a famine in that part of the country, so that Mr. Simpson and the other Christian Consuls at Tangier were obliged to send to Gibraltar, and buy American flour for the ordinary consumption of their families; inferior American flour was then

selling at Tangier for fifteen dollars per barrel, although before the scarcity occasioned by the locusts, the finest Barbary wheat used to be sold for one dollar and a half per barrel.

Mr. Simpson further stated, that in the year 1814, (to the best of my recollection as to the time) being with his family at his house on Mount Washington, near Cape Spartel, and where the locusts covered the whole face of the ground at night, when he arose the next morning, he could not perceive a single one, and observed to his lady, that all the locusts which had remained with them for a long time, and destroyed most of the herbage about the country, had disappeared; he wondered at first what had become of them; but after the fog in the strait was dissipated, looking at a vessel through his glass, that was passing out, he observed that the whole surface of the water was covered with something that appeared like a reddish scum, and on reflection, it struck him, that the locusts had attempted at night to migrate across the straits into Spain, flying before the wind, which was fair, and blowing from the southward; but that they were either lost in the fog, or checked on their passage by contrary winds, (which generally prevail in the straits at night, particularly in the summer time,) in the middle of the strait; and were thus forced by fatigue and the humidity of the atmosphere, to settle upon the surface of the water, from whence they could not rise, and were, consequently, all drowned. That two days afterwards, a vessel arrived at Tangier from Gibraltar, the captain of which confirmed his

conjecture, by assuring him that vast numbers of dead locusts had been driven ashore on the rock of Gibraltar, and along the coast of Spain, from *Algeciras* to *Tariffa*, a distance of nearly twenty miles, and that there were still great numbers of their carcasses floating in the straits, near the Spanish shore. I was also informed, that several years ago, nearly all the locusts in the empire, which were at that time very numerous, and had laid waste the country, were carried off in one night, and drowned in the Atlantic ocean; that their dead carcasses a few days afterwards were driven by winds and currents on shore, all along the western coast, extending from near Cape Spartel to beyond Mogadore, forming, in many places, immense piles on the sand beach: that the stench arising from their remains was intolerable, and was supposed to have produced the plague which broke out about that time in various parts of the Moorish dominions. I have thus faithfully embodied what information I could obtain regarding the locust, from living authority, which I deem indubitable, and to which I have added such facts and circumstances as fell under my own observation, unassisted by books; and I trust the whole will be found essentially correct. As I do not profess to be a naturalist, it cannot be expected that I should undertake to give a description of his interior formation, &c.—but for a side view of this famous and formidable animal, see plate No. 9. To return to my Journal:

Leaving this beautiful valley, embellished and enriched by many thousands of fig and other fruit

trees, as well as many clumps of grape vines that seem to thrive exceedingly well, we ascended the hill on our right, and about dark approached a douhar or encampment that was surrounded by a stone wall: the chief of the douhar was not willing to let us enter within the walls, but our soldier telling him that I was the Sultan's doctor, and must go in, he reluctantly consented, telling my guard, however, we must take care of our baggage ourselves, as the whole of the people in the douhar, both men and women, were ill of the venereal disease. They offered us milk and eggs, and asked my advice in regard to their disorder; I told them, I had no medicine with me—I, however, recommended a milk or light diet, and a drink to be made by steeping a certain root, having an affinity, in appearance, to sarsaparilla, that is common in this part of the country; and to let all drink plentifully of this decoction, for ten weeks, not doubting but it would prove beneficial. We slept here without molestation, started early on the morning of the 9th, and passed, in the course of the day, many douhars of tents in the open fields; many orchards regularly planted, consisting of several hundred fig-trees, fenced in with stone walls very thick, and from five to six feet in height: the land on both sides of the path was principally cultivated. Zagury had despatched our guide on to Azamore before us, to a Jew in that town, in order to engage him to prepare some provisions against our arrival; for they are so superstitious, that they would not even eat bread that had been baked in any other but a Jew's oven, and re-

ceived the priest's blessing, for which, of course, he has his tithe. Proceeding forward at about ten A. M. we saw at some distance on our left, what David and Elio told me was the famous old town of Mazagan: stopping here to take refreshment, a large number of Arab women came from some neighbouring douhars, to stare at me and my dress: some of them were quite young, and Zagury began to rally them in a very coarse and rude manner, asking them if they loved Christians, &c. upon which one very old woman said to him, "there is Mazagan; (pointing towards the distant town;) when that place was taken from the Christians, I helped to cut off one of their heads, and yet I love Christians better than the mean, cheating, infidel Jews." Zagury, not relishing this retort, dropped the conversation.

Riding on briskly, we arrived at Azamore about 3 o'clock, P. M. On our approach, our Jews were obliged to dismount, and walk for about two miles to pass a saint house, which the Moors hold in high veneration: this was the fiftieth saint-house I had seen since I left Swearah. Azamore is a town strongly walled in; it lies on the left bank of the river *Ormorbear*, one league from its mouth; it is built in the form of an irregular quadrangle, and is about one mile in circumference: the river washes its eastern wall, while the other sides are defended by a deep ditch. We did not enter it, but from its appearance, it is an old-fashioned Portuguese town, badly built, and within and about the walls, very dirty. This stream was the only one I had yet passed on this continent, that deserved the name of

river: it has a dangerous bar at its mouth, which is said to be navigable only for vessels drawing six feet water at high tides and in smooth weather—these may come alongside the walls of Azamore, where there is a very neat water-port for the reception of their cargoes, but it has now no external commerce whatever: there are, however, some large manufactories of Morocco leather and coarse earthenware in the suburbs outside the walls. We passed this river, which is here about two hundred yards wide, in a good boat, built after the Spanish manner, large and well-managed by expert hands. We found here a good shad-fishery: there were ten large nets, and about one hundred and fifty stout Moors employed in this business at that time, and in the proper season, which is from the first of January to April; they catch large quantities of shad, which are much esteemed in this country, and are sold at the landing for about six cents a piece: they are carried from hence to Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, Mogadore, and all the adjoining country. We remained on the bank of this river until dark, waiting for our provisions, which came at last, and we pitched our tent under three date trees, about one mile from the bank. We had bought some shad, which, when roasted, afforded us an excellent supper, as they were very fat and delicious.

On the 10th, at two o'clock in the morning, we started from this place, and owing to the darkness, lost our path, and wandered about for two hours before it was found; we rode all the day through a fine even country, passing many douhars, and tra-

velling as usual; and at night pitched our tent in the midst of one of the douhars, which I shall here describe, (having made mention of them frequently before,) and this description will answer for the whole of them, with little variation. On our approach to within fifty yards, we halted, and were soon met by the chief, for they all have one head man, whom they honour by the title of Sheick: he welcomed us in very handsome terms; invited us to advance; pointed out a place which was the safest within the douhar for our tent; and furnished us with milk and eggs gratis, while the Moors that accompanied us were plentifully regaled with bread, water, and coos-coo-soo. This douhar was composed of one hundred and fifty-four tents, pitched in the form of a hollow square; the tents being placed about fifty yards apart; an equal number occupying each side, and at equal distances, all made of very coarse strong woollen cloth, of the same colour, and set up in the same manner as those on the desert, and all facing inward.

Before each tent, and at a very short distance from it, all the camels, cattle, goats, and asses, are made to lie down, where they are taught to remain until they are roused up to be milked in the morning, when the shepherds or herdsmen drive them out into the open country to feed, and return with them again at night-fall. They milk the mares, camels, cows, asses, goats, and sheep; and in order to effect this with the two last mentioned animals, which are very tame, they divide the sheep and goats into two rows, facing each other: as soon as they approach so as to

interlock their necks, they are caught by two ropes which are ready strung for the purpose, and by this means they are kept close together, while the women and girls go behind and milk them between their hind legs; the lambs having been previously tied or secured in a similar way. A good ewe will yield a pint of milk in a morning, and a goat more: sheep's milk is reckoned the richest by the natives, but I preferred that of the goat or camel to either of the others, though asses' and mare's milk is very rich and good. They make butter by putting the new milk into a goat skin, the hair on the inside; the butter is of course a little hairy, but they can pick it clean with their fingers, and they generally have white haired goat skins for churns. The Arabs who inhabit exclusively these douhars are extremely hospitable, and not only furnish the traveller with the best they have to eat and drink, but also set a watch over his tent and baggage, which they strictly take care of: the Sheicks themselves are responsible for every article that may be missing in the morning, and which if not immediately found, they pay the stranger his own price for it in money without hesitation. Thus the Moorish and Arab travellers can pass from one end of the empire to the other without expense, and at their leisure, and transact their commercial business in a cheap way, only buying the barley for their beasts which carry their burdens when they travel on mules or horses, being obliged to feed them on barley and straw; but when they use camels, which is by far the most common method, these hardy beasts live on the herbage and shrub-

bery which they nip passing along the road, taking a bite now and then as they continue walking, and as soon as they stop, their two fore legs are tied within a foot of each other, and they are turned out to feed. Without this precaution, the camel is such a wandering creature, not unlike his Arab master in that respect, that be the herbage ever so good and plentiful where he is turned out, he is continually restless, and keeps moving on, so that in the course of an hour or two he will stray many miles from the place where he was first turned loose,

On the 11th, at daybreak, we left this douhar, and proceeded over a smooth beautiful plain every where covered with fields of grain or grass and flowering shrubs, with numerous herds of cattle, camels, asses, and flocks of sheep and goats; while the road or rather foot-path (for such they all are in this country) was covered with loaded camels travelling each way to and from Darlbeda, and at about 8 o'clock A. M. we reached that city. Darlbeda is a walled town of about two miles in circumference, situated at the bottom of a broad bay; its port is tolerably good for landing cargoes, although the bay where vessels lie is very rocky, and can only be approached with safety in the summer months and in mild weather. Large quantities of wheat were formerly shipped at this port for Spain and Portugal. I peeped into it for a few minutes; it is much on the decay: the houses, which are built chiefly of stone and clay, as well as the walls, are falling down in every direction, and even the gateway is in a tottering condition: it is a very dirty place; the houses are

from one to three stories high, and the streets very narrow: there still remains an open aqueduct, that used to convey water for several miles into this town; it is in good repair, being built of stone and lime; the water runs in it to within two hundred yards of the walls, where it has been cut off for the convenience of roads: thus the destructive hands of the Moors are employed in marring and spoiling even their own town, which must soon become no better than a heap of ruins.

We passed Darbada, and came to Afidallah, a town built by Sidi Mohammed: this town is enclosed by a tolerable mud and stone wall, and is situated about one mile from the sea. The whole coast from Darbada, to far beyond Afidallah, is lined with huge heaps of beach sand, hove up by the almost constant trade winds, blowing direct on shore.

Afidallah stands on a beautiful plain: it was built for the purpose of receiving and storing the large quantities of wheat and barley that usually grew near its site; and its harbour, only one mile distant from it, is sheltered by a long and narrow island, within which vessels of a small size can anchor, and be tolerably safe. This is said, by Mohammed, one of our muleteers, and an old sailor, to be by far the safest open harbour in the empire during the winter months; but the landing is bad, and can only be effected in light winds and good weather. Large quantities of wheat, barley, big acorns, fruit, &c. were shipped from Afidallah during the reign of Sidi Mohammed, and a part of the present reign, but Muley Soliman, the present Sultan, has of late become

so bigoted, that he thinks, or pretends it is a sin for his subjects to trade with the Christians; he has, therefore, forbid the exportation of almost all the articles of commerce, and rendered, by this means, his people poor; ruined most of his towns, and involved himself in many broils with his subjects, while he is straining every nerve to take away the little remains of their property, in contributions and presents extorted from them by rapacious officers appointed for the purpose. The goods for shipping were carried from Afidallah on camels, across the sand-hills that shelter the town from the violent sea-gales. This place is about six hundred yards square, flanked by four square forts joined to each corner, and so constructed, as to be able to rake the whole length of the wall on the outside, with cannon and musketry.

We passed on, and pitched our tent at night within the walls of an old town called *Sebitah*; there is no house standing in it, except a part of a large mosque, and a tall well-built tower, though it was once a considerable place. Within these walls, in one corner, was a large garden, well stocked with vegetables, and about a hundred tents were pitched, as if in the open field; so we pitched our tent near the walls of the mosque. There were several women here that wanted medicines, and though I had none to give them, yet my mere advice, which was thought important, procured milk and eggs sufficient for our suppers. Soon after sunset, all the flocks and cattle belonging to the inhabitants were driven within the walls, and disposed of as in

the common doubars, when the stout gate was shut and strongly barred. Many travellers arrived in the evening, and wished to enter, but found no admittance, and they took up their lodgings outside of the walls.

January the 12th, at daylight, our soldier had the gate opened, and we went forward: there were outside of the gate several large droves of camels with their owners, which had put up there in the night—they were principally loaded with sacks of salt or barley, and going towards Rabat. We rode on fast, and passed three considerable streams, which the Moors call rivers, and say they are not fordable in the rainy season; but we got over without difficulty, being then only brooks: the country was level and well cultivated, and we passed innumerable droves of light and loaded camels, mules, and asses.

At about eight o'clock A. M. we saw a high tower east of us, which stands at the head of the aqueduct that conveys water to Rabat; and at about three P. M. we came to the outer wall of that city, which stands half a mile from the main wall, and encloses a great number of fine gardens of fruit and vegetables, besides some wheat fields: it extends from the palace (which is spacious, and situated on the left upon the bank of the sea between the outer and main walls) round to the river eastward of the city: here the Jews were obliged to dismount before they could enter the town, and there I left them, and proceeded with my guard, followed by my muleteer into the city. My friend, Mr. Willshire, had

given me an introductory letter to Mr. Abouderham, the English Vice Consul at Rabat, and we proceeded directly to his house, which is situated in the principal town. On my arrival, I was received by that gentleman with every mark of politeness and respect I could wish: he furnished me with a room and every thing I needed for my comfort. The next day being the Jews' Sabbath, I had time to visit different parts of the city, and the Jews' town or Millah.

*Rabat* is situated at the mouth of the river *Beregreb*—on its left bank, within a mile of the sea, it is defended on the south by a double wall and some batteries of cannon; on the west, facing the sea, by a very strong fortress, and along the river on the north, by very high and steep cliffs, a wall, and a number of strong batteries. I should compute the circumference of the outer walls at six miles, but the inner one not more than three.

The city is situated on uneven ground; is very well built for a Moorish town, though the streets are narrow, crooked and dirty; yet the houses in general are in good repair, and two stories high, built of stone and lime mortar, and flat roofed, with an inner-court; a few windows next the streets, which are only air holes, and secured with wooden shutters and grates, without glass. There are in this city ten mosques of different heights and shapes: it is the largest sea-port town in the Moorish dominions, though at present the bar at the river's mouth is so heaped up with sand, as only to admit of vessels drawing six feet water, and yet the tide rises within

it about ten feet, and runs very rapidly. The Millah or Jew's town is walled in separately, to prevent the Jews from mixing with and defiling the Moors, and that they may more easily be kept in subjection with the aid of the bastinado. This Millah has been built only about six years; has but one gate, which is guarded and kept by Moors; and there are some very good houses in it. It is said to contain eight thousand Jews, who are (for the most part) very poor, miserable, and depraved, and live in the most degraded condition: they worship in twelve rooms called synagogues, and I was told that nearly one half of the male inhabitants were priests.

Rabat is very well peopled: the whole number of its inhabitants is computed by Mr. Abouderham to exceed sixty thousand. Many of the Moors here are rich, and live in great luxury, keeping large seraglios of women, and having beautiful gardens. Vast quantities of haicks, and other woollen and cotton cloths, are here fabricated, and great quantities of sole and Morocco leather, and coarse earthenware, such as pots, bowls, jars, &c. are also manufactured in this city. It carries on a brisk inland trade, and the Moorish inhabitants seem to be more civilized than in any other town I passed through. Here is the principal navy-yard of the Emperor, where his ships are built; for the Moors have none for commerce. Here was one new frigate lying by the walls, partly fitted; she appeared to be about five hundred tons burden; was pierced for 32 guns, and the Moors said she would be ready to go round to La Resch, where their ships of war are fitted out, in

two or three months : to get them over the bar at the mouth of the river, they are obliged to go out perfectly light ; to buoy them up as much as possible, and lay them sideways on the bar, at high tide, and in mild weather, where they are steadied by means of cables and anchors, until the yielding sand is washed away, and they are forced over by the power of the ebb tide, which runs like a mill-race.

Rabat is supplied with water by a considerable stream led into the city by means of an old fashioned aqueduct from the south, that is four or five leagues in length : the aqueduct was either built or thoroughly repaired by the old and liberal Emperor, Sidi Mohammed. I wished to visit the town of Sallee, so famous in history for its piracies on the ocean, situated on the other side of the river, and directly opposite Rabat, but I was dissuaded from making the attempt, by Mr. Abouderham and my guide, who said that the whole people of Sallee still retained their ancient pride, prejudices, and natural ferocity : that no Christian, or even a Barbary Jew in a Christian dress, could enter their walls if he was ever so well guarded by imperial soldiers, without being in imminent danger of losing his life. Mr. Abouderham said he had visited it twice ; that it contained about forty thousand fierce and haughty Moors, and four thousand miserable Jews.

