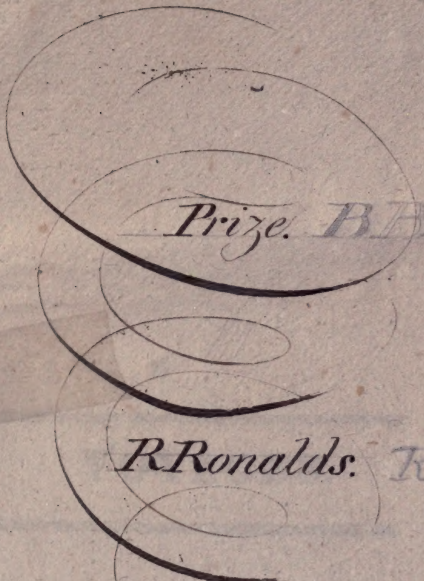






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*Prize. BB*

*R. Ronalds.*

*Ronalds*

*1813.*





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VOYAGES.

VOYAGES

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VOYAGES.

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*Sept. 29<sup>th</sup> 1811*  
*from Mr. B.*  
*of Uxbridge*  
**VOYAGES**

TO

**PORTUGAL, || SICILY, || ASIA-MINOR,  
SPAIN, || MALTA, || EGYPT, &c. &c.**

*From 1796 to 1801;*

**WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, NOTES,  
AND REFLECTIONS.**

~~~~~  
Second Edition.  
~~~~~

**By FRANCIS COLLINS.**

---

“ Domestic men ! who dwell within the sound  
Of surging billows that your land surround;  
Who kindly feel for untaught tribes of earth,  
And rightly estimate your happier birth;  
And fondly hope, while sun and moon endure,  
Shall last your fame, and be your rights secure;  
Oh ! let the fervent pray’r, the wish most kind,  
Bespeed the chosen, bravest of mankind !  
Let ever-living thought pursue afar  
The sea-rock’d bark, and that advent’rous tar,  
Who o’er the world of waters boldly steers  
His undiverted course, nor danger fears.”

WHITCHURCH.

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**LONDON:**

**PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY F. AND J. WARR,  
Great Queen Street, Lincoln’s Inn Fields;**

**SOLD BY HATCHARD, NISBET, AND BLANCHARD, LONDON; WHITE,  
EDINBURGH; KEENE, DUBLIN; WOOD AND CO. BATH;  
NETTLETON, PLYMOUTH; AND BY THE  
AUTHOR, HOXTON.**



VOYAGES

TO

PORTUGAL, SICILY, ASIA-MINOR, MALTA, EGYPT, &c. &c.

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14.9.56

WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, NOTES,  
AND REFLECTIONS.

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1813

Second Edition.

"Domestic man! who dwells within the land,  
Of rugged hills that your land surround;  
If no kindly feel for stranger's rights or care,  
And right's estimate your happier birth;  
And lonely hope, while sun and moon are down,  
Still lost your time, and in your tedious years,  
(Oh! for the feverish days of the wild west land,  
Heaped the chosen, but not of mankind,  
Let everlast'ning thoughts pursue him  
The man that's true, and that's not vain;  
Who o'er the world of woe and woe, when  
His undivided course, no danger's fear."

WHITTINGTON

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY P. AND J. WARR,

Great Queen Street, London's Inn Passage.

SOLD BY HATCHARD, KNEELAND, AND BLACKLAND, LONDON; WHITE,

KINGSTON; KEENE, DUBLIN; WOOD AND CO. BATH;

WHITTINGTON, LONDON; AND BY THE

AUTHOR, BOSTON.

## PREFACE.

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**I**T has been a matter of surprise and regret to many, and especially to authors themselves, that the first part of a book is generally read the last: the writer, in sending forth this second edition of his little work into the world, humbly hopes that his readers will have the kindness to go through his preface first, which he has compressed for reasons which the intelligent reader will discern.

The writer will first apologize to his patient Subscribers for the length of time the work has been in the press, which has partly arisen from the too general want of punctuality in Printers; but it has chiefly

been delayed from the copious nature of materials continually rising in fresh succession to the mind of the writer, and the difficulty of selection; as he humbly trusts the notes now added will in some degree evince.

The rapid and important events during the last twenty years, have thrown into comparative obscurity a century of ordinary periods: this history he has been anxious to attempt to shew, as bearing with peculiar evidence on that Kingdom, which, in the midst of these convulsions, is rising, increasing, shall increase, and eventually introduce the reign of righteousness, peace, and joy, reaching to every heart of man.

The writer is very anxious that his young readers especially, should mark in the history of nations and individuals, their own history, especially that part of



it, which rises as much in proportion above the fluctuating scenes of mere temporal concerns, as eternity is more important than time, the soul than the body.

In endeavoring to excite and deserve attention, he has introduced notes on subjects calculated to enlighten the mind, change the heart, purify the affections, and animate them to run that race, that will terminate in everlasting glory; to wage that warfare, which will obtain an eternal crown of victory; to undertake, pursue, and complete that voyage, which will end in an abundant entrance (wind and tide in favour) into the haven of eternal and inconceivable peace, happiness and joy.

Some of his readers may probably at first view, be a little surprised at the multiplicity of objects attempted to be embraced in the notes; but the writer trusts his intelligent readers will not hastily cen-

sure what to others, as nautical men; &c. may appear important.

Some of his readers, he fears, will be tempted to withhold that attention necessary for the understanding a subject of the first importance, because of the serious complexion of the inferences and conclusions; but let such be entreated to read the following extracts.\* If greater autho-

\* “You may, perhaps, be called an enthusiast, or at least told that these notions lead to enthusiasm; but you may repel the charge by the following quotation. “The preacher (or the religious writer,) who neglects the *peculiarities* of the gospel, neglects the most profound and the most copious—the most important and the most interesting—the most impressive and the most moral, part of his profession; and, above all, he affords an advantage to the delusions of *enthusiasts*, of which an opposite system would effectually deprive them. Enthusiasm, in the sense here used, is not a natural product of the Gospel, but an accidental perversion of its tendencies; the origin of which is to be traced, in every age, to the *neglect of the Gospel as a peculiar system*, and to the confounding its authoritative sanctions with the more indefinite obligations of natural morality. Look at the early ages of christianity, when its peculiarities

rity will not have any weight with them, then with an impartial mind, and an un-

were first communicated, and largely insisted on, as the *essential parts* of the system, in every sermon. The effect was powerful, and it was *moral*, beyond all example,—producing the utmost efforts of heroic and disinterested virtue,—with very few, and comparatively feeble, examples of that wretched enthusiasm, or interested hypocrisy, which combines the profession of the most important truths with the practice of the most contemptible and sordid vices.”\*

“ The men, who are so fond of employing terms of reproach to designate those who think that religion is something more than a mere matter of speculation, seem to have forgotten that the first and most indispensable requisite in religion is *seriousness*; and that levity in conversation upon religious topics, or sneering at those who are *in earnest* whenever such topics are introduced, has a very prejudicial effect upon those who indulge in such practices. Of such you may call the attention to the sentiments of a late venerable moralist and divine, as exhibited in the passage below.”†

“ The turn which this levity usually takes is in jests and raillery upon the opinions, or the peculiarities, or the persons, of men of particular sects, or who bear

\* Edinburgh Review, vol. 17, page 470.

† Gregory’s Letters on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion.



prejudiced understanding, read the subjects again, and the writer ventures to

particular names; especially if they happen to be more serious than ourselves. And of late this loose, and I can hardly help calling it *profane*, humour has been directed chiefly against the followers of Methodism. But against whomsoever it happens to be pointed, it has all the bad effects, both upon the speaker and the hearer, which we have noticed; and as in other instances, so in this, give me leave to say that it is very much misplaced. In the first place, were the doctrines and sentiments of those who bear this name ever so foolish and extravagant (I do not say that they are either,) this proposition I shall always maintain to be true, viz. that *the wildest opinion that ever was entertained, in matters of religion, is more rational than unconcern about these matters*. Upon this subject nothing is so absurd as indifference; no folly so contemptible as thoughtlessness and levity. In the next place, do Methodists deserve this treatment? Be their particular doctrines what they may, the professors of these doctrines appear to be in earnest about them; and a man who is in earnest about religion *cannot be a bad man*, still less a fit subject for derision. I am no methodist myself. In their leading doctrines I differ from them. But I contend that sincere men are not for these, or indeed any doctrines, to be made laughing-stocks to others. I do not bring in the case of the methodists for the purpose of vindicating their tenets, but for the purpose of observing (and I wish

hope, under the divine blessing, however feebly the sentiments themselves are delivered, the subjects in general will be found of vital importance to every human soul.

that the observation may weigh with all my readers) that the custom of treating their characters and persons, their preaching or their preachers, their meetings or worship, with scorn, has the pernicious consequences of destroying our own seriousness, together with the seriousness of those who hear, or join in, such conversation; especially if they be young persons; and I am persuaded that much mischief is actually done in this very way.”\*

\* Dr. Paley's Posthumous Sermons. Sermon 1. On “Seriousness in Religion, indispensable above all other dispositions.” “I have given,” says Dr. Gregory, “this striking passage entire, because I think it highly honourable to the candour and wisdom of this great man, and, because the Editors of his Posthumous Works have, for some reasons which I am totally at a loss to guess, so mutilated and weakened the passage in the second (and I suppose every subsequent) edition of the volume, as to leave it nothing characteristic of the venerable author, whose noblest sentiments they have thus sacrilegiously mangled.”

FRANCIS COLLINS.

*Hoxton, near London,*

*Oct. 1, 1813.*

# RECOMMENDATION

TO THE FIRST EDITION.



**THE** author of the following journal favoured me with a perusal of the manuscript before sending it to press.

*The countries which he visited are the most highly renowned in antiquity, and respecting which, all who value knowledge, are anxious to obtain every information.*

*Young readers especially, will derive much information concerning those countries; for the author not only relates their present state, and the circumstances which happened, while he remained at the different places; but he likewise furnishes an abridged detail of their ancient history. I would earnestly recommend this volume as a suitable present to officers in the navy, seamen in general, and persons about to undertake long voyages, it will both amuse and edify.*

*That it may be a means of doing much good, is the sincere desire of*

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Kingsland, near London,  
April, 10, 1807.



# VOYAGES, &c.

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## CHAP. I.

*Departure from England—Arrival at Gibraltar—  
Brief Description of this extraordinary Rock,  
and its Inhabitants—Storm.*

WITH a favourable wind, ship well manned and stored, and an agreeable commander, we set sail from Plymouth\* in the latter end of November, 1796. The expectation of exploring distant lands alleviated that sympathetic regret, ever attendant on a separation from near and dear connections, and one's native country.† While

\*“They pass that lovely mount, O Edgcombe! thine;  
Whose varied charms in rich profusion shine;  
Glad'ning the eye, where Nature leagues with Art,  
Unrival'd scenes of beauty to impart.”

Whitechurch.

† “The ship was under weigh when we got on board, and as the wind was fair, it was not long before we lost sight of land. My feelings were not a little exercised upon this occasion, notwithstanding all my former resolutions,  
and

imagination was busy in picturing to itself those interesting and delightful scenes we were expecting to realize, Divine Providence, in the course of a few days, wafted us safely across the Bay of Biscay, and, at the end of a fortnight, to our first destination, Gibraltar.

The morning of our discovery of the Streights, which takes its name from this stupendous rock, was serene and delightful, and ushered in as fine a day as smiles on the thick ears of corn in our beloved country at Midsummer. The noble Bay of Cadiz, the African shore, the double and triple ridges of mountains on one side, the more level and cultivated shores of Spain on the other, of this wonderful inlet from the ocean, and towering above all the other mountains, or perfectly distinct from them, the Abyla, and others, present their huge summits, and stand durable monuments of nature's grandeur. With such magnificent and interesting views before and around us, did we pass from the Atalantic Ocean, through this funnel, or Streight, to Gibraltar.

This wonderful rock is situated about the lat. of 36 deg. in the south part of Spain and of

and in a manner I know not how to describe. It was my first voyage, and the recollection that I was now departed from all my connections, gave me a sensation of a peculiar nature. I kept the deck to the latest period that I could discover the smallest view of the shore: and when I lost sight of it, I turned and wept."

*Dr. Hawker's Sailor Pilgrim.*

Europe, on a remarkable peninsula, and when considered, both as to its external and internal appearance, is one of the most extraordinary in Europe. But as this place has been well described by other and more able pens, and as this is but the beginning of various eventful voyages, several of which will require much elucidation, I would be cautious of intruding on the time and patience of the candid reader, by repetitions which are uninteresting; and would here observe, once for all, that my aim is rather to give a brief sketch of the countries and places I have occasion to treat of, than an elaborate disquisition.

The town of Gibraltar is situate at the north part of the rock: it consists principally of one street, about half a mile in length. The Governor's house and chapel, together with a Roman Catholic church, are the most conspicuous buildings. The inhabitants are numerous, consisting of a greater variety of nations, perhaps, than is to be found in any other town of the same population: here dwell together English, Spaniards, Portuguese, Jews, Italians, Moors, Genoese, &c. and in one respect, at least, that of amassing wealth, they generally appear to act in concert.

The air is friendly to the constitution, and the soil, where there is any depth, very fertile, producing with little cultivation, excellent fruits, vegetables, and herbage. The inhabitants are in general well supplied with live cattle, poultry,



and fruit, from the opposite coast of Barbary, and from the Spaniards; but in time of war these supplies are much contracted, and sometimes stopped: at those seasons Gibraltar represents a ship on a long voyage, whose crew are obliged to live on salt provisions, though with respect to vegetables the stationary company have a decided superiority over their brethren on the ocean.

Having a few days to remain in the Bay, I availed myself of it to view the structure and position of this rock, and its interior construction. The east part, facing the Mediterranean Sea, is almost perpendicular, appearing as a mountain divided by some dreadful convulsion. This part is inaccessible. The north side is likewise a lofty precipice; its summit appears to project over its base, adjoining which is an extensive level or sand, which connects Gibraltar with the interior of Spain. The whole of this part of the rock is surprisingly fortified, having port-holes excavated, whereby heavy pieces of cannon are mounted within the solid rock, covered similar to those in a ship. At or near the termination of one of these rows of ordnance is a spacious hall, where a party of thirty or forty may dine without inconvenience. These batteries command the whole of the neutral ground, or that part which connects Gibraltar with the Spanish main land. The west side, on which is the town and other buildings, and the principal cultivation, (being in several parts well

laid out in gardens, &c.) is by far the most delightful part of Gibraltar. Without the town, to the north, is the old harbour or port, which is the best anchorage; adjoining this mole commence those fortifications, the principal of which was rendered so effectual in repulsing and destroying the floating batteries during the last siege. From the south port to the new mole is a pleasant road; behind this mole and the arsenal are spacious barracks and an hospital, which make a handsome appearance: from hence to the southermost part, called Europa Point, are various other buildings with several gardens. The top of this interesting rock is divided into three hills, and is very barren: upon these hills are erected watch and signal-towers. When the day is clear, the spectator is presented with one of the grandest views imagination can well conceive. The mountain of Abyla, capped with snow, the pleasing verdure on the coast, a large extent of the African shore, with prodigious ridges of mountains, the handsome appearance of Ceuta, and adjacent country, the Streights, with the shipping, the fine Bay of Gibraltar, the towns of Algeziras, and the beautiful spot of the orange-grove St. Roche, on a pleasing eminence, and the vast mountains behind it, the town, and public buildings of Gibraltar, with the grateful verdure around interspersed with trees, and pleasant and safe walks contrasted with the precipices and ruggedness on which the

spectator stands, which in many places are undermined by subterraneous caverns and avenues, and by a turn of the body, the vast prospect to the eastward, with a delightful country, highly ornamented with cottages and vineyards, and an extensive view of the Mediterranean Sea, these, and many other objects included in the view, present the astonished spectator with something of the magnificence, sublimity, and beauty of nature; and the heart tuned to gratitude, will exclaim with the psalmist, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him?"\*

The caverns alluded to above, are remarkably curious and interesting, especially that of St. Michael's. This singular and extraordinary phenomenon is situated in the western side of Gibraltar rock. The entrance is small, being

\* The intelligent and reflecting mind will consider with gratitude and wonder, the grand, the awful, the powerful, the sublime, and the beautiful in nature, as so many descriptions of HIM, from whom every thing wise and good, or beautiful, &c. must be derived; and if on this spot of the universe, such are the effects on our very limited capacities and faculties in the present very imperfect state, what must the Infinite Author of all excellence be to the mind when disencumbered from its clay tenement, and launched into a boundless eternity of perfection? And even then, with all the full and increasing powers of knowledge and happiness, what is it? Even, after eternal ages have rolled away in contemplation and adoration of the Deity? But a mere glimpse only of the uncreated and eternal excellencies, of him who is the "chief among ten thousand, and the altogether lovely."



about the size of a common arched door-way; this contraction heightens the effect of the interior, for on leaving the threshold, the visitor is surrounded with variegated scenery, a pleasing assemblage of statues, labyrinths, animals, and buildings, which connected with the solemn gloom, murmuring, and dropping of the petrifying waters, and the impending roof, with the avenues in various directions, arrest every lighter power of the mind, and call the thoughtless to consider.

I shall conclude this account of Gibraltar with a sketch of a dreadful storm which happened while we were there. It began with light winds, attended with thick and gloomy vapours, which entirely eclipsed those interesting scenes we had hitherto been admiring; suddenly followed by rain which admitted but of few intervals for the space of a week; it often poured down upon us as in torrents, and the wind so increased, that in the intervals between the torrents of rain, the storm raged in all its majestic fury.\* The whole fleet in the bay were suddenly in motion, and the sound

\* “ Awhile their spirits, with fatigue opprest,  
In vain expects th’ alternate hour of rest.  
But with redoubling force the Tempest blow,  
And watery hills in dread succession flow :  
A dismal shade o’cast the frowning Skies,  
New troubles grow ; fresh difficulties rise ;  
No season this from duty to descend,  
*All hands on deck must now the storm attend.*”

*Falconer.*

of alarm and distress were reiterated in every direction. The active Mariner, with his usual courage and agility, mounted the tackling, and laboured manfully to ease the towering masts; every power of the body and mind were called forth into exertion, to provide and prepare against the fearful storm.\* Several of the ships being forced to sea, were precipitated into still greater danger than those at anchor; and during this first dreadful night, one of the finest ships in his Majesty's navy was literally dashed to pieces on the tremendous rocks of the opposite shore of Africa, and near four hundred valuable seamen perished. The remainder that were forced out of the bay were all preserved, and returned to harbour soon after. Many and dreadful were the dangers that several in the bay were exposed to; our case was amongst the most alarming. A sudden gust of wind which came down the rock with incredible

\*How suitable the following lines; and how the Soul rises above danger, when experiencing the animating truths they contain.

- " And Thou, ETERNAL POWER! whose awful sway
- " The Storms revere, and roaring Seas obey!
- " On thy Supreme assistance we rely;
- " Thy Mercy supplicate, if doomed to die!
- " Perhaps this Storm is sent with healing breath
- " From neighb'ring Shores to scourge disease and
- " death:
- " 'Tis ours on thy unerring Laws to trust,
- " With thee, great LORD! 'whatever is, is just."

*Falconer.*

violence, parted our cables, and hurried us to the opposite shore under the batteries of the enemy. Providentially here the last anchor brought her up, and secured us from driving on shore: the night was dark, the storm continued, and reduced us to impending shipwreck and captivity; but O! for gratitude truly to praise that Almighty Sovereign, who "maketh the clouds his chariot, and walketh upon the wings of the wind." The rising day introduced rising hopes, for when all human efforts were entirely useless, the gust ceased for a short time, and then blowing immediately after from the opposite point, in the short space of an hour brought us into complete security.



## CHAP. II.

*Departure from Gibraltar—Visit Lagos—Arrival at Lisbon—Description of Lisbon, and its Vicinity—Air—Soil—Fruits—Population—Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants—Government—Gardens.*

**THE** storm was succeeded by weather remarkably fine, and after a stay of ten days at Gibraltar, we proceeded for the coast of Portugal,\* and before my return to the Mediterranean, opportuni-

\* What an encreasing interest has been excited in this Country since the Writer's visit: what a field of reflection to the patriot, philosopher, politician, philanthropist, and christian, opens on the view: what intelligent mind but must be drawn to behold, and tracing effects to their causes, acknowledge, that the rise and fall, changes and mutations of kingdoms and states, are producing this solemn and striking lesson to themselves, while it calls loudly on others to consider, "that righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin "is a disgrace to any people." And how will the christian acknowledge with gratitude, admiration, and joy, that Almighty arm which over-rules the shaking of nations, the rise and fall of empires; and which in the recent convulsive struggles of the states of Europe especially, has eminently "caused the wrath of man to praise Him;" in clearing the way for the full introduction of that "kingdom which is not of this world," and to the accomplishment of which, all events must be made subservient.

ties were afforded of sailing its whole extent, and of visiting its principal ports. Our first anchorage was in the Bay of Lagos, near Cape St. Vincent; a place more remarkable for the monuments of superstition, than for that industry and agriculture which denote a people prosperous and happy. A supply of fresh water being wanted, but a dangerous bar preventing the ship from approaching the harbour, the author was deputed with a message to the Governor, requesting a supply of water and vegetables. He was received by this gentleman with that politeness and hospitality ever accompanying true generosity, and arrangements were immediately made for those necessary supplies.

Having completed our stock of water, and added thereto a variety of fine fruit, we proceeded for Cape St. Vincent and the western coast. On this Cape is built one of the most remarkable monasteries in the kingdom, and the author was informed, one of the most richly endowed; but the most distressing accounts were given of the poverty and misery of many others, both convents and monasteries, several of which, it appears, can scarcely procure the necessaries of life. The females are very severely tried in these respects, the endowments having, by various means, been greatly reduced, and in some instances annihilated. The women, immured in these spacious

prisons, are necessitated to obtain a scanty subsistence by any exertions in their power, and often are glad to execute the most ingenious baskets, and needle-work, for the scanty pittance of two-pence or three-pence per day. A susceptible mind cannot but commiserate their situation, which in many instances is involuntary confinement, often involved in great misery. Surely the females of Britain, especially, are loudly called on to acknowledge, with gratitude to Divine Providence, the blessings they enjoy in our highly favoured land.\*

After a few weeks of pleasant weather we arrived at Lisbon, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal,

\* Where else shall we find the Female Character raised to that just elevation and influence, unknown alas! to the inhabitants of all the world besides, except among our brethren in America. It is the duty and privilege of every reflecting mind, to trace this argument to its source, when it will incontrovertibly appear, that the proper estimation of the Fair Sex in these happy countries, is owing to the powerful operation of Christianity alone. And yet the strength and purity of affection and powers of intellect, conspicuous in the Female Character, is not duly appreciated even in Britain. The Writer is more confirmed in this opinion, from recent public meetings of the Friends, where he has received both edification and encouragement.

For further illustrations of this pleasing subject, the reader is referred to other parts of these Voyages, where, connected with the history of countries visited, or briefly described, the Writer will feel it his duty and pleasure to introduce the Female Character, evincing the power of truth under circumstances of exquisite suffering and distress, proving that comprehension and strength of mind which Christianity can alone inspire.



which has one of the finest rivers, and most secure and spacious harbours in the world. On passing the bar (which is often dangerous) a fine prospect opens, and continues to open, all the way to the upper anchorage, which is before the city; the river is navigable, and bounded by pleasing views for many miles above Lisbon.

Lisbon itself, when viewed from the river, appears beautiful and magnificent, rising gradually from the banks of the river Tagus; it covers several hills, and when seen in connection with the Queen's Gardens, rope-walk, and all that beautiful country in the vicinity of Belem, must excite sentiments of admiration in every intelligent spectator; but these sentiments are materially lessened on a nearer inspection, for this place is far from having that regularity in its buildings, that cleanliness in its inhabitants, or that order and industry throughout, which its distant appearance seemed to promise; and an Englishman will often perceive a striking contrast to that industry and happiness which bless his native shore.

Our departure from, and return to Lisbon were frequent, though we usually remained several weeks at a time. I shall therefore, to avoid tediousness and unnecessary repetitions, throw the whole of the observations I intend to make

on Lisbon and the country into one general description.

The air of this celebrated country is well known for its salutary influence on convalescents. It is indeed friendly to the healthful and the infirm, and it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the invigorating breezes prevalent here, which are so remarkably medicinal in consumptive and other debilitating diseases; and which prevent Lisbon from being depopulated by the ravages of epidemical distempers.

The soil of Portugal is in general not so fertile as Spain, though the country around Lisbon, St. Ubes, Oporto, &c. may vie with its most fertile parts. Partly owing to the sterility of the soil, and partly to the want of a true stimulus to industry, in the encouragement of agricultural pursuits, Portugal is often very deficient in the substantial article of bread-corn; this scarcity is in some measure provided against by public granaries.

Their fruits are excellent, abundant and various, and their vineyards are perhaps equal to any in the world: in this respect their industry is worthy of commendation, and of imitation, by those countries whose climate and soil are congenial to the vine. The wine produced by those delicious grapes, when genuine, and taken in moderation, is justly deemed a medicine in many complaints.

The whole length of Lisbon, including its suburbs, is about two miles and a half; the breadth in and near the city about a mile; the other parts not so much. Except a few handsome streets in the city and its vicinity, it is irregularly, and in many parts, to appearance, insecurely built. The abrupt precipices, caused by the tremendous earthquakes which have often convulsed this city and its neighbourhood, form in many parts the foundation of spacious houses; the view from those windows next the chasms, strike a stranger with terror, but custom induces the inhabitants to view it, too often with thoughtless indifference.

The inhabitants are numerous, but at present, and indeed for many years past, have lost that enterprising spirit in commerce, discovery, and navigation, which so remarkably distinguished their ancestors, and rendered them so conspicuous in the annals of nations about three or four hundred years ago. Luxury, pride, and indolence, those inseparable banes, excited by an influx of wealth from the new world, soon produced that degeneracy of character which too much mark the Portuguese at the present day:—from this cause has frequently originated the decline and fall of flourishing and powerful states. When man loses sight of what he is, and how he stands connected with his fellow-men—when selfishness, pride, and



ignorance, subjugate and even extirpate those social affections, which endear man to man, so that if self is exalted and flattered, he cares not who falls; the inevitable consequence must be, a death-blow to all the tender ties of life, and unless timely prevented, must terminate in general ruin.\*

The multiplicity of images of the Virgin, and of departed saints, meet the eye in every part of the city; and the devotion paid them is strange and amazing; wax-tapers accompanying many of the superior sort are kept constantly burning; and crosses are plentifully placed in the most conspicuous situations; processions abound too, more calculated to captivate the senses than impress the heart. The unsuspecting stranger is frequently accosted by priests as well as beggars, imploring charity in the name of the Holy Virgin; and many of those mendicants as if to add force to their solicitations, will enumerate a long list

\* The history of commercial states and nations calls for that attention, which is very difficult to be obtained from the busy sons of commerce. The tendency of uninterrupted commercial prosperity to luxury, and the selfish passions, is strongly marked in nations, ancient and modern. Egypt, Tyre, Carthage, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and other countries, once raised to the summit of commercial prosperity; alas, how are they fallen!

The striking prophecy in Ezekial, of Tyre and Egypt, has been awfully exemplified in other countries the intelligent and reflecting reader will pursue the subject, and often feel a trembling anxiety for Britain.

of their favourite saints. Why is this mendicity grown into a system? Because true religion and industry are wanting.

The Roman Catholic is the only religion all over Portugal, and its inhabitants are generally deeply immured in its superstitions; though blessed be God, the darkness is not so thick as formerly. The horrid tribunal of the Inquisition has lost much of its power.\*

The Portuguese in general seem to possess a large share of ostentation, affecting all that imaginary greatness and supercilious disdain so congenial to proud nature; deceit and revenge, in their various and dreadful forms, still stalk too often with impunity, yet it is pleasing to observe and reflect, that these evils also are very much decreased of late years, and openness and sincerity of conduct prevail more and more.†

\* To the honour of the British government be it recorded that in the late treaty with the Portuguese, provision is made for the abolition of this infernal engine of cruelty, oppression and destruction, whose history must harrow up the feelings of every considerate mind.

Is there not reason to hope, that the wonderful events which have taken place in this kingdom of late, may (thro' the overruling providence of God) be subversive of the follies of the Papal religion, and at length introduce the pure worship of the gospel? H.

† The reader will be pleased to find the Portuguese character still more improving in this respect, their patience, resignation, and firmness under their recent national calamities, are admirable; and were the contents of the Sacred Volume now laid open to their view, the change on the national Character would be effectual.

The charge of vanity is most applicable to the higher and middling ranks; for among the peasantry and fishermen, the author has with pleasure observed, that honesty, candour and simplicity, which always command regard; though with respect to many of the lower order, as to ceremony, it is common to see as much ridiculous or unmeaning bowing and scraping, as is practised between fops in general.

The Government is vested in the prince Regent,\* who may be considered an arbitrary Prince, though to his honour, it appears he has not exerted his power in that unjust manner which several of his predecessors have done; may we not hope that he will still further see, that the true happiness of prince and people are inseparable and reciprocal, and the only true system of government.

The most airy and pleasant parts of Lisbon are in the direction of Buenos Ayres, which is situated on an eminence rather behind the city, and remarkable for several handsome buildings in its vicinity. The aqueduct is one of those works which combine utility and elegance. By means of this majestic structure, Lisbon is supplied with water; it is of considerable length,

\* Since the removal of the Prince and Court to the Brazils, the government has devolved on his principal ministers, who act in concert and co-operation with Britain.

crossing a delightful vale; and by the side of the water is a commodious footpath, from whence are views of beautiful landscapes; and from the termination of the bridge which is on rising ground, are prospects still more interesting and extensive. In the valley beneath is a fine view of its stately arches, the construction of which is admirable.

In the vicinity of this part of Lisbon are several magnificent churches and chapels, and we will select, for a short description, that called the Queen's Church. This splendid building, which has been but recently erected, appears to exhibit some master-pieces of sculpture, architecture, and painting. The front is elegant, supported with pillars of the Corinthian and other orders. Round the top are figures intended, I suppose for the apostles, most of which are in striking positions. The interior is superbly decorated, and the altars adorned with images and candlesticks, several of them made principally of gold and silver. The paintings are strikingly splendid. The great altar or place of worship is apparently, in several parts overlaid with gold, of exquisite workmanship; and in other places with silver, richly embellished, all which being brilliantly illuminated by a number of large wax-tapers, which on first entrance especially, dazzles the eyes and confuses the mind. From hence towards the Queen's gar-



and museums near Belem, are several handsome buildings, beautiful gardens, monasteries, convents, and landscapes, situated on the shore of this majestic river. I shall confine my description to the Queen's gardens and museums.

These gardens situated in a beautiful level, are generally well laid out, and form a desirable retreat during the intense heat of summer.

In various parts are rare and beautiful animals, and several extensive aviaries, containing a great number and variety of birds, whose beautiful plumage is more remarkable than the harmony of their notes. Fountains and cascades play their pleasing waters into ponds, stocked with numbers of the finny race, whose sparkling bodies vie with the beauties of the feathered tribe. These fountains, cascades, animals, aviaries, &c. are beautifully dispersed amongst the pleasant walks, so as each to heighten the effects of the other; and as the best effects are excited by those works of art which most nearly imitate nature,\* the contemplative mind will here find many objects to elevate his thoughts to the God of nature—the source of all perfection.

\* I look upon the pleasure which we take in a garden as one of the most innocent delights in human life. A garden was the habitation of our first parents before the fall. It is naturally apt to fill the mind with calmness and tranquillity, and to lay a'l its turbulent passions at rest. It gives us a great insight into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence, and suggests innumerable objects for meditation."

ADDISON.

At the termination of several walks are placed some interesting statues; among which is the Roman daughter, nourishing with her milk her almost famished parent; the story is so full of interest, that it tends to excite admiration, and entertainment to every reader; as also the following instances of conjugal and filial affection.\*

\* When Cyrus took the king of Armenia, and his son Tigranes, and their wives and children prisoners, and upon their humble submission, beyond all hopes, granted them their liberty and their lives; struck with admiration and gratitude, on their return home they all felt a commending Cyrus, some for his power, some for his clemency. Tigranes asked his wife, "what thinkest thou of Cyrus? Is he not a comely and proper man of majestic figure?" "Truly," said she, "I know not what manner of man he is, I never looked on him." "Why," said he, "where were thine eyes all the while? upon whom didst thou look?" "I fixed mine eyes," said she, "all the while upon him, (meaning her husband) who in my hearing offered to Cyrus to lay down his life for my ransom."

\* Among the proscribed under the second triumvirate of Rome, were Cicero and his brother Quintus, who endeavoured to make their escape into Macedonia. But not being furnished with money and other necessities, Quintus returned to make more ample provision.

His return was immediately known, and the house filled with soldiers; but they could not find him: enraged at their disappointment, they put his son to the torture, in order to make him discover the place of his father's concealment; but filial affection was proof against the exquisite torments. An involuntary sigh, or deep groan was all that could be extorted from the youth. His agonies were increased; but with amazing fortitude he still persisted in his resolution of not betraying his father.

Quintus hearing the sighs and groans of his son, rushed from his place of concealment, begging them with tears to put him to death and spare his innocent child. The inhumane monsters answered, they must both die; the father because he was proscribed, and the son because he had concealed his father.

## CHAP. III.

*Museums of Natural Curiosities and Capital Paintings—Egyptian Mummy—Sketch of the History of the Tremendous Earthquake--Unusual Serenity of the Morning—Awful Sound which announced the sudden Visitation—Consternation of the Inhabitants, many Thousand of whom Perished in the dreadful Convulsions—Reflections—Second Earthquake—Vestiges—Lisbon again very Populous—Indifference and Dissipation of its Inhabitants—Old Lisbon—Royal Gardens—Numerous and Prolific Vineyards—Manners of the Villagers.*

**ADJOINING** the gardens is the museum containing a large and choice collection of natural curiosities; also an exhibition of valuable paintings, extensive and well arranged, all well worthy the attention of the curious. The paintings arrested my attention immediately, for the first that was presented to notice was an extraordinary representation of Constantine the Great and his army, arrested by a supernatural appearance in the clouds; if the author may presume to give

his opinion, from the effect it had upon his mind, it is one of the most striking in the collection.

The artist has so clearly and forcibly portrayed this part of Roman history on the canvas, that the spectator may, in some measure, instantly conceive the effect this solemn phenomenon must have had on the minds of the Emperor and his associates, if it be true, which many doubt. The interesting appearance in the heavens, the whole army struck with awful surprize, and held in anxious suspense, the light striking on the helmets and horses hoofs, the horses affrighted and prancing, with their flowing manes, and the riders in consternation, and all big with expectation of the event, give the spectator a good idea of that wonderful relation.\*

\* Constantine was a native of Britain, and his early reign, especially, closely connected with Gaul. A short sketch of the principal events which prepared the way for his elevation to sovereign authority may here be noticed. Previous to this period, the whole Roman empire was not governed by one sovereign. A practice had been introduced for the prince to associate with him in government a partner, bearing the same title, and the same honors. Each of these again had their first officer of state, who stood in the character of heir apparent. The partner of Dioclesian was Maximian, and the two Cæsars were Galerius and Constantius. The last of these personages was a man of urbanity and honor: the former three were monsters of horrible ferocity, and of these Galerius was the chief, and prompted and prevailed on Dioclesian to attempt the extirpation of Christianity by the most violent methods.

To give a minute detail of the sufferings of the Church, even during these short periods, would fill a volume, and indeed, to relate the whole would be impossible. Not content



The museum of natural curiosities is very interesting, but would require more time and abilities than the author possessed, to do justice to the inspection.

tent with the common modes of execution and torture, they contrived plans for dispatching their innocent victims, as extensive as they were cruel.

Dioclesian, prompted by Galerius, who secretly wished him out of his way to sovereign power, persecuted to torture and death his own friends and household; and even his own wife and daughters narrowly escaped with their lives.

Dioclesian had reigned sixteen years, during which, the Church had enjoyed considerable rest, when it appeared, that this apparent liberality arose from low interested motives, and not from a moral principle. The time being at length arrived, the spirit of the Emperor, as it militated against Christianity, appeared first in the army: orders were given that all who would not sacrifice, should be deprived of their dignity. Under these circumstances, many left their ranks, and retired to more private stations in life. In order to bring the soldiers to the test, festivals, in honor of the Gods, were appointed. On one of these occasions in Tanguin, in Mauritania, while the sons of Mars were in the midst of their mad devotions, Marcellus, a centurion, distinguished himself from the crowd, took off his hilt, threw down his vine-branch, and exclaimed, "I will not fight any longer under the banner of your Emperor, nor will I serve your Gods of wood and stone; if the condition of a soldier be such, that he is obliged to sacrifice to Gods and emperors, I abandon the vine-branch and the hilt, and quit the service."

What truly heroic conduct: with death in view he triumphed. Compared with such a character, how does the Nimrods, Alexanders, Cæsars, and all the other tyrants and scourges of mankind, sink into their united infamy and contempt with every reflecting and intelligent mind.

But Christianity triumphed, as it always must, even in the midst of the furnace of persecution, and acts innumerable prove the blood of martyrs to be the seed of the Church: even now, Divine Providence was raising up

Near Lisbon is another choice collection of natural curiosities, in the possession of a private gentleman, in which is an Egyptian mummy, in a high state of preservation, although it is supposed to have been embalmed near 3000 years

a friend and protector for his church. "Constantius in his deportment, though apparently complying with the letter of the imperial edicts, was a real friend to the Christians, and retained them in his household as servants the most worthy of his confidence." Happy for Gaul and Britain in a season like this, that such a man as Constantius held the reins of power.

"Dioclesian and Galerius, though joined in persecuting the Christians, were yet secret enemies to each other. Galerius was all this time concerting measures for the overthrow of his imperial masters, Dioclesian and Maximian, and at length succeeded: he compelled them to resign their dignity, and retire from Court."

"He had now only to get rid of Constantius, and then all the power he expected would devolve on himself. There were two circumstances which tended greatly to inspire this vain expectation, Constantius was in an ill state of health; and his son, Constantine, was not in Britain with his father, but kept at the court of Galerius as a kind of hostage, so that, on the death of Constantius, he had only to dispatch his son, and the whole government would become his." But there is no counsel, nor device, nor imagination, against the Lord, which shall prosper.

"The declining health of Constantius induced him to send for his son; but the crafty, cruel, and ambitious Galerius refused to give him up. Constantine foreseeing the danger to which he stood exposed, resolved to attempt his escape, which was providentially effected, and arrived at York just before his father expired. The army, without delay, announced Constantine emperor of the West, comprising part of Africa, Sicily, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain; and throughout this whole department, Christianity lifted up her head, and extended her pale."

The death of Galerius, like that of Herod, and other

ago. It lies in a case made in the form of an human body, with apertures.

The awfully tremendous earthquake which happened here in November, 1755, appears to have in a measure turned Lisbon upside down. The vestiges of this dreadful catastrophe present to the eye of the beholder ruins of the first magnitude, which, when considered in connection

persecutors and tyrants, was for the Church's advantage. Suddenly, the heavy, but the invincible hand of God came upon him, and like Herod, he was eaten up of worms. Such was the effect produced by this direful affliction, that Galerius, in the midst of his tortures acknowledged his repentance, and cried out, that he would rebuild the churches he had demolished, and repair the mischief he had done the innocent Christians. Accordingly, he published an Edict; and in a few days after, finished his mortal, and we may add, his monstrous career."

"Maximan, his colleague in refined and aggravated cruelty and persecution, shortly after was suddenly seized with a distemper which prevailed over his whole body, till his flesh was consumed from his bones, and his eyes started from their sockets; and being scorched with a perpetual fever, he was constrained to acknowledge the greatness and glory of Christ and his kingdom, and then miserably expired. Did any man ever harden himself against God, and prosper?"

"Favorable events rapidly succeeded, and placed Constantine in possession of the whole Roman empire, which terminated persecution throughout; and Christianity, so wonderfully brought through Pagan persecution, was now exposed to the danger of ease and honor, offices and emoluments, inconsistent with her native simplicity and purity; and, which at length degenerated into all the senseless, cruel, and degrading superstition and idolatry of the Church of Rome, during succeeding centuries, emphatically called the dark ages,"

with the number of inhabitants which perished in this convulsion of nature, must solemnize the powers, and arrest the attention of every reflecting mind.

The morning of the 1st of November, ushered in this dreadful day; it made its first appearance with remarkable and unusual serenity and calmness. About ten o'clock the awful visitation began, with a rumbling noise, resembling distant thunder; and at the same time the earth received a shock: in a moment the city and its vicinity exhibited a scene of consternation and terror; the astonished and affrighted inhabitants running here and there for safety, without the shadow of a retreat from the devouring element; while some were rivited to the spot among the gaping and closing chasms, others were swallowed up; and the wretched survivors, in distraction and despair, petrified with terror, and before recollection returned to endeavour a retreat, rapidly followed.

The large quay to which numbers had resorted and fled for refuge, was but an illusive hope of very short duration, for here the sea also combined with the convulsions of the earth, and by encroaching in a rapid manner on its ancient boundaries, overwhelmed the whole of these survivors, who perished in the vortex. Where this



quay then stood, the resort and retreat of busy multitudes there is now water, enough for ships to anchor. Forty thousand persons are computed to have perished in this dreadful calamity :

What a fund for reflection is here, when it is considered even with common attention:—here we contemplate forty thousand of our fellow-mortals quickly enveloped in one common calamity, without a moment for cool reflection, hurried to “that bourne from whence no traveller returns” —here we behold all that the delusive world is prone to call good and great; magnificence, opulence, talents, &c. all that pride could suggest, with all that power, abilities, and affluence could command; luxury and pleasure, with all its votaries of vanity; and dissipation, suddenly and indiscriminately buried in one common ruin, all consigned to this great repository, till the Archangel’s trump shall sound “Arise ye dead, and come to judgment!”

This earthquake was followed in the ensuing month by another, which swallowed up, and overturned the precipices, tottering walls, and buildings, which had escaped the general destruction; and even as recently as the year 1791, a shock was felt, but providentially without doing any material damage, or the loss of lives.\*

\* Another violent concussion has been recently felt; its

The city is again filled with inhabitants, and again exhibits, in general, vanity and dissipation, luxury and folly; and though abrupt and projecting precipices, disparted earth, and unconnected buildings, the vestiges of those dreadful convulsions meet the eye in every direction, and, as it were, utter a silent and powerful warning, that such events may suddenly take place again: yet such is the prevalent dissipation of thought, among the generality of its inhabitants, that their practical language is, “to morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant,” clearly demonstrating, that unless the judgments and mercies of God lead men to repentance, they, through the depravity of human nature, tend to increase indifference. “Oh! that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end.”—Deut. xxxii. 29.\*

commencement is described to be equally alarming as that of 1755, but providentially the shock only was felt, without any dreadful consequences.

\* There is not perhaps a passion of the human mind so unaccountable, that the exercise of it should continue against the common fear and apprehension that mark the character of men, as that of attachment to places, which have exhibited proofs of danger, like those of the earthquake and volcano. To consider burning mountains in a moment sweeping off the inhabitants of the vallies beneath, and the earthquake swallowing alive the thousands of the city, and yet to find an attachment to the spot in the survivors, this is certainly a phenomenon not to be explained by philosophy.

H.

Opposite to the present city, on the southern bank of the Tagus, is a village, commonly called, Old Lisbon, between which and Belem Castle, are several beautiful spots, with many warehouses; near Old Lisbon is another range of the Royal Gardens, more extensive than those already described, to which we had free access. In the vicinity of these gardens, and the village, are some of the finest vineyards I ever beheld; some of them abound with the muscatel grape, whose juice has a peculiar richness and flavor. In walking through these vineyards, near the time of vintage, you are surrounded with clusters of grapes, and many of them hanging so low, that the appetite may be satisfied without putting forth a hand to pluck them. We experienced civility and hospitality from these villagers in a greater degree than from our refined and polite friends on the opposite shore, and their kindness to our sick, at the hospital in particular, demands a tribute of respect and gratitude.

## CHAP. IV.

*Sail for Oporto—Description of Oporto and its Vicinity—Dreadful Effects of Intemperance—Way of Recovery pointed out—Shipwrecked on the Coast—Sufferings and Providential Preservation of the Crew—Return to Lisbon.*

WE now proceeded off Oporto, to apprize our commerce against the depredations of privateers, in doing which we explored the whole coast, from the Rock of Lisbon to Vigo. Oporto is situated on the banks of the Douro, next to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, in extent, trade, and number of inhabitants. The entrance of the river is frequently extremely difficult, on account of a dangerous bar, and rocky bottom; on this account shipping have frequently to wait a considerable time for a favourable opportunity. On this bar the writer was once in extreme danger, but unexpectedly and suddenly rescued from impending death, by that gracious Being, who “holds the winds in his fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hand.”

After passing this dangerous navigation, a delightful prospect opened to our view, and having



just escaped danger, and being placed in security, heightened the beauty of the landscape, and ought to have raised the mind above these beauties of nature to nature's God, accompanied with language like this, "What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits."

This river is smaller than the one we had just left, but its contraction in this respect increased the effects of the sweet perfumes from the oranges, lemons, and other fine fruits, on the organs of smell; on either side, the boughs were bending low with their precious burthens; this scene continues for near a mile, and then opens to view the well built town of Oporto and its environs, with a further prospect of the Douro, and its banks.\*

Oporto carries on considerable trade with the Brazils, and the river is in general well filled with ships from thence, and others of all nations; so that in proportion to its extent, it may equal,

\* How much to be wished it were, that the diversity of scenes which visit the traveller's eye, might be so accompanied with Divine teaching, as to raise the heart to the great Author of his multiform blessings. What an improving voyage would that be, which terminated in bringing the mind through nature's beauties up to nature's God. In this light, the ocean and the river, the mountain and the plain, would become preachers; and the sweet perfumes from the orange-grove and citrons of the earth, would remind them of Him, whose very name hath the sweet fragrance of the pomegranate. H.

if not exceed, Lisbon for trade. The merchants of the factory, &c. appeared to possess that liberality attendant on generous enterprize.

The wine and fruit of Oporto ensure it a considerable trade; their vineyards are in general highly cultivated, and misery and poverty appeared less predominant than at Lisbon. Near the city is a fine quay, close under the walls of the town, where, except in and immediately after the rainy seasons, ships lie conveniently and securely; one of these seasons the author witnessed. The heavy rains at the source of the river and in its vicinity, of which rains we experienced but little at Oporto, were perceived suddenly to increase, and every person connected with, or interested in the shipping, was assiduous in providing against the approaching deluge; but, notwithstanding that many cables were extended for this purpose, several vessels broke adrift, or loose from their fastenings, and were hurried on shore. It was distressing to see the floating bodies of several mariners carried along by the irresistible torrent, without being able to stretch out to them the helping hand. Providentially its violence did not continue long, and we were soon rejoiced to hear that several ships which we had given over for lost, were safe. The inhabitants near the quay at those seasons, sometimes pass from house to house by means of flat-bottomed boats.

Several of the churches are stately and splendid buildings, and the country round Oporto is very pleasant; fish is abundant, and all the necessities of life may be had at a reasonable rate. The inhabitants are comparatively industrious, and the higher ranks appear less supercilious and vain than in the metropolis. Their wines are excellent and cheap, yet they are not addicted to intoxication,\* indeed temperance is a prominent

\* The effects of ardent spirits on the human frame, are so subtle, insinuating, and dreadful, that could the representation and horrid consequences be brought home to the view and reflection of the drunkard, in the intervals of intoxication, it must make him, or her, tremble. The associations of pretended conviviality, harmony, and discussion, the members of which

“Meet to drink and to smoke, and of politics prate,  
And, though drunken themselves, to take care of the state;”

by drawing men from the bosom of their families, become the prolific source of innumerable calamities, public, private, and social. “From too extensive experience,” says an eminent physician, “and from innumerable facts clearly established, we know, that excess of strong liquor destroys the tone of the nerves, vitiates the various organs of the body, and thus produces tremours, palpitations, and lowness of spirits: contracts the stomach, and hardens its coats; hence, loss of appetite, and it occasions obstructions in the liver and spleen: from thence come jaundice and dropsy; these, and a thousand other direful consequences, inevitably flow from this source. And what shall we say, then, of the effects on the intellects? It impairs---it destroys them; and yet its operation is often so imperceptible, that men cannot be convinced of these truths till too late, when the foundation of numberless sufferings is irremovable.

quality in the generality of the Portuguese: a few grapes, with other fruit, bread, and a moderate

bly laid, which imbitter and shorten their existence: it being an acknowledged truth, that we bring on most of our diseases by indulgence and folly."

"After what I have said on intemperance, I need not add much on its opposite virtues; perhaps an attention to the condition of savages and animals, will point out its effects more clearly than a thousand words: few of them die without measuring out the whole period of the present existence allotted them; pain and distempers are almost unknown among them; and death comes upon them like a sleep, in consequence of gradual and unavoidable decay. The greatest part of the black catalogue of diseases which unpeopled the world, is the offspring of intemperance, and the corruptions introduced by the vices and false refinements of polished society. To avoid these, let us be "temperate in all things, eating to satisfy the wants of nature, and drinking for no other purpose but to allay thirst;" it is scarcely necessary to particularize, every one knows when he has quenched his thirst, diluted his food, and refreshed his spirits. What does a man want more?"

"Gluttony is no less mischievous than drunkenness, and when properly considered, equally disgraceful."

"Excess begins at a point far short of that brutal intemperance which shocks every reflecting beholder; it begins soon after hunger is appeased, and the animal spirits are refreshed; it begins when the satiated appetite is often tempted by variety and by dainties; it begins, when a person begins to feel oppression. 'Always leave the table with an appetite,' is an excellent maxim."

"Go to the residence of the drunkard and debauchee; what injustice, what barbarity, what wretchedness, are exemplified there. He who should be the counsellor, the comfort, the ornament of his family, is its tempter, its trouble, its reproach. His wife and children, when alone, enjoy a respite from cruelty and distress. He returns,---they tremble, and are again distracted."



quantity of small wine, which was sold at six-pence and eight pence the gallon, afforded a good

Nor is intemperance, alas! confined to men; there are females, even in the more refined classes of society, who have, for want of watching against, and starting with horror at its first approaches, most of them, we trust imperceptibly, fallen victims to the insinuating and baneful practice, and now add drunkenness to thirst. Their slender and delicate frames imbibe the slow, insinuating, and deadly poison, with peculiar rapidity, and soon fall victims to this worse than pestilence. Let such hear, take the friendly instruction, and attend to the only possible way of escape, by knowing their weakness and utter inability to "recover themselves out of the snare of the devil;" this discovery will lead them by genuine repentance to supplicate that throne of grace, ever accessible to the true penitent, and from which mercy, pardon, and peace, freely flow.

As before observed, the means will be connected with the end;---rising early, proper regimen and exercise, will soon, under the Divine blessing, produce those pleasurable sensations, inseparable from passing from disease to health; the mind will feel encreasing strength; and, with the consciousness of advancing to happiness and to God, the soul, exulting with gratitude, will exclaim, "I am free!"

And even should the organs and vessels of the emaciated body be irrecoverably impaired and destroyed, as to restoration to bodily health, lamentable and hopeless as to human help is such a case, yet, on the above infinitely glorious plan of salvation, and on it only, there is hope. It reaches to every possible case of wretchedness, misery, and sin; when the soul, truly humbled and penitent, at the foot of the cross, cries, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" Luke xviii.

If the duty of moderation be obligatory at all times, it derives an additional force from the pressure of public and general affliction, in a season of scarcity. When multitudes pine at home or abroad dinnerless every day, economy and temperance are doubly binding, and prodigality and gluttony brand their votaries with double infamy and guilt. Consider how mean it is to pamper a frail and dying body,---how foolish

dinner to a whole family; sometimes they have in addition a little fish, but very rarely animal

to bring disease and stupidity over the noble powers of the soul,---how ungrateful to abuse the bounty of God,---how dreadful to contract a habit so difficult to root out, so apt to grow, and which exposes to the heaviest condemnation.

“Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares.”

“Whose end *is* destruction, whose God *is* their belly, and and whose glory *is* their shame, who mind earthly things.”

What will Jesus, the Almighty Judge, say to the intemperate, the sensualist, the glutton, and debauched? Is my reader convinced,---ashamed, and self-condemned? there is hope, to a disease which, when grown into a habit, is, without the grace of God, hopeless. Let him listen to the following affectionate advice: In the first place, look to the fountain of mercy and goodness for genuine repentance, that you may be humbled before God, and entreat his pardon through the mediation of Christ, the only name under heaven whereby we can be saved. Resolve that, by Divine assistance, you will conquer this, and all other fleshly lusts. Be resolute; attending to the proper means, always connected with the end, by rising early, using light and easily digested food, with small beer, and exercise: avoiding a single drop of spirits, as more dangerous than a snake or a mad dog; and, in a little time, you will attain such a command over your appetite as will surprise, please, and afford you true heartfelt satisfaction.

The inhabitants of these countries read a lesson to Britons; but, alas! the late extended intercourse with the Peninsula has deeply affected the temperate habits of its inhabitants, by our seamen, soldiers, &c. and its effects have been awfully aggravated by their recent, almost unparalleled, agitations and sufferings; for, instead of bearing up against the calamities of their country, many a father, by the effect of ardent spirits, has naturally felt his exertions for the welfare of his family paralysed, and all the sweet pleasures of domestic joy gradually undermined and destroyed.

food, and when obtained, a less quantity than would serve a native of Britain will suffice, with vegetables and fruit, a family of four or six persons; in this respect they are worthy of imitation by many of our countrymen, who make it their study to pamper this appetite.

The author was witness to several of their superstitious processions, during one of which he was brought into the dilemma of either making his obeisance to the Host, or of having his hat taken off for him, which was suddenly and rather roughly done, and he felt thankful when the whole had passed him without farther molesta-

The increasing sin of drunkenness in Britain and its colonies, especially in her ports and large towns, becomes awfully alarming; witness the swarms of squalid persons, of both sexes, who fill the gin shops of the metropolis, &c. which, at an early hour, send forth their loose, their worse than brutal inmates, to the hurt, disgust, and abhorrence of every sober individual. It is spreading its baneful influence probably at this period, with a rapidity unexampled in the history of our country, and corrupting and destroying, by its insinuating and destructive influences, the morals of all ranks among us: and, alas! is transmitted, and increasingly transmitting, by our extended commerce and communications, its pestilential ravages, almost commensurate with the globe itself.

The previously temperate Indian of America, the inhabitants of the Pacific Islands, the long-oppressed and enslaved African, and even the deep rooted aversion to spiritous liquors so prevalent in the Mahometan, have been assailed, debased, enslaved, and destroyed, by this moral plague. O Britain, may thy exertions to spread religious and moral truth prevail!

tion. At another, the levity of the spectators was not less remarkable than the gloom of some who composed the procession. The principal streets of the city were cleaned and sanded. The fronts of the houses hung with tapestry, &c. The windows and balconies were filled, principally with females, whose head-dresses seemed to exhibit the plumage of the ostrich, peacock, and tropic bird. The writer remarked many of the ladies, at the same time, emulous to outvie each other, and apparently solicitous to pay respect to the spectacle.

Their chief exports are wine and fruit, and both in a peculiar degree of excellence and abundance, are the produce of Oporto and the neighbouring country. The wine called Port, takes its name from hence, and a person who is in the habit of drinking it genuine, can immediately detect the gross impositions practised in most countries on the credulous stranger; who too often, under the name of Port, real Port, genuine Port, &c. swallows a variety of those malignant ingredients, which often produce diseases, especially of the nervous kind.

The air as at Lisbon is salubrious. The soil at Oporto, and for several leagues on the coast, is perhaps the most fertile in the kingdom. The river and its vicinity, present a beau-



tiful landscape; and though but a few degrees nearer the equator than Britain, the language of the poet on another country, still farther south, may be applied with propriety to this one.

“ Here sea-born gales their gelid wings expand,  
 “ To winnow fragrance round the smiling land ;  
 “ Whatever sweets salute the northern sky  
 “ With vernal leaves, that blossom but to die ;  
 “ These here disporting, own their kindred soil,  
 “ Nor ask luxuriance from the planter’s toil.”

GOLDSMITH.

Our departure and return to this coast were frequent, and during the several months of our visiting it, we had the satisfaction of enjoying much fine weather, of rendering assistance to commerce, and were gratified with pleasing views; but before our final departure, had to experience shipwreck.

