

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

A SONG.

In imitation of "The Watery Gal."

THAT power, who form'd th' unmeasur'd Seas,
(Not with base trident vainly fays)
Look'd from th' empyreal sky;
The solid hand, th' extended main,
With all their ample realms contain,
Lies naked to his eye.

Pierced Discord thook the earth; the seas
Eroli'd in one promontuous blaze
With doubling thunders roar'd!
"Michael! go forth!"—(the Godhead cry'd)
"Wave my dread engine o'er the tide,
And edge Columbia's sword!"

Th' archangel wing'd ethereal rod,
To obey the mandate of his God,
And reach'd Columbia's shores:
Her dauntless heroes on the wave
Proud Albion's boated Navy brave
And battle all her powers.

In vain her thousand ships appear
In all the hurra! pomp of war,
And thunder round the coast:
Whole squadrons captive led, the view'd,
By force inferior far subdu'd,
Their Wealth, Fame, Glory, lost!

Amaz'd—the scarp feels the sky,
And tells the world 'twas told on high,
All heav'n astonish'd gaze!
Thrones, angles, principalities,
In loud applause, united rise,
And universal praise!

Hail brave Columbians! sons of Heaven!
To which all conquering arms tis given
To bend proud tyrants down—
To bark the fury's iron hand—
Guard sacred Freedom! fare your Land
There fix the Godde's Throne.

No more Albion rule the waves;
For you the broad Atlantic heaves,
And owes your proud control:
For you the vists every throne,
Was India's treasures—Africa's ore,
And wealth from pole to pole.

They ceas'd—when the Almighty spoke,
(Heaven's adamantine pillars shook
As the dread word went forth)
"Columbia's sons I give to reign,
At home, and o'er the boundless main
Universal lords of Earth!"

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

To the Farmer of America.

AS the present year is one of the most abundant in
Apples ever remembered in this country, I flatter
myself that the following account of the method of
making cider in Gloucester and Hereford, in Eng-
land, will not be unacceptable to you. It is taken
from the verbal information of a gentleman from one
of those counties, and founded on his own practical ob-
servation and experience.

The apples, when ripe, are gathered and thrown in-
to a large heap, where they lie as long as the season
will permit, being covered, to prevent any injury from
the frost. The later the cyder is made, the better, as
the juices are more perfectly ripened, and there is
less danger to apprehend from fermentation. Great
care is taken to separate the fruit any white rotten
from the rest. The apples are ground very close, so that the
fibre is all broken in—this gives the juice an agreeable
bitter—the juice is then pressed through hair bags,
and the juice strained through two sieves, the uppermost
of hair, the lowermost of muslin. After this the cyder
is to be put into open casks, when great attention is
necessary to discever the exact time in which the pumice,
still remaining in the juice, rises on the top, which
happens from the third to the sixth day, according to
the greater or less heat of the weather. This body
does not remain on the top more than two hours, con-
sequently care should be taken to draw off the cyder
before it sinks; this may be done by means of a plug,
observing not to attempt to skim off the pumice, as it
thereby is precipitated to the bottom. When drawn off,
the cyder is put into casks. Particular attention is again
required to prevent the fermentation, when the least
inclination towards it is discovered: this may be done
by means of a small quantity of cyder spirits, to be
regulated by the state of the cyder. In the Month
of March, the cyder is again drawn off, when a risk
of fermentation ceases. It is then put into good casks,
and in three years from that time, is thought fit for
bottling. Old wine casks are preferred; those
which contain rum, are always avoided.

A Friend to Agriculturalists.

ANECDOTE.

NOT long since, a sermon was preached by an ite-
nerant Methodist Minister, in a neighbouring
town. From this uncommon eloquence of the preach-
er, and its visible effects upon the audience the hearers
had it in contemplation to get it printed, and probably
would have done it, had they not been prevented by an
old woman, who offered to them—" Ah! you may
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LETTER from a CHINESE LADY to Mrs. M.,
of Philadelphia.
Canton, in the year of the world 10,305, and the third
day of the month of peace.