## CHAP. XXXIV.

*Description of a horrid show of two venomous serpents—sets out from Rabat—Of Sallee, Marmora, Larresch—Spanish Missionaries—Moorish Navy—Arrival at Tangier.*

ON Sunday, the 14th January, 1816, being anxious to get forward on my journey, I went into the Jews' town to make the necessary preparations; for I intended to proceed without my Jew's company, whom I had found out to be deceitful and dishonest, having already manœuvred me out of most of my money. The soldier and muleteer went along with me: this muleteer, as I before observed, had been a sailor; had visited Spain and Portugal, and spoke the Spanish language so that I could understand him; his name was Mohammed. Soon after our entrance into the Millah, we saw a concourse of people, consisting of Moors and Jews, crowding about one of the single-storied houses, which stood alone. Going near it, I inquired the cause of this assemblage, and was informed that a couple of that kind of Moors, called Serpent Eaters, were about to amuse the Moors and Jews with a sight of two of the most venomous serpents on earth; together with their manner of attacking the human species: and that each one who chose to see the exhibition through the windows, (for it was to take place in that room,) must pay half a dollar. Being desirous of having a look, I offered a dollar for a station at a window; but all

the windows were already occupied, and the places paid for. My guard, observing my disappointment, asked me if I wished for a birth? which I answered by putting two dollars in his hand: whereupon he called out to the Jews at one of the windows to clear a place for *el Tibib del Sultan*, (the Sultan's doctor). Those, however, who had paid their money, not liking to lose their places, were unwilling to move: upon which my guard brushed them away with his big cane without ceremony; giving me a whole window to myself, saying he would keep guard. I looked into the room without interruption: it was about twenty feet long, and fifteen feet broad, paved with tiles, and plastered within. These had also been secured by an additional grating made of wire, in such a manner as to render it impossible for the serpents to escape from the room: it had but one door, and that had a hole cut through it, six or eight inches square; this hole was also secured by a grating. In the room stood two men who appeared to be Arabs, with long bushy hair and beards; and I was told they were a particular race of men that could charm serpents. A wooden box, about four feet long and two feet wide, was placed near the door, with a string fastened to a slide at one end of it: this string went through a hole in the door. The two serpent-eaters were dressed in haicks only, and those very small ones. After they had gone through with their religious ceremonies most devoutly, they appeared to take an eternal farewell of each other: this done, one of them retired from the room, and shut the door tight after him. The Arab within

seemed to be in dreadful distress—I could observe his heart throb and his bosom heave most violently; and he cried out very loudly, “Allah houakibar!” three times, which is, as I understand it, “God, have mercy on me!” The Arab was at the farthest end of the room: at that instant the cage was opened, and a serpent crept out slowly; he was about four feet long, and eight inches in circumference; his colours were the most beautiful in nature—being bright, and variegated with a deep yellow, a purple, a cream colour, black and brown spotted, &c. As soon as he saw the Arab in the room, his eyes, which were small, and green, kindled as with fire: he erected himself in a second, his head two feet high, and, darting on the defenceless Arab, seized him between the folds of his haick, just above his right hip bone, hissing most horribly: the Arab gave a horrid shriek, when another serpent came out of the cage. This last, was black, very shining, and appeared to be seven or eight feet long, but not more than two inches in diameter: as soon as he had cleared the cage, he cast his red fiery eyes on his intended victim, thrust out his forked tongue, threw himself into a round coil, erected his head, which was in the centre of the coil, three feet from the floor, flattening out the skin above his head and eyes in the form and nearly of the size of a human heart; and, springing like lightning on the Arab, struck its fangs into his neck, near the jugular vein, while his tail and body flew round his neck and arms in two or three folds. The Arab set up the most hideous and piteous yelling, foamed and frothed at the mouth,

grasping the folds of the serpent, which were round his arms, with his right hand, and seemed to be in the greatest agony—striving to tear the reptile from around his neck, while with his left he seized hold of it near its head, but could not break its hold: by this time, the other had twined itself around his legs, and kept biting all around the other parts of his body, making apparently deep incisions: the blood issuing from every wound, both in his neck and body, streamed all over his haick and skin. My blood was chilled in my veins with horror at this sight, and it was with difficulty my legs would support my frame. Notwithstanding the Arab's greatest exertions to tear away the serpents with his hands, they twined themselves still tighter; stopped his breath, and he fell to the floor, where he continued for a moment, as if in the most inconceivable agony, rolling over, and covering every part of his body with his own blood and froth, until he ceased to move, and appeared to have expired. In his last struggle, he had wounded the black serpent with his teeth, as it was striving, as it were, to force its head into his mouth; which wound seemed to increase its rage. At this instant, I heard the shrill sound of a whistle; and looking towards the door, saw the other Arab applying a call to his mouth: the serpents listened to the music; their fury seemed to forsake them by degrees; they disengaged themselves leisurely from the apparently lifeless carcass; and creeping towards the cage, they soon entered it, and were immediately fastened in. The door of the apartment was now opened, and he

without, ran to assist his companion: he had a phial of blackish liquor in one hand, and an iron chisel in the other: finding the teeth of his companion set, he thrust in the chisel, pried them open, and then poured a little of the liquor into his mouth; and holding the lips together, applied his mouth to the dead man's nose, and filled his lungs with air: he next anointed his numerous wounds with a little of the same liquid; and yet no sign of life appeared. I thought he was dead in earnest; his neck and veins were exceedingly swollen; when his comrade, taking up the lifeless trunk in his arms, brought it out into the open air, and continued the operation of blowing for several minutes, before a sign of life appeared: at length he gasped, and after a time recovered so far as to be able to speak. The swellings on his neck, body, and legs, gradually subsided, as they continued washing the wounds with clear cold water and a sponge, and applying the black liquor occasionally: a clean haick was wrapped about him, but his strength seemed so far exhausted, that he could not support himself standing; so his comrade laid him on the ground by a wall, where he sunk into a sleep. This exhibition lasted for about a quarter of an hour from the time the serpents were let loose, until they were called off, and it was more than an hour from that time before he could speak. I thought that I could discover that the poisonous fangs had been pulled out of these formidable serpents' jaws, and mentioned that circumstance to the showman, who said that they had indeed been extracted; and when I wished to know

how swellings on his neck and other parts could be assumed, he assured me, that though their deadly fangs were out, yet that the poisonous quality of their breath and spittle would cause the death of those they attack: that after a bite from either of these serpents, no man could exist longer than fifteen minutes, and that there was no remedy for any but those who were endowed by the Almighty with power to charm and to manage them, and that he and his associate were of that favoured number. The Moors and Arabs call the thick and beautiful serpent *El Effah*, and the long black and heart-headed one *El Buschfah*. I afterwards saw engravings of these two serpents in *Jackson's Morocco*, which are very correct resemblances: they are said to be very numerous on and about the south foot of the Atlas mountains, and border of the desert, where these were caught when young, and where they often attack and destroy both men and beasts. The Effah's bite is said to be incurable, and its poison so subtle as to cause a man's death in fifteen minutes. When I saw the Effah, it brought to my mind the story of the fiery serpents that bit the children of Israel in the deserts of Arabia, near Mount Hor, as recorded in the 21st chapter of the Book of Numbers; merely because the Effah resembled, in appearance, a brazen serpent: the two serpent-eaters said, they came from Egypt, about three years ago.

This exhibition of serpents, (the first I was told of the kind that had ever taken place at Rabat,) and our preparations, detained us the whole day; how-

ever I had made all the necessary arrangements, got the tent, provisions, &c. in order to be ready for a start the next morning, and on January the 15th, very early, I took my leave of Mr. Abouderham, who, though a Jew, was nevertheless a man of feeling, and much of a gentleman: he is a native of Leghorn, had received a good education, and spoke the French language fluently.

We crossed the river, which is here about half a mile wide, and proceeded towards the walls of Sallee: the river has entirely left the Sallee side, which is now filled up with sand and mud, leaving the town nearly a mile from the water: there were still to be seen some remains of its ancient docks, and wrecks of vessels. I looked attentively at Sallee, in passing its walls, which are high and strong, built of stone, and well cemented; they had been repaired lately, and are flanked by many circular and square towers, on which about two hundred pieces of cannon are still mounted, of all calibers; and it appeared that it must have formerly been mounted with several hundred pieces more. Near its walls, on the east, north, and west sides, are beautiful gardens that appear to be extremely fertile, well laid out, and cultivated: great numbers of orange, lemon, and sweet lemon trees, were bending under their loads of rich yellow fruit: hundreds of fig, pomegranate, almond, and other fruit-trees, were now leafless, but budding forth, and thus promising abundance in their season. Many of the gardens are of great extent, and planted with the cotton-tree, which is small, and produces cotton infe-

rior to the American, called Georgia Upland, and only in small quantities.

As we proceeded on our road, we came to the aqueduct which supplies Sallee with fresh water: this aqueduct serves as an outer wall to the city on the north; is nearly a mile from it, and about thirty feet high where we passed through it: here are three large arches resembling gateways, and marks are still to be seen, where gates were once hung: the wall is eight or ten feet in thickness, and appears to be about four miles in length. The canal for conducting the water is near the top, but uncovered: this aqueduct is said to have been built by the Romans; it is formed of large hewn stones, and is extremely solid.

We travelled on through a fine champaign country, every where cultivated, until two P. M. when we saw on our left, and passed a lake of fresh water, about two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth: this was the first lake, or indeed pond, I had ever seen in this country; and soon afterwards we arrived on the bank of the river *Mediah*. On the left bank of this river, near its mouth, stands, though mostly in ruins, the ancient Portuguese town and fortress of *Mamora*; the fortress is situated on a high hill that overlooks the surrounding country, commands the ruins of the town, and is now garrisoned by about three hundred black troops. The town was built close along the brink of the river, and its northern wall was washed by every tide; and though very old, has not yet sustained much injury. The river enters the sea over a bar in a

N. W. direction: the lower wall has an excellent circular battery, built of large hewn-stone, and was calculated for mounting thirty heavy guns for the defence of the harbour; though now dismantled. This town wall is about half a mile in length along the river, and the ruins two hundred yards in breadth, and the place was once very strongly walled in on the land side, but this wall is now in ruins: not a soul inhabits this town at present. Here some of my former opinions were confirmed; for it is certain that the sea has receded from this coast: the evident marks of the water high on this wall, and on the point of land near which the town stands, that must from appearances have been worn in by the dashing of the sea, together with the situation of the present bar, prove to an observer, without any possibility of doubt, that the ocean has receded since this place was built, for more than a mile distance, and that its perpendicular height has decreased at least fifteen feet since that period. I do not pretend to account for this fact, but leave it to be explained by philosophers.

We were to cross this river in a good boat that took over fifteen camels with their loads at a trip; but there were on the bank, waiting for their turns to cross, at least five hundred loaded camels, besides mules and asses, chiefly with burdens of wheat and barley going on to Tangier and Tetuan, where all kinds of bread stuffs were said to be very scarce and dear. I told my soldier that it was necessary to inform the boatman that as I was the emperor's surgeon, and himself an Alcayd, that we could not

wait, but must pass over immediately, for the wind blew fresh from the S. W. and they had but one boat, which could not make above six trips in a day; and it would not be our turn, from the then appearances, in less than a week: this, with an offer of two dollars to the boatman, had the desired effect, and we were ferried over with the second boat-load, though not without much opposition and dispute between my guard and those who were waiting before us, and which was only settled by the interference of the black garrison; for my guide had the address to persuade them that he was indeed an Alcayd, and I the Sultan's doctor. After crossing the river, we mounted the sand hills, and at 10 P. M. pitched our tent in the midst of a douhar, where we got some milk and eggs for our money.

Tuesday, the 16th, we started very early: it had rained very hard with heavy squalls of wind most part of the preceding night, but my tent being sound, kept off the storm: it was now clear and serene; nearly the whole face of the ground was covered with violet and pink coloured flowers, not more than an inch or two in height, which seemed to have sprung up during the night, and as the sun exhaled the dews from around them, the fresh air of the morning was filled with the most delightful fragrance. The country on our right was a low morass, partly covered with water, which soon grew into a lake of considerable breadth. We travelled, during the whole day, along its left margin: its surface was spotted over with innumerable wild ducks and other aquatic birds, which some of the inhabitants were

shooting at. In lieu of boats they use a kind of *catamaran*, which is made by lashing three small *palm tree logs* together by means of cords made of the bark of this useful tree; they have a crotched stick set up near one end of their float for a rest to their guns, and instead of oars, use long poles to force it along: when the gunner gets on his raft, he leaves his haick behind him for fear of wetting it, and shoves out entirely naked: their guns are very long and clumsy, with Moorish locks; so that mode of fowling supplies them with but little game, though the lake is nearly covered with it. The sight of this catamaran brought to my mind those made use of in the Atlantic ocean along the coast of Brazil, and in some other parts of the world: the fishermen on those coasts form a raft by laying three rough logs alongside of one another, thirty feet in length, and pinning them together with wooden tree-nails, they then place two more logs partly on the upper side of the exterior logs, and pin them on fast; sharpen the two ends of all the logs, and the float is finished. To make it manageable, they raise a four-legged bench in it, near the centre, which serves to steady a mast, on which they hoist a shoulder-of-mutton sail, and go out to sea. I have seen them twenty leagues from land. These boats are perfectly safe, for they can neither leak, upset, nor founder, and sail remarkably fast, and are steered with a stout oar.

There are several islands in this lake, on one of which there is a very spacious sanctuary, many fruit-trees, and several apparently good gardens. Since leaving Darlbeda, we had seen no high land, only

moderate acclivities, no more than to make it agreeable to the cultivator. This afternoon we discovered the ridge of mountains which lie behind Fez and Miquinez, stretching from the Atlas to the straits of Gibraltar, and forming one of the far-famed pillars of Hercules. At first they were scarcely visible in the distant horizon, and appeared like the tops of high islands, when approaching them on the ocean: not a tree or bush of any magnitude had we seen for several days, except the fig, palm, or other fruit-trees, which were generally planted in clusters or in gardens near the towns: at night we pitched our tent at a douhar near the border of the lake.

Wednesday, January the 17th, we started early, and went down the bank near the sea, to pass round the former outlet of this lake, which was now dammed with sea-sand very high; and on the sides of the bank which formed the outlet, stood four saint-houses, nearly covered up with sand-drifts. Continuing our journey until about noon, we began to come among trees of considerable size; they looked like a species of oak with a thick shaggy bark, but are an ever-green: this wood is very brittle, and the trees produce a kind of acorn of a very large size, which the Spaniards and Portuguese used to carry away in large quantities from this country: they were as highly esteemed as the chesnut, and used for food by the people of those nations: they also fed their swine on them.

Passing through a large forest, we came to a small lake on our right, and, at sunset, approached the walls of *Laresch*. Having heard that some Spanish

friars resided here, I inquired for them, and was soon conducted to their dwelling, a very good house, of European construction. The principal friar came out to meet me; and, after I had given a short account of myself in Spanish, said he would lodge me for charity's sake; and then conducted me into a tolerably well furnished room: and, as he had lived in Mogadore, asked me many questions concerning that city, and his old acquaintances there, some of whom I happened to know. He treated me with some wine, which he said was of his own manufacture; it was none of the best, however: and, at 10 o'clock at night, an excellent supper of fowls and sallads, dressed in the Spanish style, was served up. This Padre, whose name is *Juan Tinaones*, told me that he had lived in Barbary for ten years, four of which he had spent at Mogadore, three at Rabat, and three here, secluded from the civilized world; that the court of Spain allowed a large premium to those Padres, or Fathers, of good character, to be approved of by the Archbishop, who are willing to spend ten years in Barbary as missionaries, and a stipend of three thousand dollars a year for the remainder of their lives. I asked him of what use he could be in Barbary to the cause of Christianity, since he dare not even attempt to convert a Moor or an Arab, or mention the name of the Saviour as one of the Godhead to either, or even to a Jew? "None at all," said he, "but still we bear the name of missionaries at home, to convert the heathen; our allowance of money is ample: we live well, as you see, (he was indeed fat and in fine order,) laugh at the folly of

our countrymen, and enjoy the present as well as we can." (The circumstance of there being two young and pretty Jewesses in the house, and plenty of good cheer, did not tend, in any great degree, to discredit his representation.) "When this ten years expire," continued this pious Padre, "we get leave to return to our country, where we are received as patterns of piety, that have rendered vast services to the Christian world: every respectable house is open to receive us: our company is much sought after: our yearly salary of three thousand dollars affords us many gratifications; and, for these ten years spent in such privations and severe gospel labours, we are allowed absolution for the remainder of our lives, which, you will readily believe, we try to make as comfortable as possible." Padre (i. e. father) Tinaones wanted to know if I was a Catholic? To this I answered in the negative. He said it was a pity; and that, unless I came within the pale of the Church, he feared my precious soul would be for ever miserable. Our conversation next turned upon the Jews: he said, "there were about two hundred miserable families of them in Laresch, who, though they are, in a manner, slaves to the Mohammedans, will not believe in our holy religion: there were two Jews who applied to me, and said they were converted to the true Catholic faith, and believed Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, and the Saviour of mankind: they were accordingly baptized as Christians; yet, as soon as they had obtained a loan of four hundred dollars from me, in small sums, and found they could get no more, they turned back to Judaism

again, and left me no means of redress; which fully convinced me that their pretended conversion to Christianity was nothing more than a premeditated scheme to rob me of my money; and that, whenever a Jew professes to become a Christian, it is but a false pretence, and he is actuated entirely by mercenary motives. The Jews," added he, "hold Christ and his followers in the greatest possible contempt, and pretend to believe that all men, who are not Israelites, will be doomed, at the day of judgment, to eternal punishment." This night was principally spent in conversation with the Padre, on various subjects.

Thursday, January 18th, I made ready to go on early, but the tide ran so rapidly at that time, that it was impossible to pass the river without the risk of being driven into the sea: so I had time to make observations.