The night on which it happened was dark, the swell high, and all but the watch gone to repose ; and confident of security, most of them were in a sound sleep. At ten o’clock a violent concussion was felt—all were soon awake, and the cry “ the ship has struck,” was instantly felt by every heart. The lead was thrown overboard, and it was soon discovered that our situation was still more perilous than we at first imagined, by

finding the ship had grounded on a bank at a distance from land.\* While the pumps were clear, and the tide rising, hopes were entertained of its bearing her over the sand into deep water. The masts and yards were brought as low as possible, to ease the violence of her beating; but alas! soon the doleful tidings were secretly communicated, that the ship had sprung a leak;† and presently after, that the pumps were choaked. It was now perceived that the violence of the concussions had stove in her bottom. The sea gained rapidly, and notwithstanding every effort

\* "In dark suspense on deck the Pilot stands,  
Nor can determine on the next command:  
Though still they knew the Vessel's armed side  
Impenetrable to the clasping tide:  
Though still the waters by no secret wound  
A passage to her deep recesses found;  
Surrounding evils yet they ponder o'er,  
A Storm, a dangerous sea, and leeward shore."

*Falconer.*

† "The Sides convulsive shook on groaning beams,  
And rent with labour, yawned the pitchy Seams.  
They sound the well, and, terrible to hear!  
Six feet immersed along the Line appear:  
With ceaseless labour and fatigue oppress'd,  
Dismay and anguish every heart possess'd!  
Yet at their post, by terrors unsubdued,  
They with redoubled force their task pursued.  
The Vessel through unnumbered chinks,  
Above, below, the invading waters drinks:  
Sounding her depth, they eyed the wetted scale,  
And lo! the leaks o'er all their powers prevail."

*Falconer.*

to throw out the water, in the course of an hour it caused the furniture to float as high as the captain's cabin. Nothing now of hope presented itself as to saving the ship, and the best means of leaving her claimed instant decision.\* Rafts were immediately provided, and kept ready, to enable us to leave, when the ship was sinking. In providing these rafts, the writer of this account was severely wounded, and so far from being able to assist others in effecting their escape, he was obliged to be carried and supported by those whose professions prevented their more active exertions.

Our situation at length became so critical, that many were for taking to the rafts and boats, and casting themselves on the mercy of providence, exposed to the dangers of a tempestuous element, on an unknown coast, in a dark night.

\* "..... Let all the axes be secured,  
To cut the masts and rigging by the board ;  
Then to the quarters bind each plank and oar,  
To float between the vessel and the shore.  
The longest cordage too must be conveyed  
On deck, and to the weather-rails belay'd ;  
So those, who haply reach alive the land,  
Th' extended lines may fasten to the strand ;  
That if, determined by the will of heaven,  
Our helpless bark at last ashore is driven,  
These counsels followed, from a watery grave,  
Our crew, perhaps, amid the surf may save."

*Falconer.*

But oh! for grace to mark the hand of a wonder working God! when the water had arisen in the ship to such an height that we were just on the eve of quitting her, an extraordinary swell buoyed her over the bank, and almost at the same moment a favourable wind sprung up, which together with the swell, urged her, like a log in the water, in a state completely unmanageable, to the main land, where we were fixed, and prevented from sinking altogether in the midst of an awful surf. Mercy still followed us, and the ship was soon thrown with one side deep in the sand, and the other rose considerably above the surface of the sea. As to attempt landing in the boats was impracticable, on account of the breakers, or violence of the waves beating over the ship, and with the foam of which we were surrounded, and often covered. We sat on that part of the ship's side next the stern, till day-light appeared, when through a thick mist, we descried a few large boats on the beach; this revived us again, and as day farther advanced, and cleared away the mist, several men collected on the beach, and appeared to view our distressing situation with more astonishment than sympathy; for none of our signs were effectual, to introduce them to make an attempt to relieve us. At length one of our seamen, with that generosity and resolution peculiar to many of them, offered to run the immedi-



ate risk of his own life, to save ours; the offer was accepted with gratitude. He threw himself into the surf, and the foaming billows were commissioned to bear him safe ashore.

By repeated promises, even of a hat full of money, if the spectators of our distress would launch down their boats, and attempt our release, they at length consented; but what language can describe the joy of every individual on board our ship, when their endeavours were blessed with success beyond our most sanguine expectations. The writer's especially was excited by this safe method of conveyance, for had any great exertion on his part been necessary, he would probably, have perished in the attempt; having lost much blood, during so many hours of perilous anxiety:\* he was conveyed to the shore in a state of debility and danger, which confined him to his bed near a fortnight, and from which it took him upwards of two months to recover.† On land-

\* "..... Unfit himself to guide  
The lab'ring bark, when danger swells the tide;  
With reputation, and with life at stake,  
To all the pangs of dread suspense awake.  
Alive to feelings of an anguish'd mind,  
But to his sea-rock'd bed in pain confin'd.  
Injur'd by accident, thus .... lay  
On deck, to sad anxiety a prey."

*Falconer.*

† "Oft has the sea confess'd thy power  
And given me back at thy command;  
It could not, Lord, my life devour,  
Safe in the hollow of thy hand."

ing I was surprized to see my chest had been washed out of the ship, and thrown safely on the beach; our place of retreat was an extensive sand, far from any town of note. The few fishermen's houses on the beach were gladly taken possession of, and the captain, officers, and crew, formed their divisions by means of a few sails saved from the wreck.

An early opportunity was taken to convey intelligence of our situation to our friends at Lisbon, and a favourable answer soon returned.

The three weeks of our remaining in this inhospitable place was occupied in saving provisons, and stores from the wreck; at length intelligence of our being ordered to Lisbon, was received, and vessels arrived to convey us thither. Thus did a gracious God preserve our whole crew, my own peculiar preservation and recovery, was astonishing indeed!

We took our leave of this place, with little regret, and in a few days again entered the capital, where an abundant supply of fresh provisions vegetables, fruit, and wine, were provided for us. A striking contrast to our late distresses and privations. A ship being then at Lisbon, bound for Cadiz, we were ordered on board her, to proceed to that station; and with a gentle breeze and fine weather, early in June, left the Tagus for that purpose.

## CHAP. V.

*Arrival off Cadiz—Sketch of its Ancient and Modern History—View of the City and its Vicinity—Decrease in its population—Reflections—Pleasing Intercourse—Causes thereof—Abundant Supplies—Departure for Lisbon—Arrival at Gibraltar.*

A FEW days brought us safely into the bay of Cadiz, amidst a British fleet, when I was removed to a temporary abode, on board the Admiral's ship. During my stay, though at war with Spain, the communication with Cadiz, was pleasingly open, especially during the period when negotiations for a general peace were on foot; at which my heart beat high in expectation, and desire for its accomplishment.

Cadiz is a place of great antiquity, its commodious harbour and situation for commerce, attracted the notice and attention of those early, and indefatigable navigators, known by the name of Phœnicians, who founded a colony here. It was afterwards incorporated with the Empire of Rome; till the decline and fall of that collossus, when those dreadful wars between the Saracens

and native Spaniards, in a measure terminated in the subjugation of the latter. The Saracens held it, till with other parts of Spain, it was reconquered by the natives; and the intruders were expelled the country. It has ever since been a place of note, especially as to commercial affairs; indeed its spacious and secure harbour, and proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, and Mediterranean Sea, may always be said to secure it a degree of notice.\*

Its trade was considerable in time of peace. The author visited it the latter end of the year 1789, at which period its spacious harbour was well filled with shipping of almost every nation.—A pleasing sight! Since that time its commerce has been rapidly on the decrease, together with the power and prosperity of the whole of

\* “Cadiz has been considered as the Tarshish of Scripture; and the antiquities of Cornwall especially tend to prove it to have had a considerable commercial intercourse with Britain.”

The rapid succession of events, prosperous and adverse, which this city has experienced since the writer's visit, forms a prominent part of that history, fraught with momentous events, which has been reading lessons of the utmost moment to nations and individuals, during the last twenty years; events which throw into comparative obscurity and oblivion the history of an age,—which arrest the attention and consideration of every reflecting mind, and which induce the man of true wisdom to behold them with humility and hope, all tending to accelerate the introduction of that kingdom which cannot be moved, and which must eventually produce peace and boundless felicity, commensurate to the utmost bound of the habitable globe.



this kingdom. Indeed, long before that period, Spain appears to have passed its zenith. Various causes may be assigned for this revolution, the first, and principal of which appears to be, its extensive and unjust conquests in America, which drew vast numbers from Old Spain, a large proportion of which have found untimely death. The indolence and pride of its inhabitants may also be considered another cause of its decline. The vast influx of wealth from the gold and silver mines, and riches torn from the native inhabitants, have been the bane, instead of the real wealth of Spain. ~ Indeed, when the conquest, subjugation, and extermination of the innocent inhabitants of many parts of Peru, Mexico, &c. are considered, it must appear a just retribution, that so many of their tyrannical and cruel conquerors, and of their later persecutors and oppressors, have been so untimely cut off. The inundations and earthquakes which have happened in those devoted countries, call loudly on nations to consider, the equity of Divine Justice, in punishing nations. Mexico was so dreadfully inundated, that forty thousand persons perished at one time. Lima, &c. are often convulsed by earthquakes, and about the middle of the last century, three thousand perished in the Port Town only, which is small, compared with the

whole of Lima, which suffered by it ; Venezuela, and several other parts, are proofs of the fact.\*

Other causes may be assigned for the decrease

\* Who that reflects, but must consider the astonishing events that have taken place in the Peninsula since the writer's visit, and in Europe in general, as the wise, just, and merciful judgments of Omnipotence ; who, by these means, however awful, is correcting the nations for national sins. Who does not see, in the dreadful privations and sufferings of the inhabitants, a Fatherly correction ; and that God is over-ruling, controlling, and directing every event, in order to bring nations and individuals to consider their latter end ; to demolish and destroy superstition and idolatry, and to establish pure and undefiled religion in its stead.

Extending the view to the church at large, and tracing its eventful, yet delightful history, the enlightened, reflecting, and generous mind will rejoice that, amidst all the convulsive struggles of agitated states, and the still more fiery trials of persecutions, she has moved majestically, and still moves through the storm, rises over the bounding billows, steers her undiverted course, and, with certainty, hastens to the desired haven of everlasting felicity and joy.

Such is the degeneracy of human nature when left to itself, that the very blessings of divine Providence are turned into curses ; and the history of all nations demonstrate, as well as the history of each individual, that a state of outward ease and prosperity, naturally tend to introduce luxury, pride, covetousness, ambition, envy, malice, and revenge. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked, who can know it ?" says the voice of inspiration.

What a mercy is it then, that nations are not given up, but that the inhabitants are brought to repentance ; and how can this be effected but by those very means, against which unsanctified reason rises in rebellion. "When thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants will learn wisdom."

in the population, and consequently in the prosperity of Spain : such as the Popish Inquisition, the expulsion of the Moors and Jews, the celibacy of the clergy, and the numerous convents, where so many female inhabitants are (not unfrequently) involuntarily immured in the splendid captivity of specious superstition ; though, blessed be God, several of these cease to predominate as they did formerly.

The inhabitants of Cadiz, have been calculated at upwards of one hundred thousand, which is, at present, far above the real number : probably sixty thousand is now their utmost extent. The Roman Catholic, as may be easily concluded from what is said above, is the prevailing and almost only religion of Spain. They are still enveloped with the night of ignorance and superstition ; but they have lately made advances to loosen some of its fetters. . As a proof of this, I, with pleasure, adduce the fact of the decrease of the power of that cruel and terrible court, the Inquisition.\* May the Lord, in mercy, soon ex-

\* The recent revival of the Cortes has done much for Spain; and in no instance has their exertions for the safety and happiness of their country been more noble and advantageous, than in the late decision for the abolition of the Inquisition, carried by a considerable majority.

Rejoice ye martyrs and saints innumerable, who have suffered, bled, and expired triumphantly in the midst of its excruciating tortures and refined cruelties. This mass of complicated destruction is falling, and every enlightened and generous mind will exclaim, may it never

terminate it from the face of the earth! It appears, that no ecclesiastic can now carry any sentence into execution without the royal authority, which has lately been exerted to curb the haughty spirits of ignorant and licentious priests, and to encourage agriculture and other arts, intimately connected with the prosperity of nations.

The Spaniards, in general, are swarthy; but often of a pleasing aspect, and there is an expression of dignity, even about the lower orders, which is rarely discovered in other countries; this dignity, or conscious integrity, when real, raises them above many of those mean and base actions, which too often degrade the populace, as well as the higher ranks of society; but when this appearance is assumed to flatter pride, or to cover a base action, it degrades mankind below the brute.

The government of Spain is in a great degree

again lift its terrific head! May no unhallowed hand ever successfully be raised to restore this hydra of cruelty, superstition, and hypocrisy.

The recent attempts of the Pope, (who has been passing swiftly from scene to scene at the nod of his mighty master,) to counteract by subtle and private plans the accomplishment of the downfall of the Inquisition in Spain, have proved abortive; and the victory of religion and humanity over one of its most dreadful and cruel enemies, while it confers immortal honour on the Cortes, and on every true patriot, however obscure, rejoices the heart of every friend of man.



arbitrary, it has not the happiness to experience the blessings of those mutual checks, with which Great Britain is blessed, which conduce so much to the happiness of King and subjects.\*

The treasures of America were, if possible, regularly imported every year to Cadiz and other ports, in vessels well known by the name of galleons, or register ships; but as the Spanish manufacturers (owing greatly to the causes above assigned) have not ability to purchase them, other commercial nations have, in reality, the chief advantage; the power of justice may here be said to take place in a remarkable manner, in making their treasure circuitously to fall into other hands; all their attempts effectually to prevent this traffic

\* May we not hope that Britain will follow the same glorious conduct with respect to Spain, that she has nobly evinced in her late treaty with Portugal, by exerting all her proper influence to give this interesting people every blessing of civil and religious liberty, and especially to give the inhabitants of the Peninsula that Divine Revelation contained alone in the sacred Scriptures, which has raised her from that superstition and idolatry she once suffered under, to all that superior influence of civil and religious liberty, which at once marks her true distinction and glory, and imposes on her especially the high obligation of being instrumental in conveying these blessings and privileges to others.

The Bible, Missionary Societies, Sunday Schools, and other pious and benevolent Institutions, are the true glory of Britain in spreading the glad tidings of salvation,—and evince her true elevation of character; for this she is evidently preserved; and, in proportion as the obligation is felt and acted on, will be her safety and her happiness.

have been hitherto unsuccessful. This indolence, and negligence of the Spaniards, has hitherto made it advantageous for other enterprising nations, that such immense treasures should rather belong to Spain than to them. But to the honour of many of the Spanish merchants, be it spoken, that in consequence of their strict integrity, and justice, advantages have been seldom taken in confiscating the property of merchants belonging to belligerent powers with which Spain has been involved in war.

The city of Cadiz is built on an island connected with the continent by a bridge, it is well walled in, and has a good quay; near which the writer fell over board, and was preserved from injury.

The town has a handsome appearance from the harbour and bay. The inhabitants often experience the inconvenience of being obliged to obtain supplies of water from the opposite shore, where is a town of considerable note and extent called St. Mary's.

The view from the bay in fine weather, is of the first description. From the vicinity of Seville,\* on one side, to the Streights of Gibraltar,

\* Seville, the capital of Andalusia in Spain, bears a conspicuous figure in its history. It became, in common with all other parts of imperial Rome, subject to the northern invaders and conquerors, and fell under the dominion of the Visigoths, which subsisted in Spain during three hun-

on the other, is an extent of many leagues. The principal part between, are Rotta, villages, the harbour, shipping, and city of Cadiz; the vast mountain behind the harbour, and the table land from Cadiz, towards the Streights, which, with numerous shipping at anchor, and others sailing in all directions, form prospects pleasingly contrasted, and sweetly harmonizing.

During my stay of three months, we were plentifully supplied with fresh beef from Barbary; fruit and vegetables from Portugal; and fish from Spain.

Near the conclusion of 1797, I joined the Dolphin at Lisbon; in the ensuing spring, we again entered the Mediterranean, and previous to our

dred years; these were again dispossessed by the Saracens, who obtained so firm a footing, as not only successfully to oppose the power of Spain, but of Charlemagne.

At length it fell under the dominion of Rome papal, and furnished for centuries a bishoprick with splendid revenues, highly conducive to the worldly policy, and degrading superstition and idolatry of the Romish church.

In the recent agitations of this beautiful country, Seville has shared largely, from its situation and circumstances. It will also, it may be hoped, share largely in common with the Peninsula, as well as Italy, in the auspicious commencement (after so many ages of gross darkness, ignorance, and superstition,) of civil and religious liberty, nobly evinced by the Cortes in several of their discussions, and especially in their noble determination to abolish the inquisition, in opposition to all the subtle arts and open force of the Pope and his abettors.

further destination, again anchored in Gibraltar Bay—took a further view of this wonderful rock—was much struck with many things in St. Michael's cave, which had escaped my former observation. New scenery, statues, buildings, and animals rose to imagination; and the solemn gloom and awful stillness which pervade every part, except where the droppings interrupt, add to the effect of the whole; and call even the thoughtless to reflection.



## CHAP. VI.

*Leave Gibraltar—Arrival at Minorca—Description of the Island—Departure—Arrive at Sardinia—Return to Minorca—Departure for Italy.*

**H**AVING completed stores and provisions, we joined, in October, an expedition, whose destination was supposed to be for the Island of Minorca. In about a week we passed Cape Pallos, and close in with the land about Alicant, which is situated at the bottom of several mountains, of which there are several immense ridges, rising above each other, in this neighbourhood; and also about Cape Pallos, and on towards Carthage.<sup>\*</sup>

\* The name of this celebrated port connects with it some of the principal facts connected with the eventful histories of Rome and Carthage. It was built by the Carthaginians during their successful operations, some of which at length extended to the very gates of Rome, and named after ancient Carthage; but it suddenly became subject to Rome, and experienced the vicissitudes of the rise, decline, and fall, of that overgrown and unwieldy empire. It remained subject to the invaders and conquerors of

These mountains near the coast serve to repel the violence of the sea winds, which sometimes prevail here. Alicant is a place of considerable extent and trade; its exports are wine, fruit, and several articles of manufacture: and it imports various articles of foreign manufacture, with considerable quantities of fish from the northern fisheries. The wind continuing favorable and brisk, we quickly passed the Islands of Fromentaria and Ivica,\* which are not of much interest, the former having little valuable produce, and the latter being but thinly inhabited, and neither of them possessed of a good harbour.

On the 7th of November, we arrived off Minorca, and soon after the whole fleet anchored at Port Daya, and landed four thousand men for the reduction of the island, which was happily effected on the 19th, without the loss of a man. After the capitulation, the fleet proceeded to Fornela, and Mahon; the garrison was immediately em-

the Roman empire, till the overthrow of Spain by the Saracens and Moors; and, after their expulsion, tended with all Spain, to swell the more gigantic and dangerous power of papal Rome. It is the principal port in Spain in the Mediterranean, and naturally affords great facilities to commerce. The country round is picturesque and delightful.

\* Supposed to be the Ebusus of the ancients; is about sixty miles in circumference; chiefly known, as to commerce, for its exports in salt.

barked and conducted to Spain, and the inhabitants of the island became subject to Britain.

Minorca, as is well known, is a small island of about one hundred miles in circumference, possessing one of the best harbours in the world; the entrance is rather difficult, but when within, you are safe from all winds and weathers. Fort Philip, which endured a trying siege under General Blackeney, is in ruins, and another has been raised on the spot, named Fort George after his Britannic Majesty. On the opposite side of the entrance, is a handsome lazaretto, or quarantine warehouses; near Fort George, is George Town, a place well laid out, but indifferently built. Almost opposite, on an island, (destitute of fresh water), is the hospital, which is an extensive and commodious building, and about a mile from hence is the neat town of Mahon, whose inhabitants are remarkable for industry and cleanliness.

Barrenness and sterility of soil prevail on the higher parts of this island; but the vallies, in general, are fertile. Fruit arrives at great perfection, owing to the great heat of the sun during summer, and vegetables spring up as from a hot-bed; and on many of these, otherways barren parts, the sweetest herbs are produced; from which, these winged artists, the bees, extract

that substance which gives the Minorquin honey its superior richness and flavor.\* It will not, even when there is a good crop, produce corn sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants; but this deficiency is seldom severely felt, owing in a great measure to the active disposition of the Mahonese, &c. in commerce. Winters are frequently severe, and when the keen easterly winds predominate, agues greatly prevail.

Port Fornela is the next harbour of note to Mahon, but not much frequented, as the latter is the mart for commerce. The village is pleasantly situated, and the inhabitants exhibit much of that contentment which arises from industry.

Cittadela, situated at the N. side of the island is an ancient place, whose inhabitants appear more attached to old customs, than those of the other parts, which may be accounted for from their more insulated situation, and having no good harbour for the encouragement of commerce;

\* The close of the following beautiful description of Milton is peculiarly appropriate here:

Awake; the morning shines, and the fresh field  
Calls you: ye lose the prime, to mark how spring  
The tender plants, how blows the citron grove;  
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed;  
How nature paints her colours; how the bee  
Sits on the bloom, extracting liquid sweets.

*Milton.*



they do not possess that spirit of enterprize, or those habits of industry which distinguish the Mahonese.

The Roman Catholic is the established religion all over the island; but the inhabitants, especially the Mahonese, are not so bigoted and superstitious, as they are in many parts of the continent; hence the toleration granted to those of other sentiments.

Nearly under the walls of Mahon, is a good quay, and water for ships of burthen close to it. The town has several splendid churches, and may contains about eight thousand inhabitants. Opposite is a noble arsenal on a commodious island. In short, this harbour will contain many fleets at a time, without inconvenience to each other.

After wintering at Mahon; in the spring of 1798, we set sail to the eastward for Sardinia; and after encountering a smart gale, in about a week arrived safely in the great bay of Cagliari, the capital, and anchored under the town. This island gives the title of King to one of the House of Savoy, who, during the recent revolutions on the Continent, has enjoyed little more than a nominal sovereignty, except in this insulated part of his dominions. The appearance of the town and vicinity, from the anchorage, is handsome; it rises from the shore, where are good moles for ship-

ping, well fortified, and stands on a commanding eminence; but on a nearer inspection, the interior does not altogether correspond with its first appearance, the streets being not so wide, nor so regular and clean as might be expected.

The inhabitants who are not numerous, seem restricted in commerce, and appear to possess much of that indolence always visible in the absence of active industry; which arises, no doubt, in a great measure, from the want of those encouragements with which countries more happily situated are blessed. The soil in general wants cultivation, and in many parts is mountainous and barren.

The air, in summer, is often hot and sultry; during winter, frequently cold and damp, which, near the fenny and marshy parts, occasions agues to prevail.

There are several other harbours in this island; besides Cagliari at the S. E.\* are Palma and St. Peters at the N. W. Oristan, &c. All the coasts

\* Between the S. E. end of Sardinia and the small round island of Maritimo, off the western end of the island of Sicily and Cape Bon, near Tunis, lie those dangerous sunken rocks called Esquercs, or Sculkers, which should be carefully avoided by all that are sailing in this direction. I make this remark, and give this caution to my nautical readers, the more because a vessel may be very near them, even in a pretty clear evening, without perceiving their bearings.

abound with fish, and coral is said to be found here.

A few leagues to the S. of Sardinia is a small island, named Galletea; it is at present of small importance, but offers a friendly port, secure from violent northerly winds. Before our return to Minorca we experienced in its vicinity a tempest, which being accompanied with squalls, prevented our carrying that press of sail we should otherwise have done; we were in consequence driven considerably to the southward of Galletea, and with anxious concern perceived our ship fast verging towards the rocky shores near Algiers, and were under apprehensions of soon falling on its inhospitable coast, exposed to all

“The impervious horrors of a leeward shore.”

But while the considerate mind was forming plans to prepare for the worst, that almighty and beneficent being, who “maketh the clouds his chariot, and rideth upon the wings of the wind,” stayed the violence of the tempest, so that we were enabled to increase sail, and thereby soon lost sight of those fearful dangers, and reached our desired haven in safety.

What an awful scene is a storm, especially when beating the almost unmanageable ship towards the impending rocks. The otherwise thoughtless

mariner; at length roused to consider, views, with dreadful forebodings in a dark night, the brightning foam and yawning gulf, or the latent rocks, far from shore; he sees every judicious effort rendered ineffectual, every plan of security baffled by the fury of the irresistible storm—art has done its all, the conflicting elements, roused into fury, seem to contend for their prey.

But when to apprehension all is over, the ship is about to take her last plunge, and the cry of “Lord have mercy on me” is at length extorted, an unexpected lift of the waves frees her from danger, or a cessation or change of wind bears her clear off the leeward shore.

The astonished mariner views the wonderful deliverance with pleasing surprize. The sails are again enlarged, and she cuts the rocking swell, and ploughs the sea with alacrity. The thought still continues, but with fainter impressions of gratitude. The sea gets smooth, the extra sails court the favourable breeze, and the ship in safety is borne auspiciously along.

But where is the performance of those vows made in the hour of extremity?—where is that reformation then promised?—where is the fulfilment of those resolutions, to turn from evil, and learn good? Alas! my friends, (to seamen I now speak,) are not those impressions, in general, as



transient as the morning cloud and early dew, which soon vanish away, like the recent furrows of the keel, which are almost immediately lost to view; you know this is the fact; experience proves that the resolutions of the generality of seamen in a storm, are too often only in proportion to danger. When the storm is perceived, for an interval, to cease, but still hangs over the ship in dreadful form, good resolutions seem to hold their weight in the mind, but as the danger continues to abate, those resolutions become fainter, and when, at length, the Almighty Preserver has made the storm to cease, and brought them into the haven where they would be, what is their conduct? then, you know, my friends, it is in general, in direct contradiction to the vows made when you were expecting, every moment, to drop into an awful eternity.\* (Eternity! what an inconceivable aw-

\* But though the tempests are abated and a calm or auspicious breeze succeeds, let seamen remember they are still without repentance, under the storm of the wrath of Almighty God, which must assuredly fall on all impenitent sinners.

"The Lord Jesus shall descend from heaven in flaming fire, taking vengeance on those that know not God, and that obey not his gospel; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord." What would be thought of a man, pretending to the name of a seaman, who, hearing the awful cry, All hands close reef top-sails! jump up, jump up! Ship on her beam ends and masts going by the board! should cry with the sluggard, "A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of hands to sleep!" how would such a drone be justly

ful thought is eternity! a state of everlasting happiness or misery!) You know it is in direct opposition to that all merciful God, who hath saved your lives from so many deaths; for instead of thanksgiving to your gracious Benefactor, and prayers for grace to repent, and flee to Christ for salvation, in which true happiness alone consists, you are vainly and madly attempting to find satisfaction where it never, in the nature of things, can or will be found; for the end of those sinful pleasures is death.\* May this friendly admonition, which is accompanied with a fervent wish for your present and everlasting happiness, be received, and the important subjects briefly mentioned, be sincerely and earnestly attended to by seamen as well as landmen. Above all, may the Lord, in mercy, set the conviction of their

despised and disgraced by every one who feels for the honourable name of a sailor. But what a faint idea is this, joined to all the other awful and striking descriptions which a reflecting seaman must perceive might be drawn from the other multiplied situations in which a ship is so often placed, compared to the man who is not only asleep, but dead, to his eternal interests.

\* " . . . . . Votaries of pleasure, profligate and vain,  
May short-liv'd bliss at Folly's shrine obtain :  
And such false joys, that ever on the wing,  
Behind them leave Reflection's scorpion sting ;  
Or plagues entail, that, with remorse combin'd,  
Consume the body or distract the mind ;  
Whilst Horror's raging there without controul,  
Create a hell of misery in the soul."

*Whitchurch.*

truth home upon your heart, and then you will know what salvation is, and experience joy unspeakable, and full of glory.

Sardinia has a prominent feature in history. Its antiquity is great, being first colonized by the Phœnicians. The Greeks, also, soon after visited it and established colonies also; these penetrating people raised it into considerable importance and by them it was named Icanusa.

The Carthagenians succeeded the Phœnicians, and Greeks, in whose possession it continued many years. It was made of consequence enough to afford a principal pretence for one of the Punic wars; the last of which reduced Carthage, the once overgrown and unwieldy Carthage, to a Roman province.

At length the Saracens, whose kingdom was founded by Mahomet, and who were made scourges to a great part of the civilized world, reduced this island to their subjection. From them it passed over to the dominion of the Genoese, and others; and from them to the house of Spain. After several other revolutions, it was conferred on the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of the island of Sicily, in whose family it still remains.\*

\* The predecessors of this king are strongly marked in ecclesiastical history; in the early ages they were the protectors of the Waldenses, to whose interesting history the reader will be presently introduced; but the greater part of them stand on the pages of impartial history, as the oppressors and destroyers of these excellent of the earth.

The Roman Catholic is the predominant religion. May civil and religious liberty soon visit this solitary island;† that the hearts of its inhabitants may be revived, and that religion and industry may make their country smile again.

Having, in some degree, failed in the object of our voyage, we revisited Minorca; and having completed our provisions, soon proceeded to visit the fertile and interesting coasts and islands of Italy.

† This island, though so near the direct passage from Gibraltar, to Sicily, Malta, and the Levant, is comparatively unknown and disregarded, as to commercial advantages and visits from travellers, which is probably one reason why ignorance, indolence, and barrenness, so much prevail; for, certainly, with a fair degree of commercial intercourse and stimulus to cultivation, this island would produce advantages which its inhabitants can now scarcely conceive.

The appearance of the capital, Cagliari, from the anchorage and surrounding ridges of mountains, interspersed with beautiful vales, with the grand opening to the sea, constitutes a view, in this spacious bay, majestic and delightful.



## CHAP. VII.

*Pass the Gulf of Lyons—Description of the beautiful Coast of Provence and Italy—Views of St. Honore and Margaret—Antibes—Villa Franca---The Var---Monaco---Oneglia---Productions---Further Views and Descriptions---Savona---Sketch of its History---Alps---Enter the Gulf of Genoa---Rise and Decline---Inhabitants---Manufactures---Commerce.*

**WE** passed the Gulf of Lyons\* with a fine breeze, and shortly made the high land of Tou-

\* This name will be familiar to the mind of the attentive reader of ancient history. As early as the close of the first century, commerce here was advanced. The situation of Lyons was favourable to commerce, and the arts and sciences, acting in concert, mutually assisted and promoted each other; by this means the inhabitants arrived at this early period, to what Genoa and Venice attained afterwards and while they were actuated by the true principle of lawful enterprise, thus co-operating for the general good, they were free, flourishing, and happy.

Considering the contracted knowledge in the art of navigation, their correspondence and commerce were surprising, connected with and informed by the navigators of the Levant and Archipelago; they were not merchants merely, but highly instrumental in introducing the learning, and

lon, and Hieres Islands. At the conclusion of a charming day we entered on the coasts adjoining

other superior advantages of the East, especially of that learning and that knowledge, "Which is able to make wise unto salvation through faith, which is in Christ Jesus," and without which all other knowledge and attainments, however important in the view of a vain and unthinking world, is "but as sounding brass or a tinkling sýmbal." The following facts will prove the early introduction of the arts and sciences, and the powerful effects of Christianity here:

"Irenæus was a Greek by birth, and probably a native of Smyrna. At an early period of his life he was a disciple of the renowned Polycarp. The instructions he received from him appear to have made the deepest impressions on his mind, and the most minute circumstances of his conversation with him, seem to have been retained in his memory to his dying day. In one of his epistles he remarks, "the instructions of our childhood grow with our growth, and adhere to us most closely. I can describe the very spot in which Polycarp sat and expounded; the very manner of his life, and figure of his body; the sermons which he preached; the accounts he gave us of his conversations with John and others, who had seen the Lord; and how he mentioned their particular expressions, and what things he had heard from them respecting our Lord's miracles and doctrine. These things, through the mercy of God visiting me, I heard with seriousness; I wrote them, not on paper, but on my heart; and ever since, through the grace of God, I have had a distinct remembrance of them."

"For some years, Irenæus laboured as presbyter at Lyons, a city in France, then called Gaul, under Pothinus, the vev-er-able bishop of the place; and no where did the power of the grace of Jesus more eminently appear, than under their ministry. The gospel is supposed to have been first introduced into this city by some pious merchants from Asia, who traded thither. Thrice blessed is that merchant, who, in his commerce with heathen nations, forgets not, amidst the various articles he offers to their notice, to recommend the pearl of great price--THE GLORIOUS GOSPEL OF THE BLESSED GOD!"

it, and, amidst the fragrance of a land breeze, which enabled us to keep close in, passed gently

“After Irenæus had continued some years at Lyons, the flames of persecution broke out and raged with inconceivable fury, whilst a noble army of Martyrs, of both sexes, and of all ages and ranks in life, bore a glorious testimony to the grace of Jesus, who enabled them to triumph over all the cruel and malicious devices of their persecutors.--- Whilst we read, let us wonder and adore! Amongst the various martyrs who suffered at Lyons during this persecution, were Pothinus, the bishop; Sanctus, a deacon; Maturus, a late convert; Ponticus, a youth of fifteen; and Blandina, a female slave. A short account of each of their sufferings will be interesting to my readers”

“The venerable bishop, although upwards of ninety years of age, and very infirm and asthmatic, after having suffered a variety of ill treatment, was spurned, kicked, and pelted by the populace; each thinking himself deficient in zeal, until he had personally insulted this aged saint. He was then thrown into prison, almost breathless, and after two days expired.”

Sanctus, the deacon, after having patiently sustained the most barbarous indignities, was scorched with hot plates of brass, applied to the most tender parts of his body. Still, however, he remained firm in his confession, “being, no doubt,” to use the striking expression of one who witnessed his sufferings, “bedewed and refreshed by the heavenly fountain of the water of life, which flows from Christ.” In the mean time his body was a sufficient witness of the torments he sustained, being so contracted, wounded, and scorched, as no longer to retain a human form. His patience shewed to the surrounding multitude, that nothing need to be feared, where the love of the Father is, and that nothing is grievous where the glory of Christ is exhibited. Some days after, in company with Maturus, he underwent fresh tortures, and at length, after their bodies had been broiled alive on an iron chair, they expired---“A SPECTACLE UNTO THE WORLD, AND TO ANGELS, AND TO MEN, OF WHOM THE WORLD WAS NOT WORTHY.”

“During this tremendous season, the poor female slave,

towards its shores. From our recent adieu to the Gulf of Lyons, the change was so grateful, that

Blandina, was not deserted by her heavenly Father. Though of a delicate habit of body, she was endued with so much fortitude, that whilst those who successively tortured her from morning to night, were exhausted with fatigue, and expressed their astonishment to find her still alive, she evidently seemed to recover strength whilst she, repeatedly exclaimed, "I am a Christian, and no evil is committed amongst us." For several days after her acute sufferings, she was brought with Ponticus, a youth of fifteen, to witness the tortures inflicted on the other martyrs. At length the concluding scene of their own trials arrived, and their tortures were aggravated by all sorts of methods; no pity being shown to the sex of the one, or the tender age of the other. The lad, encouraged by his female partner in sufferings, bore with astonishing fortitude his accumulated torments, and then gave up the ghost. And Blandina, having again endured stripes, the tearing of wild beasts, the iron chair, and the tossing of a wild bull, yielded up her spirit into the hands of her beloved Lord."

"In the mean time the savage persecutors, as if anxious even after death to vent their fury on the martyrs, appointed guards for six days to watch their lacerated remains, lest any of their friends should bury them; and at length they burnt them to ashes and cast them into the river, that there might appear no remnant of them on the earth."

"But to return to Irenæus, in consequence of the death of Potlinus, he was appointed bishop of Lyons, [A. D 177.] and never perhaps did a minister enter on a charge under more distressing circumstances. Dreadful persecutions harassed the church without, and subtle heresies undermined it within, whilst his office eminently exposed him to the first strokes of vengeance. Paul's emphatical language will accurately describe the labours and sufferings which a bishop in that day must necessarily expect;---"In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft." Surely, under such circumstances, no one would enter upon the sacred office, unless it were his "earnest expectation and hope, that Christ should be mag-



more senses than one were engaged on the various beauties presented. The eye dwelt with de-

nified in his body, whether it were by life or death." For this important situation, Irenæus appears to have been well calculated. The labours of his ministry were great, and of his writings still greater. He ably refuted the various heresies of the day; the number of which afford a lamentable proof of the corruption which was already creeping into the church."

"Severus the Emperor, who had not since his coming to the throne molested the Christians, now began to persecute them with great severity in all parts of his dominions. He was just returned victorious from the East; and the pride of prosperity induced him to forbid, under the heaviest penalties, the propagation of Christianity. Christians still thought it right to obey God rather than man. Severus persisted, and exercised the usual cruelties. Previous to his coming to the throne, he had been Governor of Lyons, where he probably noticed the flourishing state of the church; and hence it is not surprising, that his enmity to Christianity should particularly be exercised against the Christians in that city. Thus was Lyons once more dyed with the blood of the martyrs! So great indeed was his rage against them, that, according to some ancient writers, after having severely tormented Irenæus, he put him to death: and, together with him, almost all the Christians in that populous city, whose numbers could not be reckoned, so that the streets flowed with their blood. The Emperor is supposed to have been an eye-witness of this persecution: and indeed the great numbers that are said to have suffered, agree but too well with the temper of this cruel Prince, who had previously conceived a particular displeasure against the citizens of Lyons, and more especially against its Christian inhabitants." [A. D. 203.]

"Thus lived and died Irenæus, bishop of Lyons. In zeal, in disinterestedness, and self-denial, it would be difficult to find his superior. In order that he might promote the best interests of his fellow-creatures, he deemed no dangers or difficulties too great for him to encounter. To accomplish his glorious design, he forced himself to learn the barbarous

light on the extensive gardens and pleasant villages between Hieres and the Var. The smell was as a garden of perfumes; and the ear was highly gratified with gentle undulations of the air and sea: all

“ To the heart inspiring  
Vernal delight and joy.”

MILTON.

The next day, with a beautiful morning and fine breeze, we sailed pleasantly and close along by the island of St. Honore and Margaret, which are situated in a fine inlet or bay, and present a pleasing appearance. Margareta is almost covered with trees and verdure, interspersed with several handsome buildings. The more barren and lofty parts of St. Honore heighten the contrast, and form, with the adjacent coast, a very interesting prospect.

Farther to the east, and nearer Italy, is Antibes, (situated as in a garden,) a sea-port town of considerable extent, with a castle and mole for shipping. The harbour is shallow, except near the mole. It is an ancient place, and has now a considerable trade.

About twelve miles from Antibes, and in the same beautiful bay, is the noted town of Villa

language of the country, and scrupled not to exchange the comforts and refinements of his native land, for the rude manners of an illiterate and savage people.---Rare instance of Christian charity!”

*Cottage Magazine.*

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**Franca.\*** It is built on a beautiful declivity, and the effect is much heightened by the ranges of mountains which lie at its back, and near it.

Near Villa Franca is the Var, a river celebrated in history, which separates Italy from France.

\* The events connected with these celebrated and delightful countries are so numerous and full of interest, as to require a volume to elucidate their history. The products of these countries are rich and abundant; many of them considered, it is true, as luxuries, but the silks, fruits, &c. of France and Italy, are valuable articles of barter,---deprived of them, Britain feels their loss, not merely from their want, but for the employment it affords to many thousands of industrious individuals.

But the cause of this deprivation is the most distressing consideration to the serious, reflecting, and intelligent mind, that, instead of the mutual advantages derived by a continued good understanding, Britain and France has mutually to deplore the continuance of twenty years hostilities, one part of which has been directed peculiarly against commerce, even to the abolition of those reciprocal advantages, usually granted to the belligerents in former wars.

Another afflicting and distressing circumstance has been, the lengthened captivity of the subjects of Britain and France, and their dependencies, during the present state of hostilities. Let emperors, kings, and governments, consider the awful responsibility, and the dreadful judgments which await the authors and abettors of a system, which involves nations in the utmost distress: and who are also cruelly inattentive to the introduction of those ameliorations and reciprocal advantages, which soften the horrors of war, and alleviate the distresses of suffering humanity. "But captivity itself is led captive in this age of wonders; and the scenes of outrage and devastation caused by the destructive spirit of war, have become subservient to that knowledge, which shall bring destruction to a perpetual end." The prisoners of war in Britain are, blessed be God, increasingly experiencing the power of that gospel, which proclaims liberty to the captives, and makes a prison or dungeon become a paradise to the soul. The invalids, &c. are returning to France with the Bible in their hands, and the love of Christ

Near the Var, in a continuation of the same country, is the neat and pleasant town of Nice, which has for many years been governed by a senate; but is now, together with all this country, under the controul of France.

A few miles higher is the town of Monaco, easily known by a remarkable eminence near it, which resembles a plain on the top, and therefore called Table Land, by sailors; this also is situated on a beautiful declivity.

With pleasant breezes, and the same agreeable views, we continued to be borne by Oneglia, a handsome town, lying near or between two pleasant rivers, on to Cape Delle Melle, which terminates this part of the coast of Italy. It is almost needless to observe, that all this country produces abundance of fruit, wine, and oil.

We continued to view the still more interesting parts of this beautiful coast. Passing Delle Melle, another commanding prospect burst on the sight, and we soon entered a delightful bay, the shore of which contains the neat and handsome villages of Lican, Final, Orebo, and Noli.

in their hearts," will constrain them to proclaim its glories and animating truths. The sacred flame, kindled by divine grace, will spread among their countrymen, till that vast population shall hear and know the joyful sound of salvation also. "It runs and runs, and shall run on, "till they shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." *Isaiah 2 chap. 4 verse.*



From Cape Noli to Genoa is another fine bay, near the bottom of which stands the ancient, large, and beautiful town of Savona, whose present degenerated state calls for commiseration. It long since sunk, in some degree, in proportion to the rise of Genoa; but since the decline of that extraordinary city, it has sympathized much with its decay; and the sand injuring its harbour, has combined nearly to remove its commerce into other channels.\*

\* Columbus was a native of Genoa, and one of those superior men who command the admiration and gratitude of posterity.

"Towards the close of the fifteenth century, Venice and Genoa were the only powers in Europe which owed their support to commerce. An interference of interests inspired a mutual rivalry; but, in traffic, Venice was much superior. She engrossed the whole commerce of India; then, and indeed always, the most valuable in the world, but hitherto entirely carried on through the inland parts of Asia, or by the way of Egypt and the Red Sea."

"In this state of affairs, Christoval, or Christopher, Colón, more generally known by his Latinized name Columbus, a native of Genoa, whose knowledge of the true figure of the earth was much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived, conceived a project of sailing to the Indies by a bold and unknown route, and of opening to his country a new source of opulence and power. But this proposal, of sailing westward to the Indies, was rejected by the Genoese as chimerical, and the principles on which it was founded were condemned as absurd."

"Stung with disappointment and indignation, Columbus retired from his country, and laid his schemes before the court of France, where his reception was still more mortifying, and where, he was laughed at and ridiculed."

"Henry VII. of England was his next resort; but the cautious politics of that prince were the most opposite imaginable to a great but uncertain design."

While treating of this coast and country, I feel myself impressed with the interesting history of

“Spain was now his only resource; and there, after eight years’ attendance, he succeeded, chiefly through the superior intelligence of the Queen Isabella.”

“Columbus set sail in the year 1492, with a fleet of three ships, upon the most adventurous attempt ever undertaken by man, and in the event of which the inhabitants of two worlds were interested. In this voyage he had a thousand difficulties to contend with; the most formidable was the variation of the compass, then first observed, and which seemed to threaten that the laws of nature were altered in an unknown ocean, and that the only guide he had left was ready to forsake him. His sailors, always discontented, now broke out into open mutiny, threatening to throw him overboard, and insisted on their return. But the firmness of the commander, and the discovery of land after a voyage of thirty-three days, put an end to the commotion.”

“Columbus first landed on Cat Island, one of the Bahamas; but here, to his surprise and sorrow, he discovered, from the poverty of the inhabitants, that these could not be the Indies he was in quest of. In steering southward, however, he found the island which he called Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, abounding in all the necessities of life, inhabited by a humane and hospitable people, and, what was of still greater consequence, as it insured his favourable reception at home, promising, from some samples he received, considerable quantities of gold. This island therefore he proposed to make the centre of his discoveries; and, having left upon it a few of his companions as the groundwork of a colony, returned to Spain to secure the necessary reinforcements.”

Had these discoveries been duly appreciated and valued by his successors, and the governments connected with them, instead of the tyranny exercised and horrid cruelties inflicted on the innocent, unsuspecting, and generous inhabitants of Mexico, Peru, and other countries, they would have introduced that light and information which would have conferred mutual blessings, and have made the name of an European honored and regarded with affection, instead of exciting sentiments of indignation

its former inhabitants, a sketch of which I would present to the consideration of the attentive reader. These wonderful characters are known by the names of the Albigenses, Vallences or Val-ley-men, because they principally dwelt in the valleys of Piedmont. I say principally, for, like the diffusive religion they possessed, they reflected its sweet influences in many dark and superstitious countries; surrounded with persecution, and were enabled to hold up this divine light and life to their bitterest oppressors, and extend the healing beams of the Gospel over many, very many, of those habitations of violence and cruelty.\* Ever since the twelfth century, these Val-

and abhorrence. It is to be hoped that nations, as well as individuals, will learn, by bitter experience, to attend to that voice of inspiration, "Wo to thee that spoilest, and thou *was* not spoiled; and dealest treacherously, and they dealt not treacherously with thee; when thou shalt cease to spoil, thou shalt be spoiled; and when thou shalt make an end to deal treacherously, they shall deal treacherously with thee." *Isaiah 33 chap. 1 verse*, what striking illustrations have been displayed of its fulfilment during the last fifty years, and how is it still sounding in the ears of Europe and the world!

\* It is due to the government of Britain during the protectorate of Cromwell, to record their noble and disinterested exertions, to ameliorate the condition and remove the cruel and unjust tyranny under which the Waldenses groaned; and the name of Milton is more honoured by the part he took in this glorious cause for their deliverance, than for his truly sublime poem, *Paradise Lost*. The immortal poet thus breaks forth :---

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones  
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold;  
Ev'n them who kept thy truth so pure of old  
When all our fathers worshipp'd stocks and stones,

leymen, who, in the eighth century, or according to some historians, much earlier,\* had refused

“ Forget not ; in thy book record their groans  
 Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold  
 Slain by the bloody Piedmontese that roll'd  
 Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans  
 The vales redoubled to the hills, and they  
 To heaven. Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow  
 O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway  
 The triple tyrant ; and from these may grow  
 A hundred fold, who having learned thy way,  
 Early may fly the Babylonian woe.”

\* Cranz, in his History of the United Brethren, says, “ These ancient Christians date their origin from the beginning of the fourth century, when one Leo, at the great revolution in religion under Constantine the Great, opposed the innovations of Sylvester, Bishop of Rome.” Nay, Reiger goes farther still, taking them for the remains of the people in the Vallies, who, when the apostle Paul, as is said, made a journey over the Alps into Spain, were converted to Christ.

Sancho Reinerus, an apostate and persecutor of the Waldenses in the tenth century, writes, “ Amongst all sects, none is more pernicious than that of the *Poor of Lyons* (which is another denomination of the Waldenses), for three reasons: first, because it is the most ancient. Some date their existence from the days of Sylvester, others from the very time of the apostles. Secondly, Because it is so universal, for there is hardly a country into which this sect has not crept. Thirdly, Because all others render themselves detestable by their blasphemies: but this has a great appearance of Godliness, they living a righteous life before men, believing right concerning God, confessing all the articles of the creed, only hating the pope of Rome, &c.!!”

“Whoever casts his eyes on the map of France and sees the situation of Lyons, at present the largest and most populous city in the kingdom, except Paris, may observe how favourable the confluence of the Rhine and the Soane, on which it stands, is for the purposes of commerce.”

“ The principality of Piedmont, derives its name from the circumstance of its being situated at the foot of the Alps---



to participate in the daily increasing depravity of the Roman Church, have been called Waldenses,

a prodigious range of mountains, the highest, indeed, in Europe, and which divide Italy from France, Switzerland and Germany. It is bounded on the east by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat; on the south by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; on the west by France; and on the north by Savoy. In former times it constituted a part of Lombardy, but more recently has been subject to the king of Sardinia, who takes up his residence at Turin, the capital of the province, and one of the finest cities in Europe. It is an extensive tract of rich and fruitful vallies, embosomed in mountains, which are encircled again with mountains higher than they, intersected with deep and rapid rivers, and exhibiting, in strong contrast, the beauty and plenty of Paradise, in sight of frightful precipices, wide lakes of ice, and stupendous mountains of perpetual snow. The whole country is an interchange of hill and dale, mountain and valley, traversed with four principal rivers, viz. the Po, the Tanaro, the Stura, and the Dora, besides about eight and twenty rivulets, great and small, which, winding their courses in different directions, contribute to the fertility of the vallies, and make them resemble a watered garden."

"The principal vallies are Aosta and Susa on the north ---Stura on the south---and in the interior of the country, Lucerna, Angrogna, Roccapiatta, Pramol, Perosa, and S. Martimo. The valley of Clusone, or Pragela, as it is often called, was in ancient times a part of the province of Dauphiny, in France, and has been, from the days of Hannibal, the ordinary rout of the French and other armies, when marching into Italy. Angrogna, Pramol, and S. Martino, are strongly fortified by nature, on account of their many difficult passes, and bulwarks of rocks and mountains; as if the all-wise Creator, says Sir Samuel Morland, had, from the beginning, designed that place as a cabinet, wherein to put some inestimable jewel, or, in which to reserve many thousand souls, which should not bow the knee before Baal."

"Several of these vallies are described by our geogra-

from their union with the followers of P. Waldus, through whose means a great awakening took

phers, as being remarkably rich and fruitful---as fertile and pleasant as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, brass, and iron; the rivers abound with a variety of exquisite fish; the forests and the fields with game; while the soil yields every thing necessary to the enjoyment of human life,---abundance of corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, and cattle. Throughout the whole territory, except on the tops of the mountains, there is to be found great plenty of fruits, especially of chesnuts, which the inhabitants gather in immense quantities, and after drying them in an oven or upon a kiln, they manufacture from them an excellent kind of biscuit, which in France they call marroons, and where they are in high estimation as a species of confectionary. They, first of all, string them as they do their beads or chaplets, and then hang them up in some humid place for their better preservation. As the bread made from the chesnut constitutes a considerable part of the food of the inhabitants of Piedmont, it is a common practice among them, after reserving what may be necessary for their own sustenance, to sell or exchange the surplus with the inhabitants of the plain for corn or other commodities."

"In the patriarchal age of the world, when the people of the east had parcelled out the country into many separate states, some savage and others civilized, it is said of the Hebrews, that they went from one nation to another: from one kingdom to another people. In the middle ages, the same spirit prevailed over the west. Petty chiefs assumed independence, and formed a vast number of separate kingdoms. Reputed heretics, like the ancient Israelites, emigrated from place to place, taking up their abode only where they could enjoy the privileges of religious liberty."

"The Pyrenean mountains, which separate France and Spain, extend from the Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic ocean, that is, at least, two hundred miles, and in breadth at several places, more than one hundred. The surface is, as may naturally be expected, wonderfully diversified. Hills rise upon hills, and mountains over mountains, some bare

place in France. From them descended the ancient Church of the United Brethren;\* and they

\* Known also by the name Moravians, whose labours among the heathens are known to all the churches. The frozen shores of Greenland and Labradore, the milder clime of South Africa, and the Islands of the West Indies, have, by their instrumentality, heard and known the joyful sound of salvation, and are walking in the light of these heavenly and regenerating beams, which enable the poor Nègrœ, Hottentot, Esquimaux, and Greenlander, to say, "I am free!"

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of verdure, and others crowned with forests of huge cork trees, oak, beech, chesnuts, and ever-greens. When travellers of taste pass over some parts of them, they are in raptures, and seem at a loss for words to express what they behold. The landscape, say they, on every side is divine. More delightful prospects never existed even in the creative imagination of Claude Lorraine. In some places are bleak, perpendicular rocks and dangerous precipices; in others, beautiful, fertile, and very extensive vallies, adorned with aloes and wild pomegranates; enriched with olives, lemons, oranges, apples, corn, flax; and perfumed with aromatic herbs, and animated with venison and wild fowl. Numerous flocks of sheep and goats enliven the hills; manufacturers of wool inhabit the vallies, and corn and wine, flax and oil, hang on the slopes. Inexhaustible mines of the finest iron in the world abound there, and the forests supply them with plenty of timber. There are whole towns of smiths, who carry on the manufacture of all sorts of iron-work, especially for the use of the military and navy, and their workmanship is much extolled. This chain of mountains runs from the Bay of Biscay to the Bay of Roses, and the sea-ports about both were accustomed to be crowded with inhabitants, commerce, plenty, and wealth."

"A spectator, taking his stand on the top of the ridge of the mountains, will observe, that at the foot, on the Spanish side, lie Asturias, Old Castile, Arragon, and Catalonia; and on the French side, Guienne and Languedoc, Toulouse,

appear the honoured instruments of connecting primitive Christianity and the dawn of the glorious reformation by Luther and his associates.

Bearn, Alby, Roussillon, and Narbonne, places all of which were remarkable in the darkest times for harbouring Christians who were reputed heretics. Indeed, from the borders of Spain, throughout the greatest part of the south of France, among and below the Alps, along the Rhine, and even to Bohemia, thousands of the disciples of Christ were found, even in the very worst of times, preserving the faith in its purity, adhering to the simplicity of Christian worship, patiently bearing the cross after Christ: men, distinguished by their fear of God and obedience to his will, and persecuted only for righteousness' sake."

'Voltaire, says 'in the beautiful and trading cities of Italy,' the people lived in ease and affluence. With them alone the sweets of life seemed to have taken their residence, and riches and liberty inspired their genius and elevated their courage. Notwithstanding the dissensions that prevailed every where they began to emerge from that brutality which had in a manner overwhelmed Europe after the decline of the Roman empire. The necessary arts had never been entirely lost. The artificers and merchants, whose humble station had protected them from the ambitious fury of the great, were like ants, who dug themselves peaceable and secure habitations, while the vultures and eagles of the world were tearing one another in pieces."

"This pleasing picture, which, no doubt, is very correct, as it respects the civil affairs of men, is equally true when applied to the inhabitants of Piedmont and the Pyrenees, as when referred to those states of Italy of which Voltaire speaks; but if applied to the concerns of the kingdom of heaven, the felicity resulting from it will be found to have been almost exclusively theirs, during several of the succeeding centuries."

The navigation of the Mediterranean, in all probability, in the first century, was conducted by the merchants of Lyons and Smyrna, and hence the easy introduction of the Gospel from the latter place, and from the other Asiatic churches is apparent.



In this neighbourhood are to be seen a part of those stupendous mountains called the Alps, the highest in Europe, many of whose majestic tops

Claude, bishop of Turin, was eminent in diffusing Christianity among the inhabitants of the Vallies, during twenty years, in the early part of the ninth century, and while gross darkness covered almost every other part of the globe, the Waldenses preserved its glorious and animating truths, which they transmitted to future ages.

Peter Waldo is another who stands forward, in the list of worthies by whose instrumentality a great reformation was begun at Lyons. He procured a translation of the four Gospels from the Latin into French, preached himself, and engaged others to do so in various parts; to him the inhabitants of Europe were indebted for the first translation of the Bible into a modern tongue, since the Latin had ceased to be a living language. A gift of inestimable value!

Waldo was now compelled to quit Lyons; his flock, in a great measure, followed their pastor. Waldo retired into Dauphiny, where he preached with abundant success; his principles took deep and lasting root, and produced a numerous harvest of disciples, who were denominated Leonists, Vasuedois, Albigenis, or Waldenses.

Persecuted from place to place, Waldo retired into Picardy, where also success attended his labours. Driven from hence, he proceeded into Germany, carrying along with him the glad tidings of salvation; and according to the testimony of Thuanus, a very authentic French historian, he at length settled in Bohemia, where he finished his course in the year 1179, after a ministry of nearly twenty years.

The continued and unrelenting persecution which raged against these wonderful people, is almost incredible, were it not even demonstrated by their enemies.

For a more particular description of these excellent of the earth, see an interesting history by Jones, just published, *Moseshium's Ecclesiastical History*; *Ivimey's History of the Baptists*; *Milner's Church History*; and *Cranz's History of the United Brethren*, and other authors quoted by them.

are whitened with perpetual snows; they divide Italy from France and Germany, forming a good natural barrier, but which mad ambition and the desire of conquest has often surmounted. Ancient history presents an uncommon instance in the case of the Carthaginian general, Hannibal, who, with great difficulty and danger, passed them, but not without the loss of many of his bravest men, and the imminent peril of his whole army, who were near perishing on these inhospitable mountains.

Modern history also informs us of crossing and recrossing these mountains, by invading and retreating armies, and kingdoms and states quickly over-run, and in several instances overturned, by those unwelcome obtruders.

