

A particular description of the several kingdoms and commonwealths in the
four quarters of the world... 1766?

RARE BOOK
G
121
.53
New ed.
1767

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Rare Books from 1600-1800

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1767

P R E F A C E

TO create in the British youth a laudable ambition to excel in such pursuits as most conduce to their honour and happiness, and the prosperity of their native country; was one principal motive to this undertaking.

Curiosity is natural to the soul of man. We are inquisitive, and wonderfully solicitous to be informed of every thing, and every man's concerns, even to a fault; and shall we be less inquisitive, less solicitous, in the pursuit of useful knowledge, and the most important truths?

Can there be a rational creature unconcerned to know the state of the world about him, and the manners, customs, and history, of the several nations his cotemporaries? And does it not add infinitely to the satisfaction of every man that reads, to know the time when, and the place where, great and memorable actions were performed?

But the labour and difficulty that is usually apprehended in making these inquiries, frightens young gentlemen from attempting to inform themselves in these particulars; though without a general knowledge of them, they are neither capable of serving their country, nor qualified for conversation.

This tract, therefore, presents the youth of Great Britain with the world in miniature; which, it is presumed, will be found to contain the most exact chronology, and the most perfect system of geography now extant, with such an epitome of Modern History, or the present state of all nations, as will render the work agreeable to every taste.

It is a very just observation, That a writer must not expect many readers, who does, not accommodate himself to the taste of those gentlemen to whom he addresses his work.

And we need not be at a loss to know what is agreeable to most people, when we find every gentleman, and almost every lady, inquiring into the history of the day, and reading the most trifling occurrences, which nothing but the novelty can recommend.

These they are not afraid to venture upon, when a folio of any dimensions, replenished with the most interesting truths, would lie neglected, under an apprehension that it was impossible to go through it, or to retain in their memories what it contained, if they should attempt it.

This work, therefore, has the charms of brevity, as well as novelty, to engage a general attention. An hour's reading will give a gentleman a tolerable idea of the state of any country he is pleased to make the subject of his inquiries. Here the senator and politician may view the constitution, forces, and revenues, of the respective kingdoms and states; the divine may observe the religion and superstition of the respective people; the merchant, and marine officer, the produce, traffic, periodical winds and seasons, in the various climates of the globe.

In those that have not read larger accounts, it may create an appetite to search further into these interesting subjects, and in those who have been conversant in larger works, it may revive the memory of what they have read, and prevent that confusion in chronology and geography which is too apt to attend the reading many histories of different countries.

And as the state of our own country concerns us more than that of any other, I have been more particular in the description of the British isles than of any other part of the world. Foreigners justly expect from us a better account of our own country than of distant nations.

I have been informed, (but presume it is mere calumny), that many of our English gentlemen, conscious of their defects in this article, when they travel, converse little with the gentlemen of the countries they visit. They keep company only with one another, it is said; and the French are not very fond of their conversation, how complaisant soever they may be in outward shew, finding there is little to be learnt from the English, even of the state of their own country; and if these British travellers make so mean a figure abroad, what must they make in the senate, where

where the state of their own, or that of any other nation, comes under debate, and they are called upon to act in their legislative capacity ?

But notwithstanding I have been more particular in considering the state of the British isles than that of some other countries, I would not be thought to want a due regard for all mankind. As I am a citizen of the world, I look upon all men as my brethren ; and have long endeavoured to set them right in their notions of one another.

I am extremely concerned to see almost every people representing the inhabitants of distant nations as barbarians, and treating them as such.

For my part, I have met with people as polite, ingenious, and humane, whom we have been taught to look upon as cannibals, as ever I conversed with in Europe ; and, from my own experience, am convinced, that human nature is every where the same ; allowances being made for unavoidable prejudices, occasioned by custom, education, and savage principles, instilled into many in their infancy by ignorant, superstitious, or designing men, about them : and, as I have observed on other occasions, nothing has contributed more to render the world barbarous, than their having been taught from their cradles, that every nation almost, but their own, are barbarians. They first imagine the people of distant nations to be monsters of cruelty and barbarity ; and then prepare to invade and extirpate them, exercising greater cruelties than ever such nations were charged with ; which was exactly the case of the Spaniards, and the natives of America.

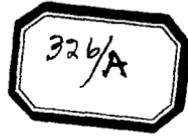
Two things we see contribute greatly to make men rapacious and cruel ; namely, covetousness, and mistaken notions in religion. Some make gold their god, and then every thing must bow to that ; others think they do God good service, by murdering and extirpating nations of a different faith. They imagine this furious and mistaken zeal will infallibly procure them seats in paradise. Thus religion, which is the best thing in the world, and designed to improve and meliorate mankind, is converted to the very worst purposes, by ignorant or designing men.

But to proceed in giving some further account of the present undertaking : I have not only endeavoured to improve the modern geography, rectified the chronology, and

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shewed the present state, revolutions, and changes of government, that have happened in the respective nations described, but caused a set of new maps to be engraved, that may agree with the work, and corrected them with my own hand ; for since the days of my friend Mioll the geographer, we have had nothing but copies of foreign maps, by engravers unskilled in geography, who have copied them with all their errors. In these maps the degrees of eastern and western longitude will be found on the top of each map, and the hours and minutes every place lies east or west of London, (the first meridian), at the bottom of the map ; shewing, at one view, the number of degrees, and the difference, in point of time, between any two places on the globe : For instance, any place which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the sun four minutes of time before it ; and a place situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the sun four minutes after it. Again, a place situate 15 degrees east of us, (as Naples), will appear to have the sun one complete hour before us at London ; and a place situate 15 degrees west of us, (as the island of Madeira), will appear to have the sun an hour after we have it at London ; which is much easier apprehended by viewing a map of this kind than by any definition or explanation whatever.