*Leresch* is handsomely situated on the left bank of the river *Saboo*, near its entrance into the sea: the town lies along the river's bank, and is half a mile in length, but very narrow; it is strongly walled in all around, and has two gates; one on the east, and the other on the south side:—the fortress is on a hill south of the town, from which it is only separated by a wall; it is strongly built, and flanked by eight towers; has about one hundred pieces of cannon, mounted on its battlements, and stands too high to be battered down by the shipping, even if they could get into the river: this town is said to have been built by the Portuguese originally, and only occupies the same space it did formerly, that is to say,

about one mile in circumference : it contains about eighteen thousand inhabitants, i. e. sixteen thousand Moors, and two thousand Jews, who are all very poor, as no trade is carried on here by sea or by land : they are obliged to work hard in the adjacent gardens, and till the impoverished fields in order to gain a scanty subsistence. This is the only safe port the Emperor of Morocco has for fitting out his large cruisers, from whence they can get to sea with their armament : the river here is very narrow, runs close along the walls of Laresch, and is very deep opposite the town ; there is said to be on the bar at its mouth eighteen feet water at high spring tides. The river within the town is both broad and deep ; the tides run very rapidly both at flood and ebb, so much so, that we were obliged to wait until it was nearly spent, before it was deemed safe to cross : directly in the ferrying place, an old brig lay sunk, which had been captured under the Russian flag, and the crew kept as slaves or prisoners for about a year. The emperor's navy was now lying alongside of the bank, consisting of one frigate-built ship, coppered to the bends, of about 700 tons burden, and mounting 32 guns, apparently 18 pounders, on the main deck ; and a brig, called the Swearah, also coppered ; a beautiful vessel, mounting 18 guns, said to sail, and from her appearance, would sail very fast : she was built in England, and there fitted in the best possible manner, and presented to the emperor by a Jew of Mogadore, named *Macnin*, a most notorious character, but called a very rich merchant : this Jew has a brother in London, who,

it is said, has heretofore managed to get goods on credit to very large amounts, and he then sends them to Mogadore, where his brother loads back the ships with less, generally, than half the value of the outward cargo, and thus continues to gull the English merchants in the true Barbary style: the principal in London fails—his creditors compound with him: he begins anew; obtains, from some quarter or another, all the credit he wishes; sends out the goods to Barbary; gets no returns; fails again, and again compromises, and commences the old business. The emperor, some time ago, attempted to give this *worthy* Jew merchant a gentle squeeze, and seized his goods, houses, cash, and every thing valuable that his officers could lay their hands on; upon which *Maenin*, to conciliate his majesty, and to get a part of his ill-gotten property back again, made him a present of this fine brig, which could not have cost him much, for “*los Inglesis lo pagan*” (the English pay for it,) is his motto. These two vessels and the new frigate at Rabat, now constitute the whole of the emperor’s naval force: his maxim is to be at war with every nation who has not made a treaty with him, or which has not a *Consul General* residing at Tangier to make him the customary presents on his annual holidays, or pay him tribute agreeably to the terms of his treaties. According to this system, he sends out his cruisers from time to time, who, if they find a vessel bearing a flag, whose nation has not made a treaty of peace with him, they capture her, bring her in as a good prize, and retain the crew as slaves or prisoners. About

eighteen months ago, this brig *Mogadore*, then on a cruise, captured the Russian brig before mentioned, and carried her into Laresch: now the emperor of Russia had not stipulated for a peace with his Moorish majesty, and had no Consul residing at Tangier, so the vessel's cargo was soon disposed of as a prize, and her officers and crew (ten in number) were thrown into prison, and frequently compelled to work on board the vessels of war. After about a year's captivity in this manner, finding no Christian power claimed the men, and having no use for them, the emperor ordered them to be removed to the prison at Tangier. Padre Tinaones told me these facts, and said he had done all he could for the Christians while they were in Laresch prison, and that their brig had sunk in the ferrying-place for want of care.

Proceeding on our journey, we soon mounted the high hills on the right bank of this river, where we found many huts constructed of stones and mud with steep roofs thatched with straw after the manner of the Scotch and Irish hovels: these were the first buildings of the kind I had seen in Africa, and contrary to the Moorish custom, they were quite defenceless. Continuing our journey through a long wood, and over a hilly, sandy soil, all this day as fast as possible, we pitched our tent at night in a deep valley, near a small douhar, where we obtained some milk for our supper. It commenced raining in the evening, and continued to pour without intermission, attended with strong gales and squalls, until day-

light, but as our tent was tight and strong, I experienced from it no material inconvenience.

Friday, the 19th, soon after daylight, it ceased to rain, and we proceeded on our journey. After passing many douhars and some huts of the construction mentioned near Laresch, we entered a deep valley, the breadth of which was about six miles: the rain had soaked the soil so much, as to render it almost impassable, so that the mules sunk into the mud nearly up to their bellies, and we were obliged to dismount and wade through it on foot. This valley contains two small rivers, which are not fordable at high tides: the little town of *Azila* stands at their mouth, at about ten miles to our left: the quantity of rain that had fallen the preceding night had rendered them quite deep even at low water, so that in attempting to ford one of them on my mule, he was carried away by the current, and I was forced to swim; however, I held the mule by the bridle, and landed safely. My soldier and muleteer seeing I had got safe across, at length ventured in different places, and also succeeded in getting over. Our way now became very mountainous and woody, and the deep valleys, through which a number of brooks ran winding along in very serpentine courses, rendered our path muddy and slippery.

At 3 P. M. we gained the summit of a mountain, when I saw distinctly the bay of Tangier, part of the straits of Gibraltar, and, to my great joy, the coast of Spain; it was the hospitable and civilized shore of Europe! The crowd of sensations that rushed upon my mind at this grateful sight, can be more easily

conceived than described. It brought to my recollection the trials and distresses I had undergone since leaving it, as well as my great deliverances: all these sensations together so overcame my faculties, and agitated me in such a manner, that I had not power to keep myself steady, and I actually fell from my mule no less than three times in travelling from thence to Tangier; a distance of five or six miles. As I had not before fallen from my mule during my whole journey from Mogadore, the soldier who guarded me, thought it very extraordinary, nor could I persuade him that I was not too ill to ride: he, therefore, after helping me on again the third time, gave his horse to the muleteer, and walked by my side, holding me on for some time: my head however became so dizzy from the state of my feelings, that I was obliged to alight and walk with his assistance for about a mile, until we came near the walls of Tangier, when he again, at my request, placed me on my mule.

It was in the dusk of the evening when we arrived at the gate, and the soldier having announced me to the guards, I was conducted directly into the city, and before the Governor, who ordered me to be escorted to the American Consul's house, where I soon arrived, and was received most hospitably by *James Simpson, Esquire*, the American Consul General, who immediately introduced me to his amiable lady and family, and requested me to consider his house my home. I accordingly took up my day-quarters with him, and remained under his truly hospitable roof during my stay at Tangier. Having

made a present to my guard and muleteer for their attention and fidelity to me on the journey, and made up a packet for my friend Willshire, I despatched them with his mule, &c. on the 22d of January, 1816, back for Mogadore.

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## CHAP. XXXV.

*Moorish captives—Of Tangier and Christian Consuls—passage to Gibraltar, reception there—embarks for America—observations on Gibraltar—passage in the ship Rapid—arrival at New-York—visits his family—goes to Washington City, the seat of government, and concludes with brief remarks on slavery.*

DURING my stay at Tangier, I was made acquainted with Mr. Green, the English Consul General, a gentleman of talents, high respectability, and worth; and with Mr. Agrill, the Swedish Consul General, who had lately arrived there from Sweden. On his arrival, he found the crew of the before-mentioned Russian brig, in Tangier prison, and finding there was no one to claim or redeem them, and that they were natives of what once was Swedish Pomerania, he purchased them from the Sultan for about two thousand dollars, which he paid out of his own private funds, and set them at liberty. I saw and conversed with the master and most of the crew of that vessel, who told me they had been imprisoned at Laresch about a year; had been robbed of most

of their clothing, and then brought to Tangier, where Mr. Agrill had the charity to redeem them, though they were captured under the Russian flag, and did not owe allegiance to the Swedish government. Mr. Agrill kept them in his own house, waiting for a Swedish vessel of war, which was daily expected, and by which he meant to send them to their country. The captain mentioned to me that his vessel was in fact English property covered by the Russian flag, in order to avoid capture by the American cruisers. I had before known Mr. Agrill in St. Petersburg, Russia—then in a public character—he is a man of much real worth.

Tangier bay is said to be the best harbour in the Moorish dominions; its bottom is clear, and it might contain at one time one thousand sail of large vessels, which would ride in safety, being sheltered from all but the northerly winds, which have only the rake of the breadth of the strait, and the holding ground is excellent: the best anchorage is in seven and a half fathoms water; where the Portuguese flag-staff (which is the westernmost and near the water) is on a line with the American flag-staff, which latter is high, and can always be known by having its flag hoisted when an American vessel approaches the bay. The city of Tangier is built on the west side and near the mouth of the bay, on the declivity of a hill, two miles east of Cape Spartel, rising like an amphitheatre; the houses are built of stone, and white-washed, and the town, when seen from the bay or strait, has a very handsome appearance; but it is badly built; the houses being generally small, and

but one story high, with flat terraced roofs: the streets are narrow, crooked, badly paved, and commonly very dirty. There are however some handsome buildings in Tangier; among which are the Spanish, Swedish, Dutch, French, Danish, and Portuguese consular houses: the old English consular house has been lately abandoned on account of its bad construction, but they are now building a very elegant one, that is said to have already cost the British government ten thousand pounds sterling, and will cost nearly as much more by the time it is finished, and furnished. The American government has no consular house at Tangier; the consul general resides in a house that was formerly attached to that of the Swedish consulate: it was purchased by Mr. Simpson, on his own private account for his own use, and for an office for the use of the United States, in order to save the expense of house-rent, and the dwelling part is so small and inconvenient, that when his own children visit him from abroad, he is forced to hire lodgings for them in Jews or others houses. I believe every government having a consul residing at Tangier, except that of my own country, has either built or purchased a mansion for the accommodation of that officer. Mr. Simpson's eldest son with his lady were now on a visit to their parents; and the consul had to hire apartments in a Jew's house for a few days to accommodate them: he was also under the necessity of procuring lodgings for me in a Jew's house during a few nights of my stay there.

*Tangier* is an irregularly built walled town of about one mile in circuit, including the fortress which overlooks and commands it: it is well supplied with water by a covered aqueduct, and generally well furnished with provisions: the several batteries are lined with many pieces of ordnance, among which are two pieces of long brass cannon of fourteen inches caliber; they are mounted on carriages, and stand in a battery near the landing without the city-gate: these two enormous brass pieces were made by the Portuguese, and are (judging by the eye) about eighteen feet in length.

Tangier was taken from the Moors in the year 1441, by the Portuguese, who gave it to King Charles the II. of England, in a dowry for Catharine of Portugal, his queen. The English kept possession of it for about twenty years; but, finding it subject to the continual attacks of the ferocious Moors, from whom it was with great difficulty defended, they blew up its fine mole or basin, (which had before rendered it a safe harbour for small vessels,) to low-water-mark, together with some of the fortifications, and abandoned the place: the mole has not since been rebuilt. I walked over it at low water: a great quantity of the large blocks of hewn stone are now to be seen lying on the solid foundations, which still remain almost entire. On the east side of, and near the bottom of the bay, are to be seen the ruins of an old town, which is said to have been built by the Romans. It must formerly have been very extensive, from the present appearance of its ruins, and was watered by a small river that runs

into the bay near its site. There are several forts and batteries on the eastern shore of the bay, and on Cape Malibat, but they are so badly garrisoned as not to be formidable to their enemies, if any should chance to take shelter in the bay during bad weather: they have only to keep out of the reach of the shot from Tangier. All the Christian consuls near the Emperor of Morocco reside at Tangier, where their persons are protected by order of the Sultan. Those at Tangier are—for the United States of America, James Simpson, Esq.; Great-Britain, Mr. Green; France, Mr. Sourdian; Sweden, Mr. Agrill; Spain, Don Orne, vice-consul; Denmark, Mr. Scomboe; Holland, Mr. Nijsoin; and Portugal, Mr. Coloso. The consuls at Tangier keep up a sort of etiquette, in celebrating the memorable epochs in the history of their respective countries, and their particular national holidays, which custom is peculiar to Tangier. They also keep up the long established custom of giving consular dinners all in turn round on the arrival of any new consul, or when an old one is recalled, &c. These customs are extremely expensive, but have now become absolutely necessary in order to impress the minds of the Moors with respect for the dignity of the respective nations which those consuls represent. The Christian consuls general, near the Emperor of Morocco, are, generally speaking, men eminent on account of character, talents, and learning, and have a large salary; for, like foreign ministers plenipotentiary, they are not allowed to derive any emolument whatever from commerce. By accepting of this appoint-

ment, they exclude themselves from the society and comforts of the civilized world, and live besides in exile, and in continual jeopardy, being always in the power of real barbarians. They are under the necessity of sending to Europe for all their clothing, liquors, stores, furniture, &c. except a few articles of provisions, and those who have families are obliged to send their children to other countries for their education, though at a very heavy expense. Mr. Simpson left a lucrative commercial establishment at Gibraltar, in 1798, and went to Tangier, merely to serve our government, at a time when war was intended by the Moorish Sultan against our commerce. He succeeded in averting the threatened blow, and in establishing our present treaty with that sovereign. He is a gentleman of unblemished character, and pleasing manners, and has expended a handsome fortune in the service of the United States, over and above his consular salary. He has passed the best of his days in the service of his adopted country, and, in my opinion, deserves a handsome maintenance from government during the remainder of his life, free from the cares, vexations, and anxieties that are always attached to a consulate in such barbarous countries. Mr. Simpson is a native of Scotland, but a firm American in principle, and an enthusiastic admirer of our excellent institutions.

The whole sea force of the Emperor of Morocco, as I before observed, consists of two frigates of 32 guns each, and the brig Mogadore of 18 guns: the only port he has which can shelter and secure them from the reach of an enemy, is Laresch, which they

can neither enter nor sail from when equipped, except at high-water spring tides. There are no corsairs or small vessels belonging to individuals as formerly, nor is there even a merchant-vessel belonging to the Moors. In order to show how much value the present Sultan sets on his ships of war, I must relate in what manner he sometimes disposes of them. About two years since, the Dey of Tripoli sent as a present to the emperor of Morocco, a beautiful Circassian girl: she was a virgin, and possessed charms with which the old Sultan was so enraptured, that he asked the ambassador who escorted her from Tripoli, what he could send to his friend, the Bashaw, in return for this jewel?—I have nothing but wheat, said he, of which the Dey, your master, can always have as much as he pleases. The Dey, my master, said the ambassador, is always in want of wheat; but, returned the Emperor, I would return him something more valuable; he has made me a most superb present, and I wish to return the compliment in a handsome manner. Your majesty has frigates, said the ambassador:—so I have, indeed, answered the Sultan, and that gives me much pleasure; go to Laresch, and make choice of one from among my navy: I will have her fitted out in the best manner, and sent round to the Dey directly: the ambassador did not wait a second bidding, but went in haste to Laresch, for fear the sovereign might change his mind; chose a fine new frigate of 32 guns that had but a short time previous been coppered to the bends, which was immediately fitted according to promise, and sent to Tripoli, with the

On the 29th of January, 1816, a small schooner being ready to sail for Gibraltar, I took my leave of Mr. Simpson and family, and proceeded on to the mole, in order to embark. This vessel had been hired by a certain Jew, named Torrel, to carry his family across to Gibraltar, which, with two or three other families of European Jews, who would not conform to the dress in which all Jews in Moorish Barbary had been ordered to appear, nor pay the tribute lately levied on them by the Sultan, were ordered to depart forthwith from his dominions. These families came out of the gates of the city, in order to embark together, and proceeded with their baggage to the ruins of the old mole, to go off in the boat, it being low water: they were accompanied by a considerable number of Jews and Jewesses. A few of the latter, very decently dressed, wished to escort them to the boat, and there to take their leave, &c.—but the Moorish captains of the port, without ceremony, began to brush them back with big staffs they carried for the purpose: these sticks were about five feet in length, and one inch in diameter, and they applied them so unmercifully, and with such singular dexterity, peculiar to the Moors, as to lay many decent-looking Jewish females, as well as males, prostrate upon the beach; when they renewed their blows, in order to raise them on their feet again, and drive them into the city-gate, like so many of the brute creation.

At about 8 o'clock A. M. I got on board this vessel in company with Mr. John Simpson and his lady,

who were on a return from a visit to their parents, and after waiting nearly three hours for a letter which the Governor wished to send to Gibraltar, we set sail and left the bay with a fair but light breeze. The scene of inhumanity and oppression I had just witnessed, prompted me to thank my God again that I was not a Jew, and that I was once more free from a country inhabited by the worst of barbarians.

Passing up the strait, which in one place is only eight miles broad, we arrived safe in Gibraltar bay in the evening; but as we did not get up before the town until the gates of the garrison were closed, we were obliged to remain, (40 in number) on board the vessel during the night. On the 30th we were visited very early by a boat from the health office, and permitted to land. I went on shore immediately, and was received by my friend Sprague with demonstrations of unfeigned joy, and heartily welcomed to that portion of the civilized world, and treated with all the attention that flows from the warmest friendship, and the tenderest commiseration. The American Consul was also attentive to me, and he had also paid attention to the wants of my companions in distress, who had arrived there from Mogadore by sea a few days before me. An acquaintance told me that Mr. Sprague had received Mr. Willshire's letter, informing him of my captivity, on one Monday morning at the moment of his return from Algeciras, a famous Spanish town on the opposite side of the bay, about ten miles from Gibraltar, where he generally spent the Sabbath; that he opened the letter in the presence of, and read its contents to Mr. Henry,

United States Consul, a Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, and some other American gentlemen: that Mr. Henry suggested that a subscription should be opened and sent up to all the Consuls in the Mediterranean, in order to raise money as soon as possible, and transmit it to Mogadore to release us: that Mr. Sprague made no answer whatever to this proposition, but sent his trusty young man (Mr. Leach) out with orders to purchase two double-barrelled guns, while he hastily wrote a few lines to Mr. Willshire and myself, as before mentioned: that there was but one double-barrelled fowling-piece to be procured in the garrison: this was bought at the price of *eighty dollars*, and taking it together with his own, which was a very highly finished, and favourite piece, he mounted his horse and proceeded as fast as possible to Algeciras, carrying the guns along with him; from whence he immediately despatched a courier to Tariffa with the guns and his letters, ordering them to be sent by an express-boat to Tangier, and to the care of Mr. Simpson, to be again forwarded by express to Mogadore. Such disinterested goodness, and such prompt and animated exertions to relieve a fellow-creature in distress, have seldom been recorded, and are above all praise: they are examples of pure benevolence, that do honour to human nature; and ever honoured and beloved shall he be, who has the heart and the spirit to imitate them.