Genoa, so much distinguished in history, still exhibits remains of its former magnificence and opulence; its extent and population is even now considerable, and some of its palaces have a majestic appearance. It is situated in the bottom of a gulf of the same name, and rises gradually from the sea in the form of an amphitheatre. The church of St. Lawrence is very conspicuous.

The harbour is formed within two handsome and useful moles, which repel the heavy swell from the gulf; on one of these moles is an

elegant light-house, which considerably adds to the general beauty of the view, and altogether constitutes Genoa an interesting prospect.

Before the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, Genoa had risen to the zenith of its prosperity as a commercial nation. Its commerce and colonies were astonishing, considering its small extent of country at home. They were rivals of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, and for a considerable period engrossed the trade of the Indies in Europe. The produce of the East was brought into their ports, and from thence conveyed and distributed to other parts of the world; by which means they principally rose to such eminence in maritime power. Luxury and pride, the constant attendants upon great influxes of wealth, had, however, begun secretly to undermine the prosperity of the country, when the passage to India being discovered, turned the trade of the East into new channels, which, combining with several other causes, gave a deadly shock to the power and commercial prosperity of Genoa, which, excepting a few short intervals, has continued to decline ever since, and from which depression it is not at present likely soon to recover.\*

\* The rise, progress, decline and fall of commercial kingdoms and states, opens an ample volume where the states-

The government of Genoa had long been aristocratical, and it was customary to elect the chief magistrate, called the Doge, every two years.

Since the revolution in France, it has generally partaken of the same form of government: it remains to be shewn what good effects will arise from it, for bettering the condition of the country, and especially in ameliorating the circumstances of the lower orders of its inhabitants.

The air and soil of Genoa partake much of the salubrity and abundance so conspicuous throughout Italy, though it is not so fruitful as its neigh-

man and merchant should read, understand, and learn the causes of commercial prosperity, and watch against the baneful effects of that luxury which it naturally introduces; and which, unless counteracted, invariably produces dissipation and licentiousness, and all the other sad consequences of the uncontrolled selfish passions, which strike at the root of social and domestic happiness.

“ Ye friends to truth, and statesman who survey  
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay;  
'Tis yours to judge, how wide the limits stand,  
Between a splendid and a happy land.  
Proud swells the tide, with loads of freighted ore,  
And shouting folly hails them from her shores.”  
Yet count our gains. This wealth is but a name  
That leaves our useful products still the same.  
Not so the loss. The man of wealth and pride  
Takes up a space that many poor supply'd;  
Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds,  
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds:  
The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth,  
Has robb'd the neighbouring fields of half their growth.”

*Goldsmith's Traveller.*



bouring country Leghorn, which partly arises from its mountainous situation, and partly from the want of good cultivation. In general seasons they have not a sufficient supply of corn, which deficiency is supplied by public granaries.

Their chief manufactories, in some of which they excel, are silk, velvet, damask, &c. which they frequently export, together with large quantities of fruit, chiefly the produce of the country, and, with sufficient encouragement, its exports might be soon increased.

## CHAP. VIII.

*Description of Leghorn—Liberality of its Government—Delightful Vicinity—Various and abundant Productions—Prevalent Religion—Reflections—Brief Account of its History—Illustrious Magistrates—Improvements in Criminal Code—Reflections—Transition to Britain—Lucca and Pisa—Return to Minorca.*

**SCARCELY** had we bid adieu to Genoa, when we were gratified with a view of Leghorn, and all its pleasing vicinity and dependencies.

This interesting place rises majestically on the borders of the Tuscan Sea, and equals, if not surpasses, every other port in Italy, in navigation and commerce: the reasons are obvious. Here is a free port and toleration. The merchandize brought thither is passed over without that rigorous and vexatious inspection which proves a check to liberal trade. The inhabitants are computed at sixty thousand persons, consisting of various nations and denominations. The Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, have their seve-

ral places of worship. The Jews are computed at upwards of ten thousand, of which there are numbers of the first respectability, who, although they labour under several disadvantages from imposts, &c. are, notwithstanding, in a prosperous condition. Near the town is a capacious mole for shipping, and not far from it an elegant light-house.

The country adjacent to Leghorn is delightfully interspersed with several towns and villages, all of which are enlivened by, and partake of the general benefits of their common port. The air is salubrious, and the soil very fertile. It produces in abundance, corn, oil, delicious and substantial fruits and vegetables, which, with quantities of fine silk and other valuable productions, form the principle articles of their trade.

The Roman Catholic is the prevalent religion; but is there not reason to hope, that the inquisitive spirit,\* so conspicuous among the inhabitants of Leghorn and its neighbourhood, may, under Divine Providence, be overruled to bring in genuine Christianity, and that it may extend, in all directions, till superstitious Italy is evangelized.

\* The late rapid and unexampled revolutions in empires,

The ancient history of Tuscany is closely connected with that of Rome, of whose empire it formed an integral part. We may date its modern history from the reign of Charlemagne, who possessed it at the close of the eighth century. After which it became subject to Germany, whose monarch appointed the viceroy, till a pope, famous for political, as well as ecclesiastical intrigue, encouraged these governors to render themselves independent of their masters, and accept of his protection against the emperor. Hence the beginning of two powerful factions, which, about the middle of the twelfth century, divided the whole empire, the influence of which was not confined to Italy alone, but extended its desolating ravages to Germany also.

Several states, tired of the contention, wisely withdrew from the distressing scene, and established a government consonant to their wishes.

At length John de Medicis, a popular and enterprising nobleman, gained so much on the af-

kingdoms, and states, in Europe, has induced, probably, as rapid a change in the opinions, sentiments, and conduct, of many of its inhabitants.

Italy, with many other countries, recently immured in superstition and idolatry, has for some years been hastening to the extreme of scepticism, infidelity, and licentiousness.



fections of the Florentines, that they invested him with sovereign authority.

After him succeeded Cosmo de Medicis, justly named the father of his people. He was bred to a mercantile life, but soon exhibited such abilities, integrity, and benevolence, as proved him to be an able statesman and legislator; but envy soon shot her shafts at him, and being grieved at the ingratitude of his countrymen, he removed to Venice, where he was received in an honourable manner. His countrymen soon relented, and invited, yea, entreated him to return; he complied with their wishes, and presided over the common-wealth upwards of thirty years, and died universally lamented in 1464. Over his tomb was placed this inscription :---“ Father of his people and freer of his country.” An admirable lesson for princes and governors, to “Go and do likewise.”

Cosmo was succeeded by his grandson, Lorenzo, another illustrious character, treading in the steps of his great progenitor, who was likewise bred a merchant. His public services so recommended him to his countrymen, that they made him chief of their republic; and he was so universally esteemed by the princes of Europe, that they often made him arbiter of their differences. What a blessing are such magistrates and princes,

who are more solicitous to settle differences by arbitration, than to draw the dreadful sword, which widens the breach, and, deepening the prejudice, exhibits that animosity so contrary to peace and happiness.

The government continued in this family until 1737, when the last, called Gaston, died without issue. It was then transferred to the Duke of Lorrain, in lieu of that dutchy.

In the year 1786, an improved code of criminal laws was issued, which in a great measure abolishes capital punishments; judging wisely, that the frequency of capital punishments, by weakening the effects on the criminals, counteracts the intention of preventing crimes, and therefore they substitute visible and permanent correction. Torture is prohibited,—confiscations declared unjust, as often involving the innocent with the guilty. Proportionate penalties are inflicted for slight offences; and a more equitable mode of trial established, particularly with regard to evidence.\*

\* It will afford satisfaction to every benevolent mind to hear, that the attention of the Legislature of Britain is increasingly drawn to this important subject, which involves the reformation of criminals, by introducing that superior system so wisely acted on in Philadelphia, and in several other state prisons, which reforms while it corrects; a system which

In how many respects is this code worthy of imitation! The good effects were soon felt in this country, by a spirit of subordination and cheerful obedience.

was emphatically impressed on Britain by the matchless exertions of the benevolent Howard.

In no one instance, probably, has American jurisprudence been more evident, than in the superior construction and management of its jails.

The following brief account of the jail in Philadelphia, will exemplify this in a striking manner.

"The Prison consists of a stone building, about 184 feet in length, and about 32 in depth. It is two stories high, and divided into rooms of equal dimensions, viz. 20 by 18 feet: an entry in the middle,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, leads to a passage  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, extending the length of the building, with stairs and windows at each end: the upper story and the cellar are upon the same plan; there are eight rooms on each floor, all arched, for the two-fold purpose of securing against fire and escapes, with two windows to each room. On the east and west are two wings, extending ninety feet south, two stories high, containing five rooms on the floor of each wing, nearly the size of those in front, but with one window, and all arched: the ground floor of these was formerly the dungeon, but has not been used for some years. On the south side is a stone building, at first designed for a workhouse, where the debtors are now confined. Three hundred feet of the north part of the lot are appropriated to the use of the convict prison, and is divided into portions for the accommodation of the different classes of prisoners. Walls, twenty feet high, extending to Prune street, connect with the east and west wings."

"The prison was designed and built under the direction of the late Robert Smith, and is one of the many buildings for which Philadelphia is indebted to that able and faithful architect. It is so effectually fire proof internally, the rooms been groin arched, that repeated attempts to fire it have failed; and the original external rough casting stands to this day."

Various changes have recently taken place here ; it is now much connected with the government of France.

"The Solitary Cells are contained in a brick building, of three stories, raised on three arches. The cells are sixteen in number, their dimensions six feet by eight, and nine feet high. Light is admitted by a window at the end of the passages, and by a small window placed above the reach of the person confined, well secured by an iron grate, outside of which is a blind or louver, so fixed, as to admit the rays of light, only from above ; communication with those outside therefore is impossible. A privy, consisting of a leaden pipe, below a brick work, properly constructed in one corner of the cell, leads to sewers under ground. These may be cleansed at will, by turning a cock fixed to a leaden pipe from a cistern of water. Stoves in winter, are placed in the passages, out of the reach of the convicts. To each cell there are two doors ; one outside of iron grating, and one inside, of wood, which are screwed together every night. In the day time the wooden door is left open, to admit air."

"No conversation between persons confined in these cells can take place, except by vociferation, and as they would then be heard, and their time of confinement increased, the utmost silence commonly prevails, except when they are first put in, and before the tranquilizing effects of the cells have had time to appear."

"Vagrants, run away servants, and disorderly persons, are committed for a term not exceeding thirty days, in the same apartment with those for trial, and for want of yard room, are necessarily kept at employments, which do not pay for the expenses incurred by them. Characters of all descriptions, and all degrees of vice are here mixed in one mass, an evil that formed one of the most striking defects of the old penal code, and that constitutes the only imperfect part of the present system ; but which will be remedied when the new penitentiary on Mulberry street, corner of broad street, shall be finished, as the objects alluded to may then be profitably employed."



Lucca and Pisa, situated on a beautiful plain, near Leghorn, are pleasing prospects. The former is well known as a republic, at which time it contained a population of upwards of one hun-

"The beneficial effects derived from the abolition of the system of public and severe punishments, have been sensibly felt by the state at large, and especially by the city of Philadelphia. The recollection, by our own citizens, of the frequent robberies and other crimes formerly perpetrated in the capital, and the comparatively few committed since the operation of the new law, is the best evidence of this position."

"A return from the prison books, would also tend to confirm it, although not in so accurate a manner as might be expected, owing to the very great influx of inhabitants that has taken place since 1790, especially of blacks; and to the circumstance of the convicts from the counties, remaining in Philadelphia, in preference to returning to the scenes of their former crimes; for it is well known, that in some of the counties, the convicts, for trifling offences, are sentenced to labour for a term sufficiently long to authorize their being sent to prison; and that in many cases, they are sentenced in the counties to double and threefold the servitude, to which for similar offences, they would be sentenced in the county of Philadelphia; this prevents their returning to their counties after the expiration of their terms of servitude, and except those who are pardoned on condition of their leaving the state, they generally remain in Philadelphia, and often become convicts in the county. With respect to larcenies and burglaries, it appears that more persons were tried for these offences, while they were capital, than since the punishment has been lessened: and if we allow for reconviction, the difference will be much greater."

"The theory of the action of the means employed to prevent, and reform criminals, will serve to illustrate them more clearly. The great causes of vice are idleness, intemperance and evil connections, and as the system pursued

dred thousand people, in the circumference of one hundred miles. The town of Lucca, at pre-

admits of none of these, but proceeds upon the principles of industry, sobriety, and good example, and other co-operating measures; it must follow from the very constitution of nature, that salutary effects must be produced by the operation of the measures adopted. The criminal knows, and must be convinced, however unwilling to acknowledge the fact, that his sentence is justly inflicted; the nature of this sentence moreover, assures him, that his improvement in morals is the sole object in view: hence those angry passions, which the laceration of the body by stripes, and pilloring, invariably excite, are restrained, and the whole discipline of the prison is eminently calculated to produce the same conviction, to conduct to the same result. Intercourse between the sexes, that extensive cause of moral contamination, is strictly prohibited; the diet, a powerful agent on the human passions, is moderate and wholesome. Ardent spirits, the great source of his present punishment, are strictly denied him; for idleness, the parent of vice, is substituted regular, constant labour, except during the short time appropriated to meals and during the hours of sleep: and silence, which naturally produces reflection and attention to duty, is strictly enjoined and enforced. The mild, but firm conduct of the keepers, who never carry weapons, banishes the irritating idea usually attached to such characters, and transforms them into employers superintending their workmen; and lastly, and especially the religious counsel which is given seals the whole, and proves to them, that neither the law nor the officers appointed in pursuance of it, have any other object in view, than their reformation. The criminal therefore, makes his calculation, to conduct himself so as to command the good will of the keepers and inspectors, and merit recommendation for the diminution of his time of servitude. This calculation, which all the convicts make, and the justness of which they occasionally see exemplified by the enviable reward being conferred upon the meritorious, is one of the

sent, is supposed to contain about twenty thousand inhabitants, is about three miles round, and pre-

most powerful motives to good behaviour that could be held out: and if it be doubted whether gratitude for mild and kind treatment, has not some effect in causing obedience to command, and attention to work; facts enough have occurred to shew that they are not insensible to the influence of this quality of the mind. On one occasion, an inspector states, that when roused by the harshness of one keeper to make a desperate escape, they were prevented in part from succeeding, by another whom they respected, throwing himself in the way of the door, and whose life would have been sacrificed if they had persisted: and that they are not insensible even to the principles of honour, and of humanity, the facts detailed below, with other occurrences, afford ample proof.

A principal Tutor of New York, passed through its prison; and a respectable Tradesman now in Westminster, acknowledges with gratitude, that a prison with regulations similar to those recommended above, was the means of saving him from destruction, and making him an honourable and useful member of society.

"A convict, by name Jackson, who acknowledged himself to be an accomplished villain, and to have been in most of the jails of the United States, was sentenced to hard labour for several years in Philadelphia. He gave much trouble, and at length escaped over the wall: he was pursued to Maryland, and on his way back, escaped again. He was finally taken and lodged in the cells, where full of health, and with a mind high toned, he boasted of his resolution, and of the impossibility of subduing his spirit, or of effecting any change in him. But after having been confined for some time, an alteration in his deportment became evident, and he took occasion when the inspectors were going through the prison, to enter into conversation with them, and enquired how an old comrade in iniquity, who had long been confined had obtained release from the cells. The reply was, that "he promised to behave well, and that he had been put upon his honour." "Would you trust mine?" he rejoined, "yes," it was said, "if he would pledge it."

sents a picture of industry; they have considerable manufactories, and partake of the spirit of trade exhibited so largely at Leghorn.

He did so, was released, went cheerfully to work, and behaved with propriety during the remainder of his time, and never returned to Pennsylvania.

"Several states in the Union, have followed the example set by Pennsylvania, with various degrees of success. The principle, however, just as it is, may be abused, and the objects in view of course defeated. A good system of regulations should at first be established, and afterwards adhered to, with rigid punctuality: pardons should never be thought of, nor any diminution of the period of servitude recommended, unless after the most thorough conviction of the desired reformation having well progressed: inspectors zealous in the cause, and willing to devote their time thereto, should be continued in the direction, to instruct the new members, otherwise impositions will be practised; and to guard against the frailty of human nature, no inspector should be permitted to supply any article of provision for the convicts, or to derive any emolument directly or indirectly from the prison."

The present state and structure of most of the prisons in London, preclude for want of room, as well as from the structure of the buildings, that plan of classification, so necessary for the accomplishment of the legitimate object of every well conducted Jail.

Newgate for instance, which may be considered the principal prison in the kingdom, is so constructed, as to preclude in its present state, the execution of that improved and liberal system which has long been felt an object of the first importance, by those who have considered the subject.

It will afford gratification to every feeling mind to be informed, that this important improvement has been especially brought under the notice of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, in writing, by a gentleman who lately visited the different jails of this metropolis, in the view of enquiring into the spiritual and temporal comforts of the



Pisa, stands on a beautiful plain, which bears its name, is a small town, and chiefly remarkable

prisoners. It was truly gratifying to find a large quarto Bible now placing in each ward. It was hoped therefore, that the suggestion of this friend for an *enlargement* of this public jail, will be adopted, in order that full scope may be given to all within its walls, to exercise the habits of active industry, which it is absolutely impossible to do in their present situation, from the confined and crowded apartments, where only a few are so laudably employed.

By these operations the idle will be employed, habits of industry and activity acquired, their morals improved, example set to others, and society, which is interested in the labours of every individual, will be most materially benefited.

In this it is thought, that the keeper, whose humanity and attention to the unfortunate, requires no explanation, is deeply interested, and equally so it may be added, in some permanent regulation being introduced in the *system of revenue*, in so far as that in place of subjecting him to the obloquy of collecting personally a sum or tax from every prisoner, that this painful office be transferred to a person to be appointed for the specific purpose by the mayor or aldermen, and his, the jailor's salary, paid otherwise out of the city fund. The attention of this public and respectable body, is strongly solicited to such a mode of arrangement, as it will undoubtedly have the effect of removing that rancor and animosity which must necessarily exist in the mind of every prisoner against the jailor, and from which prejudices they are not at all disposed to listen to an explanation of their peculiar case.

It may be asked, can any reflecting mind pass through the jail of Newgate, without deploring that want of industrious order, religious and moral instruction, visible in every part, almost in every individual, in this populous prison? Where the adept in vice, and the first transgressor, the man who with accomplices in iniquity has for years been maturing, and till now, successfully carrying on his or their subtle plans of iniquity; and the stripling, who has just from the force of temptation on his hitherto unsuspected evil heart, first fallen a victim to its power. Here the head grown grey in transgressions of the laws of his coun-

for its delightful situation and extraordinary tower.

The view of the Papal dominions, bordering on Tuscany, naturally drew my attention to this extraordinary country and its government. It extends about two hundred miles, on a beautiful coast and country, the soil of which is so fertile, that it produces, almost spontaneously, a sufficiency of the necessaries of life for the subsistence of its inhabitants, who are in general so slothful, owing principally to the little encouragement

try, and the youth, who recently quitted the paternal roof, and whose farewell filled the fond heart of his now almost distracted parents, with foreboding and trembling fears for his safety, when exposed to ensnaring arts of companions in the metropolis, who watch the young unsuspecting stranger but to betray and ruin, mix indiscriminately together.

The progress of improvement in the erection and construction of the new state prisons, it is to hoped, will be evinced more and more, by attending to proper situations, combining utility with strength, a free circulation of air, by a sufficient space in the range of the building or buildings, and an *unobstructed* ventilator in every room.

The new prison lately commenced in Tothill Fields, Westminster, will, it is hoped, soon bring these improved plans of the great Howard, and other true patriots, into full effect, by practically demonstrating their efficacy in effecting those habits of industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and reform, which are so devoutly to be wished.

This plan, by distinctly marking the gradation of crime, and apportioning the correction accordingly, will rapidly tend to remove that obloquy long charged on the penal laws of Britain, and shew her as acting consistently with the merciful intentions of her constitution.

given to industry, and agriculture, that their indolence is become proverbial.

The discouragement of agriculture and trade, may be said to be interwoven with the constitution of the Papal government.—Their arbitrary power, and monopoly of grain, in which selfishness is often so predominant; their pride and indolence which so generally prevail, infect the lower orders, who commonly prefer begging and imposing on strangers, to honest industry and usefulness, in relative and social life. It has frequently been observed, that there is more toleration in Rome, than, perhaps, in any country in Italy, except Leghorn; in this respect it deserves a tribute of commendation.

Before the reformation, it is well known the Pope reigned paramount over all the nations of Europe. He excommunicated and dethroned kings, and princes, at his pleasure. So abject has been the submission, that a King of England thought himself honoured, by being permitted to put the Pontiff's foot into the stirrup when mounting his horse. Their spiritual bondage was such, that a bull from his holiness, had more influence on their benighted minds, than the commands of the Almighty. Blessed be God, who by his Gospel, has so wonderfully chased this thick darkness from so many nations. Our highly favoured land has been long distinguished in this respect, may

its inhabitants show their gratitude, by the emphatical language of holy lives, and rejoice in the anticipation of the fulfilment of promises and prophecies;—that, “the heathen shall be given  
 “to the Redeemer for his inheritance, and the  
 “utmost parts of the earth for his possession.”  
 And that his Gospel shall continue to increase in the hearts of mankind, till “the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall “cover the earth, as  
 “the waters cover the sea.”

“Jesus shall reign where’er the sun  
 Does his successive journey run;  
 His kingdom stretch from shore to shore,  
 Till suns shall rise and set no more.” WATTS.

During our voyage we beheld ruins of various majestic buildings of antiquity, several of them, the wonted retreats of the Roman Emperors, whose tottering vestiges loudly proclaim the transitory nature of human grandeur.

“Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes,  
 The busto moulders, and the deep cut marble,  
 Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge,  
 Ambition, half convicted of her folly,  
 Hangs down her head, and reddens at the tale.”  
 BLAIR.

“———The pilgrim oft,  
 At dead of night, mid his oraison, hears  
 Aghast the voice of time! disparting towers,  
 Tumbling all precipitate down, dashed,  
 Ratling around, loud thundering to the moon.”



Before our return we passed near the islands of Elba and Corsica. The former is about twelve miles in length, and rather narrow. It has an excellent harbour, named Porto Ferrajo, and produces fruit, fish, &c. and the town is of considerable note.

The latter is divided from Sardinia by a very narrow and dangerous channel, and is very mountainous. It is about eighty-five miles long, and in some parts fifty broad. The soil is rather barren, especially near the mountains; but the air is more salubrious than its neighbouring island Sardinia. It produces considerable quantities of corn, oil, wine, and chesnuts; the inhabitants are temperate, patient, and hardy.

The Corsicans have formerly made great struggles for their liberties, especially during the government of the Genoese, who, in the plenitude of power, frequently oppressed the natives; till, at length, by repeated acts of injustice, they so kindled the indignation of the Corsicans, that a general revolt ensued.

They fixed their attention on their countryman Paoli, who had before given proofs of his integrity and abilities, for their leader, who established the revolution, and under whose government, justice, and equity were administered. The spirit

of the inhabitants being thus revived, agriculture and commerce soon followed, and the people experienced the protection and blessings of a mild government, in an eminent degree.

Their former unwise governors were now ready to tremble at the very men whom they had recently treated so severely, and they thought it convenient to give up to France, what they could no longer retain themselves, and which in reality, they no longer possessed.

Notwithstanding this, confiding in their native courage and strength, the Corsicans defended themselves against France itself, upwards of a year; at length, persuasion in a measure effected that which open force could not, and the generality of the natives surrendered themselves to its government; but many securing themselves in their fastnesses, were not easily reduced; and several have, perhaps to this day, escaped the involuntary surrender of their liberty.

During the early part of the revolution in France, the people of this island appeared desirous of uniting with Great Britain; which union was effected in 1794. Soon after, from a variety of circumstances, it again became subject to France.

It gave birth to the present phenomenon of the day, Buonaparte, who by the rapidity of his ad-

vances towards the summit of ambition, has astonished the nations.\*

\* The astonishing and rapid progress of this man has baffled every power of political calculation. What a career of devastation, desolation and conquest has he been permitted to accomplish! And in what an equally remarkable, surprising and generally unexpected manner, has his gigantic and ambitious plans of invasion and conquest been baffled, confused, defeated and overthrown by the recent event in Russia Proper,

Who that but traces and contemplates this modern conqueror but a few months since leaving France with an army of 250,000 men, chiefly veterans, marching through and collecting from all his subjugated and auxiliary states, till amounting to the immense number of about 420,000, including 40,000 cavalry, and an immense artillery; with the exception of one severe check, he penetrates with unexampled, and almost uninterrupted rapidity to the capture and destruction of the ancient capital of Russia, and as suddenly and unexpectedly arrested and compelled to an hasty, accelerated, and destructive retreat, but must be struck at the drawing forth of that arm, which equally says to heroes, earthquakes, volcanoes, pestilence, famine, seas, tempests, and the sword, "Hitherto shalt thou go, and no further;" and at the same time, contemplate in these and other recent events, the awful retribution of Divine vengeance on national transgressions. The persecution of the Hugonots; the partition of Poland; the massacre of Ishmael, &c. &c. &c.

It is important to consider the tenor of the recent public official proclamations of the emperors of Russia and France: in the latter, the impartial observer must lament, that inflation of mind inseparable from wild ambition; that presumptuous exhibition of independency on the Divine Being, which lies at the bottom of all our misery, and whose due effects are visible in proportion to the pride and power of the possessor. *vide French Bulletins, &c.*

On the other hand, the addresses of Alexander, though mixed with a degree of superstition, yet evince a pleasing devotion of mind to the sovereign will of the King of kings; and this argument in favour of Russia rises in weight,

**It is but thin of inhabitants; they are robust, and laborious, especially in traversing the moun-**

in as much as there is reason to believe this devotional and submissive spirit, corresponds with the sentiments and dispositions of a considerable part of its inhabitants, some of whom it appears, previous to the unprecedented privations and sufferings witnessed and experienced in the capture, conflagration, and destruction of the chief part of Moscow, had felt the importance of giving the Bible to their countrymen; and as soon as their beloved city, now in ruins, was evacuated by the invaders, they actually carried the glorious plan into execution.

Petersburgh, the modern capital, is following the noble example, and with the emperor as their patron, have gone beyond the expectation of the pious and active agents of that heavenly institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, (a sketch of whose history the writer will attempt to give in another part of his little work; but the blessing already conveyed, and to be introduced by its instrumentality, he has neither power nor abilities to describe.) Who on submitting a plan for the introduction of the sacred Volume in the refined language of Russia, as preparatory to its circulation among all ranks, received the truly noble and generous reply, "that the contents of the Volume of Inspiration, being of infinite consequence to all, it was therefore of the utmost necessity to give it immediate and extensive circulation in a language intelligible to all, so that the vast population of Russia might procure its inestimable contents, "which only can make wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus."

Such dispositions and exertions in any country, prove the divine protection over it, more than all the congregated fleets and armies of the globe; (supposing it possible to bring them to act in favour of one nation) and this proof of the presence of our Almighty Guardian, blessed be God, is evident in Britain, in the midst of all her calamities, and notwithstanding her aggravated sins: the true christian, who, after all is the only true patriot, cannot, will not despair of Britain's experiencing true repentance, and of being highly instrumental in extending the kingdom of the Gospel of peace to the utmost bounds of the habitable globe.



tains in quest of animals, of which there are many that are good for food. The Italian language prevails, especially on the coast, where are several excellent harbours, as Bastia, the capital; Ajacio, and Calvi, all which are towns and places of note.

The time for our visit to these delightful countries, being for the present nearly elapsed; towards autumn we steered our course for Minorca, which we reached without any thing very material happening during the passage, and began to prepare for another visit to other parts of Italy, &c.

The proclamation of Alexander, respecting his intentions to extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty over subjugated nations, beyond the boundaries of Russia, looks well, and exhibits true magnanimity and generosity, which mark a great character, proving this noble conduct by practical demonstration; his progress will be recorded by the faithful historian, when the mere name of conqueror is consigned to oblivion, infamy and contempt.

Is there a mind expanded by freedom, but must exult in the prospect of a restoration of the blessings of a liberal and wise government, to the inhabitants of long injured Poland, and other countries?

## CHAP. IX.

*Departure from Minorca—Arrival at Sicily—Description of its Extent—Ancient History—Wonderful Granary—Italy in Miniature—Air—Soil Climate—Inhabitants—Critical Situation—Providential Escape—Extraordinary Islands of Volcano and Stromboli, eclipsed by Mount Etna—Situation—Extent—Fatal Eruptions—Reflections—Departure.*

**H**AVING remained a few weeks at Minorca, and completed our water and provisions, we set sail again to the eastward for the celebrated island of Sicily, which afforded an opportunity of seeing, as it were, Italy in miniature.

Sicily is the largest and most fertile of all the Italian islands. Its triangular position extends from  $36^{\circ} 30'$  to  $38^{\circ}$  degrees north latitude, and from  $12^{\circ} 07'$  to  $15^{\circ} 58'$  east longitude, in the neighbourhood of Malta, Calabria, and Naples. A full account of this interesting country would fill a volume.

Without entering into the fables of the poets, we may date its original history from the Sciani; from whom it passed into the possession of the Trojans and Greeks, who jointly inhabited it.

But those who are properly called Sicilians, and who gave the name of Sicily to the island, came from the adjacent continent; inhabited it for several centuries, and at length gave way to the Greeks and others. The Phœnicians also spread themselves along the coast, and in the islands adjacent, and formed small colonies for the benefit and convenience of their navigation and trade.

This island was the seat of many wars between the Romans and Carthaginians, until the overgrown power of the former prevailed, and Sicily became a Roman province. It fell with that empire under the northern invaders, who in their turn, gave way to the Saracens, who after cruelly oppressed the Sicilians.

It has always been celebrated for its extraordinary fertility and interesting situation, and the different nations who have successively possessed it, have invariably considered it as a granary.

The climate is inviting, and the soil so productive, that with little cultivation it produces all the necessaries of life in abundance. It was, in a peculiar manner, the granary of ancient

Rome and Carthage, for corn, and still produces such an abundance of that essential article, that it continues to supply Naples, Malta, and several other parts of Italy with it.

Not vales only, but the hilly parts of this fertile island, are frequently covered to the very summits with verdure; the vallies and more level parts are exceedingly fruitful, vineyards, olive trees, Indian corn, and all kinds of vegetables flourish, and a variety of the finest fruits invite the traveller in every direction.

Though frequently intensely hot, the island is very healthful, the salubrity of the air purifying any noxious qualities which the heat may produce from corrupted vegetation. Their winter is so short and mild that it may rather be denominated a spring; chilling winds are seldom felt, but transient storms are frequently experienced during the months of February and March: and here I am forcibly reminded of the imminent peril our ship and lives were exposed to during one of these storms; and would thankfully acknowledge an ever watchful Providence, who gave presence of mind, and rendered the means used effectual to rescue us from our dreadful and apparently desperate situation.

The ship was at anchor between Palermo and Messina, near the extraordinary volcanic islands



of Stromboli and Volcano. And with respect to the winds, at least, judged to be in perfect safety for the night, and therefore the watch only on deck. For though the thunder was loud and the lightening vivid, yet from the comparatively moderate state of the wind, no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was about the solemn and awful stillness of midnight, rendered still more awful than thick darkness, because heightened in dread by the frequent flashes of lightning, which made it indeed—"darkness visible;" when an alarm that the ship was on fire, echoed from every part. In a fit of despair many ran to cut down the boats along-side, to escape; but orders were instantly given to the contrary, and obedience to them ensured by others of more presence of mind, and the affrighted parties obliged to assist in extinguishing the flame, or perish in the attempt. The danger was considerably increased by the exaggerations of fear, and the flames were said to be approaching the hatchway and magazine, which in part was literally true; no time was now to be lost, and some of those most collected and firm, rushed to the spot from whence the flames were said to issue, and with hammocks, blankets, &c. smothered the dreadful flames; and all were providentially preserved.

Storm, tempest, and even shipwreck itself, with all its dreadful danger, must sink in the

comparison with the state of peril faintly described above. What gratitude then ought to be excited in the breast of every recipient of such wonderful mercies! but sad to reflect, little of this was felt, and few, very few ascriptions of heartfelt thanksgivings, were given to that benignant and sovereign Arbiter of the universe, who suggested, gave energy to the means used, and caused them to be successful in saving upwards of one hundred persons by so great a deliverance.

The fire was discovered to have arisen from the negligence of a seaman leaving his candle burning, among the ropes in the cable-tier, the dangerous tendency of which, without a safe lantern, is alas! but too little regarded by the generality of seamen, and often but slightly attended to by those whose duty it is to inspect and report the safety of the interior of the ship, especially during night.

The Lipari islands were the next day seen, and we soon after approached the shores of these phenomena. Volcano exhibits smoke as if rising from a large furnace.

Stromboli frequently vents itself with great violence, and sometimes throws from its bosom, fire to such extent as to render an approach dangerous. Lipari, the capital, has many inhabitants; all the islands appear connected with vol-

canoes, and produce sulphur and a variety of fine fruits.

What extraordinary scenes are here collected in the midst of the sea ; that islands, whose greatest circumference does exceed a few miles, should form a release to such a mass of fire.

But on the other view of the subject, may we not consider these awful appearances, evidently calculated to answer very important and beneficial purposes ; for these eruptions, being almost invariably found in countries subject to earthquakes, in some measure answer the purpose of chimnies to something within the earth, which if confined would burst.

But all these wonders are eclipsed by the magnitude and violence of the neighbouring Volcano of Mount Etna.

“ Th’ infuriate hill that shoots the pillar’d flame,  
And rous’d within the subterranean world,  
Th’ expanding earthquake, that resistless shakes  
Aspiring cities from their solid base,  
And buries mountains in the flaming gulf.”

THOMPSON.

This mountain, which during so many ages has continued to emit such a body of fire, and still “ burns unconsumed,” is situated about twelve leagues from Messina, and within about six leagues of the sea. It is computed to be twenty leagues in circumference, and ten thousand feet in height, of a circular form, and its

top like a sugar loaf, and in clear weather can be descried about one hundred miles off.

At the top is a bason of burning sulphur, said to be four miles round, and the upper part or circle of this burning mountain, is covered with snow.

The lower parts are very fertile, producing the more substantial articles, as corn and vegetables ; the middle is more woody, and abound with olive trees, chesnuts, grapes, and other fine fruits.

Its fiery eruptions have frequently occasioned dreadful destruction around, and have even reached the neighbouring continent. The greatest eruptions marked in history, are those of 1536, 1556, 1579, 1669, when fourteen towns and villages are said to have been destroyed. In 1693, when it shook the whole island, fifty-four towns and villages, with 18,000 people are supposed to have perished.

But the last eruption which happened as recently as 1783, appears to have far exceeded all others. It extended its dreadful effects over a great part of the island and on the opposite shore. It destroyed many towns and villages, and forty thousand inhabitants are said to have perished by its terrible ravages.\*

\* Vesuvius, near Naples, remarkable also for its volcano, has so recent as 1806 been again the scene of similar eruptions, when several thousands are reported to have perished in the dreadful death.



The fiery liquid, issuing from this dreadful volcano; earthquake, succeeding earthquake; mountains, cities, towns and villages, overturned in an instant; must have been a scene which imagination cannot conceive, much less language describe. A scene which should remind mortals of that infinitely more awful and tremendous day, when—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements melt with fervent heat, the earth, and the works that are therein, shall be burnt up." Peter, last chap.

"Amazing period! when each mountain height,  
Outburns Vesuvius; rocks eternal pour  
Their melted mass, as rivers once they poured;  
Stars rush; and final ruin fiercely drives  
Her plough-share o'er creation!—"

"Great day of dread, decision, and despair!  
At thought of thee each sublunary wish  
Lets go its eager grasp, and drops the world;  
And catches at each reed of hope in heaven."

YOUNG.

"Lo! the heavenly spirit towers,  
Like flames, o'er nature's funeral pyre,  
Triumphs in immortal powers;  
And claps his wings of fire."

WESLEY.

Beyond conception bless'd are they;  
 Who enter now the vale; and see  
 The Saviour, Judge, their everlasting Friend.

During our stay on the coast, we experienced considerable hospitality from its inhabitants, and having accomplished the object of our voyage, which was to obtain a supply of wood, with which this island in many parts abounds, we returned by a beautiful coast, picturesque in a high degree, to Palermo, which is now considered the capital of the island, and which alas, like most other capitals, exhibits dissipation and licentiousness in their various disgraceful and destructive forms.

## CHAP. X.

*Description of Palermo—City—Suburbs—Royal Gardens—Botanic Museum—Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants—Comparisons between the Capital and Villagers in this Respect—Sketch of its History—Preparations for leaving—Reflections on the whole.*

**T**HE town or city of Palermo is situated in the bottom of its fine bay, and from its bosom forms an handsome appearance. Its level position, stately buildings, and beautiful vicinity, of public gardens and public walks, with a mole well filled with shipping, all contrasted with a chain of mountains, of which there are many ridges, whose tops and cones tipped with snow, heighten the effect, altogether comprehended in one view, exhibit a view majestic and delightful.

On visiting this pleasant spot I had an agreeable walk to its suburbs and entrance, and pro-

ceeded to investigate its interior; but here as at Lisbon, &c. I did not altogether realize what its external appearance led us to expect; but enough was presented to awaken curiosity;\* and reward

\* This disposition, when under a right direction and fixed on proper objects, is productive of considerable information and satisfaction; but when perverted to pry into, search out, and disclose infirmities in characters, which tends silently to injure the fair reputation, and bring down the justly elevated individual to a level with self; when the artful, subtle, and insinuating cant-of detraction and calumny is veiled under the specious and plausible pretence and mask of friendship; when the conversation commences, as if anxious to clear away and remove suspicions from a mutual friend, who only has any occasion of suspicion in the view of such as envy every thing in others, which their own conscience will oblige them to feel they themselves do not possess, it becomes extremely prejudicial.

Let it never be forgot, that every excursion of vain curiosity about others, is a subtraction from that time, and thought, which are due to ourselves and to God. In the great circle of human affairs, there is room for every one to be busy and well employed. It is the province of superiors to direct, of inferiors to obey, of the learned to be instructive, of the ignorant to be docile, of the old to be communicative, of the young to be advisaëble and diligent.

They who are so officiously occupied about their neighbours, have little leisure, and less inclination to observe their own defects, or to mind their own duty. From their inquisitive researches, they find, or imagine they find, in the behaviour of others, an apology for their own failings, and the favorite result of their inquiries generally is, to rest satisfied with themselves.

“ Each of us have material and important business of our own to fulfil; our task is assigned, our part is allotted; did we suitably examine how that part is to be performed, we should be less disposed to busy ourselves about the concerns



inspection. A coach was obtained at the moderate price of a crown a day; the coachman according to custom, transformed himself into a footman, and thus equipped, we were borne along by interesting scenes, but often alas! eclipsed by extremes of misery and disease on one hand, and vain parade on the other.

There are four capital streets whose handsome buildings, regular order, parallel directions, and extraordinary length, commanded attention; did Palermo, as a whole, consist of an assemblage of such streets, it might vie with Westminster.— We proceeded to view the architecture of several churches; though some few form a majestic appearance, the major part have nothing interesting. Several of the fountains are elegant, and furnish an abundant supply of water.

In every direction were placed images, and paintings of the Virgin and saints, and every where were to be seen Friars variously habited, and variously conducting themselves.

It is strange to see the superstition of the generality of the inhabitants; though apparently devout, yet they display such a mixture of levity

of others; we should see disorder to be corrected at home; many a weed to be pulled up in our own ground: wherefore, instead of being critics on others, let us employ our criticisms on ourselves, leaving other to be judged by HIM, who "searches the heart," let us implore his assistance to act well our part."

and seriousness, of trifling, and devotion, of apparent veneration, in the worship of God, through the intercession of the Virgin, and their saints, and transitions to the vain impertinences of man, that their character must appear mysterious to every considerate stranger; until, by a more mature consideration and inspection, he has penetrated and discovered the latent principles and springs which set all their wheels in motion.

The inhabitants are computed to be upwards of one hundred thousand, and in general present the extremes of vanity and pomp, or abject poverty and wretchedness; a chasm lies between, which such countries as Britain only know how to appreciate, I mean the middle link in the great chain of Society, which connecting high and low, makes a nation social and happy; I have often thought, and am confirmed in the thought by observation, that a just estimate may immediately be formed of the happiness of any nation, or commonwealth, by this single criterion of the connection and comparative independence of each rank on the other.

During our visits I did not observe that simplicity and hospitality among the inhabitants of Palermo, which we saw and experienced among the villagers, happily separated from the contagion of the capital. Many of them exhibit the honest

and teachable manners of rural rusticity so pleasing to a reflecting mind; and were they less under the influence of superstition, and had a free use of that inestimable book the Bible, under the blessing of God, they would soon emerge from that darkness of soul in which these countries have been so long enveloped, and feel the service of God to be perfect freedom, because it is a freedom from the slavery of sin—a freedom

“ Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the powers  
Of earth and hell confederate take away;  
A liberty, which persecution, fraud,  
Oppression, prisons, have no power to bind,  
Which whoso tastes can be enslaved no more.”

COWPER.

Having proceeded to examine the curiosities in the vicinity, my attention was first drawn to the royal gardens and museums.

The great water-work at the entrance is very handsome; the top resembles an urn, with a number of apertures, for the water to play in every direction; near the base the waters fall in large regular sheets, and have a pleasing and striking effect on the beholder.

The walks are well laid out, interspersed with shrubs, and kept in good order; but the noble and majestic view in its vicinity, solicits the spectator to leave the works of art, to view the grand and

magnificent in nature, which rises behind Palermo, like a vast amphitheatre.

The entrance into the Botanic Museum appears well designed, and its portals and interior contain statues, representing some of the principal adepts in medicine, botany, &c. The whole of this building is marked with simplicity, elegance, and uniformity, and, with others in the vicinity, are well worth the inspection of the virtuoso.

The more modern history of this country, also, is well worthy notice:—in the dark'ages, emphatically so called, when the pretended infallible successor of St. Peter was apparently all powerful in Europe, here appears to have been formed a powerful and respectable obstacle to his ambitious and overgrown power; for while Europe in general was plunged in monkish ignorance, here was a government which exhibited striking proofs of liberty, civilization, and commerce.

At length, by intrigue and flattery, a revolution in behalf of the See of Rome, was effected, and the government transferred into the hands of the Earl of Anjou and the French, who were dispossessed by the Spaniards, in 1504; and ever since the night of superstition has enveloped this Island, though its gloom is not now so thick as formerly.



Such is the degeneracy of character in Palermo, &c. that the dreadful eruptions that have so recently taken place, and threatened with instant death the inhabitants of this island, have but little effect; for such is the thoughtlessness and folly, vice and dissipation, generally prevalent here and at Naples, near Vesuvius, that these loud calls, tremendous warnings, and vestiges of destruction, which are continually to be seen, and may lead them to expect another visitation of Providence, are regarded with indifference.

After replenishing our stock, we again left the fertile coasts of Italy, a country which contains so much of the beautiful, and stupendous in nature, abounding with the choicest productions in art—which formed the seat of empire to ancient Rome, a sketch of the history of which would fill a volume, whose history, also, exhibits modern events no less striking, and a power and authority far more extraordinary and extensive.

After the death of Constantine,\* who uniformly favoured christianity, (and during his reign Rome also appears to have arisen to the zenith of political greatness,) the Roman Empire divided into two separate and independant parts, under Arcadius, who resided at Constantinople, as emperor of the east, and Honorius at Ravenna, as emperor of the west; and again more dangerously divided

\* See note, page 23.

and weakened by internal jealousies and jarring interests of factious and ambitious men in her own bosom, was rapidly weakening and hastening to a state of imbecility and disorder, which rendered her an easy prey to the barbarous tribes, the Goths, Vandals, &c. that first attacked her, and who continued to pour into this once mistress of the world, their successful armies, which swiftly reduced to a state of degradation and subjection the western empire, and prepared in a great measure the materials for the overthrow of the eastern also.

Upon the ruins of the western empire were established in the course of the fifth century, the kingdoms of Italy, France, Spain, and Britain, in Europe; and the Vandals in Africa.

The eastern empire was favoured a few years longer with such men as John Chrysostom, who, with his colleagues, appears to have been singularly attentive to missionary exertions among the barbarous nations; (which heavenly spirit is so increasingly manifesting itself in the present day) and Africa was blessed with an Augustine, the venerable, active, zealous, and laborious Bishop of Hippo, successors of Ignatius, Clement, Polycarp, Ireneus, Justin, Martyr, Novatian, Cyprian, the christian philosopher Boetius, and a long list of other worthies, who "loved not their lives unto

death," so that they might preach and teach the truths of the everlasting Gospel: these men and their successors, especially the Waldenses, Albigenes, and Paulicians, were the means of transmitting the light of truth through the dark ages, (emphatically called the leaden age) down to the reformation. This glorious light appears to have spread in Ireland, previous to its propagation in Britain, by the instrumentality of Palladius; nor must the name of Patrick be forgot, who at the peril of his life returned to Ireland, opened schools,\* taught the use of letters, and the arts of civilization.

\* In the enlightening and instruction of the great mass of the ignorant and illiterate poor in this island, the beneficial effects of Sabbath Schools, especially, are strikingly evinced; and they bid fair, at no very distant period, to produce such moral and religious effects in this country, as have been produced in Scotland by the general instruction of its inhabitants, where the Gaelic and Sabbath Schools, so wisely introduced, will still farther tend to deepen and carry forward the best instruction. Ireland, long neglected Ireland also, by the means of the excellent plan adopted by the Hibernian Society, for the purpose of establishing Schools all over that country, in addition to the Schools already there, is making progress in knowledge and civilization. What a distressing reflection it is to a generous mind, that such an Institution, whose plan only requires to be known to be admired, should be checked in its operations by the languishing state of its funds. Let the intelligent reader peruse its excellent summary and reports, and with a common degree of reflection only, its appeals cannot be made in vain.

At the recent anniversary of the Sunday School Union, the importance and necessity of instructing adults to read was strikingly evinced by many practical instances of the ease and simplicity by which they may be taught. The Principality of Wales has taken the lead in this, as well as in

It is appears that Patrick, a native of Scotland, was the earliest successful missionary in

the widely extended and organized plan of teaching children; and the Rev. Mr. Charles, of Bala, has the high honour of being greatly instrumental in these glorious institutions: his plain, manly, judicious, and pious sentiments and observations on these subjects, and his persevering spirit, will long be remembered with gratitude.

It appears, that adults at the age of fifty and sixty, and even of seventy years, have learnt to read the Bible in two, three, or four months; and rejoicing in experiencing its contents, have been constrained to proclaim its glorious, animating, and purifying truths to their neighbours, and thus teachers have quickly risen up among the newly learnt "children of a larger growth." What a blessed thought is this! Bristol, Bath, and various other parts of the country, follow Wales, and in this respect, leave the metropolis behind; but is hoped, with a noble emulation.

At a late public discourse to adults at Bristol, when the spirit of christian union drew various denominations of christians together, it was proposed after the sermon, that one of the aged scholars should read a chapter out of the Testament, and be requested to go into the reading desk, in order to be better heard; accordingly, a woman, sixty years of age, readily assented with humility and gratitude, saying, "if necessary, she would go on the house top and proclaim those blessed truths which she had learnt and found so conducive to her happiness." The eyes and attention of the audience being fixed on this interesting scholar, she read the 11th chapter of Matthew, and when she came to that part where it is said "the poor have the gospel preached to them;" "Yes," said she, with a lively comment, "and blessed be God for that." Proceeding in this truly interesting and affecting manner, the congregation were melted into tears, and many were constrained to say, "this is the Lord's doings, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

Schools for adults in London have now commenced auspiciously, and an Address on the subject from the Sunday School Union is preparing, calling the attention of Britain and the world to this important subject. From this



Ireland, and that Columbas an Irishman, was honoured with the same character in Scotland,

new impulse, added to the exertions for youth, may we not anticipate both young and old, the rising and sinking race, shall read and understand the glorious and animating truths of the Bible.

The sentiment uttered by our venerable, aged, beloved, and afflicted sovereign, "that it was his wish, that every poor child in his dominions should be able to read the Bible," exalts him more in the estimation of the intelligent and generous mind, than sovereign sway over the world; and two of his sons, while they are actively employed in giving their father's pious wish an extended and practical effect, are truly ennobling themselves. They are instrumental in encouraging those excellent plans of education suggested by Dr. Bell, and so well improved and carried into more extensive effect, by Joseph Lancaster. Another friend to the ignorant and destitute lately arrived from Canada, and now on his tour, has disclosed a superior plan of instruction for villages, scattered hamlets. &c. where the former plans are not likely soon to be brought to bear; his plan is to make one child to instruct another, and children their own instructors while amusing themselves with useful articles; and for taverns, ale-houses, inns, &c. he has select and appropriate circulating libraries. His mind also embraces the noble plan of forming an institution for the poor of Canada, who appear to have no parochial settlement.

His Majesty's tutor, writing to Dr. Doddridge, says, "I must tell you, that Prince George, to his honour and my shame, has learned several pages of your book of verses without any directions from me;" and may we not hope, that early impressions in his Majesty, strengthened under the divine blessing, have led to his evincing that noble decision in all questions regarding liberty of conscience, during his long reign, and which liberty has recently been so extended, as to make every pious feeling of the heart vibrate with gratitude to the "Author of every good and perfect gift."

"Dr. Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate, who has continual opportunities of investigating the fatal causes of depravity, ascribes the commitment of crimes to the want of early instruction in reading; consequently a total want of Religion, as well as of every moral principle: and his state-

as well as in Cambria, the inhabitants of which have retained their ancestry customs, and their

ment to the following effect is a melancholy proof of his assertion. "Going into the desk, at the Chapel in Newgate, the first Sunday after the Session, I saw twelve men in the condemned felons' pew, whose deportment and dress were decent and respectable, When I announced the day of the month, and mentioned the Psalm, I was astonished to observe that none of these convicts took up a Prayer Book, (though several lay before them) neither did any of the party seem to know a particle of the Church Service, or when to stand, sit, or kneel. In a conversation I had with them the next day, I enquired how it happened that none of them opened a Prayer Book during divine service. Upon this there was rather an appearance of confusion, and a dead silence. I put the question a second time, when one of them hesitatingly stammered out, '*Sir, I cannot read, nor I, nor I, nor I,*' was rapidly uttered by them all."

I have here the pleasure to introduce an extract of an excellent speech delivered in the House of Commons, on the 1st July, 1812, by Joseph Hume, Esq. one of the members for Weymouth:

"It may reasonably be expected that, by means of Penitentiary Houses, and the diffusion of education among the mass of the people, more progress will be made in reducing the catalogue of crimes, than by any measures of Police, or Acts of the Legislature, which can be tried.

"I am induced to form that opinion from the well known state of Scotland, and shall submit to the House comparative abstracts of the number of commitments in Scotland and England, taken from the documents upon your table.

"I could state the number of commitments for offences, and the proportion they bear to the population of each country, and I think some useful deductions might be made from the evident difference in them; but at present I shall only particularise a few, and add the general result as average.

"In London and Middlesex, the proportion of commitments in 1811, was one in every 641 souls;---in Bedford-

very language to the present day, and have in modern times the honour of being among the foremost in every good work.

shire, one out of 2,600;---in Kent, one in 1,766;---in Yorkshire, one in 4,750;---in Norfolk, one in 2,044;---in Suffolk, one in 2,387;---and in Surrey, one in 1,557; but if we take the average of commitments, and population, for seven years in England, and six in Scotland, ending 1811, the proportion will be thus:

*Population. Committed.*

In England...9,499,400....4,777, or 1 in every 1,988 souls

In Wales .... 607,380.... 72, or 1 in every 8,436

In Scotland...1,804,864.... 89, or 1 in every 20,279

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Total souls 11,911,644	4,938 committed for trial
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The average number of those sentenced to death and executed in the same time, were as follows:

Sentenced in England and Wales, 375½ persons, or 1 in 26,917 souls, and 56 executed yearly, or 1 in 178,496.

Sentenced in Scotland, 7½ persons, or 1 in 257,837 souls, and 8½ executed yearly, or 1 in 515,676.

“ As these statements are copied from the returns on the table of the House, and the calculations carefully made, there can be but little doubt of their correctness, and they shew a difference of ten to one in the number of crimes in England more than in Scotland. If it should appear, which I am inclined to think it will, from every information which I have received, that the number of the lower classes who can read and write in Scotland, are as ten to one more than those in England, I am certainly warranted in assuming, that the excess of vice and crimes in England arises chiefly from the state of ignorance in which they are kept; and I do think, that the Legislature ought to turn its serious attention to the general diffusion of education as the best means, in conjunction with Penitentiary Houses, of diminishing vice and preventing crime.

“ I have no manner of doubt but that the great difference in the number of offences, which the returns shew in the different counties in England, will be found like that of Scotland and England, to bear a direct proportion to the

The torch of divine truth was held forth by these blessed men and their successors, and as the

state of education and religious duties which exist in the respective counties. It is certain that large manufacturing establishments tend rather to generate vice and dissolute habits; but if Yorkshire, for instance, an extensive manufacturing county, appears to have fewer offences committed in it than Dorset, which has scarcely any manufactories in it, I find it accounted for by the people in Yorkshire being the first educated county in England, and therefore ought to encourage us to render education general.

“ In respect to Ireland, the returns of the commitments in that country are as yet so very incomplete that I am unwilling to give the abstract of the proportion similar to that which I have submitted of England and Scotland, though from what I have learned, there can be little doubt that the number of commitments, or rather the proportion of crimes committed in Ireland, will be as much greater than in England, as the lower orders of the Irish are more ignorant than the lower orders of the English. The practical effects of the extension of education in Scotland have been so very extraordinary that we ought to take it as an example, as we find that within little more than a century the people of Scotland were as notorious for their immorality and wickedness, as they now are, for their morality and observance of the laws, and if such surprising effects were produced by the introduction of parochial schools, all over Scotland, why should we not expect similar good effects from schools being established to a similar extent in England and Ireland? and why should their establishment be deferred any longer?

“ It will be found by the history of the most notorious depredators, who have finally expiated their crimes with their lives, that their career in iniquity in general began with some paltry offence, occasioned by the giving way to sudden passion or vicious inclination, which the state of ignorance prevented them from foreseeing or controlling; but as the immediate effects of reading and writing are to prepare the mind for religion, and produce a degree of reflection from what they read, it is evident that the mind will gradually acquire a control over the passions, and thereby



darkness increased, the light was still retained; and even when it was indeed gross darkness which

frequently prevent the rash and inconsiderate commission of crime.

“ By the diffusion of education among the lower classes, a certain portion of crime will be prevented, and the Penitentiary Houses will tend to reform those who have erred, and certainly be productive of good. I shall not only therefore vote for the present grant, but shall be ready to vote for any other sums requisite to carry the proposed systems into full effect, trusting that such grants will be applied with due economy, and that proper persons will be entrusted with the care of the whole.”

“ In the year 1787, Dr. Rush, who had for several years before borne a testimony against the system of public punishments, read a paper at a “ society for political inquiries,” held at the house of Doctor Franklin, entitled, an enquiry into the influence of public punishments on criminals and society,” which was afterwards published. In this he exposed the errors and mischief of the penal law that had been recently passed, and proposed that all punishments should be private, and that they should consist of confinement, different kinds of labour, low diet, and solitude, accompanied by religious instruction. The principles contained in this pamphlet, were opposed with acrimony and ridicule, in the newspapers. They were considered as the schemes of a humane heart, but wild and visionary imaginations, which it was impossible from the nature of man, and constitution of his mind, ever to realize, and as being much more adapted to the government of an Utopia, than to those living under that of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding a most powerful opposition, the law was repealed, after it had, by a continuance of three years, proved the correctness of the argument which had been urged against it. In place of public punishment, hard labour in private, fine, solitary imprisonment, and low diet were substituted: general regulations were laid down for the management of the prison, and inspectors were directed to be appointed with power to make such further regulations for the purpose of carrying the act into execution, as should be approved by the mayor

might be felt, the great head of the church kept it alive as a spark in the ocean, by means of such

and recorder of the city. The legislature, as if apprehending that the new system would not ultimately answer, limited the law to five years.