MADAM,
YOUR letter, together with the samples of the drefs
of your American ladies, all came safe to hand,
by Captain Willet. The size of the stays, and the use
to which they are applied in your country, have excite-
d the admiration of our whole city. How is it possible
that a lady's waist can ever be accommodated to them,
when it is impossible to make them fit the waist of a child
of two years old; I should suppose, that to fight, a li-
gature drawn across the bowels and breast, could not
fall of producing cholick, sickness, and consumptions
among your ladies. I conceive, further, that the dis-
proportion which the stays must create between the la-
dy's waist and her limbs, must be very unseemingly, for
who can believe that a lady's arm and body are
of the same thickness—and yet, by means of your stays,
they are made to appear as if they were really the case.

I hope, after this, you will cease to banter me about
the small shoes I sent you, by Captain Barry, some time
ago. They do not impose half the restraint upon our
bodies, that your stays do yours—These shoes never
impair our health, does the change they produce in the
size of our feet, offend the eye, by exhibiting dispro-
portion in shape of our bodies. Besides, as the custom
of our country forbids our going abroad, we suffer no
inconvenience from the want of agility in our feet.

We breathe safely in our chambers—we are strangers to
the cholic and consumptions—and lavender and volatile
fits are wholly unnecessary, to keep us from fainting
in warm weather.

The cylin is a great curiosity. Soon after his arrival,
I prevailed upon my sister to wear it upon her head.
But this was not all. After wearing it three days, it
excited such an intolerable pain and itching in her
head, that the lastly threw it into the fire.

I know not how to describe the ideas that were excite-
d in my mind by the sight of the Byss.—Agreeably
to your direction, I fixed it upon my hips, but judge
what my feelings were, when I tell you, that my sister
and two brothers ran out of the room to avoid me. I
purged them into the court yard, where a new scene of
terror opened before me. All the dogs—belonging
to the household—came to me—the cats—squall as I pos-
sessed by them—and my favourite parrot nearly broke his
cage to fly from me. In this terrible situation, I flew
back again into the parlour, and, before the detestable
mass of trumpery from behind me. My father came
in time enough to prevent my cutting of it in pieces.
He took it up, and viewed it attentively and after-
wards gave orders to have it sent to Pekin, to be pre-
served among the articles of dress worn by the Tartars
before they were civilized by being incorporated with
our nation.

We have been told here that you copy the British
fashion in your dresses and manners. If so, we suppose
the report we heard some years ago, that you had be-
come a European and independent empire, is wholly
without foundation.

You laugh at us for our ignorance of many specu-
lative sciences, and particularly for our ignorance of your
religion—if what avail your sciences, and your reli-
gion, if they do not teach you to submit yourselves to
the government of your nation?

What avail your numerous universities and schools
of learning, when they do not teach you to manufac-
ture your own cloathing?—What avail your numer-
ous reformations in government, when none of them
have taught you that the first object of all government
should be Justice? you complain loudly of the frauds
that are committed upon your agents by some of our
inferior merchants. Our laws are notwithstanding in-
ferior. But we are told, that you defraud not only stran-
gers, but even your own citizens by law.

What avail your alphabet, and your logic, when
neither of them has taught you to make a breakfast,
without sending to the East and West-Indies for the
materials that compose it? What avail your boasted free
governments, when they have no virtue to prohibit the
importation and consumption of a liquor, which we
are told destroys many thousands of your inhabitants
and carries out of your country many hundred thou-
sand pounds, every year?

While we avoid all these follies and vices, we have
but one wish, and that is to be preferred, by means of
gates and fortifications, from such an intercourse with
your country, as shall secure us from the infection of
your dresses—liberty and religion.

From Madam, your
distant, and unknown,
but sincere friend,
M. HALLSKA TOLUDA.

P. S. I hope you will hereafter preach us
with the pass given to your vessels. A list of your
customs being to barbarous nations, and all the power,
knowledge, and ingenuity of your country can never
barr us, while you consume our luxuries, and pay
them with money, obtained by the culture and sale of
the necessities of life.

* Permit the barbarians to pass the fort; they can do so
harm.

TO BE SOLD.

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE,
and SHOP, with half an acre of LAND—situated
in Derbyfield, within a quarter of a mile of the
Meeting-House.—A short credit will be given, and
payment made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of
HENRY MCNELLY,
(at the Book Manufactory, Northampton.)

TO BE SOLD.

AN away from the Subscriber on the 1st of A-
gust last, an indented servant boy, named JOHN
ATCHISON, fourteen years old, thick set, freckled
face, and brown hair. Whoever will take up said boy
and return him to me shall have five pounds reward, and
no charges paid. WILLIAM MILLER,
Colgate, Sept. 1790.

