

inhabitants more mixed, than even Jerusalem itself.

First we called upon the British Minister and explained the object of our visit, and by him we were taken to the Palace and introduced to the Bey who received us very cordially, and at once gave orders that we be furnished with a "Firman," or pass, on receipt of which we found to be written on parchment and in the Arab language. It was quite a formidable looking document, and was addressed to the several Shieks residing along the coast between Tunis and Algiers.

After we returned to the ship we took a day's recreation in going over the ruins of Carthage, of which once great city little is left to be seen except the old reservoirs—some of which were intact; otherwise the site of the city was nearly all one large wheat field. We had some good quail shooting over these fields later on.

We then left for the coast to the west, and arriving at Bizerta, spent a day or two exploring the place and its surroundings. Here we found a mixed community of French, Italians, Greeks and Arabs, in all perhaps 1500 of a population. It has since then been fortified, and made a very important Naval base by the French Government.

Next we proceeded to a place called Barca, and anchored in the roadstead partly protected on the west by a small, high uninhabited island. On the mainland we could see the scattered canvas huts of the natives, and here and there patches of wheat. The captain decided to take Star observations on this island at night, but before landing—as a matter of precaution—he called upon the Sheik of the Tribe, and exhibited the pass obtained from the Bey of Tunis, and returned on board with the Sheik's assurance that all was right.

About 8 p.m. we landed on the island. There were three of us Lieut. Tizard, Dr. Cannon and the writer, besides four blue-jackets and "Paolo," a Maltese interpreter, who spoke