“In the year 1788, Dr. Rush published a second pamphlet, entitled “an enquiry into the justice and policy of punishing murder by death,” in which he adopted and defended the opinion of the Marquis of Beccaria, by denying the right of government to punish even the crime of deliberate murder by death. To this pamphlet a reply was written by the Rev. Mr. Annan, of the Scottish presbyterian church, who chiefly derived his arguments from scripture. Upon those texts Dr. Rush published a number of remarks intended to prove, that they all referred to the dispensations of Noah and Moses, and that they were completely abrogated by the doctrines and precepts of the gospel. In the year 1793, Mr. Bradford, the attorney general of Pennsylvania, published an “enquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania,” with notes and illustrations, and documents from the criminal courts of the state, calculated to enforce and establish the principles and arguments previously laid down by Dr. Rush. An account of the jail was added by Caleb Lowmes, one of the inspectors of the prison. At the following sessions of the legislature, the punishment of death was abolished for all crimes except murder of the first degree; by which is understood “all murder perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait: or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing; or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery or burglary.” Such has been the effect of the abolition of the spectacles of public executions, upon the feelings of the citizens of Pennsylvania, that it is now difficult to obtain a jury that will find a man guilty of murder, even when it is attended with circumstances of malice and cruelty; for which reason governor Snyder has recommended, in a message to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to abolish the punishment of death in all cases whatever. A motion to the same purpose, and prefaced by some powerful arguments, was made in the senate of Pennsylvania during the session of 1809, by Mr.

men as venerable Bede, Agobard, Florus, Gotteschalus, and in Britain, Alfred, truly the great,

John Connelly, to whom, with Mr. C. Lownes, may be justly ascribed the merit of bringing to the test of the fullest and most successful experience, the humane principles of the new penal code. These Gentlemen were appointed inspectors of the prison, at an early period, and upon them chiefly devolved the arduous task of breaking down all difficulties arising from the long continuance of that most disgusting, and foul system of discipline, which had long disgraced the management of the jail.

“ Those who recollect the situation of the jail of Philadelphia, under the former regimen, or those who have seen the prisons of Europe at the present day, may readily form an opinion of the difficulties that attended the attempt at reformation, as contemplated by the new code. The task was truly arduous: an Augean stable of filth and iniquity was not only to be cleansed, but industry, and morality to be introduced, and under difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable. The jailor, the man whose duty required him to assist in the experiment, by a faithful obedience to the orders of the inspectors, constituted one of them, for he had grown wealthy by the abuses which had been for a long time tolerated, and feared the introduction of a system which would cause his conduct to be closely watched; and the garnish, jail fees, sale of liquor, and other perquisites to cease. His opposition was therefore decided, and the number of his friends enabled him to retain his place, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the inspectors against him. The prisoners were informed that their former habits of indolence, the free use of spirituous liquors, and unrestrained intercourse were to end; and labour, sobriety and regularity were to take place. They also therefore took the alarm, and on the evening of the first day on which the grand experiment was tried, they made a most desperate attempt to escape; fifteen of them succeeded. Upon the restoration of order, the adoption of mild, but decided conduct, ultimately secured the most perfect obedience. The prisoners were informed that “ their treatment would depend upon their conduct, and that those who evinced a

who translated Bede's Ecclesiastical History, Boetius, David's Psalter, and other works.

disposition that would afford encouragement to believe that they might be restored to liberty, should be recommended for a pardon; but if convicted again, the law in its fullest rigour would be carried into effect against them. A change of conduct was early visible. They were encouraged to labour; their good conduct was remarked; many were pardoned, and before one year was expired, their behaviour, almost without exception, was decent, orderly, and respectful. This fact is of importance, as it disproves an opinion that has led to much distress and cruelty, and will be an encouragement to those who can feel for this unhappy class of mankind, so long victims to the effects of a contrary treatment.

“ A detail of the progress of the experiment, of the difficulties the inspectors had to encounter, from inexperience in the management of criminals, whose apparent amendment sometimes proved the veil for consummate hypocrisy; the difficulty of procuring suitable and sufficient employment, for the various classes of convicts that came under their care; the various steps by which, in fine, the system has been brought to its present perfection, would form materials for a display, which to the philanthropist, could not fail to be highly interesting; but the nature of the present work requires an attention to brevity that forbids the attempt, and therefore the system now in operation shall merely be given.

“ Cleanliness, so intimately connected with morality, is the first thing attended to, previously to any attempts at that internal purification, which it is the object of the discipline to effect. The criminal is washed, his clothes effectually purified and laid aside, and he is clothed in the peculiar habit of the jail, which consists of grey cloth, made by the prisoners, adapted to the season. The attention in this important point is unremitted, during their confinement. Their faces and hands are daily washed; they are shaved, and change their linen once a week, their hair is kept short; and, during the summer, they bathe in a large tub. The apartments are swept and washed once or twice a week, as required, throughout the year.”



After Alfred, who died in the year 900, succeeded Alphage, or Elphegus, also in Briton, who

“ Work suitable to the age and capacity of the convicts is assigned, and an account is opened with them. They are charged with their board, clothes, the fine imposed by the state, and expence of prosecution, and credited for their work; at the expiration of the time of servitude, half the amount of the sum, if any, left after deducting the charges, required by law, is to be paid to them. As the board is low; the labour constant, and the working hours greater than among mechanics, it is easy for the convicts to earn more than the amount of their expences; so that when they go out, they receive a sum of money sufficient to enable them to pursue a trade, if so disposed, or at least, that will keep them from want, until they find employ, and prevent the necessity of stealing.

“ On several occasions, the balance paid to a convict has amounted to more than one hundred dollars: in one instance it was one hundred and fifty dollars: and from ten to forty dollars are commonly paid. When, from the nature of the work at which the convict has been employed, or his weakness, his labour does not amount to more than the charges against him, and his place of residence is at a distance from Philadelphia, he is furnished with money sufficient to bear his expences home. The price of boarding is sixteen cents per day, and the general cost of clothes for a year, is nineteen dollars thirty three cents.

“ Their diet is wholesome, plain and invigorating, and their meals are served up with the greatest regularity and order: a bell announces when they are ready, and all collect at the door leading to the passage where they eat, before any one is allowed to enter. They then take their seats without hurry or confusion; and all begin to eat at the same time. While eating, silence is strictly enjoined by the presence of the keepers, who give notice of the time for rising from table. For breakfast, they have about three fourths of a pound of good bread, with molasses and water. At dinner, half a pound of bread and beef, a bowl of soup and potatoes. Sometimes herrings, in the spring. At supper, corn meal, mush and molasses, and sometimes boiled rice.”

appears one of the remaining few, who held up the light of truth during the Egyptian darkness, which

“There is a table set apart for those who have committed offences for the first time, but not of sufficient enormity to merit the solitary cells; such as indolence, slighting work, imprudence, &c. and to such no meat is given. Every one finds his allowance ready on his trencher. The drink is molasses and water, which has been found to be highly useful, as a refreshing draught, and as a medicine. Spirituous liquors or beer never enter the walls of the prison. The cooks and bakers are convicts, who are allowed thirty cents per day by the inspectors. The decency of deportment, and the expression of content, exhibited by the convicts at their meals, render a view of them, while eating, highly interesting. No provisions are permitted to be sent to the convicts from without.

“The regularity of their lives, almost secures them against disease. A physician, however, is appointed to attend the prison, a room is appropriated for the reception of the sick or hurt, and nurses to attend them. The effect of the new system has been seen, in no particular, more evidently than in the diminution of disease among the convicts.

“Religious instruction was one of the original remedies prescribed for the great and moral disease, which the present penal system is calculated to cure. Divine service is generally performed every Sunday, in a large room appropriated solely for the purpose. Some clergyman or pious layman, volunteers his services, and discourses are delivered, suited to the situations and capacities of the audience. The prisoners in the cells, are denied this indulgence; good books are likewise distributed among them.

“Corporal punishments are strictly prohibited, whatever offence may have been committed. The keepers carry no weapons, not even a stick. The solitary cells and low diet, have on all occasions been found amply sufficient to bring down the most determined spirit, to tame the most hardened villain, that ever entered them. Of the truth of this there are striking cases on record. Some veterans in vice, with whom it was necessary to be severe, have declared their preference of death by the gallows, to a further

succeeded the reign of Alfred, and with Bernard, and Grosthead, and Bradwardine, brings my

continuance in that place of torment. In the cells, the construction of which renders conversation among those confined in them difficult, the miserable man is left to the greatest of all possible punishments, his own reflections. His food, which consists of only half a pound of bread per day, is given him in the morning; in the course of a few days or weeks the very nature of the being is changed, and there is no instance of any one having given occasion for the infliction of this punishment a second time. Such is the impression which the reports of its effects have left among the convicts, that the very dread of it is sufficient to prevent the frequent commission of those crimes, for which it is the known punishment, as swearing, imprudence, rudeness, quarrelling, indolence repeated, or wilful injury to the tools, or to articles of manufacture.

“ The fear of the cells is also increased from other causes. The convicts are well acquainted with the general principles of the system pursued; and hearing the grating of the stone saw, or the noise of the nail hammer, they naturally reflect, that while they themselves are idle, their comparatively happy fellow convicts are working out their daily expences and laying up a sum for themselves, when their period of servitude shall arrive; and that their own confinement in prison must either be prolonged, or that they must redouble their industry after liberation from the cells, to make up for lost time: and above all, that the hopes of pardon, or of a diminished time of service, are cut off by thus incurring the displeasure of the inspectors. Whatever additional reflections occur to them, these alone are sufficiently powerful to prevent a repetition of offences.

“ There are fourteen inspectors, three of whom are elected by the select and common councils in joint meeting, in May and November; two by the commissioners of the Northern Liberties, and two by the commissioners of Southwark, at the same time. Three members are appointed out of the board, to inspect the accounts of the prison, who are to furnish, on oath or affirmation, on the first week in January, annually, to the commissioners of such counties

readers down to the stronger light, kept alive by the Waldenses, Albigenses, Paulicians, &c. a sketch of whose history has been attempted in a preceding chapter of this work,\* and a short sketch of

as may have become indebted for convicts confined in the prison, a correct account current of the amount of the weekly expences incurred for the maintenance of said prisoners; and of the value of the labour performed by them; which statement is to be attested by the president and clerk of the board.

“ Although it would form no solid objection to the penal system of Pennsylvania, considering the good that has resulted from it, that the convicts did not maintain themselves, it will tend to increase our opinion of the value of the establishment, when we know that those men who have forfeited their right to liberty by the commission of crimes, (for which they can have no plea in a country where there are never hands enough for the work going on) are not a burthen upon society. Hitherto, owing to the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation and security of the various convicts, the purchase of tools, and the maintenance of the vagrants, &c. the expence has been considerable, and probably equal to the amount of work done; but, the permanent expences of the establishment having ceased, and full powers having been given to the inspectors to compel payment for the debts due to the jail, a balance now appears in favour of it, notwithstanding the constant maintenance of upwards of one hundred and fifty persons, vagrants, run away servants, and others for trial, who are employed solely in picking oakum and hair, and who cannot maintain themselves thereby. In this respect therefore, more has been done than was ever expected by the benevolent Howard.”

*History of Philadelphia, by J. Mease, M. D.*

For further information on this momentous subject, the reader is referred to Howard on Lazarettos; Nield on Prisons: and a recent interesting periodical publication, entitled “the Philanthropist.”

\* See note, page 78.



the Paulicians also will soon be introduced to the notice and regard of the intelligent reader.

The close of the fifth century presents an increase of degeneracy from the purity and simplicity of Christianity, and bishops, priests, presbyters, deacons, all contending who should be the greatest. The crafty aggrandized and aggrandizing bishop of Rome, was constantly on the watch to render these contentions and others, fomented and kept alive for the purpose, among kings, princes, governments, and subjects, subservient to his artful, base, and ambitious views, until a favourable period, under the monster Phocas arrived, when he threw off the mask and proclaimed himself St. Peter's successor, Christ's universal vicar upon earth, and the supreme infallible head of all christians, and was at length acknowledged as judge in the place of God: and all the other blasphemies and absurdities of a corrupted and corrupting church rapidly succeeded, until vital religion was banished to caves, mountains, and dens of the earth; but under the Divine blessing, kept alive, animated, invigorated, and increased by the Waldenses, Albigenses, Paulicians, and other worthies, as Wickliffe, Oldcastle, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Mirandula, Tavonerallas, raised up to exhibit the power and truth of Christianity, by lives answerable to its heavenly

doctrine and precepts, until the period, when by the instrumentality of Luther, Godanchalas, Melancton, Calvin, and other associates, it burst forth on a benighted and suffering world with a refulgence of light, life, and glory.

We shall take our leave of Italy with part of Goldsmith's description, which, with but few exceptions, was too applicable to the most parts of Italy during the author's visits.

“ Could Nature's bounty satisfy the breast,  
The sons of Italy were surely blest:  
Whatever fruits in different climes are found,  
That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground;  
Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear,  
Whose bright succession decks the varied year;  
These here disporting own the kindred soil,  
Nor ask luxuriance from the planter's toil;  
In florid beauty groves and fields appear,  
Man seems the only growth that dwindles here.

“ But small the bliss which sense alone bestows,  
And sensual bliss is what the nation knows;  
Contrasted faults through all their manners reign;  
Though poor, luxurious; tho' submissive, vain;  
Though grave, yet trifling; zealous, yet untrue;  
And oft in penance planning sins anew.  
All evils here contaminate the mind,  
That opulence departed leaves behind;

“ For wealth was theirs, not far removed the date,  
When Commerce proudly flourish'd through the  
state :

At her command the palace learnt to rise,  
Again the long fall'n column sought the skies.  
The canvas glow'd, almost like nature warm,  
The pregnant quarry teem'd with human form,  
Till more unsteady than the southern gale,  
Commerce on other shores display'd her sail.

“ Yet still the loss of wealth is here supplied,  
By arts the splendid wrecks of former pride;  
From these the feeble heart and long fall'n mind,  
An easy compensation seem to find.

Each nobler aim, repress'd by long controul,  
Now sinks at last, or feebly mans the soul;  
While low delights succeeding fast behind,  
In happier meanness occupy the mind,  
As in those domes where Cæsars once bore sway,  
Defac'd by time, and tott'ring in decay,  
There in the ruin heedless of the dead,  
The shelter seeking peasant builds his shed;  
And, wond'ring man could want a larger pile,  
Exults, and owns his cottage with a smile.”

## CHAP. XI.

*Pass again the Mediterranean—Touch at Malta—Description of its Capital—Interesting Harbour and Vicinity—Sketch of the Soil—Produce—Situation—Religion—Manners—Origin—Antiquity and Hospitality of its ancient Inhabitants—Dreadful Wars with the Saracens and Turks—Pleasing Instances of Amelioration of Character—Reflections on War and the tendency of Christianity—Paul's Shipwreck—Ample Supplies—Departure for the Regions of Mahometanism.*

**AFTER** a short absence, near the close of the year 1800, we once more set sail from Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, unconscious of our ultimate destination, but, as it eventually proved, we were to visit countries rendered still more interesting than Italy itself---countries peculiarly marked in history, as the most interesting on the globe, and which will continue to occupy the mind of man till time shall be no more.



After a pleasant and safe voyage, we entered the harbour of Valletta, the capital of Malta, and my attention was fixed on the extraordinary appearance of this remarkable island, harbour, and town.

An opportunity soon offered for a visit to Valletta and its vicinity. We landed on a fine quay, and proceeded under an archway, through a narrow entrance, which introduced us to the foot of the leading streets, which lie through the city; the ascent is rather steep, and the pavement narrow, but on either hand there were several good streets, with a variety of shops, but in general confined. I continued to ascend the hill till near the summit, when a noble prospect began to open to view, and many objects excited attention: after viewing them, and gaining the extent of the town, another beautiful landscape opened on the sight, which, with the view of the harbour and shipping, and opposite villages, with a fine champaign country at the head of it, agreeably surprises the mind, and renders Malta highly interesting, especially to a stranger.

The principal streets are regular, a few of them well paved; the houses are in general lofty, and being built of a white stone, peculiar to the island, have a noble appearance. The churches are remarkably well and elegantly built, and the hand-

some stone gives them an air of grandeur rarely rarely seen in brick, and inferior stone buildings.

The principal church is called St. John's; this majestic building stands on an elevated situation near the summit of the hill: It has a handsome and elegant appearance, and is more remarkable for its extent and uniformity, than for useless ornaments. The interior contains many superb embellishments, of all which, the Mosaic work on the pavement is said to be the most admirable.

The inhabitants are Catholics; they are generally superstitious, but not so bigotted or revengeful as the inhabitants of various parts of the Continent. There is an openness and candour in the generality of the Maltese, which might be an example to many countries.\*

\* This interesting island has recently become a depôt, not for the treasures of commerce and rendezvous of fleets merely, but what is of infinitely greater moment, a station for the reception and dissemination of the oracles of divine truth; here is a christian church, and from hence is the Word of Life circulated to the adjacent countries, and to all parts of the Levant: here the christian has in prospect a seminary for the education of Missionaries, who are to spread the glad tidings of salvation to the long neglected and benighted countries of Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Persia, &c. where the inhabitants appear preparing and eager for truth. "It runs and runs, and ever shall run on," till at length reaching to the millions of China, Tartary, Hindostan, &c. all shall join in the general exultation, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of God and his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever."

It is worthy of remark that in the interesting description given of St. Paul's shipwreck, by Luke, we find this faithful servant of the Lord, placing their hospitality in a striking point of view.---

“ And when they were escaped, then they knew that the island was called Melita, and the barbarous people shewed us no little kindness: for they kindled a fire and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. In the same quarters were possessions of the chief man of the island, whose name was Publius, who received us and lodged us three days courteously: And it came to pass that the father of Publius lay sick of a fever, and of a bloody flux; to whom Paul entered in and prayed, and laid his hands on him and healed him; so when this was done, others also which had diseases in the island came and were healed: who also honoured us with many honours, and when we departed, they laded *us* with such things as were necessary.” See 28th chap. Acts.

Here is an interesting and pleasing account of its ancient inhabitants: may its modern inhabitants also increase, not only in hospitality, but in all other Christian graces, which alone dignify and adorn human nature. Traditions of St. Paul are often cited, and his memory is venerated by many of the Maltese

During the recent revolutions in France, Italy, &c. this island has passed into the hands of the English, whose government the inhabitants in general appear to esteem. May their confidence in, and happiness under it, continue to increase.

This port is capacious, the main harbour alone will, probably, contain three hundred sail of shipping, and in addition to this there are two inlets or harbours from it, which will contain many more; in one of these inlets is the arsenal, and conveniences for carreening ships of burthen.

The view of the city, and its neighbourhood, with the fine landscape at the bottom of the bay, is noble and pleasing. Malta abounds with the most delicious fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, figs, melons, and pumpkins, are easily obtained, and pease, beans, pulse, roots, herbs, and other garden produce, rise from a very thin surface of earth, with little cultivation; cotton also abounds in various parts; indeed the whole island may be compared to a hot-bed, as to the sudden appearance of its productions. It is about twenty-one miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and all its vicinity produces a variety and abundance of fish.\*

\* Sailing to the westward of the island, we had an extraordinary visit of porpoises; our ship was sailing in a fresh gale and lowering atmosphere, at the rate of six or seven



The air is clear, and though excessively hot in summer, is very healthful. The refreshing breezes, which are almost constantly prevalent during the hot months, are so refreshing and invigorating, as suddenly to raise the body from a state of lassitude and debility, to comparative strength and activity, so graciously has Divine Providence tempered these hot climates!

The attentive reader will consider a sketch of its history, as not uninteresting; the earliest accounts say it was peopled by the Carthaginians; several old inscriptions in Punic characters have been discovered, and other documents.

St. Paul's shipwreck on this island, described with all that sublime simplicity peculiar to the Bible, in the 27th and 28th chapters of the Acts of the apostles; has, through the deceitfulness of the human heart, caused a superstitious reverence for this island; it was given to the religious order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in 1530, whose predecessors distinguished themselves in those absurd and impious wars, falsely called holy.

miles an hour, and notwithstanding her rapidity, these ploughers of the ocean kept pace with ease, and played their gambols for hours successively; whether their appearance always presages a tempest, according to a received opinion among seamen, I will not undertake to assert, but that soon after our arrival in port, much tempestuous weather was experienced is certain.

When the Christians were driven out of Palestine, by the Saracens; these knights retired to Cyprus, they afterwards took the island of Rhodes from the Turks, and defended it against almost the whole of their unwieldy power for two hundred years. At length after an arduous siege of a whole year, during which the Turks lost eighty thousand men, though the knights were reduced even to six thousand men; they capitulated on advantageous terms, and retired to Malta.

Almost ever since their establishment in this island, they have been at perpetual war with the Turks. Solymán invaded them with an immense army, and after many exertions to gain possession, was obliged to abandon his last effort with the loss of twenty thousand men. This small island was hereby made the means of setting bounds to the overgrown and unwieldy power of the Ottomans, since which the horrors of warfare have considerably softened, and in general have been confined to predatory excursions.\*

\* This subject loudly and forcibly calls on emperors, kings, presidents and governments, at their peril to consider the tremendous responsibility which fixes on all those, who either directly or indirectly, involve nations in war, and who wantonly inflict its complicated and unspeakable miseries on suffering and innocent humanity.

The unerring oracle of inspiration clearly prophesies of a "nation being born in a day," and why not a nation lay down their arms at once? and would not such a phenomenon, produced by the divine power, have such an effect on the surrounding nations, as to constrain them to follow so noble and glorious an example.

The dreadful sentiment of perpetual warfare and of extermination, has caused terrible devastation and bloodshed. War among the most civilized states is always a dreadful scourge; but, when waged under the idea of rooting, as it were a nation out of the earth, it becomes proportionably horrible.

But blessed be God, this monstrous sentiment, has lately considerably lost its predominancy, especially among the Maltese; their generosity in

The anticipation of such glorious events, calls forth the best feelings of the christian and philanthropist, and animates every power of the mind. These events, be it remembered, are founded on the sure word of prophecy.

The Gospel was introduced into our otherwise miserable world, with the heavenly proclamation, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and good-will towards men." It necessarily produces peace; and every breast which experiences its invigorating, animating, purifying, and peaceable power, must expand to be instrumental in extending this kingdom set up in their own hearts, of "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost," in the hearts of others; and this kingdom must proceed maugre all the opposition which earth and hell can urge against it; yea, making its very enemies subservient to its glorious sway, rising above the whirlwind, sailing amidst the storm of the agitated and agitating, convulsed and convulsive world, passing swiftly, majestically and increasingly on, pressing to that period, so devoutly and ardently longed for by every friend of God and man, "when the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established on the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And he shall judge among the nations, and rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." -Isaiah 2.

this respect has been manifested; for, to their honour be it spoken and recorded, they have lately kindly treated as friends many of that nation, whom their less enlightened ancestors, were wont to consider as their constant and perpetual enemies; and the Turks, in many instances, have made a pleasing return to this truly noble conduct of the Maltese.

The writer being present at several interviews of this interesting description, was truly gratified to perceive the delightful sentiments and expressions of friendship and mutual benevolence, triumph over the fierce passions of revenge, animosity and rancour; which destroy all the sweet feelings of humanity, and make a man miserable and wretched in himself, his own tormentor, and a plague to others.

After being amply supplied, and much gratified by our visit to this beautiful and interesting island, we set sail to the eastward. I soon perceived by our course of sailing that the present object of our voyage was still more remote, and that we were steering from the fertile, but alas! superstitious regions of Italy, for the once fertile shores of Greece, now generally barren, and enveloped in the darkness of Mahometan imposture and oppression, and immured in the multiplicity of absurd ceremonies and superstition,



which so generally mark the ritual of the Greek church, at the present day.\*

\* The animating accounts recently received from Russia, of the disposition to promote its best interests, by the circulation of the Sacred Volume, will, under the divine blessing, rapidly introduce that vital principle of true devotion, which alone can enable to worship God in spirit and in truth.

Another account still more recent, brings the grateful intelligence, that in addition to the truly noble disposition mentioned above, the Bible Society at Petersburg, with the emperor as its patron, has not only cared for the millions of Russia, but has with true christian magnanimity extended its benevolent desires to the numerous French prisoners in Russia, by applying to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which application has been met with the wonted liberality and generosity of that glorious institution, by sending a prompt and liberal supply, and begging for an early request for more.

The Bibles and Testaments will not only afford true consolation in captivity to the prisoners themselves, who, feeling the powerful consoling and animating influences of the divine Spirit, leading them to perceive and embrace the system of revealed truth, which alone is able to make wise unto salvation through faith, which is in Christ Jesus must necessarily tell others of the blessed experience of the power of the gospel; and their families, friends and countrymen in France, shall hear with admiration, surprize and joy, 'I have been a captive, but the Lord has enabled me to proclaim to you, my dear friends, that a prison, a dungeon, became a paradise to my soul; and will not you seek the same Saviour? whose presence makes our paradise, and where he is, is heaven.

The following interesting account of French captives in Britain, is truly gratifying, and many others might be mentioned: One of the prisoners at Portsmouth was found in the practice of attentively reading his Bible; on being asked how he obtained it, he replied, "I give six rations per month for its perusal. When a prisoner's allow-

My mind is impressed with the distressing idea, and ready to plunge into the labyrinth of conjecture. Why is it so? Why are these interesting regions so deeply sunk in superstition and error? Scripture answers the question.—I check my roving imagination, and rejoice in the anticipation, that the time is hastening, when the Gospel of Jesus shall again visit these once highly favored lands, its light dispel the darkness of the mind, and make known a way of obtaining a blissful immortality to the soul.

ance is considered, the generous reader will feel the force of this remark.

The whole of these prisoners are now supplied with religious instruction.

On the River Medway, there are, in nine of the prison-ships, about eighteen hundred French prisoners who attend the ministry of the gospel. In ten prison-ships on that river, there are ten schools, in which seven hundred French boys, from seven years old and upwards, are regularly taught to read the Bible in French. A general reformation has taken place, more or less, in all the ships. One hundred and fifty invalids have been sent in two cartels to France, with each a French Bible in his hands; and a considerable number of them, it is hoped, with the love of Christ in their hearts; may the others soon follow. The missions on the Hamoaze, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. afford great prospects of good. At Stapleton, and the other prisons, the animating rays of Gospe Truth have also penetrated and proclaimed liberty to the captives.

The writer is favoured with letters from his countrymen, captives in France, at Arras, Besancon, and Valenciennes, where the same glorious effects are produced; and where such are the holy lives of many, that the inhabitants are listening to, and receiving the glad tidings, and the Lord is causing those prisoners "to be pitied of them who carried them away captives."

## CHAP. XII.

*Pleasant Passage---Discover Candia, the Ancient Crete---Former State and Commerce---Causes of its Declension---Degeneracy of its Ancient Inhabitants---Visited by St. Paul, who planted the Gospel here---Modern History---Memorable Siege---Situation for Trade, and extraordinary Fertility---Gloomy contrast on its present Appearance---Rhodes---Its Situation---Extent---Antiquity---Siege---Collossus---Declension---Present State.*

**I**N about a week, with breezes generally favourable, land was announced, and soon discovered to be the eastern part of the island of Candia, the longest island in these seas.

This Crete of the ancients, was soon perceived by our sailing along its coasts, to be in a state of comparative barrenness, far short of its ancient prosperity; in a state of abject servitude, and the soil in consequence, generally abandoned to sterility.

What a gloomy contrast to its ancient state of prosperity, when it could name its hundred cities, and was governed by wise and equitable laws, Laws so admirably adapted for the public good, as to be adopted by those penetrating judges who inhabited Sparta.

“ These laws were originally formed by Minos, (whom fable calls the son of Jupiter,) who gained possession of this island, about the year of the world 2720, and about 1284 years before Christ. He was a wise, gentle, and powerful prince; and according to Strabo, the end which he proposed in the establishment of these laws, was to render his subjects happy, by promoting virtue. He banished idleness and luxury from his states, with effeminacy and vicious pleasures, the fruitful sources of all vice, and the ruin of nations.”

“ The happiness Crete enjoyed, under the wise and equitable government of Minos, did not expire with himself; the laws he established subsisted in vigour, even in Plato’s time, nine hundred years after; another proof Plato observes of this legislator’s wisdom, is the benefits which accrued to Sparta, by the imitation of these laws. Sparta was a neighbouring country, and at that remote period the most celebrated state of ancient Greece, except Athens.”

“ Lycurgus had regulated the government of Sparta, on the plan of that of Crete; and it sub-



sisted, generally, in a uniform manner, for several ages, without experiencing those vicissitudes and revolutions so common in the other states of Greece."

One essential defect in these laws, was, that war was a prominent object; though Minos, himself, attempted to remedy this evil, by ordaining that war should only be made for the sake of peace.

But kingdoms as well as men are marked and interwoven with frailty, for soon after Plato's time, the people of Crete began to degenerate so much from their ancient reputation; as to produce an entire change of manners. Avarice and luxury, covetousness and collusion, became so predominant, that no gain was considered base, however obtained; hence lying and knavery were so notorious, that to *cretise*, became a proverb among the Greeks, implying to lie and deceive. This was their awful state, when St. Paul so severely reproved them, and cited the testimony of one of their own poets against them.

After planting the Gospel here, Titus was left to model the churches according to Apostolic rule, and ordain proper pastors, who being diligent in their vocation, under the divine blessing, the gross notions of religion, which the inhabitants had imbibed, were removed, and they were taught, by

the glad tidings of salvation, to worship "God, who is a Spirit, in Spirit and in Truth."

After various revolutions it became subject to Rome, and after many other important epochs, in its history, it fell under the dominion of Venice.

This island had long been in the possession of the Venetians, who for a series of years had an astonishing extent of colonies, and influence in maritime affairs.

After one of the most arduous, and dreadful sieges, recorded in history, it was conquered, or rather gained by the Turks; for after holding out against the bulk of the unwieldly force of that empire, upwards of twenty years, during which the Venetians lost upwards of eighty thousand men, and the Turks upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand, it at length surrendered on favorable terms. What a malencholy and shocking consideration to a benevolent mind, is such a scene of human misery :

"What ruin from afar

Mark the fell tract of desolating war."

During the extraordinary power and commerce of Venice, it largely partook of its prosperity, and being nearly equi-distant from Europe, Asia, and Africa, it was peculiarly situated, and by its ports, calculated for a rendezvous for shipping

and by its own fertility, it frequently served the mother country, as well as other nations, as a granary; but since its subjugation, it has lost these advantages, its principal harbour is now choaked up, and comparative oppression and barrenness desolates the land; so that we may again quote the poetical sailor:

“ Here art and commerce with auspicious reign,  
Once breath'd sweet influence on the happy plain:  
Now sad reverse! oppression's iron hand  
Enslaves her natives, and despoils the land.”

Many parts are mountainous, whose sides near the coast, exhibit much of that sterility arising from the want of cultivation; several valleys appear cultivated, and Candia still produces vineyards, myrtles, oranges, lemons, and other fruits; also considerable quantities of corn, pulse, and herbage: and, when favored with mild governors, the people are excited to industry, and feel the dawn of liberty. May the time soon arrive when these benighted and superstitious countries shall experience, not only all the valuable blessings of their ancient liberty, and happiness, but also, that superior liberty, which is produced by genuine christianity alone; and favorable prospects already appear.

The wind and weather continuing favorable, we soon passed Candia. and came to the extraordi-

nary island of Rhodes, and remained some time in its bay. From its ancient history, and its present state, I surveyed this once wonderful island, with a considerable degree of interest; and would give the young reader some idea of it also.

It is about eighty miles N. E. from Candia, and a short distance from the southern coasts of Asia Minor, about sixty miles in length, and twenty five in breadth.

When the antiquity of its origin and government; the power and prosperity it enjoyed for several centuries; the wisdom of its ancient laws, especially several of that part of them called maritime, and its extent of commerce, with the small domain contained in the whole island, are collectively considered, it becomes less matter of wonder that it should have been so celebrated in history.

This island was peopled in a very early age; historians are not agreed as to the names of its founders, yet acknowledge that it was peopled by the immediate descendants of one of the sons of Noah.—They many years constituted part of the Athenian dominions; but three hundred and fifty six years before Christ, obtained their independence, and for a long period were celebrated for gratitude and courage.



The fertility of its soil, and its commodious harbours, were admirably calculated to increase its commerce, which extended to almost all parts of the known world; and being situated, as well as Candia, at a convenient distance from Africa and Europe, and approximating the continent of Asia Minor, it was thus admirably formed by its situation, constitution, and government, to possess prodigious trade, and even frequently to become the arbiter in the differences that subsisted between overgrown empires, wisely observing a strict and honourable neutrality, and carefully declining any declaration in favour of one nation against another; in the wars which arose in those early periods, its friendship was courted by most princes and chiefs; such is the noble testimony frequently given, either secretly or openly, to integrity and justice.

The Rhodians, by persevering in this noble and prudent conduct, had rendered their city and island very prosperous and flourishing; all the Mediterranean states contributed to the increase of their commerce, and consequently of their opulence; but experiencing that the most advantageous branches of their commerce flowed from Egypt, they, probably, as it were, imperceptibly became attached to that government; this preference and attachment at length drew on them the displeasure of Antigonus, one of Alexander's

successors, who demanding of the Rhodians succours in his war with Cyprus, was answered by entreaties, not to declare against their ancient friend and ally; but this answer, wise and prudent as it was, drew upon them his displeasure, and he vauntingly and vainly boasted that he should reduce them to obedience; for which purpose he assembled a large army and navy, with a vast apparatus of light and heavy machines to batter the city, which was well fortified, and besieged it with sixty thousand men; while the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, did not exceed eight thousand.

The Rhodians defended themselves with remarkable firmness, during a whole year; when Demetrius after having experienced repeated defeats, raised the siege, and the islanders obtained an honourable and advantageous peace.

Demetrius before his departure, to give them a proof of his reconciliation, presented them with all the machines of war, which he had employed against them in the siege; these the Rhodians afterwards sold for a vast sum, which, with an additional sum of their own, they employed in making the famous Colossus, which was esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world; it appears to have been a statue intended to represent the sun, from which the island is supposed to have

taken its name, sun signifying Rhoda, and was of such immense magnitude that ships of burthen, in full sail, passed between its legs; its height was one hundred and fifteen feet. It was destroyed sixty years after by an earthquake.

The harbour of Rhodes was fifty fathoms wide, at the mouth on each side, was placed one foot of the statue, the face represented the sun to whom it was dedicated, and in one hand it held a light for the information and direction of mariners; after the earthquake, the Colossus lay long neglected on the ground.

The loss sustained by this earthquake was immense; but uncommon generosity was exhibited by the different nations to whom they sent for succour and relief, who seemed to vie in a noble emulation, who should excel in liberality towards the distressed inhabitants; an example worthy imitation, but too seldom followed.

Rhodes in consequence of this well timed and extended liberality, was re-established, in a few years, in as much opulence and splendour as before; but the Colossus, for which large sums were given, was not replaced; indeed, instead of replacing it, they pretended that the oracle of Delphos had forbidden it, and given them a command to preserve that money for other purposes, and by this hypocrisy they enriched themselves.

In the middle of the seventh century, Rhodes became subject to the Saracens, who rapidly overran a great part of civilized Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Turks succeeded the Saracens, under whose government it still remains; the natives in general are so depressed, that few of them appear to have any traces of their once flourishing state impressed on their minds.

It appears from this brief account that Rhodes was a kind of phenomenon amidst surrounding nations; its alliance was courted even by Rome itself, when at the summit of prosperity.

In the serious deliberations that followed the defeat of Philip of Macedon, by the Romans, concerning the restoration of the Grecian States, to their liberties, one of the most important affairs that ever occupied the attention of the senate, was submitted to their consideration and decision. The Rhodian ambassadors were powerful and successful pleaders for the liberties of their countrymen; the Greeks settled in Asia Minor, &c. in opposition to Eumenes, King of Pergamus, whose interests were closely connected with these countries.

In the following war, between the Romans and Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, the neutrality of Rhodes was courted by the latter. Per-



seus sent ambassadors to the Rhodians, and exhorted them to remain quiet, and wait as spectators only, till they saw what resolutions the Romans would take.

The ambassadors of Perseus were received with great respect, but were answered, that—  
“ In case of war, the King was desired not to rely upon Rhodians, nor to demand any thing of them, in prejudice to the alliance they had made with the Romans.”

But, during the same war, the Rhodians finding their trade straitened, and consequently their revenues reduced, sent ambassadors to Rome, stating that “ they were no longer able “ to bear such heavy losses,” and with the extraordinary information, that they had sent ambassadors into Macedonia to king Perseus, to inform him that “ the Rhodians thought it necessary that he should make peace with the Romans, and that they had also sent to Rome, to make the same declaration; that if either party refused to come into so reasonable a proposal, the Rhodians would know what they had to do.” This declaration failed of its intended effect, the Romans rather treated it with contempt, and intimated their displeasure in strong terms, by depriving them of several privileges, and otherwise reducing their revenues, which pressed so hard on the Rhodians, that they soon after, about the time

the other parts of Greece became provinces of Rome, sent deputies to endeavour to appease the wrath of the Romans, and to request admission into their alliance, which after much hesitation, was at length, rather reluctantly granted them.

Hence we see that this remarkable people maintained their independence, when the other parts of Greece, were brought under the Roman empire, which was now making rapid strides to universal dominion, and thereby without their foresight and penetration, preparing the way for a universality of language and a series of events, which prophecy foretold, was to announce the coming of the Messiah.

This island, as well as Candia, at present exhibits a striking view of the uncertainty of national prosperity; and teaches a lesson, of the emptiness of the deepest schemes to ensure its permanence, when degeneracy of character prevails.

It still produces considerable quantities of fine fruits, corn, &c. and when the people are favoured with a mild governor, who sees the importance of encouraging industry, they will emerge from a state of depression and apathy, and exhibit the energies of the mind and powers of the body, in a remarkable manner.

What a blessing then is a free and just government, where the laws are calculated to ensure protection and happiness to every individual in the state; and how happy should a people so favoured be, were they all attentive to the principles of true religion; "which must make a man a good subject, as well as a good christian, and attentive to his king and country, as well as to his God. Indeed those virtues cannot be separated. They that attempt to separate them only shew that they are properly possessed of neither."\*

May the benighted inhabitants of these once celebrated countries soon, very soon, hail the dawn, and experience the blessings of that

"Liberty of heart, deriv'd from heav'n;  
Bought with his blood, who gave it to mankind,  
And seal'd with the same token! It is held  
By charter, and that charter sanction'd sure  
By th' unimpeachable and awful oath  
And promise of a God! His other gifts  
All bear the royal stamp and speak them his,  
And are august; but this transcends them all."

COWPER.

\* Benson's life of Fletcher.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Departure from Rhodes—Enter the Gulf of Macri—Water Spouts—Macri—Sublimity of its first Appearance—Secure and spacious Harbour—Ruins—Inhabitants—Tour to Kia—Mountainous Country—Remarks on Cultivation—Beauty of several Vales—Approach the Suburbs—Forbidding Aspect of several of its Inhabitants—Consultation thereon—Consternation and Retreat of several of the Females, with their Children—Interview with several of the Grandees—Refreshment, and Company during Dinner—Present State of the Country—Reflections—Departure—Surprise of the Inhabitants, turned into Curiosity—Meet a Caravan—Providential Preservation, and Return on Board—Hint to Mariners—Departure.*

**LEAVING** Rhodes, a few hours, favourable breeze brought us near the coast of Asia Minor,



and early the following morning, we entered the gulf and harbour of Macri.\*

About day-light the atmosphere was unsettled and squally, and we were soon under serious apprehensions of danger from several water spouts.

“ ———Approaching they descry  
 A liquid column lowering, shoot on high,  
 The foaming base, an angry whirlwind sweeps,  
 Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps.  
 Still round and round the fluid vortex flies,  
 Scattering dun night and horror through the skies;  
 The swift volution and th'enormous train  
 Let sages vers'd in nature's lore explain.  
 The horrid apparition still draws nigh  
 And white with foam the whirling surges fly,  
 But soon this transient undulation o'er,  
 The sea subsides, the whirlwinds rage no more.”

FALCONER.

\* The situation, views, and circumstances, which press in swift succession on the pious and intelligent mind retired on the ridges of mountains, which rise majestically round this harbour, are eminently calculated to call up the most lively sensations of gratitude, when considering its distinguished blessings in the primitive ages of Christianity, and commiseration when viewing its present gloomy and melancholy contrast.

The adjacent country gave birth to Saul of Tarsus, afterwards Paul, the distinguished Apostle of the Gentiles, whose early life, conversion, and labours, should excite gratitude and admiration in every heart, but which can only be appreciated by those, who like him, have been brought to say, “I count all things but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord.

And we were soon gratefully relieved from a gloomy atmosphere, by the auspicious regent of the day, bursting through with his morning splendour.

The weather became more serene, the day delightful, and we were wafted gently along this interesting coast and bay, whose majestic ridges of mountains, capped with snow, towered far above the more diminutive eminences near the coast, till by a narrow channel, we entered a noble harbour, capable of containing fleets in its capacious bosom, and which surrounded with hills and mountains, seemed to enclose us from every blast, and presented again in miniature, scenes that we had just left, when in the gulf.

On the right-hand side, near the entrance, stands the town, situated at the bottom of several hills, which abound with catacombs dug in the solid rock. No sooner were we at anchor than my anxiety encreased to visit these once flourishing, but now comparatively desolated places.

The town or village is pleasantly situated, having a beautiful declivity of verdure on one side; abrupt mountains and precipices behind; and, on the other side, in a fine arbour, vestiges of an handsome building; a spacious harbour in front, with several ruins on an island at the entrance, and lofty mountains and eminences all round.

It is irregularly built, and rather dirty; the inhabitants appear numerous, but, in general, exhibit indolence and wretchedness in their various and disgusting forms; but from many of them we experienced a degree of hospitality unexpected; and, therefore, considerably the more pleasing, as by it we received a lesson to guard against that proneness in mankind, which is so apt to form a judgment from external appearances only, and to get prepossessed without investigation.

Near the town stands in striking contrast, the ruins above mentioned, which, on a nearer inspection, appeared to be the vestiges of a handsome amphitheatre and other ruins of antiquity; the amphitheatre appears to have been principally of the Corinthian order of architecture, and the part in front of the harbour is a regular and lofty arch.\* It is situated on rising ground, between two hills, and has a gentle descent towards the harbour, of which and the surrounding mountains, it has a comprehensive view.

\* The superiority of ancient architecture over the modern, must strike the mind of every superficial observer. The boldness of the plan, the elevation of its ponderous, massy, but yet beautiful domes; the connection and symmetry of its parts, and the elegance, simplicity, and magnificence of the whole of the building, have rendered them models for the imitation of the most experienced masters of the modern school of architecture.

The appearance of the morning sun, rising above these snow-capped mountains, and bursting with powerful splendour on the deep vale, which contains the harbour, &c. are very grand and enlivening.

“ Yonder comes the powerful king of day,  
 Rejoicing in the east. The lessening cloud,  
 The kindling azure, and the mountains brow,  
 Illum’d with fluid gold, his near approach  
 Betoken glad. Lo! now apparent all,  
 Aslant the dew bright earth, and colour’d air;  
 He looks in boundless majesty abroad;  
 And sheds the shining day, that burnish’d plays  
 On rocks, and hills, and towers, and wandering stream,  
 High gleaming from afar——  
 Now flaming up the heavens, the potent sun  
 Melts into limpid air, the high raised clouds,  
 And morning fogs, that hover’d round the hills,  
 In party colour’d bands; till wide unviel’d  
 The face of nature shines.”——THOMPSON.

After visiting the town and its vicinity, we returned to our ship, and the following day set off on a more extensive tour, penetrating the country as far as Kia, a principal town and several miles from the harbour.

Not considering that a native was necessary to accompany us, both as an interpreter and guide, and with a curiosity and zeal, which in idea had already surmounted every difficulty, and levelled



every obstruction, in the anticipation of exploring a little of this once interesting country, myself and two others took our departure.

Having presently got over the first mountains, and along several narrow passes, and difficult descents, we proceeded with almost unabated vigour, in the direction that we judged led us to the principal objects of our curiosity, the town and inhabitants of Kia; we frequently ascended and passed over barren and rugged mountains, which bade defiance to the fostering hand of the cultivator; but were as frequently gratified by vales which exhibited their delightful verdure with double force to the eye, when beheld in this striking contrast.

These vales, though naturally fertile, are far from a state of cultivation; even in the precincts of the town to which we were now advancing, and which has a remarkable verdant vicinity, we already perceived convincing proofs that the inhabitants were in a state of degradation. Arrived at the suburbs, we perceived several groupes of men, who on our nearer approach exhibited, to us at least, countenances expressive of disapprobation and surprise. We now, for the first time since our departure, fully perceived our inadvertence and imprudence, in adventuring without a guide, over inhospitable hills and precipices, to

a place which we began to fear contained still more inhospitable inhabitants.

We now slackened our pace, and considered that precipitancy in returning, might convince them we were at least suspicious, and urge pursuit; and hesitation either in returning or proceeding, would expose us to danger. Being confident in the integrity and friendliness of our intentions, we gradually approached, and with careful attention saluted them, which was answered by an indolent inclination of the head. They were all seated according to the Turkish costume, apparently basking in the sun, and we passed the first party without one of them rising from their seats.

Encouraged to proceed, a second groupe was passed in a similar manner; but some women who were near them, appeared frightened, fled at our approach, and viewed us at a distance with surprise and fear; sorry to see them thus intimidated, with increasing caution of giving offence we entered the verge of the town; when advancing as with general consent, they all caught their children in their arms, and with the fears of a mother apprehensive for the safety of a beloved child, fled to their houses, and shut themselves in, and we saw no more of them till our return.

We continued to persevere in reaching the summit of the town, though uneasy at the alarm

of the women, and by every sign in our power, endeavoured to convince the men, who were standing near us of the motives of our visit, and at length prevailed on two or three of them to conduct us to the governor. Thus accompanied, and feeling an increasing appetite, we proceeded to the presence of the grandees, hoping, that besides the gratification of an interview, we should derive the more substantial satisfaction of a good dinner; we soon arrived in their presence. Their dress was splendid, and with a large sash or band round the waist, produced a formidable appearance.

Our introduction was ceremonious to a degree, and so much time was taken up in frivolous formalities, that the fare of a poor cottage, would have been more gratifying to our feelings than all the etiquette, and unsubstantial honour of his excellency and attendants.

With the little Italian each party possessed, and with gestures of hunger, we faintly communicated to these grandees, that we were really Englishmen, and in want of a dinner. At length orders were given and we followed our guides to an apartment, consisting of two rooms on the ground floor; the sitting room was covered with a carpet, on which were several handsome cushions to recline,

which were fully occupied. On releasing our shoes from their burdens, we were admitted, introduced, seated, and soon surrounded by several of apparent consequence, who presently took their seats on the floor beside us, and began a general smoaking. We waited some time, and with a craving appetite watched every attendant that entered, hoping to gladden our hearts and eyes, by the sight of a plentiful supply. At length coffee was served up, which we received with thankfulness, from the idea that food would presently appear to accompany it; but after waiting near half an hour we found we were severely disappointed, for smoke and coffee alone were still our only support; in the mean time we were treated with civility and respect, and they offered us their pipes, no common condescension, and to do them justice, probably they had no proper conception of our hunger.

The want to which we were reduced, made it necessary, as the afternoon was advanced, for us either to obtain our wish or consider of an immediate return. We therefore made a last effort, and by all the smattering of various languages, and dumb eloquence in our power, at length made them fully understand, that something more substantial than either coffee or tobacco, was absolutely necessary to appease our hunger.



We were, therefore, immediately conducted to what may be deemed an eating house, where a dinner of pulse was soon served up, and we shortly got clear of our uneasy inmate, experiencing, in an eminent degree, the truth of the adage — “hunger needs no sauce;” the fare, though pulse only, was sweet indeed, and a glass of wine after crowned the repast.

Our company during dinner consisted of Greeks only, whose appearance of humility formed a contrast to several of those whom we had lately left; it was served up by the woman, attended by one of her children, who with all the family appeared in an abject state, for on offering her a little of the wine, which they so kindly furnished us with, she shrunk back, with an expression of surprise at our condescension, which excited ours also; and the man understanding a little Italian, we enquired the reason, he replied in substance, as follows: “Such,” says he, “is the inferiority, and oppression that we labour under, that it is in general thought too great an honour for a Turk to present a person of this description, with any token of respect, and forward in her to except it, which is the reason of her timidity, in not excepting the wine from you.” The eldest child had on a badge of servitude. The husband appeared intelligent, he had travelled, and I was

sorry our stay would not admit a more extensive conversation.

What an abject state does this country now exhibit, contrasted with its ancient prosperity; where the ancient Greeks once reigned and enjoyed equal laws, and the blessings of civilization; where agriculture and all kinds of industry was encouraged; arts and sciences flourished, and liberty was well understood and enjoyed.

Now we behold their descendants reduced to wretched servitude and degradation; few effectual laws to bind, equally king and people, the governors and governed; little protection of property, or stimulus to industry; few golden harvests, fruitful vineyards, or smiling vales; but pride, ignorance, indolence, and other degrading passions and dispositions, display their baneful effects, in the poverty, misery, and ignorance of the oppressed Greeks.\*

May they soon be enlightened to see that laws ought equally to protect and provide for the well being of every individual in the state, that honest industry and enterprize should be encou-

\* Events more favourable for the interest of religion and humanity have taken place since the writer's visit; events, which tend to cheer the pious mind in the anticipation, that ere long, the glad tidings of salvation shall again visit these interesting regions, and make this wilderness blossom as the rose.

raged; and that he who sows should also reap the fruit of his labour for his own advantage, as well as for others. The reader will excuse this digression, and we will now return to the completion of the tour.

Thankfully taking leave of our kind host and hostess, we were re-conducted to the same apartment and company we had lately left, and after a short stay, we took our leave with less ceremony than at our first introduction, and upon the whole satisfied and thankful for our reception.

On our return the surprise and fear of the female part of the inhabitants, first mentioned, appeared to be turned into curiosity; though none of them came into the streets, yet we understood that they enquired the reason of our journey, and several of them viewed us in passing. I felt thankful that the groundless alarm had subsided, and was anxious to impress on the minds of the inhabitants at large, that our leave was taken with sincere wishes for the liberation and happiness of all that were oppressed, and in misery. With these sensations we passed through the streets and spectators, many of whom viewed us with apparent complacence.

A curious scene soon made its appearance, which by its novelty and singular sounds, arrested our attention. It was a caravan, probably

from Smyrna, or some other place of note ; which consisted of about two hundred men, mounted on about half the number of camels and dromedaries. In front came the grandees and other officers, whose countenances in general, indicated too much of that superciliousness and ostentation, so prevalent in Oriental countries, others again looked more manly ; when these moved past, there next appeared persons of an inferior rank, and so on through several gradations. About the centre was a Turkish band of music, consisting of twelve or fourteen men in a tawdry uniform, their loudest instrument emitted sounds similar to a bagpipe, though not quite so melodious ; several others were more grateful to the ear, the remainder were of inferior note ; but all contributed to form harmony, which in the midst of a mountainous and uninhabited country was peculiarly agreeable.

Our journey now began to be tedious, the shades of evening were beginning to make their appearance, and we had several miles to go over mountains, precipices, and narrow passages, which are often infested with wild beasts, of which we saw several of the wolf species at a distance ; forebodings would have rendered the road still more tedious and fatiguing. Urged, therefore, by the fear of being benighted



on those roads, prompted by an eager desire of reaching the summit of the last mountain, and anticipating the happiness of ere long being in safety, added vigour to our efforts, when we soon reached a caravansary, and after various difficulties, fears of wild beasts, &c. surmounted the last hill, and were once more gratified with a view of the harbour and ship. With cheerful steps we went along the descent, took boat, and through mercy joined our countrymen again.

These caravansaries are often mentioned in history, some of them are spacious and commodious, affording comfortable accommodation and refreshment to man and beast, which to a weary traveller, in a hot climate, proves particularly pleasing. The one we passed was of an inferior description, having a reservoir of water, and temporary accommodation, only without lodgings; but the sight of a safe retreat for a few minutes only, was to us a grateful view.

The government deserve commendation for the part it takes towards the building, and furnishing those hospitable inns for the comfort of the weary and benighted traveller; who would otherwise often perish on uninhabited and dangerous roads, and the more dangerous passages over trackless deserts.

During this journey, we had from the moun-

tains an extensive view of the country towards Satalia.

After exploring the harbour, we prepared for our departure. I will conclude my account of Macri, with a hint to seamen, who are induced to visit this port. It is situated at the S. E. part of the gulf of the same name, which contains two other spacious harbours, named Karagatch and Marmorice.

Macri may be known by several remarkable islands to the northward. In sailing for them the harbour gradually opens between rocks, which a stranger at first sight, would conceive very unlikely to afford a passage.

As soon as the harbour is nearly open, another island appears with vestiges of ruins on it; this must be left on the larboard hand in going in; and bordering nearer the starboard side, you pass safely through, and are gratified with a fine harbour, and can anchor within about half a mile from the town, in five, six, seven, or eight fathoms\*.

Having obtained a supply of vegetables, fruit and wood, we took a final farewell of this unfrequented, but to us not altogether inhospitable place.

\* These remarks may be serviceable, and I am the more induced to give them as the fine harbours in this gulf, are very incorrectly delineated in most of its charts.

## CHAP. XIV.

*Arrival at Marmorice—Excellent Harbour—Description of the Mosque—Author present at their Devotions—Manner of Worship—Apparent Devotion—Hospital on Shore—Recovery of the Sick—View and Productions of this extensive Bay—Inhabitants—Turkish Dress—Dress, Appearance, Agility, Strength, and Industry of the Grecian Women—Turkish Females—Departure—Visit Karagatch Eligible Spot for the Sick—Alarmed by Wolves—Simple Method of intimidating them—Peregrinations of the Author and Comrades through the Woods—Discover Huts—Caution of the Inhabitants—Acquire Confidence—Friendship—Manners—Habits—Fortitude—Strength, and Perseverance of the Women.*

**I**N a serene and reviving morning we passed into the bay or gulf: full of ideas, created by the expectation of soon seeing more interesting objects, and were borne to the other extremity, and entered its westernmost harbour of Marmora, in the neighbourhood of Rhodes, the same evening.

This also appears an extraordinary entrance; at first view, the low part of a peninsula appears the only passage, but on drawing near, the apparent deception vanishes, and the real entrance opens. This entrance is narrow and safe, and conveys into as fine and capacious an harbour as I ever beheld, surrounded with immense ridges of mountains, many of whose majestic summits, capped with snow, often projecting their lofty tops above the clouds, strike the mind with the sublimity of nature.

At the N. E. part is the town, of some note among the Turks. On our visiting it, I found a similarity in its irregular and ill-constructed buildings with those we had just left at Macri; but the Mosque appeared far superior; its dome is conspicuous from every part of the harbour. On a nearer inspection it proved to be built of coarse stone, the roof of an oval form, with a dome.

I was favoured with an opportunity of entering the mosque on a particular day, when worship was performed by a crowded audience; the attendance was so full, that many knelt down in the outer court. At their entrance, after throwing off their slippers, they all fell on their knees, and after a short pause, and uttering something very fast, they joined the general chorus, which to me



appeared thanksgiving. From an erect posture they often fell in state of prostration, and kneeling, and after joining the general service again in these positions, would often pause, and appear in mental prayer between, and then in a moment spring on their feet again, and join the chorus, which was sometimes so loud, that it became a shout. The leader's voice was heard distinctly during the more moderate exclamations, and all seemed to pay great attention to his manner, and to follow his motions with aptitude; and during the whole service, not one of them, that I could perceive, sat down. Their remarkable activity, in falling at once from their legs on their knees, and even to a state of prostration, and frequently rising without the assistance of their hands, excited my surprise. They in general appeared very attentive to the service they were engaged in, and their whole behaviour in a false religion, was such as might form a lesson to many careless Christians, so called, who are to be found in every audience, slighting, and treating with indifference, the inestimable privilege of having instruction how to worship "God in spirit and in truth."\*

\* It is impossible to behold such scenes of human weakness, without feeling the most sensible concern for the injuries our whole nature hath sustained by the fall. Amidst the folly of superstition, we still discover the gleams of what was once pure in the human heart, when coming

Several of the ship's company being sickly, and fearing the increase of contagion, the first object was to fix on an eligible spot on shore, on which to erect tents for their reception. This was soon performed, the sick were removed, and the vessel cleansed and purified, by washing with vinegar, and smoaking the hold and decks throughout, which proved beneficial, and appeared to stop the prevalency of disease. Such were the pleasing effects at our hospital on shore, that the most of those removed, were in a few days, evidently on the recovery. Good air, pleasing prospects around, and the verdant spot on which they were situated, with attention and care, under Providence, soon made several of their countenances beam with health and vigour.