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STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, pre-
sent the Publick with the FIRST CLASS
of the Massachusetts first-class State-Lottery, which
will commence drawing in the Representatives Cham-
ber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or
sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dol-
lars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a
deduction of twelves and an half per cent. for the use
of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	1	10000	10000
2	2	3000	6000
3	3	2000	6000
4	4	1000	4000
5	5	500	2500
10	10	200	2000
20	20	100	2000
50	50	50	2500
100	100	20	2000
130	130	10	1300
160	160	5	800
200	200	2	400
210	210	1	210
7585	7585	5	37925

8538 Prizes,
16612 Blank.

25000
27 TICKETS in the above Class may belong to
the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Frank of
the Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Com-
monwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on De-
mand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, JR.
DAVID COOK,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE N. MAROT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Managers.
Boston, 1790.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

- Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms,
by wholesale, for Retail Beef, Pork, Butter, Fat-Salt,
Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.
- Low priced Linens.
- Jews, of best kind.
- A great variety of Paper Hangings,
- A few dozen Shawls.
- Writing Paper, Wool Cards, Tobacco, Chocolate, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Iron Ware, &c. at small.
- A few barrels of Live-Oil, Providence Lime, American Duck, For Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,
GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at
the Store under the PAINTING-OFFICE, North-
ampton.
September 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying in Montague, contain-
ing one hundred acres, a good HOUSE, BARN,
& Shoemaker's SHOP, & a good Orchard well watered.
—Said Farm is well proportioned into ploughing,
mowing, pasturing, and wood land; and is known by
the name of Thomas Green's Farm.

WILLIAM WARRIN,
N. B. Cash or Near Cash will be received in pay-
ment.

THE Collector of EXCISE for the County of
Hampshire, once more informs all who have not
rendered their accounts of Excise, and those who have
rendered and not paid, and those who are indebted by
bond, and likewise those who are accountable for Excise
on carriages, onto the first of May last, that unless they
settle with him on or before the second Twenty-
fourth of October next, their accounts will be put in suit.
NOAH GOODMAN,
South-Hadley, Sept. 30, 1790.

AN away from the Subscriber on the 1st of A-
gust last, an indented servant boy, named JOHN
ATCHISON, fourteen years old, thick set, freckled
face, and brown hair. Whoever will take up said boy
and return him to me shall have five pounds reward, and
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Colgate, Sept. 1790.

GRAND CONFEDERATION of the FRENCH on the Anniversary of their Freedom.

A PROCLAMATION was published by the King,
on the 13 July, arranging the whole order of the
procession, and appointing the great Marshal D'Artois,
Major General of the Federation—and in this quality his
order were to be considered as coming immediately
from the King. The Sieur de Guvion was ap-
pointed Major General in command.

On Tuesday the 13th, the King reviewed the De-
puties from the eighty-three Departments of the Nation,
which occupied the populace filled the air with
shouts of Vive le Roi. Since the arrival of the Deputies
at Paris, his Majesty's body guard has been com-
posed of draughts from them, the troops of the line, &
Parisian guards.

At the Metropolitan Church, *St. Denis*, was per-
formed, with a band consisting of all the performers of the
Royal Academy of Music, and those belonging to the
various places of public amusement. The Election, the
Representatives of the Commons of Paris, the Deputies
of the National Departments, twelve Members of the
National Assembly, and a vast concourse of people at-
tended.

By way of introduction to the *Te Deum*, an *Hymnodium*,
composed of verses from the Psalms and Books of Pro-
phets, applicable to the purpose of the ceremony, was
performed. An overture by M. des Augiers, com-
posed for the occasion, communicated the most lively
impressions, and produced the grandest effects. The
memorable evening that preceded July 14, 1789, was
described with all the truth of expressions; songs of
victory announced the fall of the balist Cattle where De-
spotic held his seat—a Citizen called on the victori-
ous people to give thanks to the Supreme Disposer of
events—*Papali laudate Deum*, and a grand Chorus,
which began the *Te Deum*, answered the call of the
citizen.

On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, all the per-
sons appointed to assist in the procession assembled on
the Boulevards, between the gate of St. Martin and
the gate of St. Annopolis, and the

THE PROCESSION
was arranged in the following order:
A Troop of Horse, with a Standard, and Six Trum-
pets.

One division of the Mafic, consisting of several hun-
dred instruments.