Mr. Sprague had already paid the bills I had drawn on him in Mogadore for my ransom, &c. and he now furnished me with provisions and stores, for

my voyage home, I having determined to go by the first vessel for the United States. The ship *Rapid* of New-York, Captain Robert Williams, being in readiness to sail for that port, I embarked in her, accompanied by Mr. Savage and Horace; Clark and Burns having been previously accommodated on board the ship *Rolla*, Captain Brown, of Newburyport, that was to proceed to the United States by way of Cadiz. We set sail for our native country on the 2d of February, 1816, with a fair breeze, and on the 3d were safe without the straits.

As Gibraltar has been so frequently mentioned in my narrative, a few descriptive observations respecting it may not be uninteresting to some of my readers. *Gibraltar* is situated at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and is attached to the continent of Europe by a low and narrow neck of sandy land, which, as it lies neither in Spain nor Gibraltar, is called the neutral ground. The rock appears to me to have been originally an island, and the beach, or neutral ground, to have been formed by the heaving up of sand and gravel from the Mediterranean Sea on the one side, and from the bay of Gibraltar on the other. The rock is about two miles in length from north to south, and one mile in breadth from east to west. It rises from the south point in abrupt cliffs, one above another, for about half a mile, when it comes to its extreme height, which is said by some to measure fourteen hundred feet, and by others, seventeen hundred feet from the surface of the water: the top extends, in uneven craggy points, for about one mile to the northward, when it breaks off in one

and arrived in New-York on the 20th of March, 1816, where I was received by my friends and fellow-citizens with demonstrations of joy and commiseration. I hastened to Middletown, Connecticut, to visit my family, whom I found in good health. Our meeting was one of those that language is inadequate to describe. I spent only a week with them, our hearts beating in unison, and swelling with gratitude to God for his mercies; when what I owed to my friend Sprague, and the remainder of my fellow-sufferers, called me to the seat of government. On my arrival in Washington, I was introduced by the Hon. Samuel W. Dana, Senator in Congress, to the Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State, who received me in the most kind and feeling manner. The Administration paid from the Treasury my own and my crew's ransom, thus far, amounting to *one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-five cents*, and assured me that provision should be immediately made to meet the amount that might be demanded for the remainder of the crew, should they ever be found alive. The Secretary, together with many distinguished members of both houses of Congress, advised me to publish a Narrative of my late disasters, which I have faithfully performed, and shall now close my labours with a few brief remarks.

I have spent my days, thus far, amidst the bustle and anxieties incident to the life of a seaman and a merchant, and being now fully persuaded that the real wants of human nature are very few, and easily satisfied, I shall henceforth remain, if it is God's will.

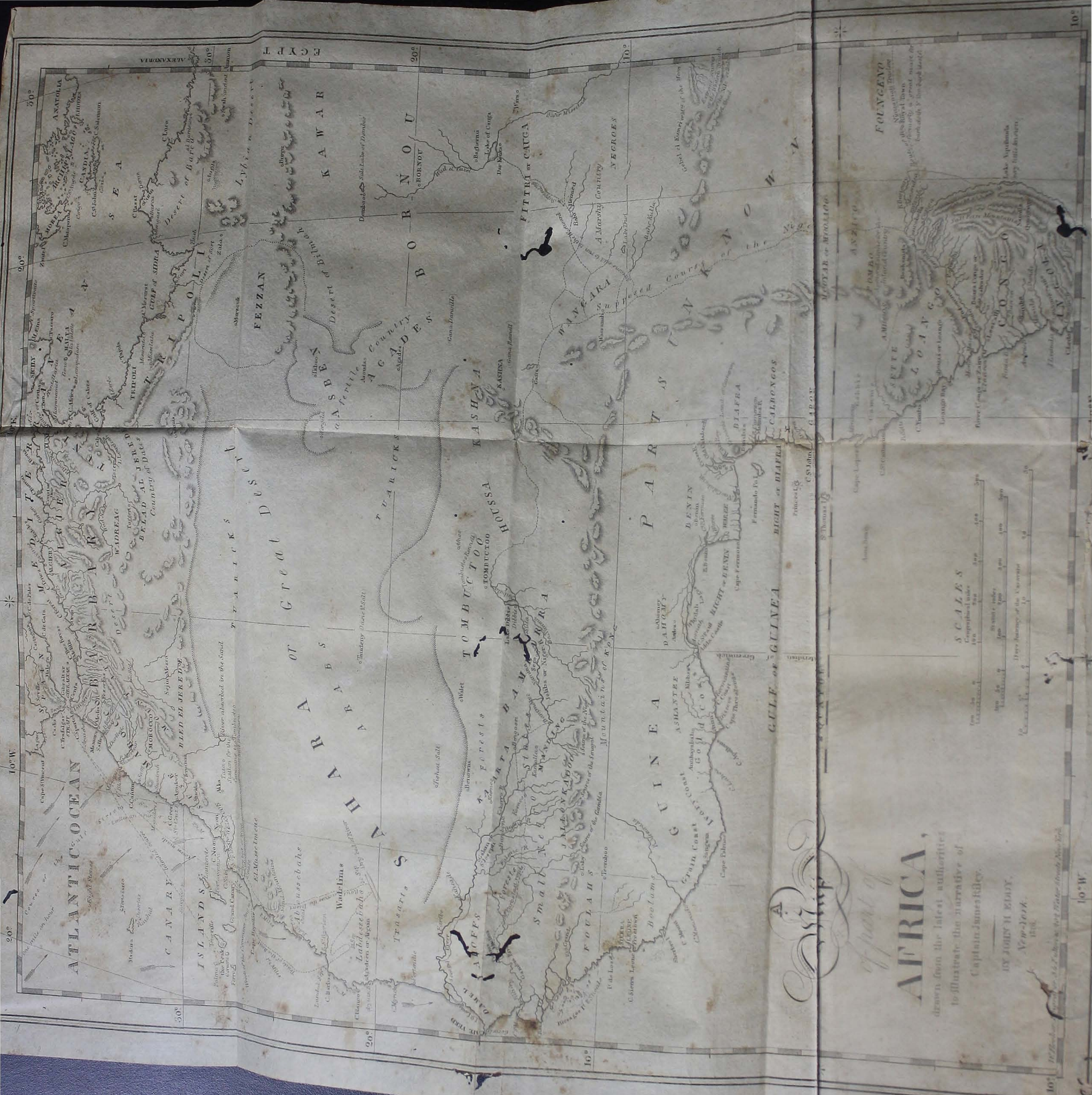
in my native country. I have been taught in the school of adversity to be contented with my lot, whatever future adversities I may have to encounter, and shall endeavour to cultivate the virtues of charity and universal benevolence. I have drank deep of the bitter cup of sufferings and wo; have been dragged down to the lowest depths of human degradation and wretchedness; my naked frame exposed without shelter to the scorching skies and chilling night winds of the desert, enduring the most excruciating torments, and groaning, a *wretched slave*, under the stripes inflicted by the hands of barbarous monsters, bearing indeed the human form, but unfeeling, merciless, and malignant as demons; yet when near expiring with my various and inexpressible sufferings; when black despair had seized on my departing soul, amid the agonies of the most cruel of all deaths, I cried to the Omnipotent for mercy, and the outstretched hand of Providence snatched me from the jaws of destruction. Unerring wisdom and goodness has since restored me to the comforts of civilized life, to the bosom of my family, and to the blessings of my native land, whose political and moral institutions are in themselves the very best of any that prevail in the civilized portions of the globe, and ensure to her citizens the greatest share of personal liberty, protection, and happiness; and yet, strange as it must appear to the philanthropist, my proud-spirited and free countrymen still hold a million of the human species in the most cruel bonds of slavery, who are kept at hard labour and smarting under the savage lash of inhuman mercenary drivers, and in many

instances enduring besides the miseries of hunger, thirst, imprisonment, cold, nakedness, and even tortures. This is no picture of the imagination: for the honour of human nature I wish its likeness were indeed no where to be found; but I myself have witnessed such scenes in different parts of my own country, and the bare recollection now chills my blood with horror. Adversity has taught me some noble lessons: I have now learned to look with compassion on my enslaved and oppressed fellow creatures, and my future life shall be devoted to their cause:—I will exert all my remaining faculties to redeem the enslaved, and to shiver in pieces the rod of oppression; and I trust I shall be aided in that holy work by every good and every pious, free, and high-minded citizen in the community, and by the friends of mankind throughout the civilized world.

The present situation of the slaves in our country ought to attract an uncommon degree of commiseration, and might be essentially ameliorated without endangering the public safety, or even causing the least injury to individual interest. I am far from being of opinion that they should all be emancipated immediately, and at once. I am aware that such a measure would not only prove ruinous to great numbers of my fellow citizens, who are at present slave holders, and to whom this species of property descended as an inheritance; but that it would also turn loose upon the face of a free and happy country, a race of men incapable of exercising the necessary occupations of civilized life, in such a manner as to ensure to themselves an honest and comfortable sub-

sistence ; yet it is my earnest desire that such a plan should be devised, founded on the firm basis and the eternal principles of justice and humanity, and developed and enforced by the general government, as will gradually, but not less effectually, wither and extirpate the accursed tree of slavery, that has been suffered to take such deep root in our otherwise highly-favoured soil ; while, at the same time, it shall put it out of the power of either the bond or the released slaves, or their posterity, ever to endanger our present or future domestic peace or political tranquillity.

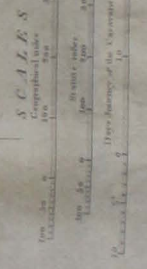
END OF THE NARRATIVE.



**AFRICA,**  
 drawn from the latest authorities  
 to illustrate the narrative of  
 Captain James Riley.

BY JAMES RILEY,  
 New-York.

*of part of*



10° W

10° E

10° N

10° S

## APPENDIX.

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*Observations on the winds, currents, &c. in some parts of the Atlantic ocean, developing the causes of so many shipwrecks on the Western coast of Africa:---a mode pointed out for visiting the famous city of Tombucioot, on the river Niger, together with some original and official letters, &c. &c.*

BEING safely at sea on board a good ship, and on my way to join my family, my mind was more tranquilized than it had before been since my redemption, and I turned my thoughts to the natural causes which had produced my late disaster. Upon taking a full view of the subject according to the best of my capacity, I felt convinced that not only my own vessel was driven on shore by a common current, but that most of the others that are known to have been wrecked from time to time on the same coast, have been operated upon by the same natural causes. In order briefly to illustrate my position, I shall begin by stating, that to men who are conversant with maritime affairs, and particularly practical navigators who have for a number of years traversed the Atlantic ocean to Madeira and the Canary Islands, the West Indies, or Cape de Verds; who have sailed along the African coast---from thence South-eastward towards the negro or Guinea settlements, and to those who have been accustomed to navigate towards the continent of South America, sailing along the coast of Brazil, and between that coast and the West coast of Africa, and North of the Cape of Good Hope to the Equator, it is well known that when sailing Southwardly from Europe near the coast of Africa, and in fact nearly across the Northern Atlantic ocean, the trade winds, as they are called, set in and generally prevail, blowing from North to N. E. or East from about latitude 32. N. on the African coast:---that farther westward, they only begin in the latitudes from 30. to 26. ---in the last mentioned latitude near the coast of America, they generally blow from the N. E. to the parallel of 23. of North latitude, when they turn more to the Eastward as you gain the offing from the African continent. The coast of Africa from Cape Spartzel in latitude 34. 40, to Cape Blanco, in about latitude 33, tends about S. W. thence about S. S. W. to Santa Cruz de Berberia, or Agader---the Southern and Westernmost port in the Empire of Morocco, in about the latitude 30. N. and longitude 10. W. from London---it then turns abruptly off to the W. S. Westward to Cape Nun, and continues nearly the same course, about W. S. W. with little variation to Cape Bajador, about latitude 26. N. longitude

16. W.---The whole length of this coast the wind blows either diagonally, or directly on shore perpetually---the reason of this I take to be that the Empire of Morocco west of the Atlas ridge of mountains is very dry and very hot, having few rivers, and those very small, during the greatest part of the year. There are no lakes of consequence, except one near Laresch, to cool the atmosphere, nor any showers of rain, except in winter, to refresh the thirsty earth. From Santa Cruz west through what was formerly the kingdom of Suse, it blows right on shore, from the same causes operating in a stronger degree together, with a variation in the tending of the coast and thence to Bajador, and along the coast of the great desert to the latitude of 17. North, and the trade wind continues to haul round, and actually near the land blows Eastward into the gulf of Guinea. This desert is scorched for about one half of the year by the rays of a vertical sun---here nature denies the refreshing rains that fall in other regions; the smooth even surface strongly reflecting the rapid sun's beams, while there are no trees or other objects to intercept the rays and prevent the most powerful accumulation of solar heat, which consequently becomes so excessive during the day-time that it scorches like fire, and the air you breathe seems like the dry and suffocating vapour from glowing embers: here the wind ceases in the day-time, being literally consumed by the sun; the whole surface thus becomes heated and baked in the day-time, and when the sun disappears from above the horizon, the cooling wind rushes on to the desert from the ocean to restore the equilibrium of the atmosphere.

The-sea breeze begins about six o'clock in the evening, and continues to increase gradually all along this coast until four o'clock in the morning, at which period it has risen to a strong gale, so that vessels navigating near the land are frequently forced to take in all their light sails by midnight, and to reef down snug before morning, when it begins to lull a little, and about mid-day becomes very moderate and sometimes quite calm. Every practical man knows that the winds drive a current before them on the bosom of the ocean as well as along its shores, that becomes more or less strong in proportion as the gale is light or heavy, and of long or short duration. On this coast the current sets before the wind against the shore---it there meets with unconquerable resistance, and is turned Southward: it is always felt from about Cape Blanco, (lat. 33.) Southward, and grows stronger and stronger until it passes Cape Bajador, because it is more and more compressed---thence it strikes off, one part to the S. W. towards the Cape de Verd Islands, and the remainder keeps along the coast to Cape de Verd, whence it spreads itself towards the Equator, and some part follows the windings of the coast round the gulf of Guinea.

The S. E. trade winds which blow almost continually from the latitude of 30. S. in the Atlantic Ocean to the Equator, and often to

the 5th degree of Northern latitude—these S. E. trades assist those from the N. E. in heaping up the water in the equatorial region, when both the N. E. and S. E. winds uniting, blow from the eastward, bearing the whole mass of water on this surface towards the American continent: it strikes that continent to the northward of Cape *la Roque*, between the parallels of 60 degrees south latitude and the Equator, on the coast of Brazil, where the coast turns to the westward;---being much compressed, it runs strongly along this coast to the mouth of the mighty river Amazon, with whose current it is united and borne down along the coast of Cayenne, Surinam, and Guyanna, receiving in its way all the waters brought against those coasts by the constant trade-winds from the east and N. E., and all the great rivers which flow in from the southward, among which is the Oronoko, one of the longest on the continent of South America, and that rolls, in the rainy season, an immense body of water to the ocean: I have ascended that river five hundred miles. The current runs so strong at times towards the west along this whole line of coast, (which is mostly low land, and has principally been made on the sea-board by the alluvial qualities of the waters in the rivers brought down by freshes, which are then thick with mud, like those of the Mississippi) as to render it impossible for any vessel to get to the windward or eastward by beating against the wind. Its velocity has been known to exceed three miles an hour. This great current is driven westward along the coast between it and the West India Islands, a great part of it entering the Gulf of Paria, south of the Island of Trinidad, where it receives and is strengthened by the waters of the western branch of the Oronoko River;---here the high land, that evidently joined this island to the continent formerly, has been burst asunder, perhaps indeed assisted by an earthquake or some other convulsion of nature: there are here several passages for the current, I think, four, (for I write entirely from memory) through the same mountain, which is of an equal height on the islands and on the continent, and the fragments of rocks which have been torn out and rolled away by this tremendous shock or current, leave no doubt in the mind of the beholder of the reality of such an event. The widest passage is not more than two miles over, the narrowest not more than one-fourth of a mile: these passages are called by the Spaniards, who first explored and settled that part of the country, (as well as the Island of Trinidad, i. e. Trinity,) *Los Bocas del Dragon*, or the Dragon's Mouths. This body of water rushes through these passages with such force, that it is next to impossible at times for a fast-sailing vessel to enter against the current, with a strong trade wind in her favour, and I have known many vessels bound to Trinidad, obliged to bear up and try for the Leeward Islands, and scarcely able to fetch Hispaniola or Jamaica. This, with what passes northward of Trinidad, is pent in and forced against the Spanish coast of *Terro*

*Firma*, following its windings round the Bay of Honduras to Cape Catoche: by the constant trade winds which blow from the N. E. to east, they are then driven through between that Cape and Cape St. Antonio, or the western part of the Island of Cuba into the Gulf of Mexico. From the similarity in the appearance of Cape Catoche and Cape St. Antonio, the lowness of the land on both sides, the strait that divides them being only about sixty miles wide, and the fact of soundings being found nearly or quite across the channel, it has been thought, and with every probability of truth in its favour, that the Island of Cuba was once attached to this point of the continent, and the waters heaped up by the foregoing causes in that great bay south of Cuba, at some remote period broke over the low sandy land, tore it down, and formed for themselves a free passage into the great gulf of Mexico.