This delightful bay is many miles round, and exhibits much of the picturesque and sublime of nature. The mountains and precipices are often covered with active animals, principally goats, and intersected with water-falls, which during the rainy seasons (a description of which will be

forth out of the hand of the infinite Creator. Religion is a part of our very nature. It began with our first Being, in our first parent. When he fell, the temple of holiness became defaced, and all its purities sullied: what we now behold, is but the remains. There are the fragments of the building still standing: the columnus, the pillars, and arches; but all broken and shattered; just enough to shew that it might have been most magnificent and beautiful; and yet so destroyed as to manifest, that none but the Great Architect himself can build it up again.

H.

given hereafter) swell into cataracts, and often deluge the vales and plains below. The declivities, with the more level parts, are covered with abundance of myrtle, much of which grows to an extraordinary size, and the more woody parts heighten the contrast seen in this comprehensive view; the vales appear delightful, and are certainly capable of a high degree of cultivation. The lilies and other sweet flowers, which rise spontaneously, with a number of sanative and aromatic herbs, and other productions, prove the natural fertility of the soil.

The inhabitants are pretty numerous in the town, and consist of a variety; but the principal native residents are Turks and Greeks. During our stay we were well supplied with vegetables and fruit. They have a market, and several of the manufactures exposed to sale are curious, especially the camels-hair productions.

They are remarkably temperate, and often expressed their wonder at the quantity of animal food taken by an Englishman; indeed there is some reason for such a remark, as perhaps no other nation in the world produce more unskilful caterers; so that it may be said, there is no nation on the globe of which they may not learn striking lessons of temperance; and without intruding into the medical art, we may also observe,

that it is easy to demonstrate that many of the most obstinate and dangerous diseases are produced by repletion.\*

The Turkish dress has been often described; the turban appears their principal distinction, and

\* At city feasts, parish dinners, and other multiform exhibitions of luxury, intemperance is generally prevalent. The poet has well described the slaves of intemperance and indolence in the following lines :

“ There are a number of us creep  
Into this world to eat and sleep;  
And know no reason why they're born,  
But merely to consume the corn,  
Devour the cattle, fowl, and fish,  
And leave behind an empty dish.  
The crows and ravens do the same,  
Unlucky birds of hateful name;  
Ravens and crows might fill their places,  
And swallow corn and carcases.”

“ For my part,” says Addison, “ when I see a table laid out in all the forms of fashionable,” or he might have now added, unfashionable life too, “ I imagine I see gout and rheumatisms, apoplexies and palsies, dropsies and jaundice, and the whole train of nervous complaints lying in ambuscade among the dishes.”

Several formerly regular characters rise to the mind of the writer, who having accepted of public situations (in a way perhaps almost imperceptible to themselves) by listening to the solicitations of dissipated colleagues, have for the want of that decision of character, so essential to every manly mind, fallen early victims to intemperance, or lingering under a complication of chronic diseases, have become a burden to society, disgusting even to their own friends, and fall

The scorn and pity of the wise,  
Who love, lament them, and despise.

See note page 28



their belts, containing pistols and sabres, excite more terror than respect. The poor Greeks, who are not allowed the use of them, are seldom admitted into their company.

The Grecian women are in general comely, but the generality being accustomed to labour, and bearing heavy burthens, at an early age, have an inclination forward. The general dress is easy; over their body they throw a loose robe, drawn in similar to morning dress in England, and appear to have no stays. Their agility and industry is surprising. The Turkish women are rarely seen by strangers, being as much confined, effeminate, and delicate, as the others are exposed, industrious, and hardy.

In January, 1801, we made a short voyage to the centre harbour of this gulf, and the next day after our sailing, anchored in it, and found it a commodious and spacious anchorage. The similar majestic appearance of mountains and vales met us as at Macri, no town, or even village was to be seen from our ship, but smoke was perceived, ascending from various parts of the woods and vales.

Our first object, as before, was to remove our sick, and on landing a beautiful vale presented itself to view, appearing to possess superior advantages, from its gradual elevation and neighbouring

beach, to that we had just left. Here, then, the hospital tent was pitched, the sick immediately moved into it, with the medical men and nurses, and the same beneficial effects were soon experienced as at Marmorice. The principal hindrance to their first advances to recovery as occasioned by the alarm, terror, and consequent depression of spirits, produced by the fearful visits of wolves, whose dreadful howling and approaches caused serious apprehensions for their safety, which was nearly altogether removed the ensuing nights, by kindling a large fire, and carefully feeding it with fuel, after which their approaches were so distant, that the yelling only was heard; and all apprehensions of near visits were removed, by the terror of our remedy. These coasts are much frequented by wild boars also, and the inhabitants, in tracing and taking them, display much agility, and seldom receive any injury from these animals. Buffaloes are so numerous, and so little valued, that permission was granted to take for present use, by presenting the inhabitants with their skins, which are often considered by them of more value than the carcase.

Our stay was prolonged, and I embraced the earliest opportunity of visiting and exploring these solitary coasts. My first object was to view the vale, near the hospital where the smoke was perceived. On tracing its source, a little enclo-

sure was discovered, and while endeavouring to find an entrance, a female sprung from the door, and with wonderful agility escaped by another passage. We were surprised and distressed at her apprehensions, but the eye soon lost her in an extensive wood at the end of the valley. Without attempting to proceed to investigate the interior of the habitation, we retired, but on exploring this fertile vale soon after, a man was discovered going towards the hut. I was glad of this circumstance, to enquire respecting the affrighted woman, and anxious to see whether she had returned to her hut again. The man, whom we afterwards found was her husband, gave me a friendly reception, and satisfied my mind of the safety of his partner, who was returned, and her fears allayed on discovering nothing in her cot had been injured; and that the reason of her temporary alarm was the novelty and unexpected appearance, having probably never seen an Englishman before. From this vale and vicinity we procured a considerable quantity of wood, and those of our men who slept on shore, literally reposed on beds of myrtle, which abound in such quantities as to cover a great part of the coast, and some of its largest trees were often included in the fire-wood, to obtain which was the object of our visit.

In a day or two, being properly provided, a party of us proceeded to investigate the interior farther, and to endeavour to procure a wild boar, which, when young, furnished acceptable food.

We proceeded through woods, abounding with buffaloes, and over precipices covered with goats, till a volume of smoke raised our expectations; increasing our pace, we soon arrived at a collection of huts or cottages, formed into what, in this country, may be deemed a regular village. These habitations were composed of a few boughs of the wild olive, and other trees, twined round and interwoven with a few uprights, which form the pillars and extent of the hut; from these uprights or poles is extended a coarse hair matting, which constitutes the roof, in the middle of which is one, and sometimes two, other poles, raising it in that part, and causing the water to descend during the rainy seasons; near the doorway is an opening, forming the chimney. At one end of the enclosure is a small apartment for the young kids, which require much care and nourishment; opposite to this is the bed-place, consisting, principally, of matting, with skins for a covering; and between this and the door is the fire-place, on the hearth, with only the hole in the roof to draw off the smoke, which often



arising from green wood, is to a stranger very unpleasant, though the force of habit renders the natives indifferent to it.\*

In some of these huts are families of eight, and even ten, in number, who all appear to enjoy remarkable health; this must, in a great measure, arise from their habits of temperance and labour; for necessity compels these people to industry and activity. Every inhabitant has his fire-arms, with which he commonly procures a meal for himself and family; the wild boars serve them for food, and their skins make vessels for culinary uses, supply the men with wearing apparel, and form a part of their beds. The wolves are very numerous, and frequently watch near the huts, but they are seldom known to attack a human being: so accustomed are the inhabitants to scenes of this description, that a female of this country would not be more alarmed at seeing a wolf or wild boar near her dwelling, than a female in England would be at seeing a mouse or a frog.

The tops of the stupendous mountains and precipices are frequently covered with innumer-

\* The head-dress of some of the females is quite a curiosity; the hair round the forehead is curiously braided, with numerous pieces of small coin, principally of the adulterated silver of the country, intermixed with a few of gold, which, contrasted with the homely clothing of the body, forms rather a ludicrous appearance.---A proof of the natural pride of the human heart!

able goats, which constitute the principal animal food of the inhabitants, in which they, however, seldom indulge. Their chief food is coarse bread, similar to oaten, goats' milk, pulse, a little coffee, and rarely an egg: the women perform their household work, and frequently ascend these precipices and mountains in quest of their goats, and return with an infant slung on their back, who, with its little arms thrown around the neck of its fond mother, smiles unconscious amidst danger. It rarely happens that any accident happens either to the parent or child during these perilous excursions. These females deserve a still further description. Not only have they, in this manner, to traverse mountains, attend the kids at home, and perform all other household work; but when their husbands, who comparatively indolent and unfeeling, are retired to rest, they have often to secure the goats in the precincts of their habitation, and see that every thing is safe around their dwellings; which reason points out as peculiarly the province of the man.

At our first visit there was considerable alarm and timidity about these people, which is easily accounted for from the novelty of our appearance, and at an unexpected time; from repeated expressions of friendship, and acts of kindness, however, their apprehension and reserve gradually

wore off; and at length there appeared an emulation among them, who should have the preference in our esteem. The men appeared to possess a degree of apathy and indolence at home, which prevented their activity in bartering, but received our articles, when obtained by their wives or children with a considerable degree of avidity and pleasure. We soon opened a negotiation and obtained a regular supply of milk, and frequently a fine kid, which was as delicious as young lamb in England, and our participation in their wholesome fare was considered as a treat; in short, our friendship and esteem was so heightened during our stay, that we parted with mutual regret.

At another excursion, being well equipped for a longer journey, we penetrated still farther into this mountainous country, and travelling principally in an eastern direction, were soon gratified with new and romantic scenery, and though frequently plunged into thickets and woods, the gaining the vales beyond, smoothed the rugged road, and the prospect of a view of a village from the adjacent mountains encouraged the ascent; we now reached an extensive wood well stocked with buffaloes, most of which retired on our approach; at the extremity of this wood we entered on a spacious morass, teeming with frogs, whose

discordant notes grated on the ear, and soon perceived the holes of wild boars and several human footsteps ; this was a stimulus ; and following the tracts, and gaining a pleasant eminence, we were gratified with the view of a few neat huts : on entering the precincts, several of the female inhabitants, as at Macri, retreated with precipitation, nor could all our endeavours bring them to a degree of confidence sufficient to barter, and not having the opportunity of repeating our visits at this distance, we were prevented the satisfaction of removing their fears, by repeated acts of kindness.

On our return we joined several of the men going in pursuit of wild boars, their method of tracing and surrounding, and manner of attack, excited surprize ; we parted with mutual expressions of friendship, proceeded through woods, over mountains, whose summits, declivities, and precipices, abounded with goats, whose agility, compared with the buffaloes beneath, formed a pleasing contrast ; and arrived at the last wood before the prowling of wolves were heard, and reached our ship in safety.

These inhabitants, I am convinced, enjoy more content and happiness, than can be produced in the voluptuous refinements of their cities : far from these temptations, feeling less the effects of



oppression, and having every thing within themselves necessary to supply their contracted wants, they are comparatively happy, and had they an experimental knowledge and love of Christianity, emperors might envy their situation.\*

\* It is blessed to trace in every clime, and among all persons the gracious hand of the Lord, making every king and every state subservient to the purposes of his providence. Happiness is not local; neither doth it consist in outward circumstances. But the only sweetener of life is, and must be, pure religion; when a man is brought acquainted with the great Author of all his mercies, then every mercy is felt and enjoyed. Every station is alike blessed when he who spreads the table, presides over it, and gives the blessing. But without the knowledge of the Giver, and the consciousness of his presence, the poor man and the rich man, the European and the African, are all alike void of that which is essential to crown all.

H.

## CHAP. XV.

*Recovery of the Sick—Revisit Marmorice—Description of a Storm, with Thunder, Lightning, and extraordinary Hail-stones—Critical Situation—Providential Escape—Dreadful Effects on Shore—Distress and Danger of the Sick—Reflections—Former Prosperity of the Country—Dr. White—Transition to a still more happy Period—Outline of its Ancient History—Improvements in Science, but at the same Time the Seat of sottish Idolatry—Sentiments of Solon—Socrates—Plato—Reflections.*

**AT** the expiration of a fortnight we were gratified with the recovery of several of our sick, and the convalescence of several others, and at the end of less than three weeks, all were able to return to the ship; soon after we took our leave of Karagatch. Passing again into the gulf, we approached the island of Rhodes, had a pleasing view of this entrance into the Archipelago, eminently calculated to produce a train of ideas,

concerning the history of its celebrated islands and vicinity; and contrasting its once flourishing and prosperous situation with its present declension, the reflecting mind will commiserate its general depression.

The following morning we arrived again off Marmorice and entered the harbour, which contained a fleet of upwards of two hundred sail, principally British, enclosed in a port, whose stupendous mountains form a magnificent amphitheatre, which, with groves of myrtle, vales of lively green, and several fine beaches, all bursting on the eye at a short entrance from the gulf, excite pleasing ideas, and form a striking contrast to the following.

The 8th of this month was ushered in with lightning and showers of rain, with little wind, and variable; towards noon it increased to awful thunder and vivid lightning, with heavy showers of hail.

“ The skies asunder torn, a deluge pour,  
The impetuous hail descends in whirling shower.”

At this time I happened to be in a boat at a distance from the ship returning on board, when the hail stones, many of which were nearly as large as a pidgeon's egg, beat so powerfully and severely on the hands of the rowers, that, after considerable perseverance, they were obliged to

desist, and rest on their oars, to screen their hands under their jackets and great coats. I expostulated with, and endeavoured to rally them, but on exposing one of my own hands to the fury of the shower, I was instantly convinced of the necessity of shelter; in the course of fifteen minutes our boat was one third full, and lay like a log on the water, and had not the shower quickly ceased, several boats, and ours among the rest, must have sunk; but providentially the squall, for an interval subsided, and all of us were preserved.

The night was increasingly awful. As its shades drew on, it became a settled storm, rendered still more dreadful by thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, all heightened by the dreadful reverberation of the mountainous amphitheatre which nearly surrounded us, and by signal guns of distress.

“ The ethereal dome in mournful pomp array’d,  
 Now lurks behind impenetrable shade,  
 Now flashing round intolerable light  
 Redoubles all the terrors of the night;  
 Such terrors Sinai’s quaking hill o’erspread,  
 When heaven’s loud trumpet sounded o’er its head;  
 Loud and more loud the rolling peels enlarge,  
 And blue on deck their blazing sides discharge;



Now in a deluge bursts the livid flame,  
 And dread concussion rends the ethereal frame,  
 Sick earth convulsive groans from shore to shore,  
 And nature shuddering feels the horrid roar."

FAULKENER.

I never beheld lightning so vivid, it swept along the deck with a power and brightness, which frequently left us in total darkness, and I several times feared the organs of vision were gone. Every avenue in the ship was carefully stopped, and wet swabs and coverings laid over all to prevent the dreadful fluid penetrating the interior, which was providentially prevented by the seasonable and copious thunder showers, which always prove a mercy in the midst of apprehended judgment.

Towards the dawn the storm abated, and at day-light we found ourselves and ship in safety delivered out of this distress and danger, while the next ship, at the distance of about a hundred yards, had one of her masts shivered to pieces by the electric shock, and several vessels were driven on shore; providentially but few seamen were injured, and all the largest ships rode out the gale.

But on shore the calamity was dreadful indeed, a weight of water falling on the mountains, swelled the rivulets into rivers, and the water falls into mighty cataracts, and sweeping over the lower parts of the bay, with increasing violence,

inundated the vales beneath, and carried desolation in its train; several of the hospital tents were overthrown, and the sickly inhabitants washed from their couches, several of whom soon after expired; and had not that Omnipotent Being, "who walketh on the wings of the wind," controlled the conflicting elements, and caused the torrent unexpectedly to cease, most of these invalids must have perished by the storm.

After the gale had ceased, and fine weather ensued, we again went on shore to procure water, vegetables, and fruit, and to purchase some of the manufactures peculiar to Turkey. On a further acquaintance with these people, I was glad to find our conclusions too hastily drawn from transient visits, and some forbidding external appearances, in general groundless; for after repeated visits and dealings with them, such integrity was generally evinced, as commanded respect, and induced confidence.

In their trading with our people, though their prices were frequently high, they almost invariably asked for goods neither more or less than they would take for them, and were often struck with surprize when any attempt was made to undervalue the article, and when repeated, would frequently express their abhorrence of such duplicity. We found easy access to their public

places of resort, and as before related, I had free admittance to their mosque; in short, these people shewed us such a degree of honourable attention, and exhibited such decision of character, and such hospitality, as were the more pleasing, because rather unexpected.

We were now favoured with the company of Dr. White, whose benevolent views were directed to investigate more particularly the nature and causes of the plague; his amiable manners, gained on all on board, and his interesting conversation, connected with his disinterested and philanthropic scheme, so endeared him to those who had the happiness of his intimacy, that we fondly hoped to have had it continued across the Levant; but other affairs demanding his presence, his removal became necessary, and we parted with mutual regret; for my own part I was so prepossessed in his favour during his temporary residence on board our ship, that my mind felt a keen sensation at parting so soon with so valuable a man; he took his leave with best wishes, and I saw him no more. The reader will probably be anxious to hear the success of his plan on his arrival in Egypt, and the writer will have the painful task to recite his falling a victim to a zeal directed for the happiness of man.

During our excursions we had, from the mountains, an extensive view of the country and of the coast.

Viewing, with a considerate mind, the state of these now comparatively desolated countries, and contemplating it in the mirror of the Sacred Scriptures, it is easy to extend the ideas and fix them on that happy period when the Gospel was planted and promulgated throughout these countries, by that indefatigable, faithful, zealous, and affectionate herald of salvation, the apostle Paul, who was a native of it.

Here the Gospel flourished in its purity ; attended by a divine energy, it ran and was glorified : how pleasing to a benevolent mind to consider this servant of God, with his associates, travelling these and other lands, preaching the glad tidings of salvation in all its fulness, freeness, and purity ; attended by a divine and miraculous power to render it effectual to the conversion of the hearers. Planting churches, appointing bishops, or presbyters, and deacons in one place, then committing them to the Saviour's grace ; and travelling on in other directions with the blessed embassy of peace and salvation, in opposition to all the various and continued powerful and inveterate enemies with which they had to contend ; gaining fresh strength, in and



from every conflict, rising superior to every danger, and triumphing in the God of their salvation.

“ Surely the wisdom and power of God is irresistibly manifest here, to every one who can attend without prejudice, even to the dictates of his natural reason. What but a divine authority and power could have enabled twelve obscure, poor, unprotected, and vilified men, amidst the deepest poverty, cruel hatred, calumnious reproach, and inhuman persecution from enemies, to carry on the vast project of enlightening and converting a world? that they should carry it on without ever appearing to covet any outward honour or wealth, and that they should form a system of doctrines and morals infinitely superior in sense and dignity, to all the productions of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, and other renowned philosophers and moralists of the heathen world? How astonishing is it, that these few preachers, without the smallest encouragement from earthly powers, should so triumph over the rage, craft, and power of the infuriated Jews; triumph over the pride, the policy, and power of the Roman empire, when at its full strength, and maturest sagacity; over the pride of learning and the obstinacy of ignorance, hatred, prejudice, and lust; over the hardened inclinations, deep-rooted customs, and long fixed laws

of Jews and Heathens; and that, contrary to every temptation from outward advantage, nay, notwithstanding every conceivable form of opposition, the Gospel should, within a few years after Christ's ascension, be preached, in almost every corner of the vast Roman empire, and the countries adjacent; and that multitudes, at the hazard of every temporal loss, or punishment from men, should readily believe, constantly adhere to, and cheerfully practise the same."

"It is equally astonishing that for more than seventeen hundred years, notwithstanding innumerable persecutions, together with the wickedness of professors, and the inconceivable villanies or base indifference of many of the clergy. This Gospel has been more or less successful in reforming the hearts and lives of multitudes in almost every nation of importance under heaven. Is it not then a standing miracle? Are we not forced to exclaim? "'This is the Lord's doing, it is marvellous in our eyes\*.'" Psalm cxviii. 23.

The celebrated antiquity and history of this country, so closely connected with ancient Greece, of which it formed a part, would take a volume to sketch it, but I can hardly refrain from at-

\* See an excellent introductory Preface to Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible.

tempting a few of its outlines, adding some reflections as we proceed.

About the time of David, King of Israel, the Athenians spread their colonies over Ionia, and soon after all the lesser Asia was filled with Grecian cities.

After the defeat and flight of the hundreds of thousands of Persia, under the vain-glorious, stupid, and cruel Xerxes, by a few thousand Greeks, animated by a love of liberty, these countries threw off the Persian yoke, and gladly united with their countrymen, and by this confederacy preserved their liberties, in common with Greece, during the time that this empire subsisted, partook of its laws, arts, and sciences, and enjoyed under the same auspices, that happiness which was in a manner peculiar to Greece.

But avarice working on the corruptions and divisions, the love of ease and pleasure of the disorganized Grecian states, at length introduced Philip of Macedon, till then obscure and inconsiderable, who, in a short time, found means to bring it under his yoke, and Alexander ;\*

\* See Daniel, chapters 7 and 8, where 600 years before the Christian era, among other descriptions of the rise, decline, and fall of the principal empires of the globe, Alexander is pointed out by the figure of a leopard, with four wings, and of a goat, with a notable horn, as significant of craft, cruelty, power, and the rapidity of his conquests, and the words "smote him, cast him down to the ground, and stamped upon him," appear to refer to the

his son, united them all together, and about A .M. 3672. raised up an empire upon the ruins of the Persian, less opulent and showy, but more powerful and warlike. He proceeded from hence with about 35,000 choice men, to overturn the empire of Persia, and to conquer the civilized world, which having in a great measure, in the course of twelve years, rapidly completed, fulfilled the clear and wonderful predictions in Daniel,\* and other parts of the sacred writings.†

three famous victories obtained over Darius at Granicus, at Issus, and at Arbela. In twelve years time he, in effect, conquered the world, and then sat down and wept because he had no more to conquer; but the great arm that had done all this execution was broken, for he was cut off in the prime of life, by a drunken surfeit or poison.

\* Who, from being a captive, soon rose to the first offices of state, under three of the greatest monarchs in the world, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, and Darius, and saw the reign and fall of the ponderous and unwieldy Babylon, foretold the rise and fall of the Persian and Macedonian empire, the restoration of the Jews under Cyrus, the more gigantic, powerful, and despotic sway of Rome, and its subserviency also to the church of God, who uttered the memorable prophecy of the Messiah---Redemption by him, and the final destruction of Jerusalem and of the Jewish church and nation, for their rejection of him, with their glorious restoration in the latter days.

† The Bible is that inexhaustible treasury of wisdom and knowledge, from whence every animating and heavenly principle is increasingly derived, by the diligent, attentive, and grateful searcher: The creation, man's primitive happiness, his fall, "which brought death into the world, and all our woe;" the progress of mankind to knowledge, civilization, and government, are here alone to be traced; the ambitious presumptions of the first tyrant, Nimrod; the



By which means the Grecian language, the most copious, and perhaps correct, that was ever

rise, progress, decline, and decay of the ancient Ninevah and Assyria, swallowed up in the more inflated Babylonian empire, which especially stands marked as a fearful warning to all future tyrants, are here displayed.---Can the reader peruse the following inimitable description of its tremendous fall, without trembling at its sublimity?---

“That thou shalt take up this proverb against the king of Babylon, and say, How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city ceased! The LORD hath broken the staff of the wicked, *and* the sceptre of the rulers. He who smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke, he that ruled the nations in anger, is persecuted, *and* none hindereth. The whole earth is at rest, *and* is quiet; they break forth into singing. Yea, the fir trees rejoice at thee, *and* the cedars of Lebanon, *saying*, Since thou art laid down, no feller is come on against us. Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, *even* all the chief ones of the earth; it hath raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations. All they shall speak and say unto thee, Art thou also become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? Thy pomp is brought down to the grave, *and* the noise of thy viols; the worm is spread under thee, and the worms cover thee. How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! *how* art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations! For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north. I will ascend above the heights of the clouds. I will be like the most High. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, *and* consider thee, *saying*, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms; *That* made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof: *that* opened not the house of his prisoners? All the kings of the nations, *even* all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house. But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, *and* as the raiment of those that are slain, thrust

spoken in the world, became common to all the nations conquered or subdued by Alexander.

through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcase trodden under feet. Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land, *and* slain thy people; the seed of evildoers shall never be renowned. Prepare slaughter for his children for the iniquity of their fathers; that they do not rise, nor possess the land, nor fill the face of the world with cities. For I will rise up against them, saith the LORD of hosts, and cut off from Babylon the name, and remnant, and son, and nephew, saith the LORD. I will also make it a possession for the bittern, and pools of water; and I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the LORD of hosts. The LORD of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand: That I will break the Assyrian in my land, and upon my mountains tread him under foot: then shall his yoke depart from off them, and his burden depart from off their shoulders. This *is* the purpose that is purposed upon the whole earth; and this *is* the hand that is stretched out upon all the nations. For the LORD of hosts hath purposed, and who shall disannul *it*? and his hand *is* stretched out, and who shall turn it back?"

And again, Cyrus, 150 years before his birth, called by name, and, in due time, raised up, for the two-fold purpose of the conquest of Babylon, and delivering Israel from the Babylonish captivity.

"Thus saith the LORD, thy redeemer, and he that formed thee from the womb, I *am* the LORD that maketh all *things*; that stretcheth forth the heavens alone; that spreadeth abroad the earth by myself; That frustrateth the tokens of the liars, and maketh diviners mad; that turneth wise *men* backward, and maketh their knowledge foolish; That confirmeth the word of his servant, and performeth the counsel of his messengers; that saith to Jerusalem, Thou shalt be inhabited; and to the cities of Judah, Ye shall be built, and I will raise up the decayed places thereof: That saith to the deep, Be dry, and I will dry up thy rivers: That saith of Cyrus, *He is my shepherd*, and shall perform all my pleasure; even saying to Jerusalem, Thou

A translation of the Old Testament from the Hebrew was faithfully given, and thereby ren-

shalt be built ; and to the temple, Thy foundation shall be laid. Thus saith the Lord to the anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him ; and I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two leaved gates ; and the gates shall not be shut ; I will go before thee, and make the crooked places straight ; I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut in sunder the bars of iron ; And I will give thee the treasures of darkness, and hidden riches of secret places, that thou mayest know that I, the LORD, which call *thee* by thy name, *am* the God of Israel. For Jacob, my servant's sake, and Israel mine elect, I have even called thee by thy name ; I have surnamed thee, though thou hast not known me ; I *am* the LORD, and *there is* none else, *there is* no God besides me ; I girded thee, though thou hast not known me ; That they may know from the rising of the sun, and from the west, that *there is* none beside me. I *am* the LORD, and *there is* none else."

After various successes, Cyrus felt an increasing desire to conquer Babylon. Herodotus relates this city to have been surrounded with walls, in thickness eighty-seven feet, in height three hundred and fifty feet, and in compass four hundred and eighty furlongs, or sixty-four miles. In the whole compass of the walls there were one hundred gates, that is twenty-five on each of the four sides, all of solid brass. Between every two of these gates, at proper distances, were three towers. From the twenty-five gates on each side of the square, there was a straight street extending to the corresponding gate in the opposite wall, whence by the outer section the city was divided into six hundred and sixty-seven squares, each of four furlongs and a half, or two miles and a quarter in compass. A branch of the Euphrates divided the city into two, running through the midst of it from North to South ; over which, in the very middle of the city was a bridge, at each end of this bridge were two palaces ; the old palace on the outside, the new one on the west side of the river, the former of which took up four of the squares above mentioned, the latter joined the temple of Bacchus, which stood near to the old palace, took up ano-

dered clear and intelligible to such a vast number of people. The Jews dispersed [over Asia into

ther of the same squares; the images, or idols, of massy gold, &c. according to Deodorus, amounted to five thousand talents of gold, estimated at upwards of twenty millions sterling.

Cyrus, despairing of being able to take such a city by storm, caused a line of circumvallation to be drawn quite round it, with a large and deep ditch, reckoning that if all communication with the country was cut off, the besieged would be obliged to surrender through famine; but the besieged insulted him from the ramparts, and looked upon all the trouble he gave himself as so much unprofitable labour. After Cyrus had spent two whole years before Babylon, without making progress in the siege, he at last thought of the following stratagem, which put him into possession of it. He was informed that a great annual solemnity was to be held at Babylon, and that the inhabitants were accustomed to spend the whole night in drinking and debauchery. This he therefore thought a proper time for surprizing them, and accordingly sent a strong detachment to the head of the canal leading to the great lake, with orders at a certain time to break down the great bank which was between the lake and the canal, and to turn the whole current into the lake. At the same time he appointed one body of troops at the place where the river entered the city, and another where it came in at, ordering them to march in by the bed of the river, as soon as they should find it fordable. Towards the evening, he opened the trenches of the river on both sides above the city, that the water might discharge itself into them; by which means, and the breaking down of the great dam, the river was soon drained. Then the two above-mentioned bodies of troops, according to their orders, entered the channel, and finding the gates all open by reason of the disorders of that perilous night, they penetrated into the very heart of the city without opposition, and meeting according to agreement at the palace, surprized the guards. Those who were in the palace opening the gates to know the cause of this confusion, the Persians rushed in, took the palace, and killed the King, who came out to meet them sword in hand. Thus an end was



Europe and Africa, considerably enlightened the heathen philosophers in the unity and knowledge of the true God.

put to the Babylonian empire, and Cyrus took possession of Babylon for one called in Scripture Darius, the uncle, most probably Cyaxares second uncle to Cyrus.

(See Rollin's Ancient History, Encyclopedia Britannica, Imperial Encyclopedia Britannica, Hawker's Concordance, Brown's, Wood's, and Hawker's Dictionary of the Bible, and Harmar's Observations, vol. 1. by A. Clark, L. L. D.)

"I will sweep it with the besoms of destruction," &c. The following account of the ruined state of Babylon, by a respectable traveller, will shew how exactly the predictions of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, have been accomplished:

"The village of Elugo," says he, "is now situate where heretofore Babylon of Chaldea stood. The harbour where people go on shore in order to proceed to Bagdad, is a quarter of a league distant from it. The soil is so dry and barren that they cannot till it, and so naked, that I could never have believed that this powerful city, once the most stately and renowned in all the world, and situated in the fruitful country of Shinar, could have stood there, had I not seen, by the situation of the place, by many antiquities of great beauty, which are to be seen round about, and especially by the old bridge over the Euphrates, whereof some piles and arches of incredible strength are still remaining, that it certainly did stand there. The whole front of the village Elugo is the hill upon which the castle stood, and the ruins of its fortifications are still visible. Behind, and some little way beyond, is the Tower of Babylon, which is half a league in diameter, but so ruinous, so low, and so full of venomous creatures, which lodge in the holes they make in the rubbish, that no one durst approach nearer to it than within half a league, except two months in the winter, when these animals never stir out of their holes."

By the conquest of Babylon, and the consequent junction of other states and dependencies, Persia, the third great monarchy, became, like Babylon, overgrown and unwieldy, bore in its inflated bulk also the seeds of its dissolution, and

In this wonderful manner did a gracious God prepare the way for the preaching of the Gospel, which was then approaching. The contents of the Old Testament Scriptures would naturally lead men to look for its completion in the New Testament; surely "the wrath of man shall serve him, and the remainder of it he will restrain." All things shall work for his glory.

Among our visitors, we could number a variety of different nations, who appeared emulous of our friendship, and, seen united, formed a pleasing assemblage.—Among the Turks was an officer of

Macedonia's madman, Alexander, falsely called the Great, was the instrument to lay her prostrate.

A remarkable, but hitherto obscure people, were now rising to notice in the West, which, by cautious and crafty politics, were acquiring such accession of strength as made them dangerous neighbours. At length, quitting the shores of Italy, they penetrated to the coasts of Carthage, and Egypt, and reached Asia, in all which countries their policy and arms were increasingly successful, until the whole known world was brought under their dominion, and the successive course of events pressed rapidly to the period when, during a general anxiety and expectation of some great event, amidst a universal peace **HE** was introduced who is emphatically called "the desire of all nations, the Prince of Peace, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords," and whose kingdom of peace must spread from sea to sea, and from shore to shore, till the general conflagration, and he shall reign for ever and ever.

These few brief sketches and hints are intended to urge the intelligent reader to search into this invaluable mine, the Bible, for unperishable jewels, the more of which he finds, the more will his soul expand and his affections be purified.—See the last chapter of St. Peter.

distinction, who became more stationary and familiar, frequently entering into interesting conversations; he displayed an unusual openness and freedom, and expressed much respect for his English friends; his abilities, natural and acquired, appeared far beyond the ordinary attainments of the Turks, who, in general, affect to despise these things.

Our friend's conversation grew increasingly interesting; besides giving us an historical relation of important epochs and events, he entered more particularly on the subject of religion, and the fulfilment of prophecy, and spoke with a depth, clearness and precision, that surprised those of his hearers, who were acquainted with the theory (for alas! little was known of its vital power) of these most important subjects: but many of his judicious observations, have escaped the memory of the writer.

He expressed his veneration for the Bible, which he considered the only written book of God, and alone pointing out the way to attain lasting happiness; his suspicions of the truth of the Mahomedan religion, that his mind was impressed with the prospect of its fall, and the necessity of his countrymen being taught the true religion; a desire to be instructed more fully on the subject, and a wish for the more general instruction of his

countrymen, many of the most intelligent of which were of similar sentiments.

At the time these conversations took place, scarce one of his hearers paid more than common attention to them, and the author with shame must include himself in this number; but there was something so serious and extraordinary in his manner of delivering his sentiments, as tended to fix the attention even of his too careless company.

On a more mature consideration of these very interesting conversations, the author feels a hope that these reflecting Turks, and others, will soon hail that instruction so many of them desire, by the diffusion of the Christian religion, in these benighted countries, which will show them the fulfilment of many prophecies in past ages, which ensures the completion of all that are yet unfulfilled, and unanswerably proves that the reign of the Messiah will take place all over the world.

The writer would humbly submit these hints to the consideration of Missionary Societies, who are engaged in the god-like plan of diffusing light and happiness throughout the dark and miserable abodes of cruelty.

On Great Britain, especially, the inhabitants of these once favoured countries appear to have



peculiar claims.\* Their connections by commerce, &c. open channels of communication.

Their desire for the Bible (many mutilated parts of which are to be found in their Alcoran,) points out the desirableness of giving them a translation of its genuine contents, in the Turkish language;† also their doubts of the truth of many parts of their Alcoran, and that desire,‡ so pre-

\* May Great Britain return the unspeakable blessing of the Gospel to these once highly favoured countries, from whence it proceeded to her, when in a state of ignorance, superstition, idolatry, and barbarism.

† Every reflecting and intelligent mind must admire the rise and progress of that rapidly extending Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, which in the short space of nine years, speaks in forty-one different languages, and under the divine blessing, must in conjunction with other venerable societies, proclaim its soul transporting contents to the utmost bounds of the globe, and the utmost wants of man.

The present pastor of a church in Malta is temporary only, as his mission is to the Greeks; and the writer in a letter recently received from a dear friend of this church, now at Malta, and whose praise, as an active friend and coadjutor with all those who are engaged in promoting the everlasting welfare of mankind, is in all the churches, describes Mr B. as anxious to proceed on his glorious expedition. O that many others may soon follow, and that in Greece and the countries bordering on the Levant, with Asia, and Africa at large, they may successfully preach the everlasting gospel.

‡ *Extract of a Letter from a zealous Greek Merchant to a Friend in Malta, dated Santorino, February 8, 1812.*

My true Friend in the Lord.

Nothing gave me so much pleasure, on my arrival at Santorino, as your two letters. I have been, as you know, in many parts of Turkey, Syria, and Armenia, and in the

valent in many of them to attain the true knowledge of God.

neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, on my business; and I hope I have done some good in those parts, by the blessing of God. I was some time in a city, called *Moussull* (near the ancient Nineveh) where there are some Greek Christians, and a priest, named Basil, who is a relative, as he told me, of the primary bishop of Mount Lebanon. (Among the Maronites of the Armenian church, at Mount Lebanon, there are 13 bishops; but as they do not allow of the title of *Archbishop*, one is styled *Primary Bishop*, or *Primus inter Pares*.) During my residence there, he granted me the use of his chapel to preach when I pleased. After two months residence there, not only the chapel, but a spacious square behind it, was filled. The priest celebrated mass only sometimes. He read a prayer over the heads of those who knelt before him, accompanied with imposition of hands, and touching their foreheads with a relic in a shrine; for which he required to be paid. This, you know, is a custom in many parts of Greece; but which I abhor, and reproved him for thus imposing on the people. I endeavoured to make him better acquainted with the Bible, which he had not got; and accordingly copied him the gospel of St. John, in modern Greek; and though I employed a long time about this manuscript, I trust it may be blessed, and praise redound to God.

“ At some distance from *Moussull*, at a village called *Har-ali*, I met with a Christian gentleman of some note, who directed me to some others, whom I desired to call on me the next Sabbath-day at his house. They did not fail to come, and with them many who were not Christians, perhaps out of curiosity. We all knelt down and prayed together, and some wept. When they rose up, I discoursed to them on the importance of true religion, and of the deplorable state they were in, if they felt it not. You cannot conceive, my friend, my spiritual satisfaction: I was quite overcome by the kindness of them. Every thing that I could wish was at my service; and I was forced to stay many days, during which I had service every day. We fitted up a small chapel; but I am sure things will increase there. Providence so ordered it, that the gentleman I met with at first was a person of some note among the people, as a seri-

Among many other incitements which might be enumerated, and which the better judgment of

ous and opulent man. I directed him to Aleppo or to Cyprus to get a minister; but I have since been there, and am sure he will not find one good for any thing. The priests and bishops are so ignorant, that they mingle their prejudicial insignificant ceremonies; and they are very mercenary, thinking only about getting money. Notwithstanding, the people of these parts of Asia are readily disposed to receive the true religion. Oh, that there were some one to make it known to them, that millions might be brought to be partakers of the benefits of the precious blood of our Lord Jesus Christ! Oh! my friend, how vile I feel myself, that the Son of God should descend from Heaven to undergo such sufferings for my redemption! God is unspeakably great, infinite, and incomparable; yet what am I? This is a point, you know, which has caused me great distress; but from this temptation I betake myself to faith; and there I find peace!

“ I must tell you another little circumstance which happened to me as I returned through Syria to embark. We fitted up a chapel in a wood, and baptized several, stopping there 24 days; and at my departure they gave me every thing necessary, and would escort me, for fear of robbers and assassins. I could but promise to send them a minister, if possible, to help them; and in this I had some confidence, as I was going to Nikossa, in Cyprus; but I could do nothing there with Caramili the bishop, who replied to my earnest entreaty very coolly, by saying, he must not mind those parts, but his own flock. The best way now to execute my promise, is for you to write to your good friend Grassopolo: you have nothing to expect from Smyrna, where I tried in vain. It would be a good thing if you could send one from Malta: he must be dressed as a pilgrim, he would be well received. I can now readily believe what that impostor the Sicilian Pilgrim told us. Oh! these unfortunate countries, where only hypocrites, or pretended Christians, come for wordly gain! I shall stop here for two months for your directions. I cannot rest if I do not go again to the Levant;—I feel great affection for these parts. I had quite a different idea of the people of Asia before. How much worse are the inhabitants of the islands

those engaged in missions may easily discover; is, that many seem to say, loudly to say, as the man of Macedonia, to that Hero of the Gospel, Paul, "Come over and help us."

This country being originally the birth-place of those Greeks who first colonized the Grecian islands, and whose return has been noticed, it partook of all the advantages of its learning, and fell into all its most senseless idolatry.

Such was its fame for learning, that Athens was called the university of the whole world, and even royal personages resorted to Greece for

for ignorance, pride, and worldly-mindedness. In those parts the people are tractable, curious, and fond of strangers; and no great effort appears to be required to tear off the veil. I am sure Mahomet promulgated his religion here without much difficulty; and with the same facility these people could be brought to embrace the religion of Christ, if only some good persons could be found able to teach the truth as it is in the gospel.

"I hear that in Zante are arrived some modern Greek Testaments. I am sure they must have come from that grand Society in England, in whose praise we often spoke. O, that it may be true! what pleasure shall I have! how are they needed! If you have any, send me some as soon as you can, for my little societies which I have formed, and which need them so much. Put them to my account, if it is necessary to tell you so. I am going to Tripolezza; but write to our friend Nicolai Pazoni. I shall leave the commission for the Testaments, if I do not receive them before I go. O what pleasure is this! to have the holy Scripture, and in the modern Greek tongue, and printed too! How much time have I employed in copying them! According to your advice, I have endeavoured to leave portions of the Bible rather than of any other book. It is better to begin with the foundation; other things will follow. G. K.



education, from all parts of the known world; and the common rudiments of science, gained here, would give its possessor a decided superiority in most civilized countries then existing.

But amidst all this boasted erudition and refinement—amidst all this meridian glory, and zenith of power—in all these acquisitions of arts and sciences, the most important of all the sciences, theology, was covered with gross superstition, and enveloped in midnight darkness. Let us seriously consider, for a few moments, their deplorable ignorance with respect to the only true and lasting wisdom—the knowledge and worship of Jehovah.

The most enlightened, civilized, and wisest nations of antiquity, the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Phœnicians,\* Greek, and Romans, were the most ignorant and blind, and retained and cherished the most stupid, coarse, and absurd ideas respecting it. A short deduction will bring this to a demonstration. Greece was so dreadfully sunk in this depravity, that Athens, called the soul and sun of it, was the most deeply involved in idolatry; they multiplied their gods on every occasion; hence the Apostles charge it with being “wholly given to idolatry.” This character is demonstrated both by sacred and profane history.

\* See a brief sketch of the history of these ancient nations under their proper heads in this work.

It would pain a serious mind to enumerate the ceremonies of the false gods of the Greeks, and other refined nations of antiquity.

The gravest of their philosophers forbids drinking to excess, if it was not in the feasts of Bacchus, and to the honour of that god. Another, severely lashes all unseemly images, except those of the gods, who chose to be honoured by such indecencies.

Greece, with all her pretensions to superior politeness and wisdom, had received abominable mysteries.

Solon, the greatest legislator of Athens, erected a temple for purposes of licentiousness, and conjugal love had not one temple in the whole country ; yet they detested adultery in men and women, and were severe to punish it ; the conjugal tie was sacred among them. But when they applied themselves to religion, they appeared possessed of a strange spirit.\*

\* Indeed, it is evident, from the whole tenor of ancient history, that the most inquisitive of their philosophers were frequently more bewildered in respect of essential knowledge than the illiterate. The Greeks were probably the most learned of all the heathen nations, and Athens contained the wisest men in all Greece ; yet, what unworthy, inconclusive, unsatisfactory, absurd ideas, did they form of the Almighty ; the relation they held in the scale of being, and the worship due to God. Wearied at length in the pursuit, and impressed with the necessity of better information, on the most important of all subjects, many of the

Nor did the Roman gravity treat religion more seriously, seeing it consecrated to the honour of the gods, the impurities of the theatre, and the bloody spectacles of the gladiators ; that is, whatever can be imagined most corrupt and barbarous.

It is true some of the best of their philosophers had at last confessed that there was another God, than those the vulgar worshipped, but they durst not avow it ; on the contrary, Socrates delivered it as a maxim, that every one ought to follow the religion of his country, and at his last accusation before the Areopagus, maintained and asserted, “ that he worshipped the gods of his country, and that he sacrificed, in private and public, upon the allowed altars, and according to the rites and customs of the city.” After this confession, reported by two of his ablest scholars\*, there can be no doubt on this head. He was an idolater, and had not, by his great ability in reasoning, delivered himself from the practice of the superstition of his country.

wisest and best, at an early period, concluded that wisdom must come from heaven to instruct them in true knowledge. This sentiment extended itself as time advanced, so that by the period Rome had attained the summit of power, the necessity of an heavenly Messenger was so prevalent among mankind, that a general expectation as well as wish of his appearing, was excited. And who could this refer to but to the Messiah, who is peculiarly called, the desire of all nations

\* Opinion of Plato and Xenophon.

Plato, his disciple, who saw Greece, and all the countries of the known world, filled with an absurd and scandalous worship, does nevertheless lay it down as the foundation of his republic, "that men are never to make any change in the religion they find established, and that they must have lost all common sense, so much as to think of it."

How inconsistent, inconclusive, absurd, and vain, were their opinions and sentiments on this most important of all subjects, for want of the determinate, and conclusive evidence of the steady, consoling, and animating light of divine revelation.

Those great, and comparatively enlightened men, who said so many excellent things of the divine nature, did not dare to oppose the public error.

When Socrates, called the prince of philosophers, was brought before the Areopagus, the most incorrupt, sacred, and venerable tribunal in Greece, and accused of denying the Gods, whom the public adored, he vindicated himself from it, as from a crime, and after being unjustly condemned to death, his last words to his friend was, a request for him to offer a cock to Esculapius. And Plato, speaking of the God who formed the universe, says, that "it is hard to



find him, and that it is forbidden to declare him to the people." He protests that he never speaks of him, but enigmatically, for fear of exposing so great a truth to ridicule.\*

But in contemplating the characters of such eminent and worthy men as Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras, Solon, Aristides, Epictetus, Seneca, Thales, Zeno, Antinonous, &c. &c. and viewing them frequently opposing, with the light they had, the idolatry of their countrymen, and the heathen world at large, and evidencing by their conduct the superiority of their views, the benevolent Christian feels drawn to them in affection, and can feelingly and cordially adopt the interesting lines of a pious poet.

" Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth,  
Mere fallacy, or foolishness, or both ?  
Ten thousand sages lost in endless woe,  
For ignorance of what they could not know ?  
That speech betrays at once a bigot's tongue,  
Charge not a God with such outrageous wrong,  
Truly not I---the partial light men have,  
My creed persuades me, well employed may save ;  
While he that scorns the noon-day beams perverse,  
Shall find a blessing unimproved, a curse.  
Let heathen worthies, whose exalted mind,  
Left sensuality and dross behind,

\* See, Bossuet's Universal History, and especially Gregory's Essays, a recent and highly interesting publication.

Possess for me their undisputed lot,  
 And take unenvied the reward they sought ;  
 But still in virtue of a Saviour's plea,  
 Not blind by choice, but destined not to see,  
 Their fortitude and wisdom were a flame,  
 Celestial, though they knew not whence it came ;  
 Deriv'd from the same source of light and grace,  
 That guides the Christian, in his swifter race ;  
 Their judge was conscience, and her rule their law,  
 That rule pursued with reverence and with awe,  
 Led them, however faltering, faint, and slow,  
 From what they knew to what they wished to know ;  
 But let not him that shares a brighter day,  
 Traduce the splendour of a noon-tide ray,  
 Prefer the twilight of a darker time,  
 And deem his base stupidity no crime.  
 The wretch, who slights the bounty of the skies,  
 And sinks, while favoured with the means to rise,  
 Shall find them rated at their full amount,  
 The good he scorned, all carried to account."

COWPER.

In what an abyss of error was mankind plunged,  
 when it could not bear the idea of the true  
 God.

Athens, the most polite and most learned city  
 in the world, whose superstitions and idolatries  
 were so clearly developed, and irresistibly con-  
 futed by St. Paul, in his visit,\* took for Atheists

\* Acts, chap. xvii.

those who spoke of intellectual things; and this was one of the reasons for which Socrates was condemned. If some philosophers presumed to teach that statues were not gods, as the vulgar apprehended, they found themselves obliged to recant this doctrine, and even after that, they were banished as profane persons. The whole earth was possessed with the same error. The great God, the Creator, and Governor of the world, had neither temple, nor worship, but in Jerusalem.

What a mercy that Judea was acquainted with his holy name, and knew that to divide religion, by admitting other gods, was to destroy it.

“ They, and they only, amongst all mankind,  
Received the transcript of the eternal mind;  
Were trusted with his own engraven laws,  
And constituted guardians of his cause;  
Theirs were the prophets, theirs the priestly call,  
And theirs by birth the Saviour of us all.

## CHAP. XVI.

*Extraordinary Character-----Wonderful Distinction, and Marvellous Preservation of the Jews, with their Punishments, illustrated by their Separation, and the Destruction of their City and Temple----Reflections.*

**THE** preservation of the Jews and the Sacred Scriptures, claims the serious attention, and deepest gratitude, from every intelligent being in the world; and calls on us to contemplate, and adore the wonderful providence of Almighty God, in raising up, and preserving that nation, as a distinct and peculiar people, giving them the sacred canon of the Old Testament, and making them thereby a barrier against idolatry, and the depositories of those writings, which, as well as the revolutions in their nation, all clearly pointed to the Messiah.

The distinction of character which still marks the Jews, dispersed, or however situated, the fulfilment of prophecies already accomplished, and still to be accomplished, in their return to



the Messiah, "when God will remember his mercy and his truth towards the house of Israel, and all the ends of the world shall see the salvation of God," command attention and affection from Christians, towards this people, by whose instrumentality the inestimable records of Scripture have been preserved, and will be transmitted to future generations.\*

And when we view this despised, and too often persecuted people, at this moment scattered over the globe,—when we consider that of three millions, which according to the present calculation is their number, one million remain in the Turkish dominions, where they so nearly approximate the ancient scene of their prosperity, the vast empire of the East----and that they inhabit countries never yet fully explored by Europeans, how forcibly does the idea of the Jews, being the heralds of the Messiah, to many countries, strike the mind.

This extraordinary people have been kept wonderfully distinct from all the other nations of the

\* The deplorable state of the Jews, the chief difficulties in the way of their conversion, and the obligation of Christians to promote the object, and the means by which, under the Divine blessing, it may be effected, are forcibly and affectingly stated by the Reverend T. S. C. Frey, in an address appended to his very interesting narrative, which in relating his own conversion from a Jewish to a Christian teacher, furnishes a striking description of the manners and customs of the Jews.

globe, in defiance of all their individual and united exertions to confound them. The Assyrians, the Grecians, and the Romans, successively conquered them by their arms; but neither they, nor all their other conquerors and oppressors, could incorporate them with their people.

These empires rose and fell, one after the other, while the Jews alone continued. What a wonderful act of Divine Providence is it, that the vanquished should, for so many ages, survive the victors, and the former spread all over the world, while the latter are no more known!

The northern nations have poured forth in swarms, into the southern parts of Europe, but, where are they now?----Who can distinguish the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, or the Normans, in England?----Or the Gauls, the Romans, and the Franks, in France. In Spain, who can distinguish between the first Spaniards, and the Goths and Moors, who conquered it?----They are all blended and lost, and similar observations might be made on all other nations. Much more might it have been expected, that the sufferings of the Jews, like fire, would have melted them down into the common mass of human nature, with the different nations, among whom they dwelt; to name one instance only,

the destruction of Jerusalem, when upwards of a million appear to have perished ; but they still are distinct ; they still are very numerous ; they still exhibit, in every individual, the legible marks of Divine Power ; so that whoever sees the face of a Jew, sees a standing miracle, a living argument for the truth of Christianity,\* whose divine author foretold their sufferings, dispersion, and recovery. Luke xxi. 24 ; as did also the apostle Paul, Romans, xi. and Moses, fifteen hundred years, before the coming of the Messiah ; Lev. xxvi.---Deut. xxviii. Not only the mere event, but the particular circumstances, their captivity, their dispersion, the awful destruction of their temple and city ; † the oppressions, persecutions, contempt, and hatred of the world ; the miseries accompanying their very name, and the cause of these, the rejection of the Messiah by unbelief ; were all foretold, and blessed be God, their restoration is also predicted. How strong a presumptive proof does their separate state furnish, of their promised restoration, and how worthy of admiration is it, that they carry with them, wherever they go, the books of Moses and

\* Bogue's Essay, Sir Isaac Newton and Bishop Newton on the Prophecies, Addison's, Dodderidge's, Paley's, and Bishop Porteus's Evidences.

† See this memorable event described by Josephus, who was an eye witness.

the prophets ; hereby proving to a demonstration that their sufferings, as a separate people, predicted in these very books, are for rejecting the Saviour, who is therein so clearly described as the Messiah ; they hereby now still continue, in some degree, to be heralds of salvation ; and how gloriously will this be the case, when they shall be converted to Christianity, and become instrumental in conveying its glad tidings over the globe ; when the Jew and the Gentile shall take sweet council together, and go to the house of God as friends ; “ When the kingdoms of this world, shall become the kingdoms of our God, and his Christ,

Infidels, as well as Jews, would do well to consider these facts, and they are called upon to consider them at their peril, before that awful scripture is verified----“ Behold ye despisers, and wonder and perish.”

It is impossible that any man should duly consider these memorable events, without some powerful conviction of the truth of Divine Revelation. Can any stronger proof be given of Divine Revelation, than the spirit of prophecy?--And can there be a stronger proof given of the spirit of prophecy, than the punishments and preservation of the Jews ! \*—To instance the awful and

\* Amid the strange and momentous revolutions within the last twenty years, an awakened attention has been ex-



memorable event the destruction of Jerusalem only will illustrate this in a forcible manner.

cited among the Jews also to their everlasting concerns, and various laudable attempts have terminated in an institution, formed in London, entitled the London Society, for the express purpose (wisely attending to the sacred dictates of conscience,) of calling up, under the divine blessing, the attention of the long despised and long neglected sons of Abraham; and that something more than mere favourable appearances have already commenced, the following extracts will strongly demonstrate.

*Extract from a Letter which Dr. Naudi received from his friend Mr. Scotti at Malta.*

“After you had left Malta, I received several letters from our friend M. Murtheim, the converted Jew, always inquiring earnestly for New Testaments, and other books in modern Greek or Arabic, but particularly for the Tracts of the Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, which you told him of, and promised to send him. Besides the many important enterprizes of this very worthy man, in Tripoli, in Tunis, and in some of the interior parts of Africa, he succeeded in collecting many small congregations, whom he confirmed and established in Christianity, in the worship of God, in the keeping of his commandments, and in the practice of reading the Scriptures together every day. Mr. Cham, a Jew of Barbary, who was led to embrace Christianity by the preaching and instruction of Mr. Murtheim, and has since been baptized by the name of Immanuel, assured me, that when Mr. Murtheim was in those parts, where he had not any portion of the Bible to distribute, and to send to those congregations he had collected in the interior, he employed himself in making copies of the Gospel of St. Luke, both in the modern Arabic and Greek languages, for the use of those congregations, as he could scarcely find a person capable of writing the vernacular language of the interior of Africa, which is a more peculiar and more corrupted dialect than the Arabic we make use of.

“It is very material to observe, that Mr. Murtheim is a man engaged in a very extensive business of different kinds. He has four counting-houses of commerce in the Mediterra-

At the time Christ pronounced these prophecies, Jerusalem was in profound peace, and the

nean, viz. one upon the coast of Barbary, another in Smyrna, a third at Scandaroon, in the Levant, and a fourth in Malta; in each of which he employs at least twenty clerks --- what benefit may not this worthy gentleman render to the cause of Christianity?

“The last letter I received from him was full of thanks to you and the Society, by whose means he was converted. In that letter he stated that he was using his utmost exertions in favour of the religion of Christ in Africa, for, deeply impressed with the Christian charity which had been exerted for his conversion to the faith of Jesus, he thinks he can never do enough to promote the religious interests of his fellow creatures, and particularly of his poor brethren amongst the Jews. He requested me to send him the largest quantity of Testaments I could obtain, as he had it in his power to do a great deal of good with them in various directions. Mr. Cham assures me, that if I could fully explain to you in this letter all that Mr. Murtheim, and his new disciples, both amongst Jews and Mahometans, have done to spread the knowledge of the gospel, and by converting and baptising, you would consider him almost equal to one of the Apostles.”