A Company of Grenadiers.
The Elephants of the City of Paris.
A Company of Volunteers.

The Assembly of the Representatives of the Com-
mons.
The Military Committee.
A Company of Chasseurs.
A band of Drums.

The President of the Districts.
The Deputies of the Commons appointed to take from
them the Sacred Oath.

The Sixty Administrators of the Municipality, with
the City Guards.

Second Division of Music.
A Battalion of Children carrying a Standard, with
the words,—"The Hope of the Nation."
A detachment of the Colours of the National Guards
of Paris.

A Battalion of Veterans.
The Deputies of the Thity-two first Departments of the
Nation in alphabetical order.

The ORNEMEN; OR, GRAND STANDARD of the
King, borne by a *Corvette blanche* of France,
in the first rank of the Deputies of the
troops of the line, composed of
Marshalls of France,
General Officers,
Officers of the Staff,
Subaltern Officers,
Commissioners of War,
Invalids,
Lieutenants of the Marshalls of France,
Deputies of Infantry,
Deputies of Cavalry,
Deputies of Hufars, Dragons, and Chasseurs,
General Officers and Deputies of the Marine, accord-
ing to Rank.

by distinguished indications of the district from which
they came, or the body which they represented; and
in doing this, much fruitful fancy had been employed
to make the *sautes-feuve* for ornament as well as Dis-
tinction.

The Military Deputies had only their file arms.
In each division a banner indicative of the depart-
ment, was borne by the oldest person in the rank,
and the ranks were formed eight abreast.

The procession moved along the *Arce de St. Dennis*,
of the *Perrenette*, St. Honoré, Royale, to the place of
Louis XV. where they halted, and the detachment
of the colours of the National Guard of Paris opposing
to the right and left received into the centre
THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY,

who were thus surmounted and escorted by the body
which had before preceded them.

The procession then moved on through the *Cours la
Reine* along the Quay to the bridge of boats, over
which they passed, and from whence they entered the
Camp de Mars.

Entering the Camp de Mars, the Cavalry marched
to the right, and ranged themselves in the exterior
line on the opposite side to the entrance. The com-
pany of Grenadiers formed under the steps of the
Amphitheatre, as well as all the companies that were em-
ployed as escorts.

The civil bodies took the place allotted to them in
the Amphitheatre. The battalion of children formed
about a hundred paces from the Grand Alter, cradling
the Camp de Mars, but facing the Alter.

While the National Assembly passed through the
Triumphal Arch, the effort of the chorus passed through
the two lateral gates, and the Members took their seats
on the right and left of the Chair of State, and the
Chair of their own President.

The Battalion of Veterans was placed a hundred
paces behind the Alter, across the Camp de Mars, but
tacing the alter.

The detachment of National Guards, appointed to
take the oath, ranged themselves each under the ban-
ner, indicative of his place in the Amphitheatre.

The music, now all collected in one immense band,
occupied the side of the platform, under the Alter, next
to the Amphitheatre—the band of drums the opposite side.

The detachment of Cavalry that closed the process-
ion, formed the exterior line on the side where they en-
tered, opposite to the first detachment.

While the Deputies were taking their seats, the en-
trances to the tier of elevated benches, that surrounded
this immense Amphitheatre, were opened, and the people
of all ranks and both sexes, the ladies all drest in
white, took their places. These benches, rising thirty
in number above one another, and extending an im-
mense way, were capable of containing, as it is said,
300,000 persons.

Their Majesties entered the Camp de Mars through
the Military School, and took their places to assist in
the ceremony in a superb box erected for the occasion,
and elevated about fifteen feet.

by did-the world behold such an audience. Their num-
bers baffled the eye to reckon. Their shouts rent the
skies, when, in the enthusiasm of joy, they mingled ac-
clamations of praise to the grand and glorious parts of the
national passion, silence, the most profound, redoubled
the interest that they felt, and decorum, order, peace,
and concord reigned through the immense multitude.

The ceremony being ended, the procession moved
off in the order in which it entered, and then the de-
tachment filed off to the tents in the adjacent grounds,
where a collation was provided, of which, strange as it
may sound, several hundred thousand partook. Every
part of the neighbouring country was covered with
tents, and in various appointed places dinner and wine
were delivered to the poor; grants.