The circumstance of the Island of Cuba stretching nearly east and west about seven hundred miles in length, and in many places very high, with the well-known fact of the powerful currents already mentioned setting in upon the coast south and west of it, and the constant easterly winds that prevail on its southern side, leaves very little room to doubt that these strong trade winds, opposing the passage of the current up the south side of that once vast peninsula, have raised them to such a pitch that they have formed a channel for themselves. This immense mass of water, thus forced into the Bay of Mexico, runs to the N. W. to its northern border, and strikes that shore a few leagues west of the Mississippi river's mouth—thence taking a circular direction round south towards Vera Cruz and along the south coast of the gulf, seems to lose itself near where it entered at Cape Catoche. In sailing in the gulf of Mexico, you meet with whirlpools and very strong currents in every part of it, sometimes setting one way, and sometimes another: the gulf being of a circular form, there is no certainty in the currents. During the summer months it is visited by the most dreadful squalls of thunder and lightning, and by water-spouts that have often destroyed vessels. Storms or hurricanes are also very frequent, and calms of a month or two often occur: here that astonishing body of water is joined by that of all the rivers that empty into the gulf, particularly those borne down by that father of rivers, the Mississippi;—thus accumulated and become much higher in the Bay of Mexico than in any other part of the Atlantic Ocean, it forces its way eastward between Cape Florida and the northern side of the Island of Cuba, until meeting the great bank of Bahama in its front, with its numerous keys and rocks, it is turned northwardly along the coast of Florida. Its velocity there in the narrowest part, where it is only about forty miles wide, has been ascertained (and, indeed, I have known it myself) to exceed five miles an hour at some particular seasons. After leaving this narrow passage, it keeps its course northwardly, spreading a little as it proceeds, until it

strikes soundings off Savannah and Charleston—the coast then narrows in its western edge again until it approaches Cape Hatteras, where the stream is not more than fifty miles broad, and frequently runs with almost as great rapidity as between the Bahama Bank and Florida shore. From Cape Hatteras its course is N. E. to the shoals off Nantucket Island and George's Bank, where its velocity is about two miles an hour; these obstructions give it a more easterly direction, until it strikes the Great Bank of Newfoundland in the latitude of 42. N. or thereabouts: here it meets with the resistance of the bank, and is turned by it to the E. S. E. There is in this part of the ocean a current which perpetually sets from the northward, south-eastwardly along the east coast of Newfoundland; it is this current which brings from the coast of Labrador and Hudson's Straits the islands of ice that are so often met with by ships on and about the Grand Newfoundland Bank in the first part of the summer, and which have proved fatal to so many ships and their crews: the appearance of these islands proves beyond a possibility of doubt the existence of that current, which pressing upon, is joined to that of the Gulf Stream and the whole sets away together towards the Azores, or Western Islands, at the rate of from one to two and a half miles an hour:—this current is felt by all vessels bound from the United States to the Western Islands and Madeira, or the Canaries, that sail in the parallels of the Azores, which all those vessels bound to Madeira, the Canaries, or the coast of Spain and Portugal, and the Mediterranean Sea, generally do. Those vessels that make the Western Islands when bound to Europe generally feel it until they lose sight of those Islands; when in standing away for the northern or central ports of Europe they feel it no more, and it has therefore generally been thought to lose itself near the Azores in the ocean. This is a mistake—for it continues its course for the coast of Africa, making no account of the island of Madeira, though the most of it passes northward of that island in a south-easterly direction, and strikes the African continent from Cape Blanco to the latitude of 29° North. When it comes near this coast, it is again contracted as it feels the effects of the trade winds near the coast, and rushes forward at times with great velocity against the coast between Cape Blanco and the island of Lanzarote, the northern and easternmost of the Canary Islands, being attracted, as it were, by the vacuum occasioned by the trade winds and currents which have been before noticed, and which have in a measure drained the waters from the coast, and the continuation of the Gulf Stream increasing in velocity, restores the waters nearly to their former level, which still are kept rolling along before the wind, against and along the coast towards the Equator, and are again driven by the same causes to the coast of America into the Gulf of Mexico and back again, in what is usually termed the Gulf Stream to the coasts of West and South Barbary,

making their continual round. Ships bound from Europe, say England, France, Holland, &c. to the West Indies, the Cape de Verd Islands, the coast of Guinea, Brazils, or India voyages, or to the west coast of America, generally steer southward along the coast of Portugal, until they cross the mouth of the straits of Gibraltar, where if they meet with southerly winds, they are drawn towards the coast of Africa by a small indraft setting towards the strait, where a current always runs in; for the waters of the rivers which empty into the Mediterranean Sea are not sufficient to supply the loss from evaporations rendered necessary in order to moisten in some measure the parched earth and sand on its southern border, and to cool the heated atmosphere, and support by dews the scanty vegetation on the coast, during the greater part of the year, where no rain falls except a little in winter; so that the surface of the Mediterranean Sea is always lower than that of the adjoining Atlantic. The same causes, viz. great evaporations, tend also to reduce the quantity of water in the open ocean near the west coast of Africa, and particularly that part bordering on the desert, where very little or no rain ever falls, and the smooth surface of which, baked almost as hard as stone by the heat of a vertical sun, is during the night in some degree refreshed by the strong winds and vapours which come from the sea, as before noticed. These reasons, together with the facts which I have before stated, demonstrate to my understanding, satisfactorily, that in the offing all along this coast, the water must incline towards it, contrary to any general principle of currents; and this is proved, if any doubt did exist, by the vast number of vessels that have from time to time been wrecked on these wild and inhospitable shores, generally near Cape Nun, and from thence to Cape Bajador, and as far south as Cape de Verd. Ships from Europe bound round the southern Capes of Africa and America, generally stop at Madeira or Teneriffe for refreshments, and are not unfrequently obliged to run for Madeira after they get in its latitude, and their reckoning by account is up one, and sometimes two degrees westward before they find that island; when, had they kept on the courses which they would naturally have steered to reach Teneriffe, they would have been sucked or drawn in by the currents between Lanzarote and Cape Cantin, and driven ashore near Cape Nun before they could suspect they had reached the latitude of that island, and in the firm belief that they were near the longitude of Teneriffe, and consequently two hundred and fifty miles from the coast where they in fact, are, and where no human effort can save them from either perishing in the sea, or becoming slaves to the Bereberies, Moors, or Arabs, who inhabit this country. Most merchant vessels steer courses that ought to carry them within sight of the Canary Islands when bound to the southward, or from the strait of Gibraltar; they generally experience a

southerly current after passing the latitude of Cape Blanco, and have a fair wind when near the coast, with thick hazy weather, so that they cannot get an altitude of the sun: this is a sure sign they are in the S. E. current, over which hangs a vapour similar to that observed over the Gulf Stream near the American Continent, and when these portending signs occur they should stand directly off W. N. W. or N. W. until they reach the longitude of Madeira, and never pass the latitude of Teneriffe or Palma, without seeing one of them. Near these Islands the atmosphere is more clear, and they can be seen from sixty to one hundred miles distant in clear weather. I am particular in advising those ship-masters who are bound that way, by all means to make the Island of Madeira: it takes them but little out of their route, and from thence they will be sure of making Teneriffe or Palma, in steering the regular courses, when by due precaution against indraughts southward of those Islands, they avoid the dangers of this terrible coast, and the dreadful sufferings or deaths which await all that are so unfortunate as to be wrecked on them: I have learned from a long experience in trading and navigating from Europe as well as America, to the Madeira and Canary Islands, to the coast of Brazil and South America in general, thence northward across the southern Atlantic, all along the coast of Guyanna and Terra Firma, from the river Amazon to the Bay of Honduras, through the passages between Trinidad and the Main, Cape Catoche and the Island of Cuba—in the gulf of Mexico, and in the Mississippi River, to Cuba;—through the Gulf Stream backwards and forwards—along the coasts of Florida to and from different ports in the United States, thence to and from all the West India Islands, and to and from almost every part of Europe, and I can assert, without fear of contradiction from any practical man, that the particular currents I have here mentioned do in reality exist in all those parts of the ocean. I have endeavoured to find out their causes, and now give the reader those I judge to be the correct ones—I presume no man ever took more pains to examine and ascertain the facts on which this theory is founded; having tried the currents whenever I had an opportunity, in different parts of the Atlantic, and very few men have had better opportunities: how far I have succeeded, must hereafter be determined.

When I took my departure from Cape Spartel bound to the Cape de Verd Islands on my last voyage, I steered W. N. W. by compass, until that Cape bore E. S. E. distant ten or twelve leagues, to give the coast a good birth; then I shaped my course W. S. W. and took care to have the vessel always steered a little westward of her course—she was a very fast sailer, and steered extremely easy, and what little she did vary from her course was to the westward: we had a constant fair wind, and generally a good breeze, and were only three days northward of the Canary Islands. I had

frequently tried the compasses on the outward bound passage, and found them to be correct, their variation being no more than is generally calculated, i. e. nearly two points about the straits of Gibraltar; I therefore made all the allowance I could suppose necessary, and my courses steered ought to have carried my vessel to the westward of Teneriffe; but I was near the coast, and the indraught so strong, setting at the rate of at least two miles an hour E. S. E. or two and a half S. E. that my vessel was carried by it out of her course in three days nearly two hundred miles directly east broad-side towards Africa, and she must have entered the passage between Lanzarote and Fuertaventura (the easternmost of the Canaries) and the coast of Africa, and so far from the Islands, that we could not discover them, though the Island of Fuertaventura is very high. The current here ran more to the south, sweeping my vessel along with great rapidity towards Cape Nun and the coast—but my course being so far westward, I was carried by the help of the current, which is turned by the coast to S. W. near to the pitch of Cape Bajador, before I could suppose it was possible that we were near it.

Of the great number of vessels wrecked on this part of the coast, very few get as far down; almost all go on shore near Cape Nun, and before they believe themselves, in the latitude of Lanzarote, being drawn in by this fatal current and indraught, when they think they are far to the westward, and are many times on the look-out for Teneriffe. The weather is always extremely thick and foggy along this coast within the vortex of this current. If the crews of vessels, even in the day-time, discover land to leeward, westward of Santa Cruz de Berberia, as it tends in some places nearly east and west, having always a strong wind, swell, and current, right on shore, and a tremendous sea rolling on, it is next to impossible for the fastest sailer to escape total destruction by running on shore, where the crew must either miserably perish in the sea, starve to death after landing, be massacred by, or become slaves to the ferocious inhabitants, the most savage race of men, perhaps to be found in the universe. These barbarians know and obey no law but their own will; their avarice alone sometimes prompts them to save the lives of their fellow mortals when in the deepest distress, in the hope of gaining by the sale the labour or the future ransom of their captives, whom they say God has placed in their hands as a reward for some of their virtues or good actions; and it is a sacred duty they owe to themselves, as well as to the Supreme Being, to make the most they can by them. Not less than six American vessels are known to have been lost on this part of the coast since the year 1800, besides numbers of English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. which are also known to have been wrecked there, and no doubt many other vessels that never have been heard from—but it is only Americans and Englishmen that

are ever heard from after the first news of the shipwreck. The French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian governments, it is said, seldom ransom their unfortunate shipwrecked subjects, and they are thus doomed to perpetual slavery and misery—no friendly hand is ever stretched forth to relieve their distresses and to heal their bleeding wounds, nor any voice of humanity to soothe their bitter pangs, till worn out with sufferings not to be described by mortal man, they resign their souls to the God who gave them, and launch into the eternal world with pleasure, as death is the only relief from their sufferings.

I cannot omit to inform my readers, that on the 1st of January, 1816, when in Mogadore, I went in company with Mr. Willshire, to pay a complimentary visit to Don Estevan Leonardi, an old man, a Genoese by birth, who had lived a long time in Mogadore—he has, I was informed, exercised the functions of French Vice-Consul there for a number of years—he received us with the compliments of the season; congratulated me coldly on my redemption from slavery; inquired some particulars, &c. &c. after which, and when we had refreshed ourselves with a glass of wine, he told me, that “about the years 1810, 11, he received a long letter from Suse, brought to him by an Arab, written by a Frenchman: this stated that the writer and another Frenchman, whom he named, had escaped from a prison in Teneriffe a few weeks previously, where they had been long confined as prisoners of war; that they stole an open boat in the night, and set sail in the hope of escaping from the Spaniards, who had treated them with great harshness and cruelty; that they steered to the eastward, expecting to land on the coast of Morocco, where they trusted they might regain their liberty, and get home through the aid of the French Consuls; that they made the coast of Suse, and landed a few leagues below Santa Cruz or Agader, after great sufferings and hardships, where they were seized on as slaves, and stripped naked; and the letter concluded by begging of him to ransom them, and thus save the lives of two unfortunate men, who must otherwise soon perish, &c. &c.—but, said Leonardi, I had no orders from the Consul-General to expend money on account of his government, and accordingly persuaded the Arab who brought the letter to stop with me a few days—his price was *two hundred dollars* for the two, and he was their sole proprietor. In the mean time I sent off a Courier express to Tangier, for orders from the Consul-General, who returned at the end of thirty-five days, with leave to pay one hundred dollars a man for them, but no other expenses. The Arab stayed fifteen days with me, and then returned home in disgust; he could not believe I would ransom them, as I did not do it immediately; but when my express returned from Tangier, giving me leave to buy them, I sent a Jew down with the money to pay their ransom, but when he came to their master, he would not sell them

at his former price, for he said he had found them to be mechanics, and demanded three hundred dollars for the two, or one hundred and fifty dollars each. The Jew said, he saw the men; they were naked, hard at work, and appeared to be much exhausted, very miserable, and dejected:—he might have bought one for one hundred and fifty dollars, but would not, as he had no orders to do so. When the Jew was about to return, their master told him if he went away without the men, and the Consul wanted them, he must pay four hundred dollars for them:—now on the Jew's arrival at Mogadore with this news, (continued Leonardi,) I sent off another express to Tangier, who brought back leave to pay the four hundred dollars, at the same time cautioned me not to make any further expenses on their account. I sent down the four hundred dollars to Suse again, and ordered the messenger to buy one, if he could not get both; but their master said, he had been played with and deceived until that time; that if I wanted them, I must pay *five hundred dollars*, and that he would then escort them up to Swerah, and be answerable for their safety until they arrived there, but he would not take the four hundred dollars, nor would he separate them; and so the messenger returned without them. The negotiation had already taken up near a year. I have expended (said he,) about two hundred dollars that I shall never get again, and I suppose the men are dead, as I have not heard from them since." This, if not in the precise words, was the substance of what he said, and I could scarcely suppress the indignation I felt at this recital, nor avoid contrasting the behaviour of this man with that of my noble friend Willshire. This old man is very rich; has no family but himself, and is one of the most zealous Christians, in professions at least, in Barbary; but a sordid wretch, who never knew the pleasure arising from the consciousness of having done a good deed.

While I remained at Mogadore, a schooner arrived there, as I have before observed, from Gibraltar: she was a Genoese vessel, but sailed under English colours, as the King of Sardinia was at war with all the Barbary powers, or at least they were at war with him:—the captain, officers, and crew, were Genoese and Spaniards. She had been more than twenty days on her passage from Gibraltar, having been carried by the current down the coast below Santa Cruz or Agader. The captain told me, he must inevitably have gone ashore near Cape Nun, had not God in his mercy favoured him with a south wind, out of the usual course of nature, on that coast, when he was close to the land: he had been beating for three days against the trade-wind, nearing the coast every day, and could not fetch off either way, though his vessel was a fast sailer, and only in ballast trim. He arrived at Mogadore about the 1st of December, after the wind had been blowing strong, with some rain from the south, for four days: it is only in De-

ember and January that these winds occur, and always bring a storm with them, either of wind or rain: this schooner was the vessel in which my second mate and three men went round from Mogadore to Gibraltar.

As the geography of that part of Africa lying in the equatorial regions eastward of that extensive ridge of mountains which borders its western coast from the latitude 18. N. to the Congo River, and westward of the mountains of the Moon in which the Nile has its sources, has excited much speculation and interest in the learned world, (though it does not come strictly within my province,) I will, nevertheless, make a few brief observations on the practicability of exploring those hitherto unknown countries, in the hope that they may hereafter be useful. And first, it is my decided opinion, that no European or civilized armed force, however large or well appointed, can ever penetrate far into the interior of these wild and dismal recesses by land, either from the shores of the Atlantic ocean, or the Mediterranean Sea; because an army on such an expedition, would not only have to encounter powerful hosts of savage enemies at every turn, and undergo the severest privations, fatigues, and hardships, but would besides have to encounter the raging heat of this scorching climate, surpassing any thing they may ever have experienced, and the pestilential disorders incident thereto:—these circumstances taken together, could scarcely fail to produce its total annihilation in a short period, and thus frustrate the boldest and best planned military attempt.—Individual bravery, enterprise, skill, and prudence, in the ordinary way, by travelling unprotected, are also, in my opinion, entirely unequal to the task, and such enterprises must, I think, always prove abortive. Something might, perhaps, be done by black travellers, natives of that country, tutored expressly for that purpose, and sent off singly from different stations and on different routes; but owing to their confined education and particular train of ideas, nothing very valuable could be expected from their researches. Steam Boats strongly built, and of a suitable construction, well armed and appointed, might ascend the river Congo, (which I am induced from many considerations to believe is the outlet of the river Niger,) and traffic up that river, making important discoveries; but the whole of their officers, as well as all the men employed on board them, should first be inured to such climates, and be persons accustomed to fatigues, privations, hardships, and sufferings; and, above all, should be guided by the greatest degree of human prudence. A plain and very simple method for visiting Tombuctoo in safety, and returning again, might be pointed out by either the American or English Consuls residing at Tangier, Algiers, Tunis, or Tripoli:—to accomplish this journey, the traveller, after being duly qualified, has only to become a slave by his own consent, and a secret understanding

with his hired master; being bargained away by the Consul to one of the principal merchants trading to that city in the yearly caravans, and who might be induced to enter into the project for an ample remuneration.

I have been induced to publish the following letters, because they relate to, and throw some light on the subject of my late disaster, &c. and contain some information respecting that part of my crew who were left in slavery on the great Desert. William Porter was redeemed by my invaluable friend, Mr. Willshire, and arrived in Mogadore, October 18th, 1816:—he landed in Boston on the 11th of December following, from the brig *Adriano* of Duxbury, captain R. Motley, direct from Mogadore, and is now with me in New-York.

These are private and friendly letters, and were never intended for publication by their respective writers. I must rely, therefore, on their good-will and friendship to excuse me for the liberty I take in giving them to the public.

*Mogadore, March 10, 1816.*

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

The perusal of your several favours of the 21st and 23<sup>d</sup> January, from Tangier, and 1st and 2d February, from Gibraltar, afforded, and will continue to produce as long as the sun enlightens my days, a serenity of mind, an inexpressible something that I have never before felt; a kind of thrilling pleasure unmingled with the usual bitter draught generally attendant on the occurrences of mortals in this world. In rescuing you from the hands of the Arabs, I have raised up a friend, and I am more than doubly repaid for my exertions (a common act due from one fellow-Christian to another) by the kind and overwhelming expressions of gratitude contained in your letters, and the prayers of a good man for my future welfare; a reward above all price. Your letters will always be dear to me, as written by the friend of my heart, and preserved among my family letters.