#### *Account of the Conversion of a Jew at Leipsic.*

A poor student, who studied divinity at the University of Leipsic, having occasion to undertake a journey to his distant friends, was in want of the necessary money for that purpose. He therefore was induced to go to a learned Jew, to pawn his Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament. The latter contained the Greek and German text in opposite columns. The learned Jew, little as he valued this book, was, however, prevailed upon to take it, and to give the student half a rix dollar for it. During the absence of the student he undertook to read it through, with a view to confirm his mind in enmity against Jesus; to ridicule his person in the synagogue, and to be the better prepared to testify his zeal for the Jewish faith. His wife and children were not permitted to see the book, he was determined to

Roman governor had ample force to keep the people in obedience ; and could human prudence

read it alone, as a sworn enemy of Jesus, and to discover the falsehood of the Christian religion in all its parts. As the Student was absent for about seven weeks, the Jew had sufficient leisure to perform his task. But as he proceeded to read his surprise increased, and a sacred awe pervaded him. In reading some impressive passages, he could scarcely refrain from exclaiming :---Ah, that Jesus were MY SAVIOUR ! Having completed the reading he was astonished at himself, and exceedingly perplexed, that in spite of his earnest desire to find fuel in the New Testament for the increase of his burning enmity against Jesus, he had discovered nothing deserving of hatred, but, on the contrary, much that is great, sublime, heavenly, and divine. At length he charged himself with silly simplicity and blind folly, and resolved to open the book no more. In this resolution he persisted some days. But the consolatory and heavenly instructions which he had read, and which left an indelible impression upon his mind, and the glorious prospect of life eternal which had opened before him, did not suffer him to rest either day or night. Now he resolved to read the New Testament a second time, fully determined to be more certain in ascertaining that Jesus and his Apostles had justly deserved the hatred of all Jews in all ages. But again he was unable to discover any thing that was absurd or that bore the stamp of falsehood, but much wisdom, inexpressible comfort for an afflicted mind, and a hope of immortality, which seemed to rescue him from that dreadful anxiety with which the thoughts of futurity had often filled him. Still he could not divest himself of his prejudices, but read the New Testament a third time, with the following resolution : If I discover nothing the third time why Jesus and his Apostles and their doctrine should be hated by the Jews, I will become a Christian ; but if my wish in first opening the book is now gratified, I will for ever detest the Christian religion. During the third reading of the history of Jesus, his doctrines and promises, he often could not refrain from tears, his soul was affected in a manner which no pen can describe. Now he was quite overcome,

foresee that the city, as well as the country, would revolt against the Romans?---Could human prudence foresee, "famines, and pestilence, and earthquakes, in divers places?"---Could human prudence foresee the speedy propagation of the Gospel, so contrary to all human probability?---Could any or all the powers of human

the love of the most holy and the most lovely of the children of men filled his very soul. Being fully determined to become a Christian, he went without delay and made his desire known to a Christian minister. When the student returned from his journey he brought the borrowed money, with interest, to redeem his two books. The Jew asked him if he would sell the New Testament. The student was unwilling to part with it, but after some persuasion yielded. What do you demand for it, asked the Jew? Arix dollar will satisfy me, was the reply. The Jew opened a chest, and laid down one hundred louis d'ors. Take that, said he, gladly will I pay more if you desire it. And if at any time I can be of use to you, only apply to me, and I will be your friend to the utmost of my power. The student was surprised, and supposed that the Jew made sport of him. But the latter related to him what change of mind had been wrought in him by reading the New Testament, upbraided him with setting so little value on that precious book, and said: "Never will I part with this book, and you will oblige me by accepting the money." From that time he became a sincere Christian.

One of the most pleasing instances of the usefulness of the London Society in the metropolis, is in the following extract from Mr. Frey's Address:---"In what period of the Church, during the last 1700 years, have we heard of 24 Jewish children voluntarily presented by their parents or friends to be instructed in the principles of Christianity," &c.---Frey's Narrative. A third edition of this very interesting piece of biography is just published, which in a short compass will afford the reader highly important information relative to the Turks.



calculation, so much as conjecture the sudden and utter destruction of Jerusalem, with all the wonderful and particular events attending and succeeding it?---It was a received maxim among the Romans, not absolutely to ruin any of their provinces, much less might it have been expected under Titus, who used every effort to save the Temple, but in vain.

My plan will not admit of entering more fully into detail, of the marvellous escape and preservation of every Christian in Jerusalem, at the siege, &c.\* but whoever will enter into the consideration of these important events, unfolding the predictions of Him, who said to the roaring billows, "Peace, be still," will find increasing reason to say, this is the finger of God. These exhibit irresistible proofs of the truth of Christianity.

" Thus fell the best instructed in her day,  
And the most favor'd lands, look where we may;  
Philosophy indeed on Grecian eyes  
Had pour'd the day, and cleared the Roman skies.  
In other climes perhaps creative art,  
With power surpassing theirs, performed her part,

\* For further information on this most interesting subject the reader is referred to Josephus' History of the Wars of the Jews; Prideaux's Connections; Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Newton, Faber Fleming, Simpson, Buchanan, and especially the publications of the London Society, on the Prophecies; Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites; and Harmar's Observations, edited by A. Clark, L. L. D.

Might give more life to marble, or might fill  
 The glowing tablets with a juster skill,  
 Might shine in fable, and grace idle themes,  
 With all the embroidery of poetic dreams ;  
 'Twas theirs alone to dive into the plan,  
 That truth and mercy had revealed to man ;  
 And while the world beside that plan unknown,  
 Deified useless wood, or senseless stone,  
 They breathed in faith their heaven directed prayers,  
 And the true God, the God of truth, was theirs.  
 Their glory faded, and their race dispersed.  
 The last of nations now, though once the first,  
 They warn and teach, the proudest would they learn,  
 Keep wisdom, or meet vengeance in your turn ;  
 If we escaped not, if heaven spared not us,  
 Peeled, scattered, and exterminated thus ;  
 If vice receive her retribution due,  
 When we are visited, what hope for you ?  
 When God arises with an awful frown,  
 To punish lust, or pluck presumption down ;  
 When gifts perverted, or not duly prized,  
 Pleasure o'er-valued, and his grace despised ;  
 Provoke the vengeance of his righteous hand  
 To pour down wrath upon a thankless land ;  
 He will be found impartially severe,  
 Too just to wink, or speak the guilty clear :  
 Oh ! Israel of all nations most undone,  
 Thy diadem displaced, and sceptre gone,  
 Thy temple, once thy glory, fallen and razed,  
 And thou a worshipper, even where thou mayst ;

Thy services once only without spot,  
 Mere shadows now, their ancient pomp forgot;  
 Thy Levites, once a consecrated host,  
 No longer Levites, and their lineage lost,  
 And thou thyself o'er every country sown,  
 With none on earth that thou canst call thy own;  
 Cry aloud, thou that settest in the dust,  
 Cry to the proud, the cruel and unjust;  
 Knock at the gate of nations, rouse their fears,  
 Say wrath is coming, and the storm appears,  
 But raise the shrillest cry in British ears."

COWPER.

The present encreasing anxiety and zeal among Christians, both on the Continent of Europe, Britain, and the East, will rejoice the heart of every Christian, and, under the divine blessing, the continual prayer followed by corresponding exertions must succeed for the accomplishment of promises and prophecies: "and the Redeemer shall arise out of Sion, and turn away ungodliness from Jacob, and the children of Israel, after having been many days without an ephod, and without a priest, shall return to the Lord their God, and to David their King in their latter days."

## CHAP. XVII.

*Passage to Egypt—Storm—First View of the Coast—Critical Situation of the Writer—Providential Deliverance—Vestiges of Antiquity Visit the Vicinity of Alexandria—Pass a remarkable Lake—Land near a Market—Avidity of the Natives for Silver and Gold—View of Alexandria—Pompey's Pillar—Site of the Pharos, &c.—Baths—Statues—Urns—Vases—Remarkable Inscription—Ancient Building—Sketch of the History of Alexandria, &c.—Description of the various Inhabitants—Moors—Arabians—Coptes—Jews—Turks—Utility of the Camel and Dromedary—Established Religion Punctuality in their Devotions—Government.—*

**H**AVING replenished our stock of water, and procured a good supply of vegetables and fruit, which the inhabitants in general were forward to assist us in getting on board, late in February 1801, we weighed anchor and stood into the Levant,\* with a large fleet in company, reluctantly I perceived for a still more remote desti-

\* The launch from the vast Bay of Marmora into a sea surrounded with countries so interesting in history, clas-



nation. For a short time we were favoured with moderate weather, after which a fresh gale and storm obliged us to lower the towering sails, and exposed the fleet to danger. We continued much dispersed for two days, when it moderated, and the fleet continued its course to the southward, until the beautiful evening of the first of March, when the Castle of Alexandria was discovered, bearing S. E. about four or five leagues; and at eight the next morning, we anchored in the spacious Bay of Aboukir: during this short passage, we lost several of our men, by a dangerous fever, and with sympathy committed their bodies to the deep.\*

sical and sacred, is eminently calculated to call forth an assemblage of ideas, forming an association at once pleasing, gloomy, delightful, and animating.

\* The minds of seamen are struck with peculiar solemnity at the death and funeral of a messmate. What an important character on board is a pious chaplain, and how dreadfully dangerous to the morals of the crew is a contrary character. How often (with shame he confesses it) has the writer watched the words and actions of the Chaplain, and how often, alas! has he found what he then thought would vindicate his own irregular conduct, and encourage that levity, dissipation, folly and sin, so congenial to the natural depravity of the human heart. O! that such would attend to the solemn and awful warnings and denunciations contained in the Bible especially in the 33 and 34 Chapters of Ezekiel, 10th Chapter Leviticus and 2, 3, and 4 Chapters of 1 Samuel. How important and desirable that these solemn events should be improved at the time by the Chaplain, if any, especially, or if without a minister of the Gospel on board, by the captain, or by some character of intelligence, seriousness, and ability: but alas! how are the bodies of these brave men too often committed to the deep!

A comprehensive view of the coast of celebrated Egypt could not fail forcibly to recall its ancient history to remembrance. Soon after our anchoring, we experienced tempestuous weather, with a ground swell, which continued for several days, and prevented any debarkation of troops: as soon as the gale permitted, the vessels of easy draught of water, were ordered near the beach to cover the landing, and having troops in readiness, on the seventh it first commenced, and the others followed without interruption.

I was ordered on this disembarkation, and my first visit to these interesting coasts, was a very perilous one indeed: we had to approach the shore, in the face of several batteries, and at length reached the beach amidst volleys of shot. Just as the last of the troops had stepped, or jumped out of the boat, and were forming, many of them ankle deep in the water, a musket ball passed through my hat, penetrated the pericranium, grazed the bone, and left me instantly senseless in the boat; on the return of recollection, I felt my neck, shoulders, and back, bathed in blood, the vessels still bleeding profusely, and so helpless that every effort, even to seat myself, was unavailing. The scene of confusion with which we were surrounded, was unfriendly

to attention, from my comrades in danger ; and it was a considerable time before I could get conveyed to medical assistance ; on getting alongside the nearest of several vessels, who were placed on purpose to receive the wounded, and cover the landing, we were severely disappointed ; for the surgeon was surrounded with so many cases, claiming instant relief, that they were under the painful necessity of refusing admission to any more. I perhaps felt the least at this answer, being by this time nearly exhausted from the continual loss of blood. On reaching the next vessel, I was hoisted in, and, after a short delay, was dressed by the surgeon, who took up the vessels, and said, he hoped it was not a fracture. It was judged dangerous, in my present situation, to remove me to our own ship, which lay at the distance of several miles, and the surgeon kindly had me laid on his own bed. A state of repose was refreshing and comfortable indeed, and just when inclining to sleep, the signal was made for the ship instantly to get under way, and proceed ; in consequence I was obliged to be reluctantly taken from my generous host, borne into the boat by a grating or hatch, and being at a distance, reached her almost in a state of insensibility. I here received kind attention ; the paroxisms of fever, which succeeded were

mild, and in a month I was so astonishingly recovered, as to be declared out of danger.\*

Thus did a miracle of mercy preserve and restore, and at length bring me to review and consider this and ten thousand other wonderful interpositions and blessings of Divine Providence, poured down even in the very moment that my depraved heart was engaged in ingratitude and rebellion against the Almighty, gracious Giver; to consider, feel, and exclaim "Surely goodness and mercy hath followed me all the days of my life." May it be my happiness to know that

\* When the disposition to reflection, admiration, and gratitude is communicated, how is the soul lost in adoration at the tender mercy and forbearance of an omnipotent and infinitely compassionate Saviour, who, while rebellious and ungrateful man, during the days of his unregeneracy, is seeking death in the error of his ways, and swiftly pressing to the precipice of destruction and misery, is stretching forth his almighty arm for defence in this peril, rescuing from that extremity of danger, going before or preventing with unsolicited blessings, and loading with benefits. At length the sinner is stopped, and thinks; the mind receives true information; light pours in on the understanding; objects are beheld in their real situation; the will is subdued; the affections captivated: conscious of his lost, perishing state, as a man overboard and sinking, grasps a rope, so the sinner cries, Lord save, or I perish! Faith is given, the Saviour is embraced with all the powers of the soul, pardon is felt, and the holy spirit witnesses with the believer's that he is a child of God, and consequently an heir of eternal glory. This faith necessarily worketh by love, purifies the heart, overcometh the world, and animates the Christian to run the way of God's commandments, and press to enjoy his Saviour's presence uninterrupted.



this almighty and compassionate Friend is my support in life, my hope in death, and my everlasting portion in unutterable bliss, and unspeakable glory.

A long and trying, but as I have since perceived, a merciful process brought me at length to a glimpse (for my views of divine things are still but very faint,) of the wonders of Divine Providence; leading to the still greater wonders of grace, enabling the soul to see, and feel and know, that happiness can be found in God alone.

In the contemplation of such unnumbered, free, undeserved and wonderful mercies, I trust I can in some measure appropriate the following apposite and beautiful lines :---

“ God of my life, whose gracious power,  
Thro’ varied deaths my soul hath led,  
Or turn’d aside the fatal hour,  
Or lifted up my sinking head,

“ In all my ways thy hand I own,  
Thy ruling Providence I see;  
Assist me still my course to run,  
And still direct my paths to thee.

“ Oft hath the sea confest thy power,  
And given me back to thy command;  
It could not Lord my life devour,  
Safe in the hollow of thine hand.

“ Oft from the margin of the grave,  
 Thou, Lord, hast lifted up my head ;  
 Sudden, I found thee near to save,  
 The fever own'd thy touch, and fled.

“ Whither, O whither should I fly !  
 But to my loving Saviour's breast :  
 Secure within thine arms to lie,  
 And safe beneath thy wings to rest.

“ I have no skill the snare to shun,  
 But thou, O Christ, my wisdom art :  
 I ever into ruin run ;  
 But thou art greater than my heart.

“ Foolish, and impotent, and blind,  
 Lead me a way I have not known ;  
 Bring me where I my heaven may find,  
 The heaven of loving thee alone.”---WESLEY.

Taking the earliest opportunity, full of curiosity, and in expectation of beholding wonders, I again landed, and reached the vicinity of Alexandria. The eye was engaged the whole way, on the various objects around, and the mind forming assemblages of curiosities, dwelt with delight on the novel and interesting scenes, which imagination presented to view, but which experience proves to be seldom realized ; we proceeded towards the bottom of the bay, about nine miles from the ship, and soon beheld on its

shores many pieces of granite, some of them apparently vestiges of antiquity; probably relics of ancient cities, whose sites stood on the margin of this bay. With a fine breeze we entered lake Maadie, which appears to have been anciently the opening of that branch of the Nile, called the Canopite: this with several others (for there appear to have been seven branches) has from various causes lost its communication with the parent river, and dwindled into a lake. We sailed pleasantly along; anticipating the satisfaction of curiosity, eager to land, and by this conveyance avoided a dreary and sultry walk, over the vast sand, which extends from Aboukir to Alexandria, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles.

After sailing several miles in this spacious bason, we landed on a fine beach in the vicinity of a considerable market, whose motley groupe, and various, and abundant supplies, instantly excited our attention.

It was probably the circle of an acre, enclosed by means of posts, with a rope leading from each all round; within and without, were numbers of the natives, principally Arabians, who poured forth their stores, and seemed very emulous to exchange them for the silver and gold of their English friends: indeed such was their

avidity and importunity for customers, that no part of the metropolis of Britain, even Moorfields itself, could excel them in this respect.

We passed through this bustle, and proceeded to view some of the ruins of ancient Alexandria. From the summit of the hill, near the market, I could perceive part of this once celebrated city, whose ancient limits by the baths, statues, &c. around us, and other vestiges recently discovered, probably extended beyond the spot on which I was then situated.

Pompey's Pillar rises majestically, from the ruins of its ancient greatness, and the present building, near the site of the ancient Pharos, points out the place where the relicks of that once stately and useful edifice, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, lies buried, and its once spacious and well filled harbours, now comparatively choaked up, and forsaken; so many remains of fallen greatness, striking on the mind, fixed attention, and excited emotions of commiseration.

I was in the midst of ruins, identified with ancient Alexandria or its suburbs. Urns, statues, and subterraneous avenues, with pieces of granite, &c. proved that they were no common relicks. I was gratified with a view of a piece of stone, containing an inscription of near two



thousand years date, recording events in the time of Pompey and Cæsar.

The ruins of a magnificent building excited considerable interest, and gratified curiosity by the ingenuity of its structure, but called forth commiseration at the recollection of its history: the author was informed it was a celebrated library, in which appear to have been deposited precious remains of ancient learning, that fell among the desolations of those Saracens, who in the seventh century made war upon literature as well as nations. The connection of the cement with the bricks, of which it appears to have been principally built, is to a modern eye astonishing, it has so insinuated itself into the pores as to form one substance; and a forcible separation would probably destroy both: this stands a monument of time and desolating invaders.

On our return we again passed the skirts of the market, purchased six hundred eggs for a dollar, ten small fowls for a dollar, and vegetables and fruit proportionably cheap; and I returned to the ship, gratified with my visit to these celebrated shores.

The history of Alexandria itself, would supply materials for several volumes. I must confine myself to a few particulars; it is situated without

that fertile part of Egypt, called the Delta, surrounded with sand and water ; its population consists of Turks, Greeks, Jews, Arabs, &c. who enjoy toleration ; it is now of small extent, but has still considerable commerce, which its harbour and situation command. It was founded by Alexander the Great, soon after the overthrow of Tyre ; he considered the value of Egypt, as connected with this port, and appreciating the advantages of commerce, exerted himself to raise it to extraordinary importance, and, to perpetuate his memory, named it after himself ; and had his conquests in general been wisely directed, it would have lessened the devastations which his mad schemes of universal empire entailed on mankind. By its situation and connection, it soon rose to be what Tyre had been, a place of uncommon riches and magnificence. It was the mart for all the trade of the Indies, and its capacious harbours contained several hundred sail of shipping at one time ; and even after Rome had attained to sovereign power, and had reduced Egypt to its dominion, it was long reckoned the second city in the world.

After the decline of the Roman empire, it became subject to the Saracens, who ravaged it, overturned many of its edifices, and destroyed its famous library. It passed from them into the

possession of the Turks, who still appoint a magistrate, with whom are connected several others, appointed by the inhabitants, and the internal government is said to be much vested in the hands of the citizens.

Its present condition is a contrast to its ancient splendour and prosperity; the harbours are much injured; the Pharos, called a wonder of the world, is probably without a remain. The inhabitants are about eight thousand, who are mostly attracted by commerce. Alexandria contains a mixture of various nations, many of whom literally dwell amid the ruins of its ancient magnificence.

The present inhabitants throughout these extensive coasts, are of various sorts, whose manners and customs are as various. Moors, Arabians, wild and civilized, are numerous. The Coptes boast of their descent from the ancient Egyptians, whose ancestors were once Christians; they still profess Christianity, and retain a semblance of its excellent system, much enveloped in superstition: they deem themselves of the Greek Church, but frequently embrace Mahometan customs. These Coptes are generally the most learned of all the inhabitants of this country.

The Jews, found here as in all other parts of the world, are so many living testimonies to the

truth of Christianity, and will so continue, till the God who has dispersed them among all nations, shall graciously call them into the fold of our common Saviour.\*

\* Dr. Hawker observes, "The Society lately formed in London, as instrumental in the Lord's hand for this purpose, is unquestionably very laudable. But, according to the language of Scripture, this great event will be brought about in a wonderful manner, and probably, in the great mass of their recovery, without human means, when the fulness of the Gentiles shall be completed. Every feeling heart cannot but pray that the time may hasten when the Redeemer shall arise out of Zion, and turn away ungodliness from Jacob."

Strangers to the contemplation of this subject, and alas! how many are guilty strangers to it from want of consideration, will hardly believe the persecutions and sufferings of this interesting people, even in Britain, particularly during the reign of Henry III. Richard I. and Edward I. The former, says an historian, always polled the Jews at every low ebb of his fortune. In 1240, when the King attempted to fleece them to the utmost, he commanded all the Jews of both sexes throughout England to make a discovery of their wealth, which he authorized officers to receive in every county, and to return to his exchequer; and being determined to have the last farthing, he extorted it from them by torments too shocking to mention. In the reign of Richard the First, the people rose in arms to make a general massacre of them, when fifteen hundred retired into York Castle, where, being closely besieged, they offered to capitulate, and to ransom their lives with money. The offer being refused, one of them cried out in despair "that it was better to die courageously for the law, than to fall into the hands of Christians!" Every one immediately took his knife, and stabbed his wife and children, and the men afterwards retired into the King's Palace, and consumed themselves. Edward banished them from England, nor did they return till the time of Cromwell, who invited them back again. It was a remarkable expression of Frederick, falsely called the Great, King of Prussia, a determined enemy to all true religion, "I have learnt by the experience of ages that no



The Turks, to whom is committed a principal part of the government, here display their native

man ever touched that people but smarted for it."----Surely, on this account, as well as from a sense of the advantage which the Christian world at large derive from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, having been faithfully handed down by that people, all genuine Christians will consider it their bounden duty to treat them with the utmost tenderness.

The dispersion of the ten tribes has long excited the curiosity and research of the pious and intelligent mind. The following extracts from Faber, Buchanan \*, &c. will interest such readers:

"It may probably be asked, (says the former) How can the ten tribes ever be discovered and restored after the lapse of so many centuries, during which they have been completely lost and mingled among the nations of the East? The Jews, indeed, tell us many marvellous stories of their yet existing as a distinct body politic in a large and spacious country, with fine cities: but no one knows to this day where it is situated.----To such a question it would be sufficient simply to answer, *I know not*. The restoration of the Ten Tribes is *expressly foretold*, and is therefore an article of faith. With *the manner* of their discovery, I presume not to concern myself----But it is a very remarkable circumstance, that precisely at the present era, an era marked so strongly by the signs of the times, as to give us reason to believe that *the 1260 years* are rapidly drawing near their termination----a people should begin to attract our notice in the East Indies, which appear to be a fragment of the *lost* Ten Tribes, or of the Jews, that never returned from the Babylonian captivity----The late Mr. Vansittart was the first, I believe, who brought forward to public notice the traditions of the *Afghans* or *Rohillas*. Having met with a Persian abridgement of *Asrarul Afghania*, or *the secrets of the Afghans*, he was induced to translate it, and to transmit it to Sir William Jones, the President of the Asiatic Society.'----Sir William remarks upon it: "This account of the *Afghans* may lead to a very interesting discovery. We learn from Esdsas, that the Ten Tribes, after a wandering journey, came to a country called *Krsas*----

\* Quoted by Scott in a very interesting little work, entitled "The Destiny of Israel."

indolence, and are in general arbitrary and ignorant; though some of them seem to partake of that activity and enterprize, visible in many of

*reth*; where we may suppose they settled. Now the *Afghans* are said, by the best Persian historians, to be descended from *the Jews*; they have traditions among themselves of such a descent; and it is even asserted, that their families are distinguished by the names of Jewish tribes, although, since their conversion to *the Islam*, they studiously conceal their origin. The *Pushto* language, of which I have seen a dictionary, has a manifest resemblance to the *Chaldaic*; and a considerable district under their dominion is called *Hazareh* or *Hazaret*, which might easily have been changed into the word used by Esdras. I strongly recommend an inquiry into the literature and history of the *Afghans*.\*

Dr. Buchanan observes, that the Jews resident in India, 'are divided into two classes, called the Jerusalem or *White Jews*, and the ancient or *Black Jews*.' The former are stated to have obtained *an establishment* there about A. D. 490; the latter to have migrated thither many ages before the *White Jews*, but at what period is not known. 'The *Black Jews*, he says, communicated to me much interesting intelligence concerning their brethren, the ancient Israelites in the East---They recounted the names of many small colonies in northern India, Tartary, and China, and gave me a written list of *SIXTY-FIVE* places. I conversed with those who had lately visited many of these stations, and were about to return again. The Jews have a never-ceasing communication with each other in the East.' They entertain confident hopes of returning to Jerusalem---and have a general impression, that the period of their liberation from the heathen is not very remote.'

'The tribes of the *Afghan* race,' Dr. B. states, 'are very numerous, and of different casts;---some tribes are evidently of Jewish extraction---but it is probable, that the proportion is not great.' He is of opinion, 'that the greater part of the *Ten Tribes*, which now exist, are to be found in the countries of their first captivity.†

\* Faber on the Prophecies relative to Judah and Israel, Vol. 1. p. 41, &c.

† Buchannan's Researches,----Section on the Jews.

the native inhabitants, and display a promptness and ingenuity in commerce the more remarkable, because unexpected; nor are they that dull sense-

I adduce not these quotations as inferring from them, that the descendents of the Ten Tribes are discovered, but only to repel the opposite conclusion,---that they can never be again brought to light.

While preparing this sheet for the press, the author was favoured with the following affecting account from a very active friend of humanity in Nova Scotia :---

" I gave the last lecture on the state of the Indians, and I sincerely hope it may be out of the press before the packet sails. I trust I shall be able to form a society for them. I have already made some trials to teach them to read, and I find them very quick and intelligent, and, from every thing I can learn from history, and judging from their features and their present customs, I am decidedly of opinion with Buchanan, Adair, the Earl of Crawford, and Penn, (the founder of Philadelphia) that they are decidedly of Jewish extraction. You may therefore conclude that this is an opening of extraordinary magnitude; as, while we are instructing Indians, the work of conversion is probably carrying on among the Jews; and that they are the descendants of the Ten Tribes of Israel. And I do most earnestly implore, in the name of the GREAT JEHOVAH, that all good Christians in the British Empire will lend a helping hand. They are at all events an oppressed people; and unless some remedy is applied, the total extirpation of the Indians of this province will be the inevitable consequence of delay. Some of the English settlers in this province are worse than savages, and I have heard them declare, that they would think no more of shooting an Indian than they would a bear or wild deer. I have told the inhabitants that the impartial historian will rank them with a Cortez and a Pizarro; and that if Cook, while in the moments of inebriety, told the inhabitants of Liverpool that the very walls of the Theatre where he was performing his favourite part, was cemented with the blood of the slaves, with how much more propriety may I, while in my sober senses, declare to you, O! ye liquor venders of Nova Scotia, that the very plaister of your houses was moistened with the precious blood of the poor innocent Indians; for they are, without

less people which Europeans generally suppose ; indeed when their abilities are well directed, they excite pleasing surprize.

The Arabians are partly wild, and partly civilized, the former have no fixed habitation. The latter, living where towns and villages are built,

exception, the most harmless, inoffensive creatures in the world, but have degenerated beyond all conception, through excess of liquor, and they are driven to desperation through the excessive cruelties of the inhabitants of English extraction, commonly called Christians, who have deprived them not only of their land, but the wild animals, the objects of their pursuits, and are now left to starve. The Public, I am sure, will come forward when you make known these facts ; and as I am adding to my numbers of friends here daily, perhaps our united efforts will be crowned with that success which cannot fail to excite within us the most lively sensations. What a forcible appeal is made to, and justice demanded by these suffering Indians of Britain ; and shall they plead in vain ? Religion, reason, and humanity reply, No.

That they have lost their name and the number of their tribes is more than probable, neither was there any cause why the distinction of their tribes should be continued. The design of God in keeping up such distinctions as it regarded the lineage of the Messiah, being now fully accomplished, by the coming of the Messiah himself. The Jews only, or the tribe of Judah retain their name, but are so mixed with that of Benjamin, as that they are and long have been called by one name. But that the Israelitish ten tribes are still extant, and their restoration foretold is clearly deducible from the unerring Oracles.

See Isaiah, chap. 11, 12, 42, 43, 49, to the end, compared with Romans 11, 26. Jeremiah 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 46, and 27 and 28 verses. Ezekeil 34 to 39 Hoshea, compared with Matthew 13, 15. Mark 4, 12. Luke 8, 10. John 12. Acts 2, 3, 28. Romans 11.

Dr. Giles Fletcher states, from the places, names, distinction, and number, part of these Tribes are the Tartars near the Caspian Sea. See Jewish Repository for April.



often joining the inhabitants, become more local than their brethren of the inland parts, who sleep under tents which they pitch in a convenient place, and remove at pleasure: their tents or hovels, are scattered all over the country. The peregrinations, and hardihood of the Arabians, are astonishing; the same piece of flannel that covers them by day, serves for bed and bedding by night; their principal employment is hunting, and sometimes plundering. They are wonderfully expert in mounting and riding camels and dromedaries; their horses are very swift, and remarkably fleet at turning, when at full gallop.

Their chief animal food is goats and camels, the ostrich is said to serve them for commerce and medicine; they substitute dates for bread, which, with goats' milk, and a little corn and pulse, constitute their chief food.

The camel and dromedary are their beasts of burthen, and are wonderfully adapted to the country, carrying immense burthens, and subsisting with a very small quantity of water; they are peculiarly formed for the sultry and extensive desarts, where little water is to be obtained, for several days journies together: these animals will carry loads from four to six hundred weight or more, without a fresh supply of water, and need no unloading during a long journey; when they are fatigued they naturally kneel down to

rest, and when nature is refreshed and invigorated, rise up with their burthen and proceed on their journey.

The Arabians are certainly descended from Ishmael, Abraham's son, by Hagar, and verify to this day that prophecy respecting him and his posterity, recorded in the 16th chapter of Genesis, and 12th verse. "He will be a wild man; his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him." It would lead me beyond my limits to enter into their full history, but a short sketch only will set this in a striking view.

Shiskak, the Egyptian conqueror, was obliged to protect his kingdom from their depredations, by a deep ditch and line of defence. About A. M. 3200, the Gadites and Reubenites gave the Ishmaelites a terrible defeat, and seized on their territory and wealth. About 800 years after, the Assyrians ravaged their country. About A. M. 3420, Nebuchadnezzar, the Chaldean, ravaged the northern parts of Arabia, put multitudes of them to the sword, burnt their cities, and carried off their wealth for a prey.

Provoked by their contempt of himself, or by the depredations on his subjects, Alexander the Great, in vain resolved to extirpate them. Antigonus, his mighty general, who attempted to

succeed him; Pompey the victorious Roman commander; and the Emperors, Augustus, Trajan, and Severus, attempted to reduce or destroy them in vain. Providence always, and sometimes miraculously, maintained the independency of these wild descendants of Abraham by Hagar.

They have their native chiefs, and wander in hordes, and sometimes pay unwelcome visits to caravans and to neighbouring countries, and too often commit plunder.

In the seventh century of the Christian æra, these Ishmaelites, under Mahomet their countryman, that famed imposter, and his successors, furiously extended their empire, and their new and false religion, through a great part of Asia, Africa, and even some countries of Europe.

Since the fall of their empire, the Turks have made repeated attempts to subdue them; but instead of succeeding, they have been obliged for near three hundred years past, to pay them a yearly tribute of many thousand crowns, for procuring a safe passage for the pilgrims to Mecca, where Mahomet was born. Circumcision is continued among them as a mark of their origin, not on the eighth day, after the manner of the Jews, but at the thirteenth year, as the Scripture informs us, it was given to their father Ishmael.

What is called the established religion of the Egyptians is Mahometanism, and its professors are very attentive to their devotions; they rise early, and attend public worship at sun rise, public and private during the day, and again in the evening, or at dusk.

The government is not so arbitrary and oppressive, as in many other parts more immediately under the Turkish controul; this may arise from their distance from the seat of government, and from their struggles for independence, a memorable instance of which happened recently.

The Beys still retain great influence, and the chiefs of several Arab tribes may be said to be quite independent of the Turkish government, who, although they have a viceroy or bashaw at Cairo, cannot carry any measure into effect, without consulting the native chiefs, and obtaining their sanction; the Turkish government therefore are cautious how they infringe the liberties of these people.



## CHAP. XVIII.

*Alarming Tempest—Perilous Situation—Two Seamen Drowned—Cessation of the Storm—Melancholy Spectacle on the Shore—Termination of the Gale—Supplies—Pleasing View—Sirocco, or Winds of the Desert—Gloomy Appearance—Distressing Effects—Appearance of Disease—Apprehensions of the Plague—Sudden Change—Reviving Breezes—Reflections—Night Scene—Remarkable Prophecy—Nile—Its Course—Cause of Fertility—Canals and Reservoirs—Mildness of the Winter—Overflowing of the Nile—Anniversary thereof.*

**ON** the fourth of April we were overtaken with a heavy gale from the sea. It began with fresh breezes and cloudy weather, soon increased to fresh gales, and squally, with rain, and lightning from almost every part of the horizon, with a ground swell. We struck our masts, and prepared to receive it. In the course of twenty-four hours it increased to such a degree, that the

bowsprit of our vessel pitched under the waves, and we were necessitated to cut away our best and largest boat from the stern, to ease the dreadful plunges of the ship; this caused an anxiety to secure the other boat, which was still under the stern, for which purpose several seamen came forward, and offered their services to perform the most difficult and dangerous part of the business, that of going over the stern and hooking her on, in order for hoisting up: five men descended for this purpose, got safely into the boats, gained the tackles, and made every exertion for a successful issue; but alas! while one hook only had taken, the ship gave several dreadful plunges, lifted the boat by one end only, filled her with water, and shook and washed the men out. With anxious eyes we beheld them struggling with the mighty waves, but by throwing buoyant things and using other exertions, we providentially rescued three out of the five from a watery grave. The next morning displayed a distant scene of wrecks of boats, and corpses drifted on the beach. The wind had now ceased, and a general gloom and sympathy pervaded the ship's company at the loss of their comrades and sharers in a long series of toils and dangers.\*

\* There is somewhat very affecting in the view of the vacancies made by death on board a ship's company. The

We now received considerable supplies of poultry, mutton, eggs, fine fruits, and fish, and were refreshed with reviving sea breezes, which prevail on this coast; these, with a comprehensive view from Aboukir Castle to the mouth of the Nile, including the landscape near Rosetta, gratified the eye, and invigorated the body. The view of the vicinity of Rosetta is peculiarly grateful after the eye has been fatigued, and the animal spirits become languid in traversing the extensive hot sands adjoining.

The setting sun in this country far excels in seeming brilliancy and softness similar appearances in more northern climes. The majestic appearance of its orb, the splendour and peculiar softness of its rays, the variegated and vivid colours of the surrounding clouds, with the remarkable reflection on the glassy wave, and the agreeable serenity of the atmosphere, conspire to form a sublime and delightful prospect.

recollection that those with whom we embarked, all alike intent on return, when the object of the voyage had been accomplished, are left behind in an unknown climate, no more to return to their home, nor see their friends again, Solemn is the thought, and truly affecting! Survivors, if they think at all, may find in the contemplation large space for the exercise of the mind on the nature and design of distinguishing mercy. The thought seems almost involuntary; wherefore am I spared? why is it that one is taken and another left?

H.

" Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees,  
 Just o'er the verge of day. The shifting clouds  
 Assembled gay, a richly gorgeous train,  
 In all their pomp attend his sitting throne.  
 Air, earth, and ocean smile immense.  
 And now he dips his orb ;  
 Now half immers'd ; and now a golden curve  
 Gives one bright glance, then total disappears.

THOMPSON.

This pleasant weather, and these beautiful appearances, continued, with a very short intermission, till the 22nd of May, when we were surrounded with a gloomy contrast indeed.

It began with variable winds, inclinable to calms, attended with an uncomfortable warmth; at length the wind fixed itself in the S. E. in the direction of the desert, and we soon felt a sultry breeze, which conveyed innumerable insects into every crevice, and became so troublesome on deck, that we were glad to retreat below, but in vain. for wherever the air reached, there they teemed innumerable, and our dinner was presently covered with them; indeed, such was the death-like stillness, heat, and gloom, which pervaded the atmosphere, that meat was hardly desirable: in short, the distressing gloom, swarming of insects, and depression of animal spirits, were soon followed by a variety of alarming symp-



toms, which many considered as the forerunner of the plague, and reports were quickly circulated, that several ships in the bay, and near us, had already been visited by that dreadful disease, that many were taken ill, and that some had actually suddenly died of it. We now began to consider these gloomy symptoms as presages of that pestilential fever, which, if suffered to prevail, would complete the catastrophe, and could have wished a storm to clear the loaded atmosphere, and disperse the destroying evils.

But oh! the tender compassion of our merciful God, even to such rebellious ungrateful creatures. On a sudden the wind changed and arose, the sun burst through the thick gloom, the increasing sea breezes chased away the vapours, insects, and all the impending horrors which prevailed just before; the animal spirits felt the grateful change, the vital fluid flew with eager activity over its world of wonders; disease rapidly decreased, the plague was no longer feared, and every countenance bespoke the unexpected, wonderful, and grateful change. "Oh! that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders that he doeth for the children of men."—Psalm cvii.

What a mercy is it that these pestilential winds are neither long nor frequent. During my stay of upwards of four months, they visited

us but twice; at all other times we were daily cheered by refreshing sea breezes, which prevail all along this coast and country, and without which it would become insufferably hot.

“ See how at once the bright effulgent sun,  
Rising direct, swift chaces from the sky  
The short-liv'd twilight; and with ardent blaze  
Looks gaily fierce through all the dazzling air.  
He mounts his throne, but kind before him sends,  
Issuing from the portals of the morn,  
The general breeze, to mitigate his fire,  
And breathe refreshment on a fainting world.”

THOMPSON.

The beauties and grandeur of the night, vie, as it were, with the more enlivening splendours of the day, the beams of the sun fade gently away, the evening star and the other planets follow, and display their brightness with increased splendour; other stars advance, the milky way is formed, and the moon, walking in all its reflective softness, all glittering on the sea, the whole empyrean arch shines forth with refulgent lustre, and a “flood of glory bursts from all the skies,” and beheld in the contrast with the late storm, and sickly atmosphere, became peculiarly interesting and grateful, and eminently calculated to suggest those higher reflections which lead to the contemplation of the Almighty Ar-

chitect, who spoke them all into existence. "By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of his his mouth ;" and he preserves them all by the power of his word.\*

The present population of Egypt is far from numerous, and at present exhibits but a gloomy contrast to the celebrated periods of its history. An illustration of a remarkable prophecy will set this in a striking point of view. Among the many memorable prophecies contained in Ezekiel (six of which appear to pertain to Egypt) are these words, "Egypt shall be the basest of kingdoms," and "there shall be no more a Prince of the land of Egypt." By the basest kingdoms is meant that it should be tributary, and subject to strangers for much the greatest part of time ; "this (says Bishop Newton) is the purport and meaning of the prophecy." And this will appear by a short deduction of the history of Egypt from that time to this. It was first of

\* Surely seamen are in a peculiar manner invited to read this pleasing volume, which in every climate displays its beauties and wonders for their use, inviting to meditation; and the attentive mind will contemplate them during the watches of the night, and feel himself drawn above the little scenes which engage mortals; and with gratitude exclaim, "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; Lord! what is man that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him?"

all tributary to the Babylonians, under Amasis ; upon the ruin of the Babylonian empire it was subject to the Persians ; upon the failure of the Persian empire, it came into the hands of the Macedonians ; after the Macedonians, it fell under the dominion of the Romans ; after the division of the Roman empire, it was subdued by the Saracens, in the reign of Omar, their third Emperor ; about the year of Christ 1350, it was in possession of the Mamalukes, which word signifies a slave bought with money, but is appropriated to those Turkish and Circassian slaves,\* whom the sultans of Egypt bought young, and taught military exercises ; those slaves usurped the royal authority, and by that means Egypt became their prey ; but in the year of Christ, 1517, Selim, the ninth Emperor of the Turks, conquered the Mamalukes, and annexed Egypt to the Ottoman empire, of which it continues to be a province to this day. It is governed by a Turkish Basha, and several of these Mamaluke Beys or chiefs under him, who are advanced from servitude to the administration of public affairs ; a superstitious notion possessing the Egyptians, that it is decreed by fate, that captives shall reign, and the natives be subject

\* Slavery in Egypt is liberty, compared with the bondage and cruelty inflicted on the poor African by more refined nations. Turks can teach Europeans humanity!



to them, a notion which, in all probability, was at first derived from some mistaken tradition of these prophecies, "That Egypt should be a base kingdom, that there should be no more a Prince of the land of Egypt, and that Ham, in his posterity, should be a servant of servants unto his brethren." By this deduction it appears, that the truth of Ezekiel's prediction is fulfilled by the whole series of the history of Egypt, from that time to the present. And who could pretend to say, upon human conjecture, that so great a kingdom, so rich and fertile a country, should ever after become tributary and subject to strangers? It is now above two thousand years since this prophecy was first delivered, and what likelihood or appearance was there that the Egyptians should, for so many ages, bow under a foreign yoke, and never, all that time, be able to recover their liberties, and have a Prince of their own to reign over them.\*

\* I cannot forbear adding, by way of note, a gracious prophecy, concerning the final destination of Egypt, by the prophet Isaiah. The passage I allude to is in the 19th chapter, and the whole chapter treats of the Lord's disposing of it; for it is called the burden of Egypt. The first 17 verses describe the sufferings of Egypt; and the remainder of the chapter describes the Lord's mercy over it in the last days, even the Gospel dispensation. "In that day shall fine cities," &c. to the end of the chapter. I would now ask, reader, whether there is not from this gracious prophecy, a blessed hope, that a day is coming when those glorious events will be accomplished? H.

The celebrated river Nile runs through Lower Egypt, dividing itself near Cairo, one chief branch runs to the N. E. and empties itself at Damietta, the ancient Pelusium ; the other runs to the N.W. and falls into the sea at Rosetta ; this latter branch we had much intercourse with during our stay, frequently receiving supplies of water and provisions. These branches are about one hundred miles asunder, forming a principal part of Lower Egypt. This part of Lower Egypt, called at present the Delta, having the greatest advantage, by the overflowing of the Nile, whose salutary streams always bring fertility, is by far the most fruitful ; the ground yields abundant crops, wheat, barley, rice, pulse, &c. rise with surprising quickness. The mud, acted on by intense heat, sometimes sends up unwholesome vapours, but its other wonderful and peculiar advantages compensate ; for this annual flood always fertilizes the ground, and generally purifies the atmosphere. Without its genial streams, the soil would be sterile, for in parts where the waters of the Nile do not reach, barrenness prevails.

Rain is seldom felt in Lower Egypt. During the four months of our stay, I did not observe one powerful shower ; but excepting two or three siroccos, or winds of the deserts, and the tempest before related, an almost constant succession of

sea breezes prevailed. These breezes kept back the waters of the Nile, which otherwise would flow too fast, and prevent the fructification of its banks and plains to their full extent ; this opposition is sometimes so powerful, as to render the entrance difficult. Our boats were several times impeded by this opposition, but during all our other visits to this extensive coast, the landing was easy.

There is probably no country in the world where the soil is naturally more fruitful than in Egypt, which, under Divine Providence, is owing entirely to the Nile. The husbandman in this country has no occasion to fatigue himself with the breaking up of the land, for as soon as the Nile retires, he has little to do with the earth but to temper it, after which he sows with great ease, and with little expence. The waters retire in the months of October and November, and as they draw off, he harrows the grain into the mud, and in five or six weeks after this short and easy process, the fields are covered with various sorts of corn and pulse ; and in the months of March and April following, they experience a plentiful harvest, and the land which is not sown, is abundant in herbage, &c. and becomes rich pasture, which is another source of wealth to Egypt. At present the ground affords subsistence to near three millions of inhabitants, and exports considerable quantities ; and had they the blessings of

a liberal and active government, their exports might soon be greatly encreased.

Both sacred and profane history agree in describing the richness of its pastures, the number of cattle, and the immense quantities of corn produced in this country ; their flocks and herds are even now remarkably fine, and grow in a very little time ; their sheep in general have large and heavy tails, weighing several pounds ; their poultry also is abundant ; and they have a peculiar method of hatching by ovens. A proof of its ancient prolific soil may be variously seen in the interesting history of the ancient Israelites.

The fruits are excellent, various, and abundant ; melons, dates, plaintains, grapes, figs, &c. &c. are amply produced, and, together with abundance of fish, and a little bread, form a plentiful meal to its temperate inhabitants at a very easy rate.

But Divine Providence, in blessing this country with such a wonderful and salutary river, did not thereby intend that the inhabitants of it should be idle, and enjoy so great a blessing without some application on their parts ; but that there should still be a stimulus to industry and activity, so necessary for the well being of mankind, ordered, that as the Nile does not of itself



cover the whole country, labour should be necessary to facilitate the overflowing of the lands; as the sun is extremely hot, being but a few degrees from vertical in summer, and rains fall very seldom in it, it is natural to suppose, that the earth would soon be parched unless some means were used to draw from the Nile a sufficiency of water; therefore numbers of canals are cut, in order to convey the waters to these more remote parts, and refresh and fructify the whole.

At the height of the flood, the whole champagne country is covered, and the towns and villages built on eminences appear like so many islands, connected by causeways, and interspersed with trees. The inhabitants contemplate this rich sea with admiration and delight, and celebrate its annual visit, for they know by the height of the waters the produce of the ensuing harvest. The ancient history of the Israelites \*

\* Who from one family wonderfully conducted there by Omnipotence, through the instrumentality of a persecuted brother, in the space of two hundred and fifteen years, increased to the amazing number of six hundred thousand, besides women and children, and became a nation peculiarly favoured of the Almighty, who in their behalf wrought such signal deliverances in bringing them out of this country, and continued to protect and deliver them in such a wonderful manner, as to excite the astonishment of the nations, and is well calculated to call up the attention of every reflecting mind to the end of time. I would refer my reader to the perusal of these striking events, in the inimitable original itself, beginning at the interesting history of Joseph, in the 37th chapter of the book of Genesis.

is much connected with Egypt, and peculiarly interesting.

Villages and towns which are most numerous near the banks of the Nile, have their canals and reservoirs, which are opened at proper seasons to let the water into the country, and by the same means the inhabitants of the most distant parts, have their share of it also.

The countries overflowed by this wonderful river, are so extensive and low, that of all the waters which flow into Egypt, it is supposed that not a tenth part of them reaches the sea.

Egypt has been long considered by the Ottoman government as a farm, and had they been equally solicitous to encourage its resources, as they are expert in drawing supplies, it would have yielded half as much again. Unhappily for this country, its governors, in general, acting on a narrow and selfish principle, instead of a broad and liberal policy, have checked its abundance, and Egypt has generally poured forth her stores to enrich impolitic and ungrateful masters.

The Ottoman government would do well to consider this important subject, which so nearly concerns them, and adopt measures to encourage agriculture and every species of industry, by giving increasing security to property, and by banishing that wretched and narrow policy which

cramps honest enterprize ; every cultivator of his natural soil would then exert himself to produce the utmost, and thereby tend to the prosperity of all. This encouragement would not only improve the soil, but considerably tend to check the progress of those dreadful diseases, which so often desolate this celebrated country ; for wise policy would stimulate to generous independence, civilization, and improvements in building ; cleanliness would ensue, fresh channels of commerce would be opened, lime and brick might be introduced, instead of mud walls ; houses would be white-washed, and purified ; marshes and stagnant waters drained, with many other improvements continually opening, which the inhabitants would be glad to avail themselves of, with a combination of improved medical skill, which Great Britain and other enlightened nations would gladly encourage, would in time correct the corrupted exhalations, check the ravages of disease, and, under Divine Providence, enable the people of this country to anticipate the annihilation of the plague and other diseases.

The ancients were quite in the dark respecting the source of the Nile, and according to their usual custom, rendered this subject more impenetrable, by involving it in fables and other subtilities ; but it is now no longer a matter of dispute, modern travellers, especially Mr. Bruce,

having well ascertained its origin, describe it as rising from two springs which are at the foot of a great mountain in Abyssinia ; its beginnings are very small, but are soon encreased by numerous rivers and lakes, still receiving, as it runs, it soon becomes a considerable river ; after various windings and collections, it proceeds by Cairo, and then falls into the Mediterranean, as before described. Its inundations are owing to the great rains which fall in Ethiopia.\*

\* This interesting country, though so little explored and known by Europeans, presents an history full of important events. It stands marked as opposed to Egypt, Judea, and even Babylon ; and it is supposed that this was the country from whence issued forth one million of men, with the intention of overthrowing the Israelites in the reign of Asa, who, strengthening himself in the Lord his God, uttered that memorable, short, but effectual prayer, " We have no might against this great company which are come out against us, but our eyes are up unto thee." Christianity was early planted here, and it is remarkable, that though both Mahometans and Catholics have strove to introduce their various despotic and superstitious systems, both have proved abortive. Traces of its heavenly system still prevail, unexpected openings for its introduction again arise : may we not hope that the time is hastening also, when that sure word of prophecy shall be realized, and Ethiopia stretch out her hands unto God.



## CHAP. XIX.

*Farther Description of the Nile—Egypt constituted a Granary by it—Arts and Sciences discovered and promoted by it—Simplicity of the first Adepts in Medicine—Hot Sands often pernicious, especially to Strangers—Diseases—Recent Investigation—Death of Dr. White—Reflections—Brief Account of the Ancient History of Egypt—Gross Idolatry—Cambyses—Golden Calf of the Israelites—Insufficiency of the Light of Nature—Necessity of a Divine Revelation.*

THE Nile not only nourished the soil and purified the air, but by means of many curious and extensive canals, cut by the ancient Egyptians, cities and villages were united and defended, commerce was carried on and extended, the riches of the Indies flowed into Egypt, and from hence it was distributed to other parts of Africa, Europe, Asia, &c. &c.

The governors of Egypt had placed at Memphis, a scale on which the different increases of the inundation were marked, and from thence notice was given to all the rest of Egypt, the in-

habitants of which knew by that means before hand, what they might promise themselves from the ensuing harvest; and from the earliest ages the overflowing of the Nile was always attended with an universal joy throughout the country, that being the fountain of their plentiful harvests. Other nations participated in the general blessing, as this country has been a public granary long before the rise of Rome, and supplied that vast city, as well as Byzantium, and many more modern, with grain.

The overflowing of the Nile led to several arts and sciences of great utility. To adjust the property of their lands, people were obliged to have recourse to measuring and surveys, and this first taught them geometry; and as their country was level, and the air generally serene and unclouded, they were some of the first that observed the courses of the planets. Those observations led them to regulate the year from the course of the sun.

It led also to natural philosophy, by which study they invented or improved the science of physic, which in those ages was easily comprehended; as soon as any sanative or medicinal herb was discovered, its success was registered and made public, that others might experience the same benefit; the physicians were obliged to

follow fixed rules, which were the observations of old and experienced practitioners, who generally confined their practice to the cure of one disease only; and the flags of this wonderful river became, by the order of Divine Providence, a cradle to nurse the most eminent legislator, historian, and ruler, the world beheld, who was here preserved in the moment of danger, by the very daughter of the man who sought his life, and given by her to his own mother to nurse. See the inimitable description of these events, in the second chapter of the book of Exodus, which book contains a most interesting history of the ancient Israelites.

The air and soil varies much in proportion to its approximity to the Delta and the coast, and during three months of my stay it was intensely hot: in travelling the sands, which are frequently in hills, I have found the entrance into the vales as if going to the mouth of an oven, and when the sea breezes fail, there is danger to be apprehended from this intense heat, increased by the hot sands. One of our seamen being near the banks of the Nile, wearied and heavy, thoughtlessly fell into a sleep, quite exposed to the powerful rays of a summer's sun, was so struck that he was brought on board and soon after expired.

At the dry and hot season diseases prevail. During the late events in Egypt, opportunities have been afforded, and men of science and benevolence have bent the whole force of their powers to investigate the nature, causes, and effects of the plague; their united efforts have reflected considerable light and information on this important subject; and remedies\* have been applied, which if not specific, have tended to stop its ravages, and often to a cure; and both French and English physicians appear almost unanimous that the further prosecution of this interesting subject will prove this terrible malady is not always contagious†, confined to atmosphere, and local;‡ hence we are gratified to find a considerable decrease in its terrors, and induced to hope that its principles will soon be perfectly analyzed, and a specific discovered. After much

\* The embrocation of oils has been found to check its progress, and mercury, in its early stages, has had a happy effect. We had a Frenchman on board, who informed us, he was cured by cutting out the part infected; the scars were visible, and he said the incision in his leg was performed by himself.

† During the marches of the French, English and Turkish armies, they frequently passed through a country where the plague raged, and were often so incautious as to form habits of intimacy, in bartering and buying of the natives infected, and yet frequently escaped contagion.

‡ Illustrated by the longer continuance of the symptoms at Aboukir, during our stay, while the sea breezes prevailed and prevented the absorption of the putrid matter.



investigation, bold experiments, directed by a generous zeal, and experience, it is said by some, that this dreadful malady generates in Egypt. It commences at the fall of the Nile, and ceases at its increase, about the middle of June; it principally originates from the rich slime which is left by the annual inundation of the Nile, and which forms such powerful manure as to make Egypt the most fertile country in the world; this soil exposed to corruption, added to stagnant lakes and vast quantities of putrid matter, continues to form unwholesome vapours, until all its moisture is absorbed by the powerful heat of the sun; and were it not for the penetrating beams of this glorious luminary, the pestilential fever might continue its dreadful effects all the year round. In the year 1801, between thirty and forty thousand persons were said to be infected with this disease in Cairo only: a large proportion fell victims to its ravages.

I have here the painful task to relate the affecting death of Dr. White, whom the reader will remember at Asia Minor. This eminent physician and benevolent man, had found his mind much impressed with the destructive effects of the plague, and engaged in plans to arrest its progress, he formed the generous determination to attempt abating its virulence by the introduction of inoculation on his own person. While

the plague raged with unusual malignity, he inoculated himself with matter taken from an infected person; the attempt failed; he made a second, which failed also; with extraordinary resolution and perseverance, he was inoculated a third time, which, alas! proved fatal a few days after the infection had taken effect: he fell, a lamented sacrifice to a disinterested, generous, and extraordinary zeal, eminently calculated to excite admiration and regret, and to which the pages of human history can seldom find a parallel; which will not fail to remind the attentive reader of the Bible, of that infinitely greater instance of philanthropy which induced that Omnipotent Being, who spake the universe into existence, and upholds it by his power, to condescend to veil himself in humanity, live a suffering life, expire by an agonizing and ignominious death, for the present and eternal salvation of his lost and rebellious creatures. What gratitude must arise in that man, who having been deeply convinced of his sinfulness, by nature and practice, and consequently of his coming under the condemnation of God's righteous law, and exposed to everlasting misery, perceives the glorious scheme whereby "God can be just, and yet the justifier of them that believe in his dear Son—who suffered the just for the unjust to bring sinners to God." "God so loved the

world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name given among men whereby they can be saved."

———"Survey the won'drous cure,  
And at each step let higher wonder rise !  
Pardon for infinite offence ! and pardon  
Through means that speak its value infinite !  
A pardon bought with blood ! with blood divine !  
With blood divine of him I made my foe !  
Persisted to provoke ! tho' woo'd and aw'd,  
Blest and chastis'd, a flagrant rebel still !  
A rebel, 'midst the thunders of his throne !  
Nor I alone ! a rebel universe !  
My species up in arms ! not one exempt,  
Yet for the foulest of all the foul he dies."—YOUNG.

The loss of Dr. White for a time checked the prosecution of this interesting enquiry, but may we not hope his noble example will stimulate other gentlemen of the faculty, who, with equal ardour, shall combine and direct their united and successful efforts to the investigation of this important subject, whose generous zeal, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shall tend to ameliorate the disease, stop its dreadful ravages, and soon give the inhabitants of these countries,

who are most lamentably ignorant, and mankind at large, to anticipate the extermination of this malady with as much, or more confidence, than the inhabitants of great Britain and other countries, now anticipate the extermination of the small-pox.\* In the mean time it may console

\* Dr. Walker in this connection demands a place here. This gentleman, now at the head of the vaccine department in the metropolis, which he fills with so much advantage to the public and credit to himself, was in Egypt with the writer, actively employed in the benevolent work of vaccinating the seamen and soldiers, and otherwise engaged in administering medical relief. The following delightful report was lately made to the class of physical sciences of the Imperial Institute, in which it is stated, that out of 2,671,662 subjects vaccinated in France, only seven authenticated cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the small pox.---*Christian Observer, July.*

While the writer rejoices with every friend of humanity in the widely extending and beneficial effects induced by the discovery of the efficacy of the cow-pox, which he humbly conceives is providential, he would caution against those ebullitions of spurious zeal, attendant on success, in minds sanguine and ardent. This rashness he fears has been lamentably evinced by some young inexperienced medical practitioners in taking the vaccine matter through the medium of a diseased body; how dangerous such a mode of procedure is, common sense at once explains; for instance, how is it possible that the vaccine matter, passing through a scrophulous habit, can be in a proper state to vaccinate healthy, or indeed any children? The intelligent reader will immediately see how this subject and these cases might be illustrated, amplified, and analyzed, and into a detail of which they in general can better enter than himself. He closes with humbly and solemnly submitting to the serious consideration of every vaccine operator, whether, all circumstances considered, it is not at all times desirable and necessary to obtain, if possible, matter clear and pure from the healthful cow.



the friends of humanity to know that these researches have thrown light on this intricate subject, and though its principles are confessedly still but imperfectly known, yet much matter has been offered, and subjects agitated for a further investigation of science.†

At the dry and hot season, the mosquitoes and gnats are very troublesome, and the sands are so piercing, and driven about in such quantities, by the hot winds, that they penetrate into every crevice, and frequently, when violent, overwhelm the unwary traveller, and sometimes leave him a corpse.

