

sions that I officiated for them their appearance and demeanor gave me more and more satisfaction. I baptized 75 of their children, all under the age of ten years. The appearance of these little innocents was quite attractive; they approached the font, attired in the prettiest manner, attended by their godfathers and godmothers, the girls robed in white with their pretty necklaces of coral and silver, and their hair nicely arranged with combs tipped with gold. There was not a single child of the 75 that I did not catechise; and was as surprised as delighted, to find these little ones, whose eyes never before rested upon the public ministrations of religion, so well instructed in their prayers, &c. I united two couple in the bonds of matrimony; their appearance was very respectable, and their composed and religious mien during the ceremony indicated but too well how impressed they were with the solemnity of the contract. I could not help contrasting their demeanor with the seemingly half willing, half coerced, and slovenly manner of our negroes on similar occasions. After each service, as well as after the solemnization of baptisms and marriages, a salute of musketry was fired.

Some of the questions and observations of these poor people were in the highest degree interesting and curious. One asked with evident anxiety, "if I had been at Rome and seen his holiness?" and on being assured that I had, he appeared greatly at ease. Another told me that he was living with an Arrowsak woman, with whom in consequence of her being a heathen, he knew he could not enter into a christian bond, and asked my advice as to how he should act? I told him that he should instruct her in the best manner he was able, in the principles of the christian religion; and that on my return, if well disposed, I would baptize her and solemnize the marriage between them. I am happy to have heard since my return to town that this new catechumen is in the course of instruction. The delicacy of feeling manifested by the captain on another occasion, would put to the blush the conduct of many civilized Europeans. Being asked by a gentleman why he did not introduce his wife to me,—“Oh no Sir,” he replied, “you know I am not married; I would not insult our good padre,” as he called me, “the time I hope will soon arrive when I may do so without shame.” This conversation I overheard, and I remarked that during my stay this woman never appeared to take part in the festivities. The father of one of the newly married women, addressed the youthful couple previous to the marriage ceremony, with much earnestness and natural eloquence. “I introduced you” said he to the young man, “into my family in consequence of your avowed attachment to my daughter, I suffered you to remain under my roof for five long months in order that you and my daughter may become acquainted with each other’s tempers before you would engage in a bond which you knew was binding till death. After the lapse of that time, and at your mutual request, as we had no priest amongst us, I joined you both together myself. A priest of our holy religion has now come to see us, and it would be a consolation to me that your union should have the sanction and benediction of religion. Are ye satisfied that the priest should perform the ceremony according to the rite of our religion?”—Having answered in the affirmative, I united the happy couple in a christian bond. When spoken to of the advantages of leading a more settled and christian life, they would reply: “We are fully sensible of all this; we wish for it. Gentlemen, we are christians; we are not like the brutes that perish, we know we have souls to be saved,” &c. &c. I could fill many pages with anecdotes of this kind, but I fear I should tire your Excellency. During the three days that I staid at Morocco, a single case of ebriety did not fall under my observation; so that in the work of reforming these poor people, there is a vice the less to combat amongst them. They were decent, I could almost say, polished, in their amusements, as well as in their manners; their appearance also was very prepossessing; the men were all clad, and the females very gracefully attired. I visited, besides the settlement of Captain Guan, several others, as well up the creek, as down towards Pomeroun; and in all of them I remarked a degree of comfort and cleanliness that it would be vain to seek for among the other Indians. Their houses are neat and commodious, and their grounds tolerably well cultivated, sufficiently so perhaps for their wants. I observed coffee, sugar-canes, plantains, yams, cassava, Indian corn, and a variety of vegetables growing. They also raise great quantities of feathered stock. In each settlement I noticed an ingeniously contrived machine for expressing cane juice: their canes appeared very fine; of the juice and an admixture of something else, they make a pleasant effervescent beverage resembling spruce beer, I am told it is not intoxicating; it certainly had no such effect on me; it is called