Our friend, Mr. Simpson, informs me you sailed on the 2d ult. in the ship *Rapid*, for New-York—may the Ruler of the waves befriend her, and give her a safe and quick voyage, and grant to you a happy meeting with your family and friends.

On the 30th January I received news of an English vessel being wrecked on Cape Nun; the crew and passengers consist of twenty-one. In consequence of the orders of Mr. Green, and the merchants being called up to *Morocco* with their annual presents, I went on the part of the Christians, and for the purpose of making an application to his Imperial Majesty. I succeeded in obtaining his Majesty's letter to the governor of Tarudant, with orders to purchase them; it unfortunately happens, that between him and

Sidi Ishem (the Moor who has eighteen of them in his possession,) there exists a mortal hatred, and I am now fearful that Sidi Ishem, sooner than sell the Christians at any price, will destroy them, or immediately march them into the Desert; or at least three or four months will elapse before they are redeemed; when had I orders to pay the ransom money. (say three thousand five hundred dollars,) I could bring them all up in eight or ten days.

I am obliged to close this without adding several subjects I wished to dilate upon, in consequence of Mr. O'Sullivan's being ready to go on board, and intends to sail this afternoon.

I remain, with sentiments of the greatest esteem, &c.

WILLIAM WILLSHIRE.

P. S. On re-perusing what I have written, I discover I have omitted to mention any thing respecting the remainder of your crew—I have not heard from Sidi Hamet since you left this place, nor have I received the least information respecting them: I trust in God soon to hear of them, when I will give you the earliest information of the same.—Rais bel Cossim, Nahory, Bel Mooden, &c. all beg their remembrances. Yours, &c.

W. W.

Mogadore, April 14, 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,

I had the satisfaction on the 10th ult. by a vessel bound to New-York, to write you a few lines, covering a Vocabulary of the Arabic language, and under the charge of Mr. O'Sullivan. I forwarded the feathers given to you by Sidi Hamet, to which I took the liberty of adding six others, and which I hope will arrive safe, and meet you in the midst of your family, enjoying health, liberty, and content.

Knowing the very great interest you have to hear of the release, or a probability of the redemption of your remaining friends and companions in distress, it is to me a source of the truest pleasure to be able now to inform you, that four of your crew are now supposed to be near Widnoon. Two days ago I received a *scrap* of paper, signed *William Porter*, dated from the same place; but as he can scarcely write his name, I obtained no information from him; nor does he inform me of any but himself being there:—it is through the medium of travellers from those parts, that I learn three persons calling themselves Americans are in the neighbourhood of Widnoon. I have forwarded orders down to purchase them if possible at one hundred dollars per man, or a few dollars more; the only step I could pursue, as no sum is mentioned. I shall obtain an answer in twelve or fifteen days, when I shall be able to form an opinion of the probable cost, and when it is likely they will obtain their liberty. I wrote a consolatory letter to Porter, assuring him of my best exertions being used in his behalf.

The affair of the British brig *Surprise*, which I informed you of in my last, that is, as it respects the redemption of the crew, is now *involved in a mass of difficulties*; the amount demanded for eighteen persons being upwards of seven thousand dollars. This sum the Governor of Tarudant is not inclined to pay for them, until he receives the instructions from his Imperial Majesty, who I am certain will not agree to pay so exorbitant a price; and the effect will be, his majesty will countermand the orders given, and they must eventually be redeemed by British funds. His Excellency the Governor acknowledges it is not in his power to *obtain them by force, as they are not within the jurisdiction of the Emperor*. The first cost to their present owner was four thousand seven hundred dollars; on which amount he demands fifty per cent. profit. They might now have been on their way to England, if the business had not been taken out of my hands by his Majesty and the orders of the Consul-General, as the owner of them offered them to me at the first cost, say four thousand five hundred dollars, and would have been contented to receive for his trouble a *double-barrelled gun*, and a little tea and sugar. The business being in the hands of the *Mugizene*, (merchants) natives of Suse, is *fontey bezef*, (bad enough). It is now impossible to determine what length of time the captivity of those unfortunate men may be extended to. These circumstances will, I hope, be sufficient to demonstrate the truth of my opinion, so often expressed on this subject.

I shall feel greatly obliged by your communications on the success of your application to your government on the subject of your own captivity, and of the future footing on which the redemption of American citizens in slavery in this country is to be established. I am eagerly and anxiously expecting to hear, I trust, of your safe arrival amongst your friends and countrymen, as the interest I feel for your future welfare and prosperity will always be near my heart. I cannot enjoy the smiles of fortune (if they are ever so kind as to attend me in my passage through this life) without I know my friend is blessed with them also.

I beg to inform you, in the hope you may feel an inducement to visit this country, not only as a probable source of profit, but from a wish of again inhaling the breezes where you first found yourself at liberty, both in body and mind, that our market is again improving, &c.

With best respects to your friends and acquaintances, and in particular to Mr. Savage, I subscribe myself, with sincerest regard and friendship,

Your very obedient servant,  
WILLIAM WILLSHIRE.

Captain James Riley.

*Tangier, 27th April, 1816.*

SIR,

I have not earlier acknowledged the receipt of your favour, dated Gibraltar, 1st February, desirous of being able to give you some satisfactory intelligence regarding the men whom circumstances compelled you to separate from on the *Desart*. Until yesterday, not any tidings of them had reached me.—Mr. Willshire, in his letter of the 13th this month, advises me he had received from *Widnoon* a note written by William Porter, but such as did not afford any information respecting his fellow sufferers, as the poor man seems to be but an indifferent scribe. Mr. Willshire adds, “It however affords me the sincerest pleasure to acquaint you that by intelligence from Moorish acquaintances, I have received news that there are three others in that neighbourhood.”

Mr. Willshire had already taken the necessary measures for the redemption of the four—had he known the names of the three he would have mentioned them. In a few days I may expect to receive further intelligence, at the return of an express I sent to that gentleman on the 3d instant. I must, in the mean time, tell you, that I very much dread we shall have difficulties to encounter, in regard to the rate of redemption, because of the unguarded (though, it must be admitted, very natural) conduct of the passengers who were on board the *Glasgow brig*, in making great promises, in the view of accelerating their emancipation. These, and five seamen, had already unfortunately fallen into the hands of *Sidi Ishem*; he was endeavouring to obtain possession of the remainder, and had demanded of the Governor of *Tarudant* better than seven thousand dollars for the seventeen persons. Should he not be authorized by the Emperor to pay this sum, I am persuaded the owners of the brig will do it, rather than allow their relations to continue in the deplorable situation you so well know. It matters not from what source this villanous demand may be satisfied; the event will operate for a time against the liberation of Christians in similar situations at the usual rates. It grieves me to think that we run the risk of being made early partakers of that more than probable consequence, so much to be deplored.

My family are thankful for your remembrances, and encharge me to assure you of their good wishes.

I am, with regard, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
JAMES SIMPSON.

*Captain James Riley.*

*Mogadore, May 6, 1816.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I had the pleasure on the 14th ult. of informing you of four men of the crew of the late brig *Commerce* being near *Widnoon*.

I have since received a letter from William Porter, who acquainted me of Archibald Robins being one of them; the names of the others he does not allude to, nor that they are in the vicinity—it is very unfortunate that he scarcely knows how to write, and I can hardly make out his letters.

I am sincerely sorry to observe, that Porter mentions two men to have unfortunately died, and who have gone to “that bourne from whence no traveller returns;” but *whom, when, and where*, he does not state. I am still inclined to believe, that the four I first mentioned, are in the neighbourhood of Widnoon, as I have received several letters from those parts, in all of which four Americans are stated to be in that vicinity. As the above circumstances, if made public, will only be the cause of regret to the *friends in general* of those unfortunate men, I consider it advisable not to make the same known at present, until I can transmit the names of those two unfortunate men, who have been released from the troubles and miseries of this world, I trust for a better state of existence. I expect shortly to hear from my friend in Suse, respecting the sum demanded for the ransom of Porter and Robins, and the other two, if they are still living. I assure you that in all my communications respecting the English crew in captivity, I always call the attention of my friends to their liberation, and I trust shortly to hear something favourable in regard to their release.

This letter I have the pleasure to forward you, per the ship *Wanderer*, of *Middletown*, Captain Daniel Hubbard, from whom, being your townsman, I have received the sincerest satisfaction, by hearing mention made of my friend, in terms the most flattering, and grateful to my heart; and this has been a further cause of congratulation to myself; and I am thankful that under the care of an all ruling Providence, I was the means of rescuing from the hands of barbarians, a fellow-Christian and a friend. The English crew have been upwards of four months in captivity. I have used every exertion for their redemption in my power, but they have proved unavailing, from the want of that prompt and decisive assistance which I should have afforded, had not the funds in my possession been under the restriction of first making on their behalf an application to his Imperial Majesty of Morocco. The Governor of *Tarudant* refuses to pay their ransom, say 6 to 7000 dollars, and he appears to throw obstacles in my way, not being willing to pay the money, or allow me to do it.

I beg my dear friend to reiterate my good wishes for your future welfare, under the blessing of divine Providence, and remain unalterably, my dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,  
WILLIAM WILLSHIRE.

*Captain James Riley.*

Tangier, May 27, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

This day month I had the satisfaction of writing to you in duplicate, by way of Gibraltar and Cadiz.

Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Willshire, dated 12th this month, informing me he had received a second note from Porter, but without any further intelligence of his former companions, save the unhappy circumstance of two of them having paid the debt of nature—unfortunately he does not mention when, where, or even their names.

Mr. Willshire has received a confirmation of there being four, including Porter, of the crew of the *Commerce*, in the district of Widnoon; which, as he states, are in fact all that remain.

It does not appear whether it be your former master that has brought the men to Widnoon, or not, but I should suppose it is, and that he does not fulfil his promise to you, as Mr. Willshire acquainted me, one hundred and fifty dollars ransom was demanded for each. This I have instantly determined to pay, and set the unfortunate men at liberty, persuaded government will approve of my not writing for instructions, at the imminent risk of the people's lives.

The crew of the Glasgow brig were still with Sidi Ishem. After many delays started on the part of the Governor of Tarudant, Mr. Willshire, on the pressing invitation of the Messrs. Blacks, has taken upon himself to pay the ransom, and had sent down five thousand dollars in part, in full confidence the people would be sent him. I am persuaded their ransom and expenses will exceed your's in proportion to numbers.

Consul Green's application to the Emperor has occasioned them full three months prolongation of their misery. I have for many years experienced the uncertainty of that mode. However pure his Majesty's intentions, his servant's dread of expending monies of the Treasury, but for ostensible public purposes, will thwart them.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
JAMES SIMPSON.

*Captain James Riley.*

P. S. Mr. Willshire mentions that Archibald Robins is one of the three he has heard of, besides Porter.

Mogadore, 11th June, 1816.

MY DEAR AND ESTEEMED FRIEND,

These few lines I forward by the schooner *Rebecca*, David Eaton master, bound for Boston, on which I have loaded 220 bales goat skins.

I am expecting the four men, formerly part of your crew, up from Widnoon, in about twenty days. I am not acquainted with their names, except those of William Porter and Archibald Robins. On the 8th inst. I had the pleasure to effect the release of the captain, passengers, and crew, seventeen in number, of the British brig *Surprise*, wrecked on the coast of Suse, the 23th December last, when bound from Glasgow to Jamaica. The ransom money paid was *five thousand dollars*, and with expenses of presents, &c. &c. I calculate will amount ultimately to more than seven thousand dollars.

I am anxiously expecting to hear of your safe arrival, as that will afford me the greatest satisfaction.

I remain, in great haste, but with the greatest esteem, my dear friend,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILLSHIRE.

*Captain James Riley.*

*Department of State, 24th June, 1816.*

DEAR SIR,

We have just received a letter from Mr. Simpson, Consul at Tangier, dated 10th May, in which he says Mr. Willshire had written to him on the 13th April, that he had received a note from "William Porter," one of your crew, written at Widnoon, and information from a Moor that three others of your crew had got to the same place. Mr. Willshire knew not how they had been enabled to get there, or whether they had or had not changed masters. He had taken measures to convey information to Widnoon that he would ransom these men. It is therefore to be hoped that they will be ultimately restored to their country and their families; more particularly, as instructions have been sent to Mr. Simpson, authorizing him to pay what may be necessary to accomplish that object. As I have supposed that this information would be satisfactory to you and the friends of the persons to whom it relates, I have hastened to communicate it to you.

With great respect,

I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN GRAHAM.

*Captain James Riley.*

Note—Mr. John Graham, the writer of the above, is Chief Clerk in the Department of State, Washington City.

*Tangier, 24th July, 1816.*

DEAR SIR,

Yesterday I received by way of Gibraltar and Tariffa your favour of the 28th April.—Since my last to you of 27th May, forwarded in duplicate under care of Messrs. Hall & Co. of Cadiz,

I have not received any further certain intelligence of your people, save that Mr. Willshire says in his last, of 27th June, Porter's master had not answered a letter, in which he invited him to bring the man to Mogadore.

I availed of the earliest opportunity of sending Mr. Willshire eight hundred dollars, and authorized him to pay in the country, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each, for the ransom of Porter, and the three others he had heard of. He has acknowledged the receipt of this money, and I am persuaded you will believe he will have lost no time in employing it for the good purpose it was intended.

On the 11th inst. I received the authority which the Honourable the Secretary of State informed you would be handed to me, respecting the redemption of citizens of the United States, from the cruel bondage that Christians experience whilst in the power of the Arabs. It is extremely satisfactory to me, that I had in a great degree anticipated those orders in the directions given Mr. Willshire: however, I have sent an express with further instructions, in order to expedite the good work the most in my power.

I am infinitely obliged by your kind offers of service, and will certainly avail myself thereof, but being pressed for time to-day, and anxious to send this by return of the boat, must beg your indulgence for further particulars until my next.

His Imperial Majesty, Muley Soliman, arrived here on Monday; hitherto we do not know what stay he may make.

I remain, with great regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
JAMES SIMPSON.

*Captain James Riley.*

*Mogadore, October 29, 1816.*

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND,

I have had the extreme pleasure to receive your esteemed letter of the 27th April, (the others you allude to have never come to hand,) and the interesting account of your meeting with your family and friends, produced in my breast sensations of the most pleasing nature, such as words cannot fully describe. The interest I take in your welfare makes every circumstance of importance; let me request of you not to allow an opportunity to pass without writing to me. I cannot find words to express the sensations I feel when I come to that passage of your letter where you inform me your youngest son, by the general request of Mrs. Riley, your family and friends, has been named William Willshire—the compliment thus paid to my family I shall always consider as one of the most honourable circumstances I can ever experience in my life. I know not what to say. May your son grow up into manhood,

adorned with every virtue, and may the choicest blessings of an all ruling Providence be particularly extended to him in this life, and continued through a never ending eternity.

I have now to acquaint you that I redeemed William Porter on the 27th ultimo, (redemption money, one hundred and sixty-three dollars,) and yesterday I agreed for the ransom of *Archibald Robins*. If nothing extraordinary intervenes, I expect he will arrive here in about sixteen days from this time. I have also news of two men who I think must be a part of your crew, being in the vicinity of *Widnoon*—their names I do not know, but I have sent a courier to them to bring up information, and if possible, to obtain their hand-writing. I have also heard of another man being a considerable *way down on the Desert*, and I have ordered my agent in *Suse* to send a Moor to purchase him if possible. I have the greatest pleasure to acquaint you, that at last I am not tied down to a few dollars, more or less, as Mr. Simpson has limited me only to the average price which was paid for yourself and companions.

I beg you will excuse my not writing more fully by this occasion, which is that of the brig *Adriano*, Captain *Richard Motley*, bound to Boston. William Porter takes his passage in the vessel. This letter will be forwarded on to *New-York*, and also a Moorish bridle, as you requested. I do trust you will not hesitate to command me at all times without reserve, in these parts, as it will afford me the greatest pleasure to execute your wishes, and I expect it from the friendship existing between us. I intend shortly to write you a long letter on the manners and customs of this country, with a more particular account of the stations for the caravans in crossing the Desert of *Sahara* to *Tombuctoo*, than is at present extant.

I remain, with every good wish and prayers for your prosperity, most unfeignedly and truly,

My dearest Friend,

Your well wisher,

WILLIAM WILLSHIRE.

*Captain James Riley.*

I have no time to re-peruse what I have written.—Adieu.

## AN ARABIC AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

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THIS Vocabulary was furnished the author by his benefactor, WILLIAM WILLSHIRE, Esq. British Vice Consul and American Consular Agent at Mogadore, or Swearah. It has since been revised in New-York by the Baron LESCALIER, late Consul General of the French empire in the United States of America, who is versed in the Oriental languages.

As it was penned by Europeans, and from the apparent sounds of words, it must naturally be defective, and not so correct as if formed by a native Arab who understood both languages perfectly, yet it is presumed to be sufficiently correct to enable the studious scholar to obtain a very considerable knowledge both of the genius and structure of this parent of languages.

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AN easy method for attaining the Arabic language, as it is spoken by the Moors and the Arabs of Morocco, and understood by the Moors and Arabs of South Barbary and the great Western Desert, though the language of the wandering Arabs of the Desert is the pure and sonorous ancient Arabic tongue. The letters with which this Vocabulary is written, must be pronounced and sounded as the Spaniards pronounce them; that is, every letter has its full sound, and most of them are spoken with the mouth open, thus:

A	always broad, as ah	N	an
B	ba	O	oh
C	sa	P	pa
D	da	Q	cue
E	a	R	arr
F	af	S	ess
G	jkegh, (but extremely guttural from the bottom of the throat.)	T	ta
H	ha	U	oo
I	ee	V	va
J	jay	W	wa
K	kah	X	ekks,
L	al	Y	e
M	am	Z	dza.