The hot winds are even the dread of the inhabitants, who, during their prevalence, take pre-

† The following, as it brings this important subject more to the evidence of delightful facts, while it presents the animating hope of a specific, simple, and clear, must interest every intelligent mind.---“The foreign journals mention, that Drs. Allbon and Lafont, physicians at Constantinople and Salonica, have discovered that vaccination is a preservative from the plague. Of 6000 adults vaccinated, none caught the contagion. Even infants who were vaccinated continued to suck mothers who were labouring under the attacks of the plague without being infected; and an Italian physician, who is studying in Turkey the symptoms of this dreadful complaint, inoculated himself with matter drawn from a person who died of the plague, and afterwards underwent vaccination without the contagion developing itself, though he put himself in all possible points of contact with the infected persons in the hospitals. Should this information prove to be correct, the world will have to rejoice in one of the grandest and most important discoveries ever made.”---See *Evangelical Mag.* for Aug. 1813.

cautions, and mostly escape injury; but temporary diseases of the eyes are frequent in all ranks.

These sands and gnats often prevent sleep, especially in strangers to the country, and are often hurtful to the eyes;† many Europeans lost the total use of them during our stay.

The complicated evils of the overwhelming of the caravan in the deserts, are strikingly described by Thompson, in the following lines:

“ ————— Breath’d hot,  
 From all the boundless furnace of the sky,  
 And the wide glittering waste of burning sand,  
 A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites  
 With instant death. Patient of thirst and toil,  
 Son of the desert, e’en the camel feels,  
 Shot through his wither’d heart, the fiery blast.  
 Or from the black red ether, bursting broad,  
 Sallies the sodden whirlwind. Straight the sands

† The ophthalmia follows the plague, and sometimes exhibits symptoms more distressing. The anguish of the eye is often extreme, and frequently terminates in the loss of one, and sometimes of both eyes. In its worst stage the eye is acutely inflamed, abscesses are formed, and the patients describe the pain as excruciating; we had several subjects of this disease on board; screens and a soft cleansing, were found of much service, also various applications, calculated to allay inflammation: most of these patients recovered by the time we arrived in England, but many others lost the total use of their sight. The prevalency of this disease so long in England looks much like a reflection on its medical skill.

Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play :  
 Nearer and nearer still they darkening come ;  
 Till, with the general all involving storm  
 Swept up, the whole continuous wilds arise ;  
 And by their noon-day front dejected thrown,  
 Or sunk at night in sad disastrous sleep,  
 Beneath descending hills, the caravan  
 Is buried deep."

The traveller in these deserts can more fully and experimentally enter into the ideas of the ancient Oriental writers, when describing in lively metaphor the perils, retreats, resources, and deliverances, which are peculiar to these countries.

But above all, the man of serious reflection, who is conversant with the Scriptures, will enter with gratitude into those sublime descriptions peculiar to the Bible, which, while representing this world as a wilderness, exhibit the promises of God under the pleasing figures of springs of water in the parched desert, "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, a hiding place from the storm, and a covert from the tempest, &c. &c." Among the British soldiery were men of piety, who frequently experienced on those sands the application of these and similar promises ; they held their meetings for divine worship at every opportunity, and in these deserts had such

enjoyment of the favor of the love of God, as might be called "Joy unspeakable and full of glory." It is a pleasing consideration to Christians, that by the late events in making Egypt the seat of war, the knowledge of salvation, by the Lord Jesus, hath been in a wonderful manner conveyed to that memorable spot. An anecdote which I had from that faithful and zealous minister of the Gospel, Dr. Hawker, of Plymouth, and which I have my venerable friend's authority to insert in this work, confirms this satisfactorily.

"A pious soldier, who attended the Doctor's ministry while at Plymouth, was drafted among other men of the regiment, to form a part in the expedition which was sent to Egypt. Meeting with a few other gracious men, among the army there, they formed a little society for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, and engaging in sacred worship. And it is a fact, however strange, that many of the Mussulmen occasionally attended those meetings. And who shall say what blessed events may not the Lord accomplish by such slender means, who not unfrequently is pleased to choose weak things of this world to confound the things which are mighty."\*

As the limits of the writer's plan precludes his entering largely on the interesting history of this

\* See the note page 247.



country, he hopes however the following brief sketch may not be unacceptable.

Misraim, the son of Ham, not long after the dispersion from Babel, first formed Egypt into a kingdom, A. M. 1816; that monarchy continued in the line of Pharoah 1660 years and upwards, down to the conquest of CambySES.

The Egyptians were among the first nations who understood the art of government, which is to form and administer equal laws, and make the people happy. Several of their ancient monarchs appear to have governed by this maxim.

After Abraham, who was probably the first cultivator of astronomy, as well as champion against idolatry, they were among the earliest astronomers, natural philosophers, geometricians, and physicians, and were well acquainted with the use of letters; and the inventors of useful arts were highly honoured by suitable rewards. Hence Egypt, from its situation, climate, and government, soon became the birth-place, and nursery of arts and sciences; learning flourished here when most other nations were sunk in barbarism; and history informs us, that the first public library was formed in Egypt, with this remarkable title—"The treasure of the remedies of the soul."

Long before Greece was known as a nation, Egypt was the seat of the arts; we find a striking description of their prosperity in this respect, at an early period, by the encomium given to Moses in the Book of Genesis, "that he was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians."

Hence, when Greece rose into notice, that penetrating and inquisitive people soon appreciated the learning of this celebrated country. Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, and Solon, the milder legislator of Athens, and many others, went to learn wisdom in Egypt. The Areopagus, the most venerable and impartial tribunal in all Greece, and many years justly revered by that discerning people, was probably founded by Cecrops, who carried thither a colony from Egypt, upon the models of the tribunals of that country.

But notwithstanding Egypt was flourishing in the arts and sciences, some of which were of the greatest utility, although they were famous for the regularity and equity of their government; yea, though it was founded by a grandson of Noah, when every thing pointed out the newness of the world, and consequently every vestige of the former was eminently calculated to impress on the mind that there is but one living and true God, who must be worshipped in spirit and in truth.

Cambyzes of Persia, a scourge of nations, who subjugated Egypt, at his return from an unsuccessful expedition against Ethiopia, finding all the Egyptians in transports of joy for their new Apis, and imagining that this was intended as an insult upon his misfortunes, killed, in the first starts of his fury and revenge, the young bull, which threw the whole nation into astonishment and sorrow. Yet this ancient nation which colonized much of Greece, and many other parts, and at the same time diffused its wisdom and learning wherever they came---this nation, as early as the time of Abraham, was awfully plunged into superstition and gross idolatry! and the propagators of it throughout the known world.\*

\* Notwithstanding demonstration as clear as the noon day, the native ignorance, enmity, and prejudice of the human heart will rise against it. "The carnal mind is enmity against God," says the voice of inspiration, "and the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness to him, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned;" but let the smatterer in philosophy, and the assumed free (or rather bound) thinker consider and tremble at the thought that his condemnation arises, not from a want of power to embrace truth, but the will, for willfully shutting his eyes against the light, for loving darkness rather than light, because his deeds are evil, for not coming to the light lest his deeds should be reprov'd, for whosoever doeth the will of God shall know the truth, and the truth shall make him free; and no one who has even a superficial knowledge of ancient poets, legislators, or philosophers, but must be struck with the amazing grasp of natural capacity and intellect exhibited in the productions

Besides the sun and moon, these sottish and bewildered people worshipped a great number of beasts, reptiles, yea, the very pulse, and roots of their gardens, as onions, leeks, &c. were invoked in necessity, and depended upon for succour and protection; the ox, the dog, the wolf, the hawk, the crocodile, the ibis, the cat, were accounted objects of worship; and so jealous were they of their honour, that it was death for any person to kill one of these animals voluntarily; indeed, such was the reverence the Egyptians had for these animals, that in extreme famine, they chose to eat one another, rather than feed upon their imagined deities.

Of all these animals the bull Apis, called Epa-  
phus by the Greeks, was the most venerated; magnificent temples were erected to him, extraordinary honours were paid him while he lived, and still greater after his death, when Egypt went into a general mourning.

In the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, the bull Apis dying of old age, the funeral pomp, besides the

and lives of such men as Aristotle, Socrates, or Plato; and no advocate for the systems of modern infidels can with any semblance of sound argument contend that such men as Voltaire, Gibbon, Bolingbroke, or Hume, ever attained that height of science and solidity of learning so evident in the above and many other ancient worthies, whose grasp of intellect, and powers of investigation, and laborious research, were as much superior to the moderns, as a Bacon and Newton, are superior to Paine.



ordinary expences, appears to have amounted to the enormous sum of £11,090 sterling ; after the last honours had been paid him, the next care was to provide him a successor, and all Egypt was sought through for that purpose, he was known by certain signs ; as soon as he was found, mourning gave place to joy ; he was then brought to Memphis, to take possession of his dignity, and there installed, with a great number of ceremonies.

It appears from Scripture history, that during the abode of the Israelites in Egypt, notwithstanding their cruel bondage and superior light, they at length degenerated into part of the idolatry of the Egyptians ; and, probably, the golden calf set up in the wilderness, and the calf which Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, set up afterwards, were imitations of this Egyptian bull Apis.

To these we may add the horrid custom of shedding human blood to appease these animals ; yea, such was their deplorable ignorance, base stupidity, infatuation, and want of natural affection, that a blind fear drove parents to sacrifice their own offspring. Scripture proves this abominable custom was prevalent in the days of Moses, among the Amorites.

The Israelites were repeatedly warned by the Almighty against these shocking idolatries, and repeatedly threatened with the judgments which would follow their transgression and wickedness, and awfully and severely punished for practising these horrible iniquities, which at length brought down the vengeance of God on these nations. Canaan was swept with the besom of destruction, and Egypt became the basest of kingdoms.

What a melancholy and dreadful picture of human degeneracy is here! that a nation, the most refined and polite, which boasted of its antiquity and superiority over all others, in invention, discoveries, wisdom, and learning, should exceed all others in their gross, absurd, and cruel superstitions and idolatries; what a demonstration is here that the world by wisdom knew not God, and that without a divine revelation of his will, no clear apprehensions of his being and attributes, nor the worship due to him, can be obtained. What a necessity for a divine revelation, and what an unspeakable blessing then is the gift of the Bible, which clearly reveals that Saviour who abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by his Gospel.

The succession of fine weather we now enjoyed afforded frequent opportunities of intercourse with the shore, by which we obtained sup-

plies of sheep, poultry, eggs, and a variety of fine fruits; the buffaloes from the neighbouring coast, though of a coarser texture than our English beef, when well boiled, produced good soup, and constituted a staple dish, peculiarly acceptable to our sick and convalescents, who had been sometime on salt provisions. Many of the natives had now acquired a smattering of English, and some of us a smattering of Arabic, &c. which being unskilfully used, produced a mutual embarrassment and confusion, sometimes bordering on the ludicrous; on those occasions the significance of their actions, in general, conveyed the meaning, and supplied the want of a more correct phraseology, and the sight of English money often became intelligible, when all other efforts had failed.

After the surrender of Rosetta, Rahmanie, &c. our ship was appointed to receive the French who had capitulated, in order to their being conveyed to France; they generally exhibited countenances expressive of satisfaction, at the anticipation of soon landing on their native shores again: we were anxious to make their situation as comfortable as lay in our power, and they soon found themselves at ease on board our ship. Some of them were men of observation, and having travelled Egypt, and explored much of its

celebrated country, there conversation on these subjects became very interesting; several of them in rotation, dined with us daily; esteem soon ripened into friendship, and the writer took his leave with mutual desires for a speedy, solid, and durable peace, and with best wishes of welfare.

After the death of Alexander, and his family, all in a few years, Egypt was taken possession of by one of his generals, and continued long governed by the Ptolemies. Lagus became very partial to Alexandria, and during his flourishing reign, rendered its port the mart of Africa, and by the construction of the Pharos, which takes its date in this reign, it was deemed one of the wonders of the world. The other Ptolemies followed his example, enriched it with Grecian arts, and formed those celebrated libraries, which excited the admiration of cotemporary travellers. Cleopatra, the last Grecian sovereign of Egypt, attempting to excel all her predecessors in magnificent buildings, erected several, more splendid than elegant, and more brilliant than useful, though several, which take date in her reign, now exhibits ruins of the first celebrity.

During the reigns of the Ptolemies, the Jews were much encouraged in Egypt, and Ptolemy Philadelphus, or his son, caused the Scriptures to be translated into the Greek language, then



generally known, which, with the dispersion of the Jews into almost every country, enlightened the nations, struck at the foundation of idolatry, and prepared mankind for the manifestations of the Messiah, who abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by his glorious gospel.

“ A glory gilds the sacred page,  
 Illustrious as the sun,  
 It gives a light to every age,  
 It gives, but borrows none,”

WATTS.

## CHAP. XX.

*Wonderful Preservation of the Sacred Scriptures  
 Their unspeakable Value—Blessed Effects produced by them—Disingenuousness and Ingratitude of the Infidel—His cheerless System contrasted with the animating and purifying Experience of the Truth of the Bible, instanced in a Believer, in his departing Moments—Security—Caution to young and unexperienced Persons—Departure—Anticipation—Camelion—Pleasant Passage to Malta—Hint to Mariners—Passage to Barbary—Description to Tunis, as connected with Carthage—Present State.*

**T**HE preservation of the Scriptures during so many ages, calls for increasing gratitude and admiration, as a marvellous display of infinite wisdom, goodness, and power.

When we consider the author, antiquity, matter, and end of this wonderful book, its value becomes unspeakably great, as it is alone able to “make wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus.”

Amidst the fall of empires, kingdoms, and states, the change of manners, customs, and the whole face of worldly affairs, the mutability of languages, the wars of bigotry, and rage of persecution, the devastation of the sword, pestilence, fire, and earthquake, the determined enmity, subtle and deep laid schemes of the scourges of mankind, and enemies to truth and goodness, to root out, as it were, every vestige of the sacred writings, and to extirpate the very name of Jew and Christian out of the earth. What a mercy of mercies is it, that this infinitely precious gift to man, these lively oracles, these sacred records of the Almighty's dealings and communications with his creatures, emphatically called the Book, as putting at an infinite distance every other writing, when placed in comparison with it, continues, and will continue, until the final consummation of all things, with all the indubitable marks of divine origin.\*

\* "For my part (says Dr. Owen) I cannot but imagine that he does not see the hand of Divine Providence stretched out in the preservation of this book, for thousands of years, and that throughout all the deluges and calamities that have befallen the world, with the weakness of the means thereunto, and the interest of those in whose power it was to have corrupted it, namely, the apostate churches of Jews and Christians, connected with the open opposition that has been made against it, does not believe there is such a thing as Divine Providence at all."

“ To the Bible we owe all the best laws in our civil institutions ; to the Bible, Europe is indebted for much of the liberty it now enjoys ; the Bible, too, was the means of preserving the small share of learning which was cultivated during the dark ages ; and to this blessed Book we owe a certain political law in government, and in war a certain law of nations, which softens its horrors, and presages its final termination.”\*

Witness our own happy land. What were Britons before the introduction of Christianity, but among the most savage of nations, and most stupid and cruel idolaters. So terrible was their superstition and idolatry, that large wicker idols, of dreadful capacity, were filled with human victims, and offered as sacrifices---the fruit of the body for the sin of the soul. To such an height did the authority of the Druids extend, that besides the severe penalties which they held belonged to them, to inflict in this world, they added the doctrine of transmigration of souls, and by this means extended their authority beyond the grave itself.

Contrast this gross ignorance, cruelty, and idolatry, with the present state and circumstances of Great Britain ; what a force of evidence press on the considerate mind. The votaries of infide-

\* Simpson's Plea.



lity would do well to consider this, and they are loudly called on to consider it with impartiality. Whence arises this striking discrimination of character between countries enveloped in thick darkness, and the same countries enlightened by Divine Revelation? Whence the wonderful distinction in the most celebrated nations of antiquity, and those who have been blessed with the beams of Christianity? What cause shall we assign, why the humble cottager of our island can prove his superiority, in the most important science, over Socrates or Plato? The answer is immediate and direct----“ Life and immortality are brought to light through the Gospel.”

What is the world without a Divine Revelation, but a system without a sun; by its light the horrors of the grave are dispelled, and death is viewed as a messenger to introduce the soul of the believer into mansions of unspeakable bliss and glory.

“ Read and revere the sacred page!

A page where blooms immortality,

Which not the whole creation can produce,

Which not the conflagration can destroy,

In Nature's ruins not one letter lost.” YOUNG.

And yet with a transcient view of the subject, and with criminal indifference and neglect, in opposition to all that weight of evidence which

would bring moral certainty to the mind and happiness into the heart ; with bold presumption the Deist says, “ A Divine Revelation is needless, reason will teach men all necessary truths ;” and in proof he refers to the system of natural religion which he has drawn up. “ But is there no ground to deny your assertion, and to charge you with having stolen your system from the Scriptures----

“ Which burst the tenfold night  
Of heathen error, with a golden flood  
Of endless day.”

“ What it contains may in general be called the principles of natural religion ; but the question is, where did the Deist learn them ? Was it from reason or from Christ ? That it was not from reason, the history of mankind affords evidence which it will not be easy to refute.”

It has been proved, that the general system of the wisest of the ancient philosophers, and their practice, too, was abject superstition and gross idolatry ;\* “ nor have modern heathens been more successful. Hindostan is a country highly civilized, and its progress in useful arts is universally acknowledged. The Bramins are highly extolled for their learning, and for the recondite wisdom which is contained in their statutes.

\* See a striking illustration of this in the first chapter of Romans.

China has been still more loudly celebrated for its improvements in science, as well as in the arts, and for the superior wisdom of its institutions; and it has had also its philosophers and its priests. These two countries have been so long in a state of civilization, as to unite in themselves the discoveries both of ancient and modern times. Surely then we may look for the purest system of natural religion from them. But instead of this, the grossest idolatry reigns in both; the learned support it by their influence; and they, as well as the ignorant, are the slaves of the most abject superstition.\*

“ If such be the state of the ancient and mo-

\* The late superior investigation of the religion and manners of the numerous population of India, not only by men of curiosity, but chiefly by such extraordinary men as Divine Providence has raised up to form the Baptist Mission in Asia, has opened a field of information, intelligence, and research, eminently calculated to call forth every power of the soul in admiration and gratitude. The steps of a Swartz and a Jones are traced and extended by such men as a Carey, Marchmand, Desgranges, Morrison, and the active and venerable Coke, with his colleagues, about bringing up the rear by the intended mission to Ceylon. They shall be followed by others, and the vast empire of India and China\*, shall at length hear the glad tidings of Salvation, and Britain shall hail as a mark of her security, happiness, and strength, the recent liberal and active measures of her government, in opening the way by her proper influence for the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace, to extend its healing, animating, and regenerating beams to renovate an otherwise wretched, distracted, and miserable world.

\* See a most interesting account of Mr. Morrison, in Evangelical Chronicle in Evangelical Magazine, October.

dern nations, which have had reason for their guide, how comes it to pass that European Deists are so much superior to them in the knowledge of natural religion? Is it because Deists now are superior in talents; this you dare not assert; whence is it that reason, which would not be wooed by them, is so kind to you? Assign the cause. You will not. It is no other than this, you live where the light of the Gospel shines, and from it you have derived your knowledge of natural religion, ‘I am under no obligation to the New Testament; I never read so much of the book as to be able to form any system from it.’ This may be true, but recollect, that all the religious sentiments which float on the minds of those with whom you associate, and all the just and good ideas, on moral subjects, which you have received from your very childhood, all originate in the sacred Scriptures. You are like a man in a cloudy day, who denies that the light which illuminates the path in which he walks, and every object around, proceeds from the sun, because he does not see his face.”\*

\* Vide, Bogue's Essay on the divine authority of the New Testament, the whole of which the author would strongly recommend to the perusal of his readers.

See also an excellent work by Dr. Olenthus Gregory, entitled, Evidences for the Truth of Christianity, and the internal experimental power of its soul-transforming effects on the heart, as evinced in a holy life, is here demonstrated in a manner superior to any other modern publication which has come under the writer's notice.



And what can the cheerless and gloomy system of infidelity produce, to satisfy the soul? "What are its hopes, even in a time of health and prosperity? It has none, except this poor, groveling, fluctuating hope, that life shall be protacted a little longer, and that to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant. Whether there be a state beyond the grave, it is unable with certainty, to tell; it is afraid to enquire, from a misgiving mind, which it strives in vain to overcome. The hope of the believer stoops to no sublunary object, but terminates on felicity too great to be conceived, and too sublime to be enjoyed in this state of imperfection. He expects to triumph over death, to survive the present system of things, to prolong his pleasures through an endless duration. His eye brightens as he approaches the last term of life; he welcomes the moment of dissolution, and escapes to glory everlasting. This happiness arises not from a cold ignorant assent unto the gospel, but from a gracious perception of its truth and glory—it is seen to be "worthy of all acceptation," and known to be "the power of God unto salvation," producing "the peace which passeth all understanding." This knowledge will completely secure against the arts of infidelity, for no reasoning against the Scriptures will persuade a man in contradiction to such experience. He who

could not answer the philosopher's objections against motion, rose up and walked—"Scepties may wrangle, and scoffers may blaspheme, but the pious man knows, by evidence too sublime for their comprehension, that his affections are not misplaced, and that his hopes shall not be disappointed; by evidence which, to every sound mind, is fully satisfactory, but which, to the humble and tender-hearted, is altogether overwhelming, irresistible, and divine."\*

\* Suppose a Philosopher should gravely attempt to argue, that it would be dangerous to venture to use the compass until the nature of magnet attraction was comprehended. What would be the answer of the candid mariner? What not venture on using the compass until I know its nature? why surely this is fine reasoning, indeed; What is then to become of the ship in a tempestuous ocean, or in all weathers, without my compass? You may as well tell me, Sir, I must not venture to take my bread, beef and beer, when I am hungry and thirsty, until I know the whole progress of animal life; can tell what is soul and body, matter and spirit; in short, until I can comprehend what is incomprehensible, and in the mean time, starve my body, and lose my ship.

To this preposterous, absurd and hollow advice of a sceptic, this pretended reasoning of the infidel: such is the argument, the plain honest seaman would fairly and demonstratively press on his philosophical, sceptical and deistical opponent, to his utter confusion. And says the pious seaman, arguing clearly and demonstratively on, "you may as well attempt to persuade me to give up my compass, until I comprehend the nature of the magnet, to say there is no such thing as life, because I can only trace it by its effects, as to persuade me to give up my Christian hope, which is an anchor to my soul, sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that vail, whither Jesus, the forerunner, is for us entered; and the reality of which hope, I am as fully satisfied, as of life and motion, or, as of my own

The attentive reader, and serious enquirer after truth, will readily excuse this digression, if such it is esteemed, which, to the author at least, appears fully justified by the importance of the subject to every reader, and the desire he feels, of introducing something beneficial to the wavering and unhappy mind. And as he hopes the volume may become a companion to the young and inconsiderate on board ship, who are often embarked on a long voyage, and in a manner imprisoned and surrounded with infidel companions, or of "fools, that make a mock at sin," and who will endeavour to make their unexperienced minds a prey to their sophistical arguments, by taking them by surprize. He trusts these extracts and hints will apprise them of their danger, and lead them to detect and expose the insidious designs of these most cruel of enemies. Having been harrassed and perplexed with the specious and fallacious insinuations of infidels and sceptics himself, he would caution his young and un-

existence ; yes, my friend, this gospel anchor will, I am persuaded, enable me to ride out all the storms and tempests, and guard and guide me through more treacherous calms and quick sands, until an abundant entrance, with full sail, shall be given into the everlasting kingdom of God my Saviour.

Dick on Inspiration; see also Paley's Evidences; and an excellent Discourse by the Rev. Robert Hall, whose sermons and writings induce the impartial to say, what a pity it is, that so great, because a truly humble man, does not write and publish more.

experienced readers against their stratagems, with the same earnest solicitude for their welfare with which a mariner, sensible of his merciful preservation from shipwreck, would erect a beacon, or make a signal to warn others of their danger, and point to a place of security.

Early in July we received intelligence of the capitulation of Grand Cairo, the capital of lower Egypt, which became peculiarly pleasing, as it was surrendered without loss on either side; the French troops were soon conducted by the Nile and the Delta, to Rossetta, and embarked, generally, in high spirits, on board the vessels appointed, and were soon conveyed home.

The moral character of the British soldiery, in general, in Egypt, was exemplary, and deserves a tribute of commendation; their conduct gained so much on the inhabitants, that a British uniform became generally respected, and the different nations who peopled this country were often emulous in repaying this behaviour, by hospitality and friendship. But what is still more pleasing to record and consider, among the army were many truly pious men, whose morality, proceeding from a genuine source, was consequently pure, active, consistent, regular, and uniform; these excellent men held their meetings at every opportunity, and by the warmth and solidity of



their devotion, and consistent conduct, often excited the surprize and admiration of their comrades, and forced their persecutors to bear a testimony to their good behaviour. The writer has lately been informed by one of them, who is now in England, and a father in Israel, that he never enjoyed more of the divine presence and favour, than when engaged in divine worship on the sands of Egypt.

May we not hope that the good conduct of such men will conduce to improve the habits of many of the inhabitants, by at least leading them to see the advantages of sobriety, honesty, cleanliness and industry.

The British fleet was also honoured by having seamen of this description belonging to it, who, while the army was embarked, united with them in their devotions, felt that endearing attachment to each other in Christ, which only Christians can know; and therefore, at the time the pang of separation was keenly felt, experienced the consolation and assurance, that if never permitted to meet again on earth, they should greet each other on those happy shores, where sin, and consequently pain and sorrow shall for ever flee away, and where all that love the Saviour, in sincerity, shall enjoy happiness unspeakable, and everlastingly ascribe it to redeeming love—the source of heavenly joy.

We continued to be well supplied, not only from the immediate coasts, but from those more distant. Several of the celebrated ports of antiquity, furnished us with sea stock. The proximity of other renowned countries, as Tyre, Sidon, Palestine, Jerusalem,\* &c. are calculated to excite much interest.†

\* The writer wished to have visited Jerusalem, and had formed a plan for that purpose, but was precluded that pleasure.

† The very mention of these places connects with them a series of the most momentous and interesting events, furnishing to lovers of history, an ample field for contemplation; but particularly and peculiarly interesting to the man of Biblical learning, who alone can appreciate their value, enter into and understand and explain the origin and progress, rise and fall of nations. While the mere reader of narrative only, without connecting events, passes through its inestimable contents unprofited and unsatisfied. The man of piety, watching the movements of nations and armies as contained in the Bible, beholds the arm of omnipotence rendering them all subservient to the good of his church; and in one short prophecy,\* views the rise and fall of Babylon, the empire of Cyrus, and the subjugation of the Persian empires by Alexander, his overthrow, and short lived successes; also by the Roman, the fall of this colossus by the northern nations. The rise of the little horn, waxing strong and speaking great things, descriptive of the gigantic power of the Pope, his civil and ecclesiastical, combined. The ten horns branching from him, their power, his tremendous fall, and the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, still proceeding and enlarging as is in the present day, and hastening to the glorious period, when it shall fill the whole earth, and "all the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever."

\* Daniel.

The inhabitants of Tyre and Sidon, situated as in the bosom of these coasts, by their extraordinary application to navigation and commerce, excited the admiration and envy of the most civilized and commercial cotemporary nations; they were then the most enterprizing and indefatigable navigators, and considering their want of so many discoveries and instruments which are now deemed essential to this important art, these exertions and success was indeed wonderful. They traversed the Mediterranean, planted colonies in Spain, founded Carthage on the plan of Tyre, and not confining themselves to narrow seas, they at length, without compass or quadrant, boldly launched into the Atlantic Ocean, reached our happy island, then barbarous; and in the time of Pharoah Necho, King of Egypt, are said to have discovered a passage from the Red Sea round Africa, to the Mediterranean, about 1800 years before the wonderful properties of the loadstone were providentially discovered and applied to purposes of navigation.\*

\* What a cause for admiration and gratitude is exhibited to the intelligent and reflecting seaman, by the pleasing and interesting qualities of the Magnet, or Loadstone.

The magnet, which influence and attraction constitutes the chief value of the mariner's compass, is one of the most wonderful things in the art of navigation and in nature; how admirable and surprising is it, that a card, divided and marked with the points corresponding to the various parts of the horizon, pasted and fixed on the magnet needle, should in a storm, as well as in a calm, when a ship is mo-

These countries will be peculiarly familiar to the attentive and grateful readers of the Bible. The names of Bethlehem, and Nazareth, Jeru-  
tionless, as well as when tossed, so as even to hide the clouds from view, still point out to the anxious mariner, his true direction, and direct his course to the descried haven.

“Christ is my pilot wise, my compass is his word,  
My soul each storm defies while I have such a Lord.”

What cause of gratitude for seaman is here; but with what peculiar feelings of gratitude and joy will the pious seaman and navigator utter the sentiments of the following lines.

Various accounts are related of the discovery of the attractive powers of the magnet, which, like other great events, have opened on the mind by circumstances apparently trivial. The man whose mind was first struck with this surprising and interesting phenomenon, received but a very faint impression of its vast importance when applied to navigation, and acted accordingly. Previous to this discovery the mariner quitted his port with trembling anxiety, and with eager view watched the appearance of the Polar Star, before he ventured to leave one headland for another, and when the rising clouds approached and intercepted his view, how poignant his solicitude and distress till he beheld his favourite star again. So the spiritual seaman on the voyage of life, embarked with the great Captain of Salvation, under the hidings of his countenance, finds himself in a tempestuous night without a pilot. “And when neither sun nor stars in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on us, all hope that we should be saved was taken away.” Till, enabled to look at his chart, the Word of God, he learns to trust where he cannot trace, and believing and relying on its contents, that his Almighty Captain and Pilot can never leave him nor forsake him, he rises in faith, and is satisfied that these very storms and darkness, rocks and sands, shall not only be avoided, but that he shall acknowledge with admiration and joy, that these tumults and trials shall be rendered subservient to hasten him to his port, while it gives him the opportunity of proving the firmness of his faith and hope, and realizing his inheritance in everlasting security and boundless joy.



salem, and Joppa, Gallilee, Zebulon, Napthalim, Tyre, and Sidon, Canaan, Cabanon, &c. will be considered with gratitude, as descriptive of the momentous scenes of our Lord's incarnation, life, sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension; and the believer will be enabled to realize these important events, as constituting all his happiness, and exult in the anticipation of soon reaching the climes of everlasting bliss and glory.

The time of our departure for England approaching, we were busily engaged in procuring supplies for our passage; sheep, fowls, eggs, vegetables, and fruits were obtained in abundance, which furnished a grateful supply to our sick during our voyage to Malta, many of whose drooping spirits revived, and countenances brightened at the anticipation of reaching the happy shores of England.

“ Already Britain's parent cliffs arise,  
And in idea greet the longing eyes.”

Dissatisfied and uneasy in my present situation, and determined to embrace the first opportunity of relinquishing, early in July I cheerfully obeyed the grateful signal to repair on board another ship, for a passage to England; on the 6th weighed, and came to sail with a fine northerly breeze, which continuing, privileged us with a sea view of Alexandria, again calculated to rise and expand the powers of the mind, by a

consideration and contemplation of its history, as connected with this celebrated country. The breeze still following us a few hours on the opposite course of sailing, caused its shores to lessen to view, and on the 7th we took a final farewell.

Among the number of our passengers was one of an extraordinary description, a camelion, which was often introduced on the mess-table, and its wonderful manner of subsistence, and no less wonderful change of colour, excited general admiration; during our breakfast it was commonly placed in the middle of the table, and soon became so familiar as to provide for itself, hereby demonstrating the fallacy of a common opinion of its living on air. The flies were its objects of attack, which it would strike with the spear at the end of its tongue, with the greatest nicety, impale them, and quickly drawing back, convey them to his mouth in an instant. In this manner did he arrest our attention, and, together with his remarkable long tail, and frequent change of hue, which was affected by the colour of the objects near, sometimes a deep blue, then a lively green, with beautiful spots, afforded amusement and instruction; he continued to entertain us while in the hot climates, but it was painful to observe the progress to inaction, as we approached the more northern latitudes.

On the 11th we passed the celebrated island of Cyprus,\* now deprived of its ancient splendour ;

\* This Island, about fifty leagues long, and fifteen broad, was, according to Josephus, peopled by the descendants of Chittim. It fell under the dominion of Cyrus ; but Cimon, the celebrated Athenian general, obliged the Persians to withdraw, and, with more generosity than is common in conquerors, restored the islanders to their liberty, who were again reduced, and fell with the Persian monarchy under the rapid but short-lived conquests of Alexander, and alternately to his successors of Egypt and Syria, about fifty years before the Christian era. The unprincipled Clodius was joined by Cato, of whom better things might have been expected, in stripping Ptolemy, the king of Cyprus, of his wealth and his dominions, and reduced it to a Roman province. On the fall of Rome, it became subject to the Saracens, who, about the same period, the Bishop of Rome obtained the summit of his ambition, rose with the false prophet and impostor Mahomet, who, in a few years, like a sweeping gale passing over fields of standing corn ripe for the garner, and like the same field set on fire, or the flames amid dry stubble, overran the principal part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending their empire beyond the bounds of Rome itself, but whose superstition and delusion is to decline and fall in a manner similar and contemporary with ecclesiastical Rome, and which decline and fall has evidently been making rapid progress during the last twenty years. The Venetians possessed Cyprus A. D. 1470, and held it near a century ; they were dispossessed by the Turks, who still retain the sovereignty. The inhabitants consist of Greeks, Turks, and some Jews. It still produces fine fruit and wines, with which we were well refreshed during our stay. A ray of divine light has recently visited this benighted place : A friend to truth lately visiting it, was anxious to proclaim its heavenly contents ; the people assembled, and heard with attention. The Bashaw heard the strange news, and, sending for the stranger, wished to know what the book contained, whether any thing was said against the government, against Mahomet, &c. On its being proved that the true art of government was alone to be found in it, and that the principles it contains must necessarily produce happiness, our friend was suffered to proceed, and the Bible received with joy.

it still produces abundance of excellent wines, which has furnished us with a good supply for some months past. The next day, with the same fine weather, saw the coasts of Asia Minor,\* and the following day came in sight of Rhodes.

\* I must not quit these Eastern shores without fulfilling my promise (vide note page 79) of introducing to the notice of my intelligent reader a sketch of the History of the Paulicians.

“While the Christian world, as it has been the fashion to call it, was thus sunk into an awful state of superstition, at a moment when “darkness seemed to cover the earth, and gross darkness the people,” it is pleasing to contemplate a ray of celestial light darting across the gloom. About the year 660, a new sect arose in the east, under the name of Paulicians, which is justly entitled to our attention.

“In Mannalis, an obscure town in the vicinity of Somosata, a person of the name of Constantine entertained at his house, a deacon, who, having been a prisoner among the Mahometans, was returning from Syria, whither he had been carried away captive. From this passing stranger, Constantine received the precious gift of the New Testament in its original language, which, even, at this early period, was so concealed from the vulgar that, Peter Siculus, to whom we owe most of our information on the history of the Paulicians, tells us, the first scruple of a Catholic, when he was advised to read the bible, was, “it is not lawful for us profane persons to read those sacred writings, but for the priests only.” Indeed the gross ignorance which pervaded Europe at that time rendered the generality of the people incapable of reading that or any other book; but even those of the laity who could read, were dissuaded by their religious guides from meddling with the bible. Constantine, however, made the best of the deacon’s present---he studied his New Testament with unwearied assiduity---and more particularly the writings of the apostle Paul, from which he at length endeavoured to deduce a system of doctrine and worship. “He investigated the creed of primitive Christianity,” says Gibbon, “and whatever may be the success, a protestant reader will applaud the spirit of inquiry.” The knowledge to which Constantine himself was, under the divine blessing,



With a continuance of fine weather, and a succession of moderate and light winds and calms,

enabled to attain, he gladly communicated to others around him, and a christian church was collected. In a little time several individuals arose among them qualified for the work of the ministry; and several other churches were collected through Armenia and Cappadocia. It appears very obvious, from the whole of their history, that it was a leading object with Constantine and his brethren to restore, as far as possible, the profession of Christianity in all its primitive simplicity.

"Their public appearance soon attracted the notice of the Catholic party, who immediately branded them with the opprobrious appellation of Manichæans; but "they sincerely condemned the memory and opinions of the Manichæan sect, and complained of the injustice which impressed that invidious name on them." There is reason, therefore, to think, that they voluntarily adopted the name of Paulicians, and that they derived it from the name of the great apostle of the Gentiles. Constantine now assumed or received the name of Sylvanus, and others of his fellow labourers were called Titus, Timothy, Tichicus, &c. &c. and as the churches arose and were formed in different places, they were named after those apostolic churches to which Paul originally addressed his inspired writings, without any regard to the name of the city or town in which they assembled for worship.

"The labours of Constantine----Sylvanus, were crowned with success. Pontus and Cappadocia, regions once renowned for Christian piety, were again blessed with a diffusion of the light of divine truth. He himself resided in the neighbourhood of Colonia, in Pontus, and their congregations, in process of time, were diffused over the provinces of Asia Minor, to the westward of the Euphrates. "The Paulician teachers," says Gibbon, "were distinguished only by their scriptural names, by the modest title of fellow-pilgrims; by the austerity of their lives, their zeal and knowledge, and the credit of some extraordinary gift of the Holy Ghost. But they were incapable of desiring, or at least of obtaining the wealth and honours of the Catholic prelacy. Such antichristian pride they bitterly censured."

"Roused by the growing importance of the sect, the Greek

we proceeded ; on the 26th discovered the island of Malta, and in the afternoon anchored in its

emperors began to persecute the Paulicians with the most sanguinary severity ; and the scenes of Galerius and Maximin were re-acted under the Christian forms and names. " To their excellent deeds," says the bigotted Peter Siculus, " the divine and orthodox emperors added this virtue, that they ordered the Montanists and Manichæans (by which epithets they chose to stigmatise the Paulicians) to be capitally punished ; and their books, wherever found, to be committed to the flames ; also that if any person was found to have secreted them, he was to be put to death, and his goods confiscated." A Greek officer, armed with legal and military powers, appeared at Colonia, to strike the shepherd, and, if possible, reclaim the lost sheep to the Catholic fold. " By a refinement of cruelty, Simeon (the officer) placed the unfortunate Sylvanus before a line of his disciples, who were commanded, as the price of their own pardon, and the proof of their repentance, to massacre their spiritual father. They turned aside from the impious office ; the stones dropt from their filial hands, and of the whole number, only one executioner could be found ; a new David, as he is styled by the Catholics, who boldly overthrew the giant of heresy." This apostate, whose name was Justus, stoned to death the father of the Paulicians, who had now laboured among them twenty-seven years. The treacherous Justus betrayed many others, probably of the pastors and teachers, who fared the fate of their venerable leader ; while Simeon himself, struck with the evidences of divine grace apparent in the sufferers, embraced at length the faith which he came to destroy---renounced his station, resigned his honours and fortunes, became a zealous preacher among the Paulicians, and at last sealed his testimony with his blood.

" During a period of one hundred and fifty years, these Christian churches have been almost incessantly subjected to persecution, which they supported with christian meekness and patience ; and if the acts of their martyrdom, their preaching and their lives were distinctly recorded, I see no reason to doubt that we should find in them the genuine successors of the Christians of the first two centuries. And in this as well as former instances, the blood of the martyrs

friendly and commodious harbour, where we were put under quarantine. The harbour being between two high hills, and calms prevailing, with a clear sun, made it intensely hot, Being homeward bound, we gladly left it, for the more refreshing breezes without.

Having remained here four days, and obtained a plentiful supply of vegetables and fruit, with light breezes and fair weather, we took our departure, and soon saw the coast of Barbary about Tunis, got embarked at the eastward of Cape Bon, owing to a strong unexpected S. W. current, which often prevails; and such is the indraught, that it is dangerous to be caught here with a strong Levant wind, to prevent which, I would hint to mariners, that under such circumstances, it is adviseable to keep to the southward, and make the west end of Sicily.

Barbary begins at the West of Egypt; the whole country generally included under its name,

was the seed of the church. A succession of teachers and churches arose, and a person named Sergius, who had laboured among them in the ministry of the gospel thirty-seven years, is acknowledged, even by their vilest calumniators, to have been a most exemplary Christian. The persecution had, however, some intermissions, until at length Theodora, the Greek empress, exerted herself against them beyond all her predecessors. She sent inquisitors throughout all Asia Minor in search of these sectaries, and is computed to have killed by the gibbet, by fire, and by the sword, a hundred thousand persons. Such was the state of things at the commencement of the ninth century."

JONES.

extends from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, a length of about 2000 miles, mostly of coast, and contains the following kingdoms, viz.---Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Morroco, and Fez. We were now sailing off the Tunisian coast, the capital of which, and its harbour, we were approaching, stands near the ruins of Carthage. Their present territory extends about 250 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth; the Tunisians are reckoned more civilized than the generality of the inhabitants of Barbary, who are mostly sunk in ignorance, sensuality, and indolence; they are less addicted to unlawful plunder; industry and agriculture being more generally encouraged at Tunis than in its neighbouring kingdom, Algiers.

Its ancient history is connected with Carthage, which appears to have been founded by a colony from Tyre,\* and after the model of that celebra-

\* The reader's attention has been called to the exact fulfillment of prophecy respecting the fall of Babylon, &c. (See note page 207) let me now beg his attention to those predictions respecting Egypt, as also the following from the prophecies of Isaiah:----"Son of man Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, served a great service against Tyre, &c."

"I will give him Egypt for his wages, &c." The sublimity and comprehensiveness of Scripture must strike the mind, in connection with its heavenly doctrines, promises, and precepts, as for instance, in the above short sentence is included the overthrow of celebrated Tyre, and the reward to Babylon as an instrument in Jehovah's hand for that overthrow: here then, in this one verse is folded up all the events, the great events, as it con-



ted city ; and the union between the mother country and colony was in the greatest distresses

cerns these nations and the world at large, arising out of this remarkable siege of Tyre.

Nebuchadnezzar besieged Tyre thirteen years, and as the citizens inhabited the neighbouring island, as well as the continent, it became an arduous labour, even after the continental part of Tyre had surrendered, to capture the island: to effect this, historians relate, that the king of Babylon ordered the strange and unusual service for his men to convey an immense quantity of stone and rubbish, so as to form a causeway whereon his army might pass to subjugate Tyre on the island ; also in accomplishing this, the soldiers were obliged to carry loads on their heads and shoulders, in doing which, it may naturally be supposed, that the part so continually exposed to friction would lose the hair, and in some instances the skin. Here then is the exact fulfillment of this prophecy, " Every head bald, and every shoulder peeled." At length the Tyrians on the island surrendered, and having sent their submission, became tributary to Babylon, but were permitted to have kings of their own. They continued to possess considerable power and commerce, till Alexander besieged it, when they had wisdom enough secretly to convey a colony to Africa, and founded Carthage. After its conquest by Alexander, Tyre never recovered itself, but after various events, dwindled into a place for fishermen only, and there again marked the fulfillment of another prophecy, " It shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea: for I have spoken it, saith the Lord God: and it shall become a spoil to the nations.\*

The Chaldeans obtained a remarkable ascendancy over Egypt soon after the conquest of Tyre; and thus Nebuchadnezzar was paid his wages, by HIM who setteth up one, and casteth down another kingdom, according to their national sins; hence, to Jerusalem, who sinned against more light and greater privileges, " You have I known among all the inhabitants of the earth, therefore you will I punish for your iniquities.

See this prophecy, and others, well described in their fulfillment, by Rollins, Dr. Shaw, and Harmer's Observations.

\* Ezekiel.

and adversities inviolably preserved. Carthage always paid a reverential regard to Tyre, which

The accomplishment of prophecy in the conquest and fall of Nineveh, also must excite admiration, and cause reflection in every solid mind. To confine ourselves to the prophet Nehemiah and Zephaniah, it will presently appear, that the very time, manner, and situation of the besieging and besieged, as in the case of Babylon, Tyre, &c. are distinctly related; and according to the best collated accounts of historians, Nineveh, like Babylon, was situated by a river, which was considered a chief part of their strength, and was, like Babylon, approached by means of this river. Cycaxerces and Nebuchadnezzar, according to Diodorus and others besieged Nineveh three years with very little hope of its surrender; at length, an unusual and rapid rise of the Tigris, pressed so powerfully on its immense walls as to cause a breach, at a time too, when the inhabitants, through general intoxication, were locked up in a profound sleep, and consequently fell an easy prey to the besieging army, who made dreadful havoc in their way to the palace, where the king, having assembled his household and attendants, and collected immense treasures, set it on fire, and all perished in the conflagration.

Le Brun's illustration of the different circumstances in the ruin of Babylon and Nineveh is striking; Babylon was never to be inhabited, no Arabian was to pitch his tent thereon, nor shepherd make their fold there; but wild beast of the desert was to lie there, and there houses to be filled with doleful creatures; (Isaiah, xiii. 21.) but flocks were to lie down in Nineveh, and the beasts of the neighbouring people, and the voice of singing be heard from the windows or holes of its ruined palaces. Zephaniah ii. 14.

"I found also," says Le Brun, "in this place, besides the birds I have already mentioned, cranes, storks, ducks, herons of various sorts, partridges, snipes, quails, pigeons, sparrows, hawks, and above all, crows, with which all Persia is filled; four or five sorts of small birds, who keep constantly in these ruins, and the adjoining mountain, and who make the most agreeable warbling in the world. The singing of the largest approach very near to that of the nightingale. Some of them are almost all black, others

was generally expressed by an annual embassy and presents.

have the head and body spotted, they are about the size of a swallow; others are smaller and of different colours, yellowish, grey, and quite white, shaped like a chafinch."

"These," observes Mr. Harmer, "are different, and in some respects, opposite descriptions. Eastern flocks suppose songs and instruments of music would be heard in Nineveh; while no shepherd should ever appear in the ruins of Babylon: in like manner, instead of the doleful creatures of the last, warbling of birds might be intended. In Zephaniah's account of Nineveh, equally pleasing with what Le Brun heard at Persepolis, the imagination finds a fine contrast between the inarticulate songs and music of shepherds, mingled with the wild notes of singing birds, and the luxurious concerts of Nineveh, as well as between the awful silence, interrupted by the howlings of doleful and savage creatures of ruined Babylon; and the melody of former times there; though less gloomy and overwhelming to the mind would the ruins of Nineveh in that case appear to a traveller, than those of Babylon."

What a delightful and instructive lesson does the fulfilment of prophecy afford to the intelligent and pious mind, and coming down to the present extraordinary period. What a rapid course of events has been accelerating the fulfilment of those prophecies, who after having clearly and distinctly described the rise and fall of the four great empires, describe also the rise and fall of that extraordinary ecclesiastical and political power combined in a man, arrogantly assuming infallibility; and also another similar, under the dread of that peculiar power a kingdom arose, one more extensive and powerful than Rome Pagan at its zenith. Let us only attend to the rise and progress of one remarkable character---an obscure island gave birth to a man, who amid convulsive struggles of nations, in a few years, has probably been more instrumental in bringing down the power of Papal Rome than the events of previous centuries, and he has probably more work to do in this way yet. It is observeable that a sovereign of France, Charlemagne, and his predecessor, Pepin, where the immediate instruments of

The source of its wealth arose from an enterprising spirit in commerce, which they pursued with such success, that they soon became the principal trading nation in the world, and the carriers for all nations. They extended their dominion over most part of the Mediterranean islands and seas, to the pillars of Hercules, and Gibraltar, over almost all Spain, as far as the ocean westward, and the river Iberus eastward; they engrossed the commerce of the seas for several ages, and long before Rome had a squadron at sea, the Carthagenians had arrived at a considerable degree of perfection in the knowledge of naval tac-

vesting the Pope with political, as well as ecclesiastical dominion, and that the present ruler of France, who has expressed his partiality for the name of Charlemagne, should be so highly instrumental in laying the dominion of the Pontiff prostrate.

However the mad ambition of conquerors, and the crafty policy of statesmen, may stimulate to expect an universal sway of this, every attentive reader of the sure word of prophecy may rest satisfied that another similar extended empire to the five preceding shall never arise, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken---“ that the next universal empire shall be the reign of HIM who is the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, of the increase of whose government and peace there shall be no end, to order it and to establish it henceforth, even for ever.”

And what wonderful amelioration of the sufferings of humanity and introduction of peace, harmony, love, and joy among the nations must such a kingdom introduce.

Harmer, vol. 1. Observations, 25, 26, 27, and the excellent notes of the Editor.



tics, and their fleets covered many parts of the Mediterranean.

After several long wars and desperate struggles for superiority, during which that horrible sentiment became predominant, "Carthage or Rome must fall." The third and last Punic war terminated in the destruction of Carthage, about 146 years before Christ. So jealous was the Roman Senate of this city, that orders were given, in the name of the Romans, that it should never be inhabited again; all other Carthaginian places were made tributary; thus it became a province of Rome, who having subdued this formidable rival, aspired to, and in a great measure attained universal empire.

Notwithstanding the Roman mandate, Carthage was again colonized, and in the times of Julius Cæsar and Strabo, was of considerable note, but as a province of Rome. In the primitive ages of Christianity it was eminently blessed with the light of the gospel. Cyprian, a venerable and pious bishop, resided here, and many other pastors, who were blessings to their flocks and the country. This venerable bishop was at length persecuted to death, and such was the attachment of his flock, that many followed him to the place of execution, sympathizing and exclaim-

ing----“ Let us also go and be beheaded with him.”\*

\* “ Potamiæna, a young woman of great purity of mind, as well as beauty of person, being brought before the judge, maintained the most unshaken firmness, amidst the greatest indignities. She was scourged in the severest manner, and threatened to be given up to the brutal appetite of the promiscuous rabble. The holy religion of Jesus enabled her to support the dignity of the true christian, and to make even her adversaries ashamed of so vile a sentence: she was commanded to the stake with her mother Marcella. In order to add to the cruelty of burning, scalding pitch was poured over her whole body; but the heroine braved all with that courage peculiar to those who are strong in the grace that is in Christ. It is added to the account of this martyrdom, that a soldier, who was appointed to preside at the horrid scene, being touched with sympathy at this young woman's sufferings and constancy, interfered, as far as he durst, in keeping her from the indecencies offered her by the mob; and that afterwards he avowed himself a christian, and suffered death, dating his conversion to this event.

“ At Carthage two distinguished females, Perpetua and Felicitas, by death glorified God. Felicitas was a poor slave. Perpetua was a lady of quality, about twenty-two years of age. She was both a wife and a mother; her infant son still at the breast, and she in a situation promising to become the parent of a second child. She had a father, a mother, and two brothers: of her husband nothing is known. These two young women, with some others, were thrust into a dark prison. To those accustomed to hardships, this treatment seemed not so dreadful; but to Perpetua, brought up in all the delicacies of high life, such a scene was truly shocking; and to this was added the separation of an affectionate mother from a tender infant. Such were the feelings of her poor unhappy father, that he endeavoured by all means to turn away his daughter from the faith:--he urged his authority as a parent; he entreated by his own gray hairs; he pleaded the dignity of the family; he besought her for the sake of her child; he wept, he embraced her; he

After the fall of Rome the Goths and Vandals got possession of Carthage, who were dispossessed

threw himself at her feet; his soul was overwhelmed with floods of the most bitter sorrow :---but poor Perpetua, though inwardly rent with every contending feeling, could afford him no relief; her Lord demanded acquiescence, and she could only beg to be resigned to the divine disposal.

“ While in prison, some relief was obtained through the money of the church. They were allowed for a few hours to hold converse with their friends, and go out of their dungeon into a place less gloomy and comfortless, where Perpetua was permitted to suckle her infant, who was brought to her by her mother. During this season, her mind was agitated with conflicting passions---her parents, her family, her son, often came into her mind: but the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, supported her through all, and turned her prison-house into a house of mercy.

“ In a day or two, the prisoners were brought before the tribunal, and examined in the presence of a vast crowd. There appeared, also, the distracted old gentleman, with his little grandson in his arms. This was an attack on Perpetua's feelings: religion had not reduced her to a state without natural affection. He, taking her aside, conjured her to have compassion on her child; the magistrate joined in the same suit; but the case stood decided at a higher bar, and Perpetua dared not reverse it. The trial being over, the judge sentenced them to the wild beasts, and ordered them back to their prison. Perpetua sent a friend to her father, begging the child might be sent to her, which was refused, and, it seems, she saw it no more. What a reckoning will all this produce, in that great day! It had been good for the emperor, and the savage creatures of his power, if they had never been born.

“ The state of Felicitas also was attended with circumstances peculiar and affecting. She was a married woman, and in the course of a month expected to become a mother. Three days before the commencement of the shows, when the martyrs were to suffer, Felicitas and her companions had been beseeching the Father of mercies on her behalf, nor did they pray in vain; Providence hastened her hour. Her cries, in the time of extremity, were heard by one of the

by the Saracens, and they again by the Arabs. It was subject to the Ottoman yoke in the reign of

keepers of the prison, "Do you complain under this? (said he;) what will you do when you are exposed to the beasts?" She answered like one who knew what religion was by experience, "It is I that suffer now, but then there will be another, for whose sake I suffer, to bear my pain for me." The faith of Felicitas helped her through, and the child was delivered to a christian woman, engaged to take care of it.

"The day before the execution, the martyrs endeavoured to convert their last meal into a love feast. They partook of their repast in a public place, with their christian friends, who were allowed to visit them. Such was their fortitude, their meekness, their holy joy, that their keeper was melted into contrition, and was constrained to acknowledge the purity and glory of their faith. Curiosity brought together multitudes to see them; "Observe well our faces, (said one of the worthies,) that ye may know them at the day of judgment." He warned them to flee from the wrath to come, and exulted in the lot of the suffering righteous.

"Great was the rich influence of the Divine Comforter, on the day of trial. Some idolatrous rites were prepared, and they were commanded to sacrifice: "We sacrifice our lives, (said the sufferers,) to avoid such abominations, and these are the terms we have concluded with you." Perpetua discovered great magnanimity, and expressed her frame of mind in a song of praise. Her companions addressed the people, and endeavoured to persuade them by the terrors of the Lord. Being brought into the presence of the judge, they warned him of the righteous judgment of God. At this their enemies were enraged, and demanded that they should be scourged before their death; on which they triumphed, being, thereby, the more conformed to the sufferings of Christ.

"The final conflict at length appeared in full view---the crowded amphitheatre, the furious beasts, the more than beastly persecutors, consisting of magistrates, soldiers, gladiators, and a nameless band of Satan's underlings. Perpetua and Felicitas, beyond the most common bounds of decency, were stripped of their raiment, and put within the



Selim II. since which they have been governed by Deys, persons of note, chosen by the principal inhabitants, who generally have the sanction of the Port. The Mahometan religion prevails throughout these coasts.

Tunis is considerable for trade, opulence, and manufactures, which is said to excel all others in Barbary in the labours of the loom. The inhabi-

nets, in order to be attacked by the beasts. Some of the spectators were shocked to see the female character thus degraded, and sought to hide their own dishonour, by throwing some loose garments over the martyrs. Perpetua was first attacked by a wild cow, and thrown with violence on her back; recovering a little, she assumed a sitting posture; but seeing her clothes rent, she retired to cover herself and to adjust her hair, lest she should appear disordered. Felicitas shared the same fate, by the same means; but they gave each other the hand, and, during a little respite, advanced towards the bar, where there were some friends waiting to offer their kind services. Perpetua was hardly conscious of her sufferings, but from the derangement of her attire, and the blood trickling from her wounds. Addressing herself to them, she said, "Continue firm in the faith. Love one another. And take no offence at the cross from our sufferings."

"Some of the wretched people, who were come to glut their eyes with the bloody spectacle, were impatient for any longer delay, and insisted on having the sufferers brought forth into the midst of the amphitheatre, that they might be gratified with the sight of their death. The martyrs arose, without constraint, and went forward; and giving each other the kiss of charity, the gladiators fell upon them, and released their aspiring souls from prison and from pain. The sunshine of religious liberty produces an abundance of the professors of christianity; but a time of affliction and persecution produces martyrs---Reader, do you live a martyr? If not, you could not die one."---*Quoted from Sabine's concise History of the Christian Church.*

tants consist of Turks, Moors, Jews, Arabians, and Christians; they trade chiefly in woollen, linen, corn, morocco leather, oil, hides, fruit, &c. with Spain, France, England, Egypt, Levant, and neighbouring states; from whom they import wine, iron, steel, paper, wool, cloth, &c. Their commerce is carried on with these nations by a combination of different languages.