A grand illumination celebrated the triumph of the day
—and the only breach of the peace that took place
through the whole was provoked by the sudden oblit-
escence of some ivetrate aristocrats, who did not like
up their houses, or who had fled with their domestics,
and left their windows dark emblems of their ab-
sence. They fell a prey to the indignation of the
people—and all the malice of this day, so much
dreaded in antiquation, was the massacre of some thou-
sand paupers of Paris.

Here for the present we shall stop in our account of
this glorious day—we shall only add, that M. D. Or-
sans attended, and sat in his place as one of the mem-
bers of the National Assembly. He had gained much
popularity by a short appearance in his country, in which
he could upon them to try him, if they had any charge
to exhibit against him, but to try him, not by Judges,
but by a Jury.

OF MOROCCO.

Extrad of a letter from a Gentleman at Gibraltar to his
friend in America, dated June 15, 1790.

ON the first day of December last, I embarked for
the African shore. It may not be uninter-
esting to you to be informed of the news of that coun-
try, being more singular than for many years back. I
performed my journey from Tetuan to Tangiers in a
shorter time than usual. I set out from Tetuan with
my guards about a clock in the morning. The riv-
ers were so high that we were obliged to swim over
them on horse back, at which the Moors were very ex-
pert, there being no other conveyance over the lakes &
rivers. As soon as day-light appeared I requested my
guards to stop, take a pipe, and refresh, which they ac-
cordingly did, and although it is against the Mahome-
tan principles to drink any strong liquor yet those
who accompanied me, said Mahomet's rules and in-
structions aside, and on this occasion, drank to heartily
of brandy till they pushed on at a rate not common in
this country. Near the end of our journey, at the
city of a mountain, we fell in with a camp of six
thousand Arabian back troops, under the command of
Mullé Effendi, one of the Emperor's Sons. With difficulty
we got out from among their Rufians, and had the
pleasure once more to dine with my old friend in Tan-
giers.—On enquiring the reason of the encampment
which I have just mentioned, I was informed that it
was intended to go against Mullé Eff-Azed, the Empe-
ror's eldest Son, who has been for several years banish-
ed Court, although the only one of the Princes that the
people admire. He took refuge in the town of Mullé
Abdallah, a town on a hill situated near the principal
people of the mountain, where his brother was, and re-
quested that they would immediately assist Mullé
Eff-Azed, for which purpose his father had sent them a
present of Ego Cobbs. The money they received, and
then went to their respective abodes.—In three days an
Alyed arrived from them informing Effahim, that his
brother Mullé Eff-Azed had taken refuge in the town of
Mullé Abdallah, which they considered as the house of
God and Mahomet's Prophet, and that they held the
same as sacred, and his person as a saint; he having
been at Mecca three different times. Upon this Effahim
requested another interview with the Princes, at
which he learned to know how many soldiers his brother
Mullé Eff-Azed had with him. They replied
fifty attendants. He answered that they replied on
his brother with fifty men was able to go against any per-
son with five hundred. In this situation affairs rested a
considerable time.

The Emperor was much enraged against his Son K-
tham for not endeavouring to dislodge and behold his
brother Eff-Azed. Being determined to do it himself,
he ordered his army to march at Morocco in the be-
ginning of last January, which they did to the number
of twenty thousand horsemen and six hundred attend-
ants on foot. He set out from his palace, and after he
was two days out, his army, having augmented as he
went along, began to march to Mecca, but he was obliged
to return to Morocco, where he remained until he af-

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Abdallah, a town on a hill situated near the principal
people of the mountain, where his brother was, and re-
quested that they would immediately assist Mullé
Eff-Azed, for which purpose his father had sent them a
present of Ego Cobbs. The money they received, and
then went to their respective abodes.—In three days an
Alyed arrived from them informing Effahim, that his
brother Mullé Eff-Azed had taken refuge in the town of
Mullé Abdallah, which they considered as the house of
God and Mahomet's Prophet, and that they held the
same as sacred, and his person as a saint; he having
been at Mecca three different times. Upon this Effahim
requested another interview with the Princes, at
which he learned to know how many soldiers his brother
Mullé Eff-Azed had with him. They replied
fifty attendants. He answered that they replied on
his brother with fifty men was able to go against any per-
son with five hundred. In this situation affairs rested a
considerable time.

The Emperor was much enraged against his Son K-
tham for not endeavouring to dislodge and behold his
brother Eff-Azed. Being determined to do it himself,
he ordered his army to march at Morocco