# THE ARABIC ALPHABET.

Value	Names	Initials	Centrals	Finals <small>or Initials</small>
A	Alif	ا	ا	ا
B	Be	ب	ب	ب
T	Te	ت	ت	ت
TZ	Thze	ث	ث	ث
G	Gzim	ج	ج	ج
H	Ijha	ح	ح	ح
CH	Cha	خ	خ	خ
D	Dal	د	د	د
DZ	Dhzal	ذ	ذ	ذ
R	Re	ر	ر	ر
Z	Ze	ز	ز	ز
S	Sin	س	س	س
SJ	Sjin	ش	ش	ش
S	Sad	ص	ص	ص
D	Dad	ض	ض	ض
T	Ta	ط	ط	ط
D	Da	ظ	ظ	ظ
Y	Ain	ع	ع	ع
G	Ghain	غ	غ	غ
PH	Phe	ف	ف	ف
K	Kaf	ك	ك	ك
C	Kef	ق	ق	ق
L	Lam	ل	ل	ل
M	Mim	م	م	م
N	Nun	ن	ن	ن
W	Wau	و	و	و
H	Ghe	ه	ه	ه
J	Je	ي	ي	ي
La	Lamalif	لا	لا	لا

ENGLISH AND ARABIC VOCABULARY.

OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
I	anna	us	hanna
of me	anny	of us	anná
to me	Lea	to us.	Lena
Thou	Enta	You	entume
of thee	ank	of you	ankum
to thee	Lik	to you	Likum
He	whoa	They	Hume
of him	anno	of them	anhume
to him	Leh	to them	Lihume

FEMININE GENDER.

She	Hea	they	hune
of her	anha	of them	anhune
to her	liba	to them	lihune

PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

Mine	emtay or dealy	Ours	emtaána or dealna
thine	emtak or dealik	yours	entaakum or dealkum
his	emtao or dealoo	theirs	entaahum dealhum

OF PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

This	hadda	These	hadder
of this	anhadda	of these	anhaddi
to this	efhadda	to these	lihaddi
That	haddik	Those	haddock
of that	anhiddik	of those	anhaddock
to that	lihaddik	to those	lihaddock

OF PRONOUNS RELATIVE.

Which	amaho, or ascoon, or min,	} may be used all alike.
which of them	amaho fy him, or ashcunfy hum,	
	or minfy hum,	

OF PRONOUNS NUMERICAL.

Every	Kul
all	kulshy
many	shilla, or bizef, or yeser
every one	kul wahud
none	makine or makansky
nobody	hatta wahud
whosoever	kine min kan.

## DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Monday	El Tennine
Tuesday	El Tlatta
Wednesday	El Arba
Thursday	El Chemm's
Friday	El Gemaa.
Saturday	Sibt
Sunday	El had

The Mohamedan months being lunar ones, do not correspond with the Christian Calendar. I shall therefore only put them down in their order, as they are called.

1. El Mohawam	5. Jed-Coole	9. Rhamadan
2. Saffer	6. Jumad	10. Shual
3. Arabia	7. Rajeb	11. Du elcaad
4. Warabia	8. Shábban	12. Du elbadga.

The numerals are the same in Arabic as those in general use among civilized nations.

1 Wahad	20 Ashreen
2 Thine	30 Eateen
3 Thlatta	40 Arbaain
4 Arbaa	50 Cumsteen
5 Cumstra	60 Steen
6 Sta	70 Sbain
7 Sbaa	80 Scmenhein
8 Semeniah	90 Tzhain
9 Tzuod	100 Miat
10 Ashra	200 Miatina
11 Adash	300 Tmiat
12 Tnash	400 Arbamia
13 Tltash	500 Cumsmia
14 Arbaatash	600 Stamia
15 Cumstash	700 Sbamia
16 Staash	800 Tmiamia
17 Sbaatash	900 Tzoudmis
18 Semenstash	1000 Allif
19 Tstatash	1,000,000 Alúna

## VOCABULARY.

God	Allah
God the Father	Allah el Ab
Jesus Christ	Aisa El Messia'h
The Holy Ghost	Ruh El Kodos
Our Lady, or the Virgin Mary	Sida Mirim
Our Creator	Muchalikona
Our Redeemer	Mucholsona
The creation	El chalika
The creatures	El chalik
A creature	Chalke

VOCABULARY.

Avat  
 Heaven or paradise  
 The heavens  
 An angel  
 Angels  
 The saints  
 A prophet—holy prophet  
 Hell  
 The devil  
 Damned, Plural

El gezib  
 Rub  
 Giinna  
 Samawat  
 Melk  
 El Melika  
 Salh hine  
 Nabi, Rabsul  
 Gehennem, or galim  
 Shutan, Ibliz, ado  
 Molaunin.

ELEMENTS.

Fire Nar  
 Air El hawa  
 Earth Trub : or Elurdh  
 Water Elmaa  
 The sea El M'Bahar  
 The sky Ima

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A star Enjemma  
 The stars El enjum  
 The sun Shim  
 The moon El kummer

The light Thou  
 Darkness Tholom  
 The heat Skanna  
 The cold El bird  
 The wind Reah  
 East Pberke; or, Mo-  
 sharik

West Elgharbe; or,  
 Mogharik

Fine weather Teab  
 A cloud Jahb  
 Clouds Juhab  
 The rain El matar; or sheta  
 Hail Tebrera  
 Snow Tilje  
 A fog Thebob  
 Lightning El berb; or, show  
 Thunder Raab  
 A thunderbolt Zahakka  
 An earthquake Zibzilla  
 Earthquakes Zillarill

OF TIME.

Day  
 Night  
 Morning  
 Evening  
 Mid-day, or noon  
 Midnight  
 Sunrise  
 Sunset

EL WAKAT.

Enhor  
 Lile  
 Sebah  
 Ashea  
 Elule  
 Mintusf lile  
 Tabaa shims  
 Ruh shims

A holiday  
 A festival  
 To-day  
 To-morrow  
 Yesterday  
 After to-morrow  
 Before yesterday  
 A year  
 A month  
 A week  
 A day  
 An hour  
 A minute  
 A century

Eternity  
 Beginning  
 Middle  
 End

MANKIND.

A man  
 A woman  
 An old man  
 An old woman  
 A young man  
 A young woman  
 A boy  
 A girl  
 A virgin  
 A giant  
 A dwarf  
 The body  
 The head  
 Neck  
 Eye, or eyes  
 Nose  
 Mouth  
 Lips  
 Teeth  
 Chin  
 Throat  
 Eyebrows

EL INSE.

Insan, or regal  
 Mawa, or enba  
 Sheick kiber, or  
 agus  
 Azuza  
 Shebeb  
 Asba  
 Soby, or ishire  
 Ishira  
 Akkoa, or oxbau  
 A frit  
 Bohabbuz  
 Csed  
 Ras  
 Rackaba  
 Ain, or ainu  
 Mauuchar  
 Fum  
 Shwarl  
 Sneen  
 Elhaya  
 Gursuma  
 El buszl



The cheeks	El chudun	A dream	Mennem or hel- lum
The jaws	El hank		Lin
The bosom	Shun	Beauty	Ukshinna
Breast	Idder	Ugliness	Deaâ
Bubby	Ted	Lean	Smin
Nipple	Bezesele, or N'hud	Fat	El kallam
The shoulders	El kittef	The speech	
The arm	Draa		
Right arm	Drââ limminaa		
Left arm	Draa shemmella, or Draa lisewa		

## THE FIVE SENSES.

Hand	Lid	Sight	El bisseer or Nad- zer
Right hand	Lid limminna	Hearing	El semnââ
Left hand	Lid lisewa	Smelling	El shibim
Palm of the hand	El laf de hid	Taste	El dââ
The fingers	Suabla	Feeling	El miss
A finger	Tebââ		
The nails	Teffur or ludjfur		
A nail	Kffuwa		
A joint	Eufwzzêe		
A nerve	Larek or Iaroke		
A vein	Ei hel		
The belly	Elbutton or el crish		

## OF THE SOUL.

The back	Dhar	The soul	Rôh or ruâh
The navel	Sowa	The mind	Ensemma
The reins	Mi slen	The will	El chatter
The ribs	Deluââ	Dulness	Tukkulla
A rib	Dlan	Liveliness	Fiakka
The thighs	El Fechud	Forgetfulness	Ensiane'
The knee	Reckaba	Wisdom	El akkel or fe- hemma
The legs	Regelline	Folly	El chuffa
The leg	Regel	Love	Mohabbat
The heel	Kaddom	Hatred	Laaif
The toes	Suabbaa reyelline	Faith	Uiman
The flesh	El ham	Hope	Ergââ
The skin	Jilda	Fear	El chuff el or huft
The bones	Lââdum	Suspicion, doubt	Shlek or Sheaek
The blood	Dem	Boldness	Rackubba
The fat	Shaham	Shame	El hashamnia
The heart	El knlb	Envy	El hassed
The guts or bow- els	Emsiâân	Trust or confi- dence	Tekk ela I confi- dem God tik- ket aloallah
The lungs	Tahan	Wrath	El gadub
The liver	El K'ibela	Pity	El ben
The kidneys	El k'lowey	Mercy	Elrab'mma
The gall	Elmarawa		
The bladder	El M'bula		

## OF CLOTHING.

Laughter	Dahack	Clothes	Tube or hówria
Weeping	El Bekka	A coat	Caftan
The breath or life	Elshéimma	Waistcoat	Woundia
A groan	Enheyda	A shirt	Cummiza (Spzu- ish)
A belch	Gerraa	An upper shirt or cassock	Chamir
Sleep	Num or Nass	A cap	Sheshia
Suoring	Sckoor	Shoes	Belga
		Turbant muslin	Czza
		Turbant silk	Hazam l'hewire

## PROPERTIES OF THE BODY.

A belt	Umdumma
Belt buckle	Elbezime
Covering	Alhaik
Cloth cloak	Dira
Woollen do.	Sulham
Handkerchief	Sebannia
Breeches	Suwaival
A comb	Mishta
A spur	Mahemmez
A watch	Maganna
Spectacles	Endawat
Razor	El mouze

WOMEN'S CLOTHING.

Smock	Camisa (Spanish, the Arabs have no word for it)
Head dress	Shurb wo labroik
Bracelets	Enbile or debelge
Woman's shoes	Rahya
Necklace	Laced
Buckles	Khullallat
Robe	Cafftan

OF VICTUALS.

Food	Itaam
Provisions	Lawin
Breakfast	M'liftore
Dinner	Elgada
Supper	Lasha
Bread	El khobs
Flour	Dekik
Bran	Enkhella
Biscuit	Elbagmot
Meat	El ham
Boiled meat	Elham sluok
Roasted meat	Elham emshuey
Mutton	El gullemmee
Beef	El buggri
Pork	El halluff or rhunsirg

Broth	El murka
Milk	El hellib
Butter	Simin or zibda
Cheese	Jibbin
An egg	Bida
Eggs	Elbide
Oil	Zit
Vinegar	El Khul
Spice	Libzor
Ginger	Skin jibier
Cinnamon	Elcorfa
Wine	Shrob el khamar

Brandy	Mahaya or Araky
Beer	Cervesa (Spanish)
Coffee	Rawa

PARENTAGE.

The Father	Eb ab
The mother	El ume
The parents or relatives	El woldine
One relative or relation	sl walad
Child	Goyett (female goyetta)
A son	Ben
A daughter	Bent
A grandfather	A jid
A grandmother	Jida
A sister	Khut
A brother	Khââ
An uncle	El am
An aunt	Ebamt
A cousin	Ben am or ben amt
Eldest or first-born	El beker, femin, bikkra
A nephew	Ben khaa or ben khût
A niece	Bizt khut
Posterity	Drea
A wife	Muwa
A husband	Bale
Son-in-law	Ensibe
Daughter-in-law	Ensiba
A wedding	Larz
Bridegroom	Aarnz
Bride	Aarosa
To woo or court	Khâtut
A widow	Hajella
An orphan	Kim (plural namina)
A midwife	Kabla
A neighbour	Zar
A companion	Ashir

TRADESMEN.

A baker	Khubbaz
A butcher	Gazer
A carpenter	Engur
A fisherman	Hewat
A blacksmith	Huddud
A shoe maker	Bhawaz
A silversmith	Seeâag
A Tailor	Kheât
A Weaver	Dewaz
A tradesman	Musebbeb
A merchant	Tezjar
A captain of a ship	Raiz
A captain of soldiers	Kaid or al kaid
A governor	Haikem
A scrivener	Talbe

A sailor	Bahawec	A brick	Eagora
A soldier	Askar or jindy	A plate	Sayfore
A horseman	Ferr	Household	Ustenals
A foot soldier	Rommé	A knife	Jenoury or skine
An Auctioneer	Delal	A fork	Guifo
A Player	Zephan	A spoon	Mogurfa
A Broker	Sansaë	A cloth	Zeef
A servant	Muttuáal'm	A table cloth	Zeef del meda
A substitute	El wakil	Salt	Millhé
A Mason	Binni	Pepper	Filfil
A Sadler	Skrijée	Vinegar	Khul
A Tanner	Deag	A small glass	Cass, a small one sgear
A Farrier	Albitar	A glass	Kesan
		Bread	Khohs

## OF A TOWN.

		ENGLISH.	ARABIC.
A town	Med.na	As	Bdaw
A village	Dechiera	Always	Dima
A camp of Arabs	Dûhar	Any	Shwi
A street	Senka or emhaje	An ass	Hammer
A lane	Shabba	Ask	Sab
A house	Dor or beit	Angry	Mifeullah
A market place	Sock	An arm	Lid
A slaughter house	Emslockh	Again	Oud tenne
A church	Jamâa	Art	Snaw
A school	Emdursa	As	Sala
A prison	Elhabs	Abated	Jullie
A bedlam or mad- house	Murstau	Abate	Jullet
A bridge	Alcantra	A bag	Mersakhamgsh
A castle	Elcasaba	Advantage	Seida
Walls	Suor	Afraid	Kuft
The battlements	Scakul	Against	Cuddem
The embrasures	Shrurf	Aggravate	Ettau
A bastion	Burge	Alarm	Laita
The gates	El babine	Arms weapons	Lenda
A gate	El bab	An army	Mhehlla

## OF A HOUSE.

A house	Dor or beit	Ashamed	Hashay
The walls	El haïut	Affable	Emshsok
The rooms	El bicut	Along	Twell
The stairs	Durruje	And	Wa
The well	El bir	Already	Culshe, or mojeud
The stable	Rua	Afterwards	Nora Deakihe
The shop	El hamût	After	Manura
A lock	Luik fill	Able	Mesow
A bolt	Zekkrum	Anger	Mfeaw
A window	Rehaha	Amber	Luben
The ceiling	Skuff	Agreeable	Hackadaw
The threshold	Lattabâa	Affection	Arzeif
A key	Emfutah or sa- nuich	Ankle	Elcaba
The kitchen	Clichina	An angel	Melik
A garden	Laârsa	Ashes	Rummad
A field	Faden	Abbreviate	Useer
A stone	Kejarr	Old age	Sherf
		Agree	Taddle
		Alone	Tbiluewahad
		Headach	Wozha, elrass

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	ENGLISH.	ARABIC.
Toothache	Wozhaddo ninen	Black	Khall
America	Belad el hand	A bee	N'hell
Appear	Dahor or ben	To be	Ecun
Ancient	Agoose	Beads	Lochelk
Alive	Roath aish	Beam	L'lanud
Arrive	L'huick	Beans	Elfal
Anniseeds	Habdtle halluk	Beard	Héa
April	Abcid	Beast	Bima
Air	Sma	Beautiful	Zine
Accidental	Cuddeeloh	Because	Hait
Advice or news	Cabon	A bed	L'frush
Aim	Kise	Beef	Elham
Alike	Phall	Been	Coont
Article	M'Sella	Before	Cutble
As many	Phall madgant	Beg	Club
As long	Toulmadge vir	Begin	Bedow
Above	L'flock or elfoke	Isle	Cun cova
Almost	Culshe aleine	I believe	Dorly
Alone	Ohadda	He believes	Dorlua
About	Crib	Bellows	Kheer
Another	Ochor	Him	Emena
Almonds	Leuzh	You	Emenk
Sweet	L'hellee	Bench	Setta
Bitter	L'harr	Benefit	Feïda
Ache	Wozha	Better	Hassin
Account	Lassib	Between	Bine
Although		Before	Elsfill
Approve	Ala Cottre	Beneath	Ultat
Agony	Wosha	Beware	Ballack
Amongst	Ma	Bread	El khubbs
Ague	Elhemman	Breeches	Sonvale
A barber	Hóssam	Breakfast	Lugdaw
Bad	Cobé	Open	Hell
A basket	Luckfaw	Bleed	Zhend
Black	Mekchall	Breast	Sidder
Barrel	Brimmell	The belly	L creish
Bacon	Helloof	Breach	Tremau
Brandy	Maheia	Beyond	Tima
Bachelor	Azari	Bear, to bring forth	Woold
Back	Manora	Bitter	Elhorr
Backward	Luora	Blind	Aour
Bag	L'chkunisha	Brimstone	Kebbzheel
Bake	Tibe	Big	Kibive
Ballast	Tabora	A bird	Tier-tierez
A bull	Cura	Bite	Aud
Bar	Barra	A-bridle	Eljam
Barbary	Berberri	Biggest	Cabur
A bargain	Shehal	Bid or tell	Gule
A bark	Ubab	A bitch	Kelliba
Embark	Claw	Both	Barhouze
Breath	Makan naffs	Of them	Huma bayhouze
Basia	Zlifa	Of us	Juzeaou
To baste	Dhen	A hook	Esmim
A battle	Traddaw	A bottle	Eleraa
Blame	Delum	A boy	Lishere
Bran	N khulla	Brother	Khow
Brains	Elmouch		