The coast of Algiers now appeared in sight; the piracy and slavery\* so generally perpetrated by

\* “The author of the *Memoirs of Montesquieu*, relates of him the following anecdote:---A gentleman being at Marseilles, hired a boat with an intention of sailing for pleasure; he entered into a conversation with the two young men who owned the vessel, and learned that they were not waterman by trade, but silversmiths; and that when they could be spared from their usual business, they employed themselves in that way to increase their earnings. On expressing his surprise at their conduct, and imputing it to an avaricious disposition; “Oh, Sir!” said the young men, “if you knew our reasons, you would ascribe it to a better motive. Our father, anxious to assist his family, scraped together all he was worth, and purchased a vessel for the purpose of trading to the coast of Barbary; but was unfortunately taken by a pirate, carried to Tripoli, and sold for a slave. He writes word, that he has luckily fallen into the hands of a master who treats him with great humanity; but that the sum which is demanded for his ransom is so exorbitant, that it will be impossible for him ever to raise it: he adds, that we must therefore relinquish all hope of ever seeing him, and be contented; that he has as many comforts as his situation will admit. With the hopes of restoring to his family a beloved father, we are striving, by every honest means in our power, to collect the sum necessary for his ransom, and we are not ashamed to employ ourselves in this

its inhabitants, tends to excite horror in the minds of seamen, and by striking contrasts eminently calculated to endear our beloved country, Great Britain, where religious and civil liberty are enjoyed; but, alas! superior priviledges much abused. May national reformation be considered and acted on, as the basis of national happiness. Let us exult that the most aggravated of Britain's sins\*, in a natural and moral sense, hath received its death blow, let us hope it is the prelude to complete reformation; may the excellent laws for

occupation of watermen." The gentleman was struck with this account, and on his departure made them a handsome present. Some months afterward the young men being at work in their shop, were greatly surprised at the sudden arrival of their father, who threw himself into their arms, exclaiming at the same time, that he was fearful they had taken some unjust method to raise the money for his ransom, for it was too great a sum for them to have gained by their ordinary occupation. They professed their ignorance of the whole affair, and could only suspect they owed their father's release to that stranger to whose generosity they had been before so much obliged.

"After Montesquieu's death, an account of this affair was found among his papers, and the sum actually remitted to Tripoli for the old man's ransom. It is a pleasure to hear of such an act of benevolence performed even by a person totally unknown to us; but the pleasure is infinitely increased, when it proves the union of virtue and talents in an author so renowned as Montesquieu." *Philanthropist*.

\* The slave trade, may emancipation soon follow.

The most aggravated of Britain's sins is unquestionably a  
CHRIST despising generation. H.

the observance of the Sabbath,\* and all others for the suppression of vice, be enforced with mild-

\* The man of piety must observe, with deep regret, that the Sabbath is more devoted to pretended pleasure than any other day in the week. What a scene of profanation of this blessed day does this vast metropolis exhibit! How distressing to the reflecting and intelligent mind! and all committed in defiance of our excellent laws, founded on Divine truth: the bulk of its inhabitants appear by their conduct blindly and wilfully ignorant of this. Were but the wise laws of our beloved country against sabbath-breaking, and vice in general, judiciously carried into execution, all these open abuses, at least, would be effectually counteracted, and the blessing of heaven might increasingly be expected to descend on Britain. What a loud call then is here on parish officers, and indeed on every inhabitant who aspires to deserve the name of patriot, philanthropist, and Christian; to come forward, with a humble dependance on Divine Providence, to stem, and ultimately remove, this torrent of vice and infidelity, (for infidelity, or unbelief of God's word, is the cause of all our sins and miseries) which has so rapidly increased lately, and which, unless it is checked and removed, will as surely bring down the Divine vengeance on our country, as on Israel of old. Israel is here mentioned chiefly because Israel's, like Britain's transgressions, were the more aggravated than those of other nations, in proportion to their superior civil and religious privileges. "You only have I known of all the families of the earth, therefore I will punish you for all your iniquities." Isaiah.

"Prolonged reflection upon this crying evil, would fill the mind with dreadful forebodings. I verily believe it to be not only an individual, but a national sin, which, unless repented of, will sooner or later undermine the throne, and engulf the kingdom in misery and destruction. If princes and nobles sanction this wickedness by their example, no wonder that their dependents and parasites should imitate the pattern set them. If those who guide the helm of state, prostitute the sacred season to what is called cabinet dinners; no wonder that subordinate magistrates and others,



ness, and when necessity requires, with firmness too. Let the friends of the laws and their country, who are united for this purpose, explore the haunts of vice, which elude the eye of the law, and let the splendid, as well as mean sinner, equally base and vicious, be exposed to its just censure. May the great at length see and feel their obligations to set good examples to all within their influence, and consider it an honour to encourage every institution for promoting the best interests of mankind; may the institution of schools, for the religious and moral education of the rising generation, be considered as a great national object, and the time soon come when every poor child in the nations, shall learn to read, love, and reverence the Bible. Above all let the friends of humanity rejoice that the gospel will be abundantly blessed, may this only genuine source of true morality, and consequently of national peace,

treading in their steps, desert the house of God to arrange their various plans and close the day in excess. What Christian does not dread, what patriot does not anticipate with lively apprehension the outpouring of divine wrath! Where, it may be demanded, are the voices of the servants of the Almighty? Who is on the Lord's side? Is there not one prophet left, like the men of God in ancient days, to set before those in authority the evil of their ways? Are then the words of Isaiah come to pass, chap. lvi. ver. 10. "they are all dumb dogs, they cannot bark?" (See an excellent Sermon recently published by the Reverend J. Wilcox, M. A.)

happiness, and prosperity, send forth its regenerating and purifying streams over the British empire, and soon reach, with its powerful and humanizing influences, Barbary, and all other lands of ignorance, superstition, violence and misery.\*

\* The Arabic Bible has already found its way to these solitary shores, and Preachers are rising up to proclaim its invaluable contents to these barbarous parts of Africa.

The vales of South Africa has long revibrated the joyful sound of the Gospel, and even Hottentots, by the power of its sacred truths, constrain, astonished and admiring hearts and spectators to exclaim---“ This is the finger of God.”

## CHAP. XXI.

*Light Winds—Detained on the Coast of Algiers—Description of it—Cross over to the opposite Shores of Spain—Description—Beautiful Appearances—Vine selected for Reflection—Arrival at Gibraltar—Infirm State of the Ship—Anxious to proceed—Excursion—Departure—Arrival in England—Conclusion.*

THE winds being light, and mostly contrary, we were several days detained on the coast of Algiers, which is in general mountainous and barren, and abounds with a number of round towers close to the sea.

Algiers, the capital, has a considerable harbour, and is said to contain upwards of 180,000 inhabitants, consisting of Mahomedans, Jews, Natives of Christendom, Arabs, &c. The climate all along these coasts is mild, and the air in general salubrious; the government generally arbitrary and despotic.

The Algerines are reckoned the most rapacious of all the Barbary States, like eagles or hawks, they piratically watch for, and seize on, defenceless merchant ships. I have known such come from their haunts; and while the unsuspecting mariner, of whom they have gone in pursuit, has

been anticipating the pleasures of a prosperous voyage, and a safe return; already in idea landing on the happy shores of his native country, and running with eager arms to embrace a beloved partner, smiling infants and children, whose mutual endearments\* amply repay solicitude, toils, and dangers. I have known them spring as it were towards their defenceless prey, and have had the gratification of being instru-

\* How painful to reflect on breaches on these sweet charities of life nearer home, which press with a degree of force on Britain, in proportion to the greater light vouchsafed by the "Author of every good and perfect gift." That a nation, who for ages, has been deservedly admired for the general excellence of her constitution, should so long have permitted the Impress of her Seamen, must occasion surprise and regret in every true patriot.

It requires only the language of the heart soon to draw forth lively sensations of distress at the consideration of so much misery, and to pray for its removal.

An appeal to the judgment even of many employed might be made (who often feel disgusted) on this hateful service, and the cause left to stand or fall by their decision.

The great and good Granville Sharpe, feeling the importance of the subject of liberty to the long cruelly oppressed Negro, took the firm ground of religion and humanity.

"To impeach oppression's ever guilty name,  
And plead the freeman's right---the captive's wrong."

"Nor slept thine arm through many a conflict dire

With pallid avarice it long maintained,

Till senates witnessed the consuming fire

Of truth; and lust and cruelty were both enchain'd.

Nor slavery shall escape thy deadly blow;

To error's reign a loud alarm is given;

Freedom's the right of every man below;

Conviction travels like the light of heav'n.



mental in rescuing from their merciless talons, the terrified and innocent fugitives.

I left the coast of Algiers without any regret, still sailing without any interruption and with extraordinary fine weather, on the 14th we ap-

Upled by thee, the muse with wings elate,  
See days approach, when neither grief, nor pain,  
Nor wrong, nor strife, disturb man's happy state,  
But earth enjoys her own Messiah's reign.\*

The senate of Britain, after the friends of man had returned with strength to the charge, increased by repulse, at length nobly decided by a large majority, to stop the increase of this national sin, by the ever memorable law, "The Slave Trade is for ever abolished." Did not every British, yea, every human bosom, vibrate at the joyful news; and are not Britons anxious to do works meet for repentance, by feeling desirous, and acting on that desire, to be instrumental in pouring in the oil and wine, to heal the long fretting wounds of the poor African.†

O that this spirit may increase, and that similar efforts of British philanthropy may mark the very early period of the nineteenth century. The writer needs not to enter into detail on these and other points connected with them, which he is persuaded have forcibly struck the mind of every humane and intelligent person who has considered the subject, the period, he humbly trusts, is not far distant, when Great Britain will wipe away her reproach of *impressing* seamen, as she has already done that of participating in the *slave trade*.

\* Eulogy on the Death of Granville Sharpe. Methodist Magazine, October, 1813.

† Vide Reports of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East. Myles's History of the Methodists, quoted from the venerable Dr. Coke, who with noble Associates, is on the eve of departure for the Cape and Ceylon, encouraged by the British Government, whose liberal spirit in the best of causes shall be had in immortal honour, also the Reports of the African Institution.

proached the more beautiful and fertile coast of Spain, near Cape Pallos and Carthagenia. Spoke the Greyhound, who gave us the pleasing and interesting intelligence that negotiations for a general Peace had commenced; several on board exulted even at the sound, hoping it would soon be accomplished, and be solid and durable.\*

\* The writer is anxious to drop another hint on the subject of Peace, hoping, however feeble the attempt, the intention will be seen, and that others of more ability will shortly do justice to this important subject, which, alas! has been so lamentably, and almost unaccountably overlooked or neglected by writers of acknowledged piety and humanity, from whom it might naturally have been expected.

That during the advances made in general knowledge and learning, and the arts and sciences, no greater progress should have been made in the nineteenth century, in the discussion of the momentous question of War and Peace, will, a few years hence be viewed with astonishment; and does it not rest with a tremendous responsibility on statesmen, political writers, and especially on christian divines, to take up this subject, and fairly and impartially to present it in all its parts and bearings, and to point out the importance and necessity of an instant change of system accordingly.

The opinions of Grotius, of Vatel, of Puffendorf, and many similar writers, have too, long, passed as infallible. Let reason and intellect resume their office in this, as well as in every question, and with it must soon appear to an harmonizing world, that

“ War’s a game, which were their subjects wise,  
Kings would not play at. Nations would do well  
T’extort their truncheons from the puny hands  
Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds  
Are gratified with mischief; and who spoil,  
Because men suffer it, their toy, the world.”

COWPER’S Task.

The next day we passed close along by Carthagenia, with a favourable breeze and delightful weather.

We continued pleasantly sailing by a picturesque coast, with the vast mountains of Granada in the back ground, the tops of which were capped with snow, a striking and delightful contrast to the landscape beneath. We passed close in by the coasts of Malaga, a continuation of the same interesting country, indeed the coast from Cape de Gatt to Gibraltar, is one delightful picture of nature, the air beneficial, and the soil fertile.

The mountains numerous and lofty, many of them frequently topped with snow; the beautiful declivities and vallies beneath, the neat white cottages seen by and among the trees and vineyards, the harbours and fishing towns near the fine beaches, and watch-towers all along the coast, present a picture of industry, sublimity, and beauty, rarely equalled.

It is worthy of observation and admiration, that the finest vines appear mostly in the roughest grounds, on the declivities, and even summits of these eminences, where a stranger to the nature and cultivation of the vine, would suppose they could not obtain nourishment; yet vines planted on these rugged places, produce those delicious grapes, which make the Malaga wine, so much

known and esteemed in England, by the name of of Mountain when it is white, and Tent when it is coloured; the wonder increases when the natural history of the vine is taken into consideration.

It appears that the sap flows through the vine with six times the force the blood does in the veins of animals; farther, the evaporation of the vine is so great, that to supply what is exhaled through the leaves, naturalists inform us, that 152 inches of sap must rise in this tree in twenty-four hours: what a vast exhalation, what an astonishing rapidity, and vast supply, and all exhibited among such unpromising appearances. How many useful reflections arise from such a subject? Who has endued the vine with such spirit and energy, with qualities so superior to the meanness of its origin and barrenness of its soil? Who, but that God, who created, preserves, and governs the universe, who regenerates the soul, and conforms it to his divine image, and will ultimately bring every renewed soul to behold its Redeemer in glory. Here I would take occasion to remind the serious reader of the beautiful allusion which our Lord makes to the vine, and its branches, as a figure of himself and people. And when we consider the humble appearance of Jesus, in every point of view—"As a root out of a dry ground, having no form nor comeliness." Compared to



the unpromising aspect of the vine, it must be confessed, that nothing can be more suitable and opposite. As the branches rise out of this forbidding stock, and get strength, become fruitful and prolific ; so his believing people, “ receiving of “ his fulness, grace for grace, bring forth fruit “ copiously, some thirty, sixty, and some an hundred fold.” And what sweet and powerful motives may be drawn from hence, for union among Christians, who all profess to be united to one living head, to draw from the same source of of grace, to live upon the same fullness, going through the same wilderness, bound for the same Canaan, have similar trials and deliverances, joys and sorrows, desires and expectations ; surely if they were more intent on obtaining the mind, which is in Christ, we should see bigotry and party spirit fall in proportion, and the adage again proverbial—“ See how these Christians love one another.”

After a long, but on the whole not unpleasant passage, on the 20th of August, having been within sight of the rock several days, we again anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar. Our ship being much out of repair, and having been considerably affected during the few moderate gales we experienced in our passage from Egypt, we were anxious to proceed, in hopes of anchoring in old England, before the gales of the autumn

equinox rose the mountainous billows of the Bay of Biscay ; but the wind blowing fresh from the westward, detained us here several days, and I took other opportunities of exploring this extraordinary rock, and discovered that there were a company of pious soldiers and others, who shine as lights in this dark place, and give evidence, by their lives, of their separation from the world, and induce their very enemies to say, “ there must be something good in these men.”

Being increasingly apprehensive that a detention at Gibraltar might expose us to the equinoctial gales before the ship reached the Channel, we were anxious to proceed ; and after several attempts to get through the Streights, finally accomplished it on the 23d, and soon passed into the Bay of Cadiz.

This launch, if I may so call it, from the Streights into the vast Atlantic, has something very interesting in it, and the ocean presents a picture of sublimity and magnificence, heightened in contrast with the confined avenue just left, eminently calculated to call up attention, admiration, and delight. A prosperous breeze soon lessened the shores of Africa\* to a final farewell, and by

\* The noble efforts for benefitting the sons of Africa, made since the writer's farewell, must rejoice the heart of every feeling mind. The improved plan of colonization, adopted with so much success at Sierralione, the pious exertions of

a circuitous course, we reached the Bay of Cadiz, received letters that were ready for England, of the British Admiral, Sir James Saumarez, whose excellent plan of discipline, the author was informed, prevents an oath‡ being heard on board his large and full manned ship. What a contrast

the Church of England Society for Missions to Africa,\* and the east, especially as their excellent plan of schools, which has also been well adopted by the Methodist in the above colony, who have collected one thousand children, already rescued from the merciless hands of slave traders, captured by his Majesty's ships, (O that they were always so well employed!) several of whose commanders have here become a real honour to their country.† The plan of schools in taking the entire charge of the children of the negroes, who consider it a favour conferred on the Missionaries to let their children come for education and support is excellent, and which sentiment is truly pleasing, in as much as it shews a pleasing confidence formerly unknown, and commences a period which will eventually terminate in the whole of Ethiopia stretching out her hands unto God.

\* See the very affecting Reports of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, and Missionary Register and Methodist Statements.

† See an interesting Review of the Trials of the Slave Traders, and some excellent reflections thereon in the Edinburgh Review for Feb. 1813, and Philanthropist for Jan. 1813.

‡ The irreverent manner in which oaths are generally administered is truly affecting to the pious mind, and particularly the multiplication of oaths and the profane characters who are so often admitted to take them, call loudly for the prompt interference of the legislature.

“ It chills my blood to hear the blest supreme  
Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme:  
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise,  
To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise;  
You would not swear upon the bed of death,  
Reflect! your Maker now may stop your breath.”

is here to the generality of our shipping; how worthy of imitation; may our commanders and seamen increasingly see the necessity of the fear of the Lord, which is wisdom, and learn to reverence and love that omnipotent and gracious Being, who, to use the sublimity of Scripture, "Gathered the winds in his fist, who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance! He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing." Who said "let there be light, and there was light"----and to the tempestuous billows, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed! and who so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Anxious to proceed, and the breeze favourable, we were pleasantly borne over the bay to Cape St. Vincent, swiftly passing the western coast of Portugal, we had a good sight of the rock of Lisbon, which was the last view of land till the blue cliffs of Albion made their appearance.

And how applicable to many females, is also the following:

"Ye man of deep researches, say, whence springs  
This daring character in timorous things;  
Start at a feather, from an insect fly,  
A match for nothing but *the Deity*."



Having at length brought the candid reader near the conclusion of the narrative, the author would again remind him of what, he trusts, has been evinced and discovered during his perusal of these series of events, observations, and reflections, that his principal aim has been, to call up the attention to a glimpse only, (for he can pretend to no more) of the wonder working power of Almighty God in creation, providence, and grace ; the connection between them, and to view the attributes of the Deity, shining with distinguished lustre, in the works of redemption—

“ ’Twas great to speak a world from nought,

’Twas greater to redeem !”

“To which the noblest parts of this system of the world are as much inferior as the creature is less excellent than the Creator.” And if, but one of his readers, any votary of voyages, travels, &c. is hereby brought to penetrate beyond that superficial method of reading so prevalent, and perceive and embrace the true end of information, which is to make men wise and happy, he is amply compensated.

We soon entered the Bay of Biscay. This wonderful reservoir, if I may so call it, exhibits, in a dark tempestuous night, the most awful and solemn views the imagination can well conceive, and the serious mind is forcibly reminded of that ancient and full description----“ They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in

great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For he commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths; their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them to their desired haven. Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" Psalm cvii. Alas! how seldom is the latter part verified by the generality of seamen.

The storms and mountainous seas of this wonderful inlet have been often described, but language fails to convey to landmen, adequate conceptions of an equinoctial storm, in this boundary of the Atlantic Ocean. Our crazy bark, visited by a fresh gale, only caused a degree of anxiety for our safety, and had it been adverse to our course, imminent must have been our danger; but providentially blowing from a right quarter, it bore us over the bounding billows at the rate of eight and ten miles an hour, to the

entrance of the English Channel,\* and with smoother water and moderate breezes we pro-

\* The writer is anxious here to drop a hint on a subject which is of the utmost importance to the lives of seamen, as well as the property of merchants and of nations:---The uninterrupted progress of the Atlantic, propelled by the successive gales from the S. W. to the N. W. which prevail two-thirds of the year, combined with other causes, induce that vast indraught into St. George's Channel, as, in the winter season, to baffle the utmost vigilance and nautical skill, especially to strangers to the coast; a subject which all those whom it may concern should carefully attend to as to latitude, longitude, and soundings; but when a continuance of thick weather obscures the atmosphere, the utmost attention must be given to frequent soundings, and the indraught above alluded to, to prevent falling in to the northward of Scilly Islands, and from thence imperceptibly drawn into St. George's, or Bristol, or the Irish Channel, which, compared to the English Channel, to (strangers especially,) is as a coast without an harbour, and a shore without an anchorage.

The following is an extract from a \*work, compiled from great nautical skill, by a patriotic friend:--

“Commodore Penrose has pointed out that the coast from the Longships to Lundy, is the most dangerous shore in the island of Great Britain, and that notwithstanding that circumstance, it is the greatest length of coast any where to be found without the benefit of a Light-house. This fact will no doubt be considered as extraordinary in itself, but when the neglect and inattention that this dangerous portion of our coast has so long experienced, is contrasted with the aids and assistance which have of late years been afforded to ships navigating other channels, (particularly the British) this circumstance will appear more wonderful.

“About twenty-six years since, the lights in that channel were, Scilly, Lizard, Edystone, Portland, Caskets, Dun-

\* See Observations on the Necessity of a Light-house on Trevoze Head, on the North Coast of Cornwall, and placing Buoys on the Entrance of Padstow Harbour, and for the preservation of Shipping navigating the Bristol and St. George's Channels.

ceeded for the land. Beyond our most flattering expectation did a merciful Providence bring us

geness, and Forelands, but, within that period, there have been added the Light-houses on the Longships, Needles, and Owers; whilst on the north coasts of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, not one single public Light-house has been before or since that period ever erected, though, as it has been before observed, its character is most boisterous, and it possesses but one harbour capable of being entered at all states of tide; whilst the British channel is of a milder aspect, and possessed of the safe harbours of Helford, Falmouth, Fowey, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Portsmouth, besides numerous excellent roadsteads and safe anchorages. Nor have the North Sea and Irish Channel been less attended to, many new Lights having been placed in them both, within the period above quoted. The coast of Scotland, in like manner, has been furnished with many additional Light-houses;----and at this moment the coast of Ireland is in the act of being furnished with similar beacons for the safety of mariners, particularly on the Tuscar Rock, a situation which, from its lying directly opposite to Trevose Head, has been chosen for a line of demarcation to determine the payment of the intended light duties to the latter. And if a ship, passing up the Bristol and Irish Channels, requires a light on her larboard hand, Tuscar, surely a light on her starboard hand, Trevose, will be equally necessary. But, in comparing those situations in another point of view, the advantage is wholly in favour of the latter, which being a promontory 273 feet above the level of the sea, a Light-house can be constructed and maintained upon it without danger, whilst from the breaking of the sea over the Tuscar Rock, the building of it will be perilous, (a party of the workmen having lately been swept away by the violence of the sea,) and the upholding it after it is built very precarious.

“In a list of five ships wrecked on the north coast of Cornwall, three appear to have been bound up the British Channel from the Continent of Europe, or from the Mediterranean, and consequently had no business in the North Channel, into which they were insensibly drawn by the current, which, setting round the Bay of Biscay,



through this dangerous bay. But alas ! transient were the sensations of gratitude to our Almighty

forces itself strongly to the northward by Ushant, Sicilly, and the Land's End, where the tide sets nine hours to the northward, and only three to the southward. This circumstance is continually occurring, and perhaps a month never escapes that does not find a vessel, bound up the British Channel, on the north coast of Cornwall, contrary to the intent of the commander. In the summer time this error is not attended with any material ill consequence, as they can, in the course of a few tides, get round the Land's End into the channel of their destination;---but in the winter season, with long nights, heavy gales, and thick weather, the case is very different, and the result frequently fatal to the lives of all on board. The first intimation of their danger probably is catching a glimpse of land on their starboard hand. In many cases the first impression is, that it is part of the coast of France; but supposing they should immediately conclude it to be the coast of Cornwall, how gratifying would it be to the anxious commander to ascertain, by a sight of the Light-house on Trevose Head, his real situation, so as to enable him to take measures *in time* to avoid the dangers that surround him."

The writer here introduces as a warning the following awful account which he had from undoubted authority when a sea boy, and which will never be obliterated while memory retains its office:---A captain trading to Newfoundland, in North America, and from thence to the Mediterranean, in a state of inebriety especially, was wont to speak of serious subjects with ridicule and profanity. One night, after one of these dangerous conversations, in which he was encouraged by those in a similar state of dreadful intoxication----after ridiculing Paul, and calling the ship-master a fool, &c. he proceeded on to the quarter-deck, passed to the outside of the ship, and almost immediately disappeared in the watery element ! "Who ever hardened himself against God and prospered ? It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God---He that, being often reproved, hardened himself, shall suddenly perish, and that without remedy."

Guardian. How strikingly descriptive is the profession of a seaman, of the voyage of life ;

Seaman, like many sceptics, who pretend to laugh at things they do not consider, become extremely guilty when this lightness, indifference, and ridicule is applied to sacred subjects. The writer's mind has often been pained, for instance, respecting the incorrect description stated to have been given by Luke of Paul's voyage to Malta, the casting of four anchors out of the stern, &c. but let such consider the following description from Harmer's Observations, and blush. Bishop Pococke, in his travels, has explained very particularly the rudder bands, mentioned by St. Luke, Acts xxvii. 40, my plan excludes that account from these papers; but Sir John Chardin, has mentioned some other things relative to this ship of St. Paul, which ought not to be omitted, since his MSS are not likely ever to be published. "First, the eastern people," he tells us, "are wont to leave their skiffs in the sea fastened to the stern of their vessels. The skiffs of the Egyptian ships were towed along it seems after the same manner," ver. 16, "We had much work to come by the boat." "Secondly, they never, according to him, hoist it into the vessel, it always remains in the water fastened to the ship. He therefore must suppose the *taking it up*, *την αραντες*, mentioned verse 17, does not mean hoisting it into the vessel, as several translators have imagined, but drawing it close to the stern of the ship; and the word *χαλασαντων την σκαφην εις την θαλασσαν*, which we translate in the 30 ver. *letting down the boat into the sea*, must mean, letting it go farther from the ship into sea. Thirdly, he supposes that this ship was like a large modern Egyptian saique, of 320 tons, capable of carrying 24 or 30 guns. Fourthly he tells us, these saiques always carry the anchors contrary to ours, over the stern, and never on the prow. The anchors of Paul were therefore cast over the stern. Fifthly, they carry their anchors in such a manner, as always to have one anchor on each side, lest the cables should be entangled with each other; to St. Paul's ship, there were four anchors, two on each side." All these several particulars are contained, though not distinctly prefaced, in his remarks on the vessel in which St. Paul was shipwrecked. The curious, will probably consider them. If the modes of navigating Eastern ships had been attended

the considerate mariner will with pleasure pursue the comparison, and the religious seaman will

to, it is possible the jocular remarks of some indevout sailors, bordering on profaneness, would never have been made on this part of the narration of St. Paul, and that same clauses would have been differently translated from what we find them in our version.

Without going farther into the subject of the process of medicine to its present state, which, alas! has been so retarded by the combination of interest, and the prejudice of system; and which even now, as to the delightful science of chemistry, especially as to the gasses being applied to practical and beneficial purposes, is quite in its infancy, and as mankind on shore are so much better attended than those on board, I pass more immediately to the cases of seamen. The writer being aware he will be thought verging beyond his province in presuming to touch on the tender sensibilities of professional vanity, hopes, however, he may offend the sympathetic feelings of striplings in the healing art, he shall obtain the approbation of the wise and good among them, and shall, therefore, give the sentiments of acknowledged worth and experience in preference to his own. "The consideration of the health of soldiers collected, and of sailors, assembled in ships, has given birth to many useful works. Lind, Poissonnier, Pringle, Trotter, and others have enlightened navigators by their observations and thoughts concerning the regimen of sailors; while the immortal Cooke has experimentally proved success results from these rules, practised with understanding; and in this respect has exhibited to Europe a new example by bringing back from a long and perilous voyage, the whole crews of three ships, with the exception of one man, whom the unconfirmed state of his health, at his departure, had already threatened with the near approach of death. Thygiené, by Halle, quoted by Sir John Sinclair, in his Code on Longevity, where the intelligent reader, though not a doctor, will regret to find how doctors disagree, and where the principal arguments may be concentrated in a few words, viz.---Temperance, exercise, and air.

"Respectable works have instructed Europeans concerning the method of escaping the diseases of the colonies

especially trace, and with peculiar gratitude acknowledge his temporal deliverances from

To his honour be it recorded, Le C. Dazelle, is one of those who has executed this last task with great success in his observations on the diseases of negroes: and the colonies are indebted to him for the preservation of many of its inhabitants. But all these labours reflect more honour upon the spirit of humanity and upon the talents of some respectable individuals, than upon the vigilant attention of governments. It is only public works, and useful acts of legislation, such as these, that can confer honour on administration. The voice of philosophy and of learned men, we may add here, of religion and humanity, was for a long period heard almost in every country, before the beneficent hands of their Rulers were observed pouring consolation into the bosoms of the wretched, and Europe, as well as France, and we may add, Britain too, still exhibit great tracts of country covered with noxious and useless morasses."

" Whenever men are collected together it is necessary to superintend the healthfulness of the enclosures within which they are assembled, public places, temples, apartments for public show, especially camps, ships, and cities, ought at all times, to excite watchful attention. Hales also gave the first model of ventilators, adapted to renew the circulation of the air by accelerating its motions. These instruments have been employed both on board of ships and on different other occasions; they have also been constructed in various ways. But the theory of fire, now better understood, has furnished still more efficacious means of accomplishing the same end."

And can it do otherwise than excite surprise in foreigners, and, indeed, in every thinking mind, that the Metropolis of Great Britain, in the nineteenth century, should be a receptacle for those dangerous emanations, necessarily arising from the numerous and increasing burial grounds; as well as similar dangers arising from the want of attention and cleanliness in the parish officers, visible in Spitalfields, St. Giles, and several other parishes.

The distressing situation of seamen on a long voyage, exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, without a skilful, or in-



storm and shipwreck, rocks and sands, as reminding him of the infinitely greater interposi-

deed, any surgeon on board, must strike every considerate mind, that those brave fellows should be exposed to all the inclemencies of weather and the sudden changes of climate without, at least, a few well selected and superior simple medicines, which, to adopt the language of that great and good man, the Honourable Robert Boyle, who, after proving the amazing efficacy of simple medicine,† adds, the last thing in order, but not in importance, is that induces me to wish that physicians would employ simpler medicines as much as conveniently may be; that it is one of the likeliest ways, and perhaps little less than absolutely necessary to promote the practical knowledge of the *Materia Medica*. For while in one receipt a multitude of ingredients are mingled, if not confounded, it is almost impossible to know with any certainty, to which of the simple the good or bad effect of the remedy is to be attributed, or whether it be not produced by a power resulting from the particular qualities of all of them united in one temperament, and by its means acting conjointly, so that by this way of heaping up, or blending simples in one compound remedy, I see not how in after ages men will be able to discover the true qualities, good and bad, of the particular bodies that are comprised under the name of the *Materia Medica*, whereas, when a physician employs a simple, and observes the effect of it, the relief or prejudice of the patient may be very probably, if not with medical certainty, ascertained.

Let then, every commander of a ship or vessel consider the great responsibility of the health of the men under his charge: let him, or rather let the proprietors of every such vessel see a proper medicine chest on board, well supplied with the most simple and efficacious medicines, with proper directions for their use; and let them also consider it as an essential part of a good captain to know and feel the obligation of taking care of the health of his men. Though a man of literary attainments is not necessary, yet surely every man of common reflection on these subjects would be desirous of possessing the sentiments of such navigators as Cooke, and bringing their experiments on the health of seamen into

† Boyle on Simple Medicine.

tion of his God and Father, in saving his immortal soul out of the hands of all its enemies.

practice, and a little progress in this important work would soon make it a pleasing recreation.

The science of chemistry, so much improved since Cooke's voyage, might, in various instances, be brought successfully to bear on the health of seamen, as for instance,---the carbonic retained in charcoal, of which one pint of powder would sweeten eighteen gallons of water, the same would restore tainted meat, prevent putrefaction, and infection. The plan of obtaining fresh water from salt, by steam, is well known, but carbonic gass, skilfully applied, would be beneficial to relieve external inflammations in general, and this air may be easily obtained on board ship by mixing sulphuric acid or concentrated essence of vitriol with five times the quantity of water, in a machine like a watering pot, easily obtained at ironmongers' or tinmans', or a stone bottle, with a hole in the cork to let the air pass on the diseased party, into this mixture throw as much of marble dust, or if that is not at hand, chalk dust, as will ellicit the air, which will flow from the spout through a vessel or bladder, or piece of oil cloth fastened to the spout as a conductor of the gass to the parts affected. The cures which have been effected by this simple process, under the Divine blessing, are numerous and striking, and would rapidly increase were it more generally patronized by the faculty. In the absence of these machines let chalk and hog's lard, mixed up to a consistency of salve, be applied to the part affected, carefully attending to cleanliness at all times, so necessary, but especially in diseased parts. The chalk, like yeast, retains a considerable quantity of carbonic, which renders it beneficial. Yeast has been long known, but like other simple medicines, too soon forgotten, as a specific in putrid fevers, when the great masters of the healing art had completely failed.

Much might be said in favour of the oxygen gass or vital air, but as the process of obtaining this valuable and essential air is longer and requires more attention and skill than it is to be feared would be given to it on board, except by more scientific and ingenious men, fond of chemical experiments; but a little attention would enable any intelli-

Two of the noblest scenes in creation court his contemplation, the boundless heavens, and cap-

gent seaman to commence experiments in practical chemistry, which would encourage perseverance and reward application.

How desirable that the faculty should investigate and encourage the skilful application of these gasses and other simple medicines, and not leave specifics as is too often the case to enlightened men, are fully occupied in commerce or agriculture, and even under such disadvantages, cures have been effected, which baffled physicians, as my readers may easily be convinced of, by application to Mr. Anderson, Kingsland-road, to Dr. Corley, Thornton, &c.

I would, at length, close this subject, intreating seamen to be their own apothecaries, surgeons, and physicians, by attending to the preservation of their healths, that they may not come under the painful process of lingering disease.

To obtain and preserve this blessing, let me enjoin temperance, and every man who uses his sober senses will easily understand what temperance means; this will enable you to employ your own reason for a doctor, and make a good cook the best apothecary, if unhappily, as is too often the case, you feel the dreadful effects of excess, change your aliment, and that will naturally produce a change in your blood. Nature herself is the best physician, and never requires our help but when overloaded or oppressed, all we can do is to assist her operations, in which we ought never to interfere but when we see or feel her absolutely in want of our assistance. All our diseases are but the efforts of nature to get rid of what oppresses her, and if physicians were sagacious enough to fall in with her intention, our ailments would prove efficacious, and instead of weakening the frame, be instrumental to give new life, new vigour, and a degree of health we had not before; but to effect this desirable object of temperance, &c. something more than moral persuasion is necessary, and here, alas! the faculty are lamentably deficient. May the Lord enable you, my friends, to consider that Godliness is profitable to all things, it strikes, for instance, at all those complaints induced by indo-

cious ocean, and tracing the Author through his works, his grateful heart will exult and expand, and the tear of exquisite joy will burst forth at the thought, that the maker, preserver, and controller of them all, lived, died, rose, ascended, and now and ever intercedes for me !

On the 3d descried land, and the wind and weather continuing favourable, we soon beheld the desirable shores of our happy island. The convalescents came on deck, and greeted even the very rocks of their native country ; and the diseased unable to leave their beds, appeared cheered at the mention of its name, and revived when encouraged to believe, that by to-morrow night we might cast anchor in one of its spacious and fostering harbours.

We soon passed Falmouth, Plymouth, and Torbay, and, on the morning of the 5th, the westernmost entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, called the Needles, and with a favourable breeze, passed the celebrated Isle of Wight, which, combined with the harbours, shipping, and opposite shore,

lence, intemperance, and vexation. Christianity, when experienced, necessarily produces temperance, cheerfulness, serenity and joy, it removes and banishes that corroding sorrow of the world which worketh death, and by forming a perennial spring of happiness it promotes the circulation of the blood, and all the nervous fluids, and thus banishes those nervous despondencies and other diseases, by introducing health, strength, activity, and usefulness.



continued to exhibit their successive beauties, and conspired to exhilarate every dejected mind among our sick, and to vibrate with pleasing hope on the imaginations of all.

In a few hours we cast anchor, and soon after moored in one of the finest harbours in our happy island. Sensations of thankfulness were generally felt at our safe arrival, and a few ascriptions of gratitude were also uttered to our Almighty Protector and Preserver; but alas! these in general were too much like the recent furrow of the keel, whose traces vanish while the eye is intent upon it.

On a retrospective consideration of the various countries visited during these voyages and travels, and of the comparative happiness enjoyed in each, the conclusion is decidedly in favour of Britain, and I am persuaded that this is the general sentiment of those who have travelled and compared. Happy islands! where religious and civil liberty are well understood, may thy inhabitants know their privileges and learn, increasingly learn, to appreciate their value. May a permanent peace soon bless thy borders. May luxury, with all its train of evils, soon follow the abolition of slavery, may vice and dissipation be banished, and national reformation\* be zealously and

\* Here it must appear a heart-rendering consideration to every contemplative benevolent mind, that the punishment

actively considered, as the basis of national happiness. Above all, may the pure religion of the gospel

of death should be inflicted, so often, and for crimes of all descriptions ; what a dreadful statement of facts is the following :

“ Scarcely a paper is presented to the public eye, that does not record an instance of one or more sacrifices to the offended laws of our country. Six paid the forfeit of their lives lately at Lancaster---namely, Tobias Toole, John Davies, Wm. O'Bryan, Timothy O'Bryan, and James Rogers, for highway robbery ; and Robert Barber for uttering forged notes. Their last moments were apparently marked with contrition. Notwithstanding the above and other dreadful instances of public ignominy, still the work of rapine and plunder goes on. Surely some other mode of punishment might be devised ; the forfeiture of life has been found ineffectual---the number of crimes *increasing* with the number of executions, and their memoirs buried with the bones of the departed. As nothing is more frightful to an idle mind than a compulsion to work, would not perpetual imprisonment and hard labour do more than even the gallows ? The trial at least would be salutary.” *Manchester Gazette.*

In corroboration of what is above stated respecting the *increase* of crimes, we find from public documents recently laid before the House of Commons on the motion of Sir Samuel Romilly, that in the course of last year there were committed for trial in London, Westminster, and Middlesex 1121 males and 542 females, of which number no less than 998 were convicted. In Ireland during 1811, there were committed 3009 males, and 892 females, of whom 1208 were convicted. What a catalogue of human depravity !

Do not the Legislature see that the present laws *which inflict the same punishment on robbery and murder must multiply the latter crime ?* is it necessary to particularize---no, the fact is obvious. O, that every proper and constitutional plan may be promptly adopted, to bring this crying and increasing evil before Parliament, in order that this long neglected subject may be fairly and impartially discussed, and these and other vindictive, unequal, disgraceful, and sanguinary statutes may be done away for ever.

of peace soon extend its healing beams over every dark heart, and dark corner of thy domain, and

The writer resumes this subject on account of its importance, and the almost unaccountable neglect of it, except in a few public spirited individuals. Surely this enlightened age will soon consider this important subject, and the motions already commenced, will, it is to be hoped, remove all such disgraceful statutes from our code altogether.

It has struck the writer as a subject of great importance, and he here submits it for consideration, the necessity of having one or more respectable members on the jury, on the trial of every seamen who are well versed from practical experience in the complicated affairs of a sea life, and that every seaman shall have council provided.

A man inexperienced in naval tactics, would be surprised, and in some instances astonished, at the strangeness and variety of the customs, habits, and practice of seamen, so contrary are their manners to the phrases on shore, that a novice on board finds considerable difficulty and awkwardness in understanding or making himself understood, and seamen on shore carrying with them these habits, often give offence where none is intended, and are often blamed, and sometimes condemned for actions, and phrases, which, if impartially weighed, would appear comparatively trivial.

The intelligent reader will at once perceive how this reasoning will apply in cases where the lives of seamen are at stake ; summoned to the bar of their country, through their ignorance of questions which affect life, the same careless apathy and indifference in many seamen, is often visible, till the tremendous sentence bursts like a thunder storm on his ignorant and unprepared mind. O that it may increasingly impress Juries with the awful responsibility of their situation, especially in capital cases, that the momentous subject may receive according to the original intention of this justly famed palladium of liberty, that investigation, laborious and patient research always so absolutely necessary, and the decision will be according. It is a subject of deep regret to many benevolent minds, that so many valuable members of society, the Friends, or Quakers, should be excluded from sitting on Juries.

by thy instrumentality may the light of the sun

The late improvement, especially among debtors in France, affords a lesson worthy, and we may add, necessary for adoption. Three grand points are by these laws fully provided for: 1. Wholesome apartments. 2. Food. And 3. Superintendance; and again, 1. no debtor can be imprisoned at the will of his creditor, there must in all cases, be an express sentence of the court ordaining imprisonment. 2. In no case is their imprisonment for mere debt, their must always be fraud or detention, some sinister or some contumacious conduct to authorize it. 3. Imprisonment in a civil case can never be decreed for a sum less than three hundred pounds. 4. It cannot be pronounced in the case of a man seventy years of age, nor in that of a female; but on account of *stellional*, that is, when they sell or mortgage a property which they know belongs to another, or present as free from mortgage property which is not, or as mortgaged to a less extent than it is. Debtors enjoy the advantage of the *cessia bonorum*, or exemption from process against the person when they give up their goods. "This truly compassionate law, (says Mr. Nield, speaking of Scotland,) precludes a creditor from putting his debtor in prison, unless he has good reason to think that he is acting fraudulently according to these regulations."

Who can read without approbation these few short extracts of that enlightened and benevolent magistrate? who has twice travelled over Britain, and has twice inspected almost every gaol in the kingdom with an ardour and zeal worthy of an Howard.

Every intelligent and benevolent mind who considers this subject must be struck with an anxiety to do something towards the amelioration and liberation of so many of his fellow men, so often cruelly immured by shameful variance between man and man. Could the suffering, the innocent suffering groans, be heard by the merciless men who vindictively plunge the honest debtor into jail, (who would rejoice to do his utmost in liquidating their claims) could their callous hearts be susceptible of a soft impression, how would they start from their tables of horrid festivities, and give no sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eyelids, till they had felt the exquisite joy of liberating



the captive, and making the widows' and orphans' heart to sing for joy.

And ye, who possessed of thousands and tens of thousands, and still feel the cruel something unpossessed, that corrodes and poisons all the rest. May you, if possible, that avarice can feel, catch the heavenly flame, and hasten to rescue the helpless and almost hopeless son of sorrow, and with a friendly grasp, bring him forth to his distracted family, and say---be free.

How many a forlorn son of sorrow might be thus delivered, how many families thus made happy, how many useful citizens restored to their country. But alas! there is something so unaccountably stupid, so grossly ignorant, yea, so cowardly cruel in the conduct of mankind in general, to the distressed, that without a knowledge of the desperate deceit and wickedness of the human heart would be totally inexplicable. As for instance, an honest man, with a family, from affliction or an unprincipled partner in trade, and other unavoidable losses, begins to fall off in his resources, his exertions are cramped; his spirits are depressed; the pressing wants of his family and creditors creates an agony exquisite, which no man can comprehend but him who has been in a similar situation: he looks about for relief, he turns to this friend, to the other, all such in prosperity, but where is that friend who anticipating his wants, and from an attentive observance of his conduct, and the poignancy of his distress presses to his relief, and exclaims---what can I do for you? The embarrassed and distressed man's countenance brightens up; his affectionate and afflicted partner catches from him the enlivening ray; the children, grown to maturity, swell and partake of the exquisite pleasure, and the smiling pratler, just opening to reason, looks up and says---"Mother, Father shall not leave us." Thus a few pounds, and often only lent, in the critical moment, is the means of preserving a whole family from misery, wretchedness, and woe. Say, ye depopulators of countries, ye scourges of mankind, falsely called great, did ever your despotic souls feel such a luxury as is faintly traced above; and ye no less unfeeling sons of Mammon, who grasp your gold, and grasp it stronger still as age advances, till death, awful thought, wrenches the accursed snare from your trembling hand, and where are ye? Did ever *you* stretch forth an helping hand to use the bounty of Provi-

dence according to your steward? No, now you are summoned to that bar, where the widow's mite shall be acknowledged to assembled worlds, while your hoarded treasures shall rise up as a swift witness against you.

A laudable Institution, the Guardian Society, is now coming forward to public notice, whose object is well stated in the following Address: and co-operating with the London Female Penitentiary, Refuge for the Destitute, Philanthropist, &c. bids fair, under the divine blessing, to check and remove these crying evils.

"And to every class of the community, who have hearts to feel for human woe, we make our appeal: but can an appeal be needful to the delicacy, to the compassion, and to the piety of those, who lament the shocking instances of depravity, so often exhibited in the blaze of day, when young Girls are seen to vie in intemperance, profligacy, and profaneness, with the oldest practitioner in vice! Who can describe the miserable progress of these outcasts! You see them when their sufferings from ill-treatment---from debt---from hunger and thirst---from exposure to the elements half clothed, are concealed under the mask of smiles! But when their evil courses are followed by fearful retribution, could you trace them through all the dismal stages of disease to the close of their existence, cut short by vice and misery, you would say, that no feigned picture of distress could equal it! To them, none of the alleviations of sympathy, or the consolations of religion are administered; shunned or despised by the good and the bad, all their retrospect of life is mingled with bitter anguish, and all their prospective with despair. It even becomes a doubt with the pious Clergyman, who, in the exercise of his duty, would not be prevented by dread of the most fatal contagion, whether he ought to endanger his reputation, by visiting their wretched abodes."

Consider the poor shivering forlorn wanderer, once the joy and delight of the domestic circle, whose affability and affection won on every heart; whose appearance was greeted with reciprocal affection, and whose absence left a vacuum in the social scene. View her selected for the prey of the seducer, who, with unrelenting cruelty, gradually, silently, and alas! for his poor victim, imperceptibly gains on his prey, watching but to destroy. O were some virtuous matron now to detect and expose the unprincipled villain,

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his marked victim would, under the Divine blessing, be rescued from his remorseless hands; but, alas! no evil is suspected, and the dreadful liberty is excused by mothers and guardians themselves, who, fond of seeing their child or ward admired, join with the natural vanity of the daughter, in imputing that to esteem, politeness, or gallantry, which is silently, yet surely, pursuing the infernal work of destruction, *probably*, in the very family who affords him an hospitable roof. What language can describe the atrocity of such a character, and what a stigma should be fixed on such a wretch. Ye artless and unsuspecting females, hear the voice of a friend! learn instantly to suspect the man who is profuse of *compliments* to the beauties of your person, the accomplishments of education, or the powers of the mind; watch and detect his internal motives, by tracing his actions when all reserve is thrown off; ascertain the character without disguise, and by your prudent, mild, yet firm behaviour, shew that virtue alone can only gain the approbation of the wise and good.

The Hawkers' Tract Distribution Society, formed with a view to give employment to the respectable poor, especially during temporary seasons of distress, and also to engage hawkers to give up selling songs and other pernicious publications, by encouraging them to keep to the religious and moral tracts, published by the Religious Tract Society alone. The rapid progress and success of this institution has also exceeded the utmost expectations of its early and most sanguine friends, and in both these it calls up love and gratitude that these Societies as well, as the important in all ages have commenced in prayer and faith, with scarcely any pecuniary amount.

Among the various scenes of wretchedness and misery which this great metropolis exhibits, the pernicious custom of farming out the poor is a prominent evil. In place of imparting to the aged and infirm the comforts and accommodation necessary, the interest of the governor of such farms is chiefly engaged in retrenching those comforts and necessities of the poor committed to his care. The writer lives contiguous to a house of this description, where the aged and respectable poor are huddled together with those that are base, the clean with the filthy, the diseased with the healthy. To such a degree of nuisance are several of these habitations arrived, that a gentleman from Scotland, anxious to visit the abodes of wretchedness, with a view to

administer relief, was, after considerable perseverance, obliged to make his escape from the contagious atmosphere. The pay of the medical gentleman also is so small as scarcely to afford genuine drugs for one half of the inhabitants of this crowded receptacle.

The state of the poor peasant, especially in Britain, calls loud for that attention, which, alas! in the noise and din of war, the mania of politics, of pleasure, and the votaries of commerce, is rarely to be obtained. If the population of North America, for instance, has doubled in twenty-eight years, and Britain only increased, in ten years, one hundred and twenty thousand, whence arises this vast disproportion, and consequently lamentable decay of national strength? Is it not greatly attributable to the calamities inseparable from dreadfully lengthened hostilities; to the neglect of sufficient encouragements of inclosures. A few wealthy men have, it is true, made some considerable additions to valuable land, but, except a few public spirited individuals, it has generally been limited to the lines, vistas, and prospect of a favourite seat; nor will any radical, effectual, and extended plan of inclosure and cultivation take place until the yeomanry and peasantry, or, to speak more openly, the small farmers are induced to labour with their own hands in this necessary employ, and promptly and regularly to bring its produce to a certain market. To effect this desirable end, the great landlords must feel it their interest to lower their rents, the rectors, vicars, &c. to lower, and in some instances, to suspend their tythes; and a bounty granted by Government, not on the exportation of corn, but on its production. These important subjects become increasingly so in a manufacturing nation like England, where the multiplied and complicated causes which sometimes suddenly affect and derange the best concerted plans of manufacturers, and throw thousands out of employ. Perhaps some of my readers will think the writer getting out of his depth now; he hopes not: and believes the more the intelligent reader investigates and analyzes these causes, the more will he be convinced of the necessity of acceding to the whole simple process of agriculture, and perceive the Poet is not wide of the truth when he says

“ ILL fares the land, to hast'ning ill a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay,  
Princes and Peers may flourish or may fade,  
A breath can make them as a breath has made,  
But a bold peasantry their country's pride,  
When once destroy'd can never be supply'd.”



of righteousness, contained in thy Holy Book,\* be diffused over the remote and benighted parts

\* Among the various branches of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Associations for ascertaining the want of, and circulating the Sacred Volume among the poor, hold a distinguished place. Collectors have an important office here, for by obtaining twenty-four subscribers, they become eligible to vote at committees, and by their experience, counsel, and advice, connect the lower with the middle and higher classes, and thus all unite to supply the poor at home, and to furnish friends to the Parent Institution, for the accomplishment of its vast and increasing foreign objects, to which great result, the energies and subscriptions of the poor, will form a permanent and material assistance; supposing for instance, Britain contains fifteen millions of inhabitants, and one third only of this number were to subscribe one half-penny per week, this would produce £500,000 per annum, and is this too much to expect, when Bible Associations spread over the land?

A plan of an auxiliary for the London River has lately been submitted. This brought properly into action, and conducted, will prove one of the most important, as hereby foreigners also, who have been hitherto lamentably neglected on shore, as well as afloat, will receive the Sacred Volume, and transmit its invaluable contents from sea to sea, and from shore to shore. The associations and auxiliaries are spreading, and the more they are known and their value appreciated, the more they will spread over Britain and the world.

The mind that considers this pleasing subject, must feel grateful to the Parent of all good, who previous to the formation of these institutions, was, by Sabbath-schools, and others, so wisely and liberally introduced, preparing the youthful mind to receive truth; but not to dwell on these topics so well known at home, let the Philanthropist fix his mind on India, where such is the avidity of children to learn, that leaves become the depositaries of its sacred contents. In the West Indies also, the children of the long injured negro are encouraging their parents to come forward and learn that volume which proclaims liberty to the captives. In Africa, the schools led on by faithful Butcher, whose frame has been rendered by his Almighty Guardian,

of the habitable globe. "Happy is that people  
 " that is in in such a case : yea, happy is that peo-  
 " ple, whose God is the Lord."—Psalm cxliv. 15.

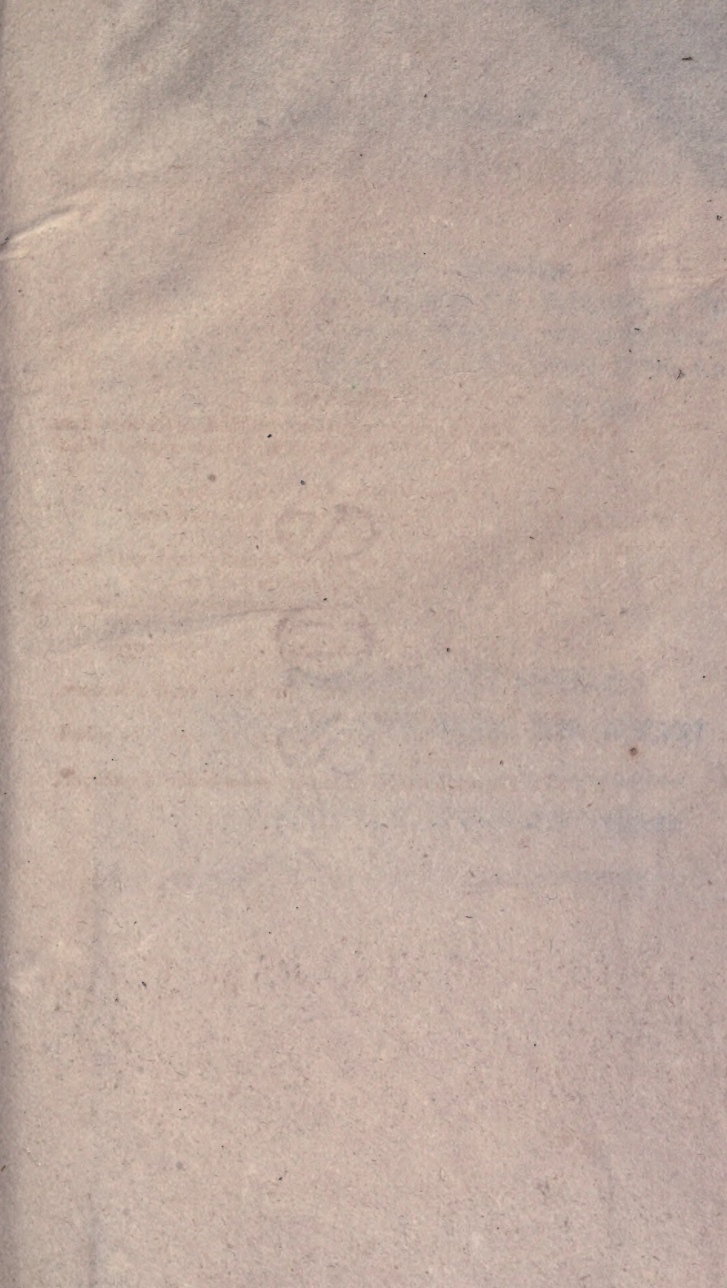
invulnerable to poison, is spreading auspiciously; and among the Hottentots, the venerable Campbell, (one of those rare characters also, which require situations of importance and difficulty to exhibit their features,) in conjunction with his noble colleagues, will feel the importance of causing the deep extended vales to reverberate with infant voice, as well as more mature, the joyful sound of salvation.

Sunday School Unions at home are preparing the way for Associations, the children pour in their pence and their farthings, (usually spent in trifling things) eager to have as their own a Bible. The Bath Union is mentioned for example and encouragement. Uniting the pious and zealous of various denominations, they proceed two and two every Lord's day, to instruct the dark and ignorant villages around, and have in the space of six months, formed fourteen new village schools, and revived two languishing ones. Thus in a few more months the whole neighbourhood around will be visited, and instructed by this superior plan of introducing the Gospel.

**FINIS.**

### ERRATA.

- Page 43 Fourth line from bottom read *induce* for *introduce*  
44 Fifth line from bottom for *Falconer* read *Whit-church*.  
84 Sixth from top for *dan-* read *danger*.  
65 Sixth line from bottom for *such* read *seek*.  
102 Bottom line for *is* read *in*.  
129 Second line from top for *ancestry* read *ancient*.  
171 Fourth line from top for *are* read *was*.  
176 Third and Fourth lines from bottom for *excepting*  
read *accepting*.  
do. Fifth line from bottom for *except* read *accept*.  
189 Fifth line from top for *as* read *was*.  
200 Fifth line from top for *Faulkener* read *Falconer*.  
295 Top line for *there* read *their*.  
310 Seventh line from bottom, in note, for *which*  
read *whose*.  
381 Eleventh line from top for *embarked* read *embayed*.







HB-17-11-65

D	Collins, Francis
973	Voyages to Portugal, Spain
C72	Sicily, Malta, Asia-Minor,
1813	Egypt, &c.&c. from 1796 to
	1801
	2d ed.

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