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	ENGLISH.	ARABIC.
His brother	Khou'na	A chain	Silsella
Your brother	Laou'kor dealk	A castle	L hucksaubā
My brother	Kbou'y or dealy	A chair	Coossey
Broom	Sh-tabbah	A carpet	Zurbea
A board	L'luah or wessa	Cammomile	Orezad
Boil	Gullie	A crack	Eshkau
A boat	Felucca or zuerga	Catch	Cubt
Blood	Dim	Catch it	Cubt u
Let blood	Lhiekor Zooldim	A case	Sendock
A bone	Landum	Carry it	Urfed
The boson	Shorrie	A carpenter	Unzhor
A body	Hed	Changed	Biddle
Nobody	Hattawahad	Cheap	Reckiss
The bottom	Efeau	To cheat	L wush
I bought	Sheerau	Clean	Nuckey
He bought	Hna sheerau	Certainly	Bellhack
Broth	Elmuzk	Cheese	Jibben
Broad	Wassaw	Chew or eat	Koof
Borrow	Silf	Clear	Saphu
Blow	Soot or lasia	A city	M'dina
Bold	Gundore	A chimney	Mooda takhoon
A blow	Twisha	Cinnamon	Eleurfaw
Born	Jaliak	The church	Zhama
A box	Sanduk	Circumcise	Khuttan
A bake	Tau	A christian	Sarau
Brought	Shur	A cloak	Dira
A bond	Locud	A closet	Shidur
A latcher	Igger	Cloth	Mil
Buy	Shree	Clouds	Shuhab
Blow	Zurk	Cloves	Nuar
Buttocks	Elb	A cubit	Draw
Bitter	Zibda	A coat	Cuftan
Batton	Laed	A cock	Wohad Dick
— hole	Cattue iacad	A coffin	Bsendook
A building	Elbinian	Cold	Elburd
A cap	Sashia	It is cold	Bird l'halle
A candle	Eshma	Colours	Loon
A candlestick	Labskha	A comb	Musta
Call		Come	Azhe
Care	Hodde	Company	Ishma
I can	Anna Cudder	Consider	
A cannon	Lunfod	Content	Cunnaw
Cards	Curshell	Continued	Ubkau
Canaries	Canaria	Copper	N'hass
A camel	Ghemel	Corner	Babanna
A calf	Lahzell or Labzila	A cork	Toppa
Cadiz	Cools	Correspondent	Sabab
Cabbage	Leerumb	It cost	Emsheree
Charity	Skidaw	Cotton	L'Cotten
A cane	Lassaw	Cotton for lamps	Elstela
A cat	L Kattus	Cover it	Gullee
A captain	Rais	It's covered	M'Giellee
Chalk	Elgibs	Count it	Hassaboo
Charcoal	Eltam	— or reckon	Hassub
A carrot	Wohad Geez	Country	L'Bled
Carrots	Geeza	This country	Had L'Bled
By chance	Ala' bubbela	Countryman	Borranne

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	ENGLISH.	ARABIC.
Courage	Rakaba	I have it	Andewooa
A cow	L'Buckrau	Each	
Crooked	Madzhe	Ears	Luden
Command	M Cuddom	Early	Beeree
A cough	Salla	Eat	Coole
A cook		Eggs	L'Bide
A clock	Magunna	Example	Lorborr
A table cloth	Zeef de almaeda	Empty	Khowey
Cunning	Shetter	Explain	Emfursa
A cup	Tassa	Eyes	Ainin
A cure	Dorea	Enemy	Adorch
Cut it	Cutteru	Excrements	Craw
Cut them	Cuttum	Express	Correo
The crum	Liftata	Time	Murra
The crust		Day	Nhor
To-day	Leum	Enough	Igfah : cloass
Two days	Leumline	Equal	Gau wahad
Three days	Titeam	Fair	Zine
A day	N hor	False	Moushuse
A daughter	Bint	Farther	Baida hatten
A fine day	Milleah	A fart	Hassuck
Your daughter	Bintick	A fault	Aibe
Danger	K'hoff	A favour	Ishmeel
Another day	N'hor ocher	Faithful	Hobkirky
There is no dan- ger	Mottama khoff	Friday	Nhor Zhema
Dark	D'lum or d'luma	A flea	Burgot
Dates	T'murr	Fry	Cullee
Date tree	Nacland imur	Fear	Hoft
Dance	Eshlau	Feathers	Reish
Dead	Matt	A few	
Death	Ozriel	A fly	Debin
Dear—costly	Golley	Feeble	Dife
My dear	Ozelle	Free	M'shurrah
Deceive	Wush	Frequently	Dima
Deceitful	Wushork	Fish	Elhawt
Deep	Husk	A fever	Elsonna
Delay	Ottle	Flesh	Elham
Deny	Neur	Fight	Fatten
Depart	Danick L'ha	Friend	Sahab
Deaf	Tarsh	My friend	Sahaby
The devil	Iblitz	A field	Fidan
Dress	Tubuhh	Figs	Carmouse
Drink	Shrub	Fine	Zine
A dinner	Lifre	Fingers	Sabau
A dish	Tyfor	Fire	Lafia
Discharge	Cluek	First	Looly
Discourse	Hadera	Fishers	Whoutten
Despatch	Fossell	Fit	Tabdt
A door	L'hebb	A flint	Ishfurr
A drop	Cuttra	The fist	Dibsaw
Drunk	Skhran	A file	Elmbird
Dust	Gubbera	A fog	Dhabe
Dung	Zebble	A fool	Hanuck
Ducat	M'I'coll	Foolish	Hammuck
A drum	Tabeele	My foot	Urgill
I have	Ande	Forget	Insa
		Foul	MusL

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	ENGLISH.	ARABIC.
A fowl	Juis	Hunting	Seed
A fox	Deeb	A hundred	Mia
From	Men	Ink	Limded
The forehead	Slaw	Ink box	Daya
A fork	Guifo	A jack	Noura
Formerly	Abberden	A jar	Khuabbea
Flour	Dae keek	Is it	Wosh
A floor	Ilgus	I myself	Anna
Fruit	Fackia	A keg	Sericte
Full	Maumer	A knife	Sennowy
A funnel	Iniff	The kitchen	Arish
Garlick	Tumin	A kettle	Tuffna
A garden	Ishnan	I know	Norf
A glass	L cass	Lamp	Leundeel
Grapes	Unnull	Lantern	L'ifnar
Gall	Elmurrare	He laughed	Khack
Grave	Elutaibbur	Law	Elshra
Generous	Eljuad	A lame man	Larse
Greens	Linder	Lead	Bursus
Ginger	Skingebear	Less	Cull
Good	Milliah	A letter	L'braw
Goods	Slaw	A lie	Kedibba
Goats	Latruse	The legs	Regcell
Flesh	Mazie	Legs	Reg, ellipse
Governor	L'aayd	Leprosy	Ishdem
Gum	Lalk	A little	Sivi
The guts	Limsurne	Linen	L'Khittan
The hair	Shar	Light me	Shall hanna
A hat	Sombrero	Light it	Shall haddick
A hammer	M'brucka	A louse	Elcomlaw
The hand	Lid	A lock	Liuk fell
Hark	Skoot	A maid	Lasba
A handle	Elcubtan	A countryman	Buz lemin bledwe
Handsome	Zine	A mat	Lassaia
Happy	Mushran	Marrow	Elmuck
A hatchet	Schock bore	Ale	Anna
Here	Hanna	Measure it	Obberwo
Head	Rass	Meat	L'Ham
The heart	Elculb	The mint	Desk ha
Heaven	G'inna	To-morrow	Agada
Hell	G'ehennim	A month	Shore
A hedge-hog	Elenfood	Last month	Shore elockhre
Hide it	Otte	The moon	El kummer
A hill	Zhebel	More	Mazell
Hides	Gammoose	Money	Drahim Lemimatt
Hot	Skhunna	My mother	Jema or Ima
A horse	Laud	So much	Cud
An hour	Saw	Mustard	Mustaiza
A house	Dorr	Mutton	Lagulleme
Our house	Dorna	A mug	L'Boole
Your house	Doreum	Monday	Nhorel Tnine
His house	Darruo	Nails	M'Smuir
Their house	Dorrum	A napkin	Zeef Serrere
Old house	Doir kudima	A needle	Leebro
A horseman	Elfarree	Needless	Leebree
A holiday	Laid	News	K'haboor
A bog	Helloof	A pot	L'giddera

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	ENGLISH.	ARABIC.
It's night	Wosh file	A saint	Afker
To-night	Lila	The same	Braho
Noon	Hallawahed	I saw it	Anna shuf leou
Nutmeg	Goubstieb	Small	Serrere
Old	Scherf	Speak	Killum
My own	M'tai	The sea	El M'Bahar
Alone	Killurwadha	A sea wind	Rbcatelebert
Ostrich	Naum	Smell	Shim
A plate	Tyfore	Sweet	L'hellu
Paper	L'Khant	Sleep	Naas
A padlock	Chickluk	Sheep	Khipps
A partridge	L'Heszble	A seal	Tohaw
A plain	Min lessaw	Myself	Annabrohe
Past	Dush	Send it	Sift
Peas	Zelben	Steel	L'hind
Pepper	Filfil	Sick	Morud
A pen	L'cullum	A ship	Sphina
A penknife	Lmus	A string	L'khait
Price	Sume	Silver	Nuckraw
A prison	L habs	A spit	L's food
Pigeon	L hammam	The sky	Simaw
Pomegranate	Rumman	Shirts	Khamise
A port	Mersa	Silk	L'herrer
A pound	Urtle	Scissors	M khass
Pox	Elihab	Shoes	Bloghy
Small pox	Ezhdree	Shoemaker	Z'horras
Pain	Khouzhoon	Short	Ufear
Quicksilver	Zawack	Shoot	Drub
A quarter	Orba	So much	Cud
Raisins	Sbibe	Soft	Eztub
Radishes	Hgill	This sort	Halheut
Rails	Durbun	Sour	Humd
Ready	Mozhude	Soap	Xabon
Red	Hammer	A spoon	Moghurf
Renegado	Lalge	Stocking	Mediaz
Reckon it	Hassut	Stop	Besore
Right	Say	A son	Wold
A ring	Jurraw	The sun	Shims
Round	M door	Sugar	Scoor
A room	Elbeet	Supper	Lashaw
His room	Lbeat dealive	The summer	Seef
Your room	El beatuk	Suet	Smin
Rub it	Hacku	Snuff	Niff
Run	Zree	A table	L'meeda
Rusty	N'henden	Take	Hack
Rum	Mahia	I thank God	Hamdila
I say	Gull	I thank you	La-ykterkherra
Salt	Elmilhe	Trade	Sebib
Shave	Hnoof	The	Le
Shave me	Hnoof le		Whom a lim or
Stay	Besoorshy	They or them	hannu
Stain	Drozzele	There	Tima or hannuck
A saw	Munshore	Theirs	Ume
A saddle	Suize	Tea-cups	Tassal
Sample	Lorbone	A tree	Grezian
Sand	Rumwell	Tell him	Gulleo or gull-
Sailors	Ukkerria		halboo



## ENGLISH.

What would you please to have  
 What are you come for  
 What are you doing  
 What do you want to buy  
 What do you want with it  
 A ware-house  
 What ails you  
 Where is it  
 This week  
 Last week  
 Next week  
 In a week  
 As I went along the street  
 How is the wind  
 A land-wind  
 A sea-wind  
 Which is it  
 Why don't you do it  
 I am wrong  
 You are wrong  
 What is to be done  
 What shall we do  
 What shall they do  
 What shall I do  
 What remedy is there  
 Let us do so and so  
 Would it not be better so  
 You had best do such a one  
 Let me alone  
 Were I in your place  
 'Tis all one  
 'Tis the same thing  
 Is it true  
 It is true  
 There is no doubt of it  
 I believe you  
 We believe you  
 I say yes  
 I say no  
 I say it is  
 I say 'tis not  
 Upon my life  
 That is a lie  
 I did but jest  
 I consent  
 I will not  
 From whence come you  
 Whither go you  
 From without  
 From within  
 Stay a little  
 Got you gone  
 Stay for me  
 Speak  
 To whom do you speak  
 What do you say  
 I say nothing

## ARABIC.

As tzuck sick  
 Alash jeat  
 Ash eat amell  
 Ashbrite sberry  
 Ashbib biew  
 L'herry  
 Ash andick  
 Finno  
 Hadda esma  
 Esma ledel  
 Esma lskher  
 Wahad Zhma  
 Keef emsheet  
 Kif no reah  
 Rhea nta lubhor  
 Rheuh tolbin  
 Ammatea  
 Alash nta mat amlo  
 Anna ghuhlt  
 Nta ghuhlt  
 Ash eat ammell  
 Ash enamello  
 Ash eammello  
 Ash enamell  
 Ash min duââ  
 Ara enamello kada wokada  
 Wosh ma ta kun khereca khaka  
 Kherelick tâamell fulan  
 Ferknâ ferknêe  
 Loo kunt fy andik  
 Kool shi wahad  
 Stea stea  
 Belhook  
 Wosh belhook  
 Ma fy shick  
 Stanna emenak  
 Ana ementick  
 Ana kult laye  
 Ana kult la  
 Kkattert kine  
 Khattert ma kine  
 Ala erkubty  
 Hada kiddibba  
 Anna dabakt wocon  
 Anna rady  
 Ma habt  
 Min ine may aik or min inegatt  
 Ell ine mashy  
 Min bawa  
 Min dachal  
 Kââd shwy  
 Cire fy kalik  
 Sinna ny  
 Kellam  
 Ly-min kat kelfum  
 Ashkat kooll  
 Makan kooll shy

## ENGLISH.

Hold your tongue  
 I never heard it  
 I heard it  
 They say so  
 They told me so  
 What do you want  
 What do you ask  
 Answer me  
 I have done nothing  
 Do not say so  
 Did you say so  
 I will not tell him  
 My master said so  
 Good-morrow master  
 How do you do  
 Very well  
 God bless you, sir  
 God help you  
 God preserve you  
 Peace be with you  
 How does your family  
 I long to see you  
 You are dear to me  
 God reward you  
 How does the king  
 God grant him long life  
 God bless him  
 God bless his reign  
 God vanquish his enemies  
 God confound his enemies  
 God bless his friends  
 God confound the infidels  
 The king's favour is better than gold  
 The king loves justice  
 Kings love honest men  
 — are despised in all countries  
 Christians keep their words better  
 than Moors  
 The Arabic language is very difficult  
 for a stranger to learn  
 There are few of them that can pro-  
 nounce well  
 What makes it so difficult  
 Because they make use of letters  
 that the Christians have not  
 Is it practicable to write Arabic with  
 Roman letters  
 Some words may be wrote so as to  
 give the true sound, though they  
 are but few  
 The Moors generally speak the  
 European languages badly  
 What is the reason of that  
 Because the terms they use in Ara-  
 bic, they apply in other lan-  
 guage, which sometimes are very  
 ridiculous

## ARABIC.

Skute  
 Ameri ma smaats  
 Anna Smâato  
 Ki'koolo ha  
 Kallo ballee  
 Ash ta hab  
 Ash sucksit  
 Goubnee  
 Ma amelt shy  
 Lat kooll hakada  
 Wash koolt haducksky  
 Ma enkoollo shi  
 Cidi kall ha  
 Sebah el khere cidi  
 Kif enta  
 Ala khere  
 Allah berk fik  
 Allah aunk  
 Allah esterik  
 Salamo alikom or labez  
 Kif ranno baldarcum  
 Wahash-nak  
 Ente assiz ande  
 Allah echalfalik  
 Kif kan sidna  
 Allah etevile ammero  
 Allah eberk fy ammero  
 Allah egaal fy doulto berka  
 Allah eshtil shemil adowho  
 Allah edummer adou ho  
 Allah e Berk fy sa ha bo  
 Allah enaal elkuffur  
 Khater sidna afdal min dabab  
 Sultan ehah elhock  
 Sultan ehabo nesmamona  
 Leboud-mohakkorin fy kul balad  
 Lensarra tabattin fy koulhom ak thes  
 El Moslemin  
 Elsan Alaarb waaraa la El Bewanee  
 almoho  
 Kalibe fihum lyqui cudderoaala elga  
 Ashwaarhabakada  
 Linbum Ki Khuddemo hawoof Lyma  
 hum aind ensawa  
 Wosh L'arabia tenkittib Be Hawoof  
 Rome  
 Bad Kelmat enkittibbo fy sebilhum  
 walakin Kalife  
 El Moslemin Ki khussero Kellam El  
 âagam  
 Alash  
 Linc-hume ki khuddimo mâani aara-  
 bia fy elsun okhrino wake kun  
 duckshi bessall

## ENGLISH.

## ARABIC.

Give us an example	Attena aarbo
Well, sirs, I will	Iwa ciadi as mãandi
They say, when a person has had blows, he has eat the stick	Ki koollo ida end rub a had akal fulan lassa
The same, if a person is robbed; they say, such a one has been eat	Wa kadelik ida tahous ahad, ki koollo fulan tekill
By the same rule, a Christian applying European terms in your Arabic language, will appear equally ridiculous.	Kaddelika rome ida khuddam mãani agami fy elsan alaarb fy dabaridar bessell
The Jews do not pronounce the Arabic well, as they always use the sin for shine	Le hood ma ki aarfõ etebto el kellum linchume ki khuddemo sin fy aud shin
It is said that the emperor is much displeased at the receipt of some news lately sent him from Sallee, though nobody knows for certain what it is	Kallo bine Sultan emgeare ala shi khabur lisefto lo min slãã walakin ma cãarf had ash-eno
It is thought he intends going thither in person in a few days; the event will soon be known	Thonno elnês bine qui hab emshi bér nisso fy shi eame kallile ly tima edahr fy krib
When the army begins to march, orders will be sent to the Arabs to hold themselves in readiness	Minine el-emhella timshee etammero elãarb en ekunno mugoodin
Somebody will pay for this unreasonable campaign	Had min hum ekhalsala-had elharka fy geare lokat
God grant it may end well, and send the king a safe return, as his presence is necessary to quiet the disturbances in Suze	Allah esilk comoor berifk: wa eurd cidna salamma: line haddaratto el aãlia, tahab bish tahedden, zazaat Suz
They say the Spaniards have proposed sending a person to accompany the presents intended for the king: it is reported also that a truce will soon be concluded between the two nations for five years.	Kallo bine spanniol habbo ebãato had mãã el hedd eat metãã Sultan; wa kallo kadelik bine etammal lud-denna ala khems sneen bine luntine.

FINIS.