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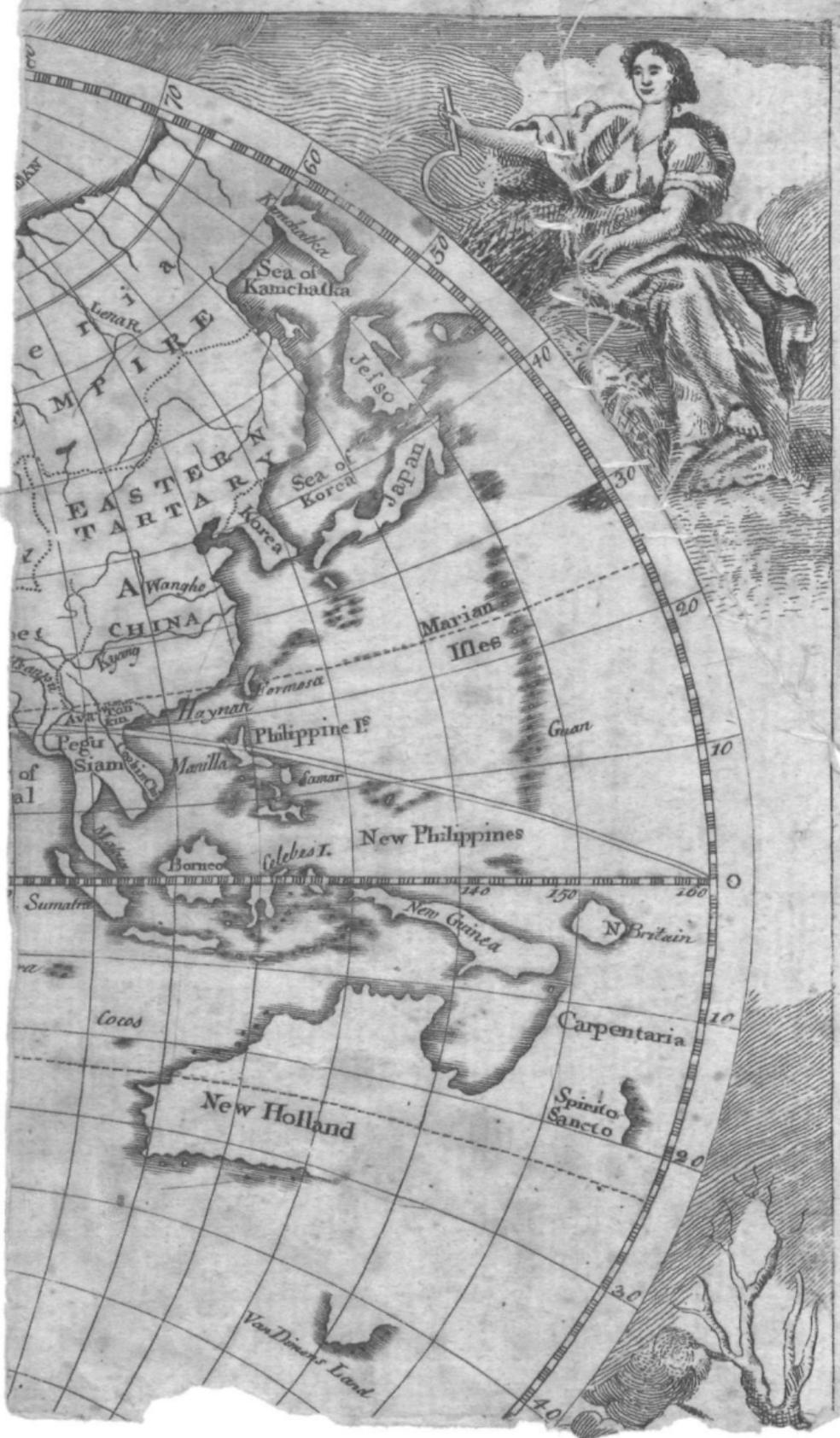
Islands of St Thomas and St Croix, 600

Parts of America still possessed by the Indians.

Part of Canada, Eskimaux, and New Mexico; Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego; part of Amazonia, and Paria or Caribbiana, page 601.
The natives of these countries are still a free people.



H. Gavin Delin. et Sculp.
GEORGE the Third King, and **CHARLOTTE** Queen
of Great Britain &c.



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Van Diemen's Land

Sea of Kamchatka

Sea of Korea

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Marian Isles

Guam

New Philippines

New Guinea

N Britain

Carpentaria

Spirito Sancto

Kamchatka

Jelso

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INTRODUCTION.

A Description of the Figure and Motion of the Earth.

BEfore I begin the elementary part of Geography, it seems necessary to say something concerning the figure and motion of the earth. Anaximander, who lived about the 58th Olympiad, imagined the earth to be cylindrical: Leucippus held it to be in the form of a drum: but the chief opinion was, that it was a vast extended plane, and that the horizon was the utmost limits of the earth, and the ocean the bounds of the horizon, and that all beneath the ocean was Hades. Of the same opinion were many of the ancient poets and philosophers; and also some of the Christian fathers, it is said, went so far out of their province, as to pronounce it heretical for any person to declare there was such a thing as the Antipodes. By which it is plain, they thought that the earth was not spherical. This was the general opinion, as to the figure of the earth, in the infancy of Astronomy; but when by the industry of succeeding ages, it was brought to a tolerable degree of perfection; and when they began to observe, that the moon was frequently seen eclipsed by the shadow of the earth, and that such shadows always appeared circular which way soever it was projected; they could no longer doubt of the earth's being spherical: For, since the happy finding of the mariner's compass, the argument of the sphericity of the earth is become irrefragable to all sorts of people. This is evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, as well as from the great number of voyages that have been made round it from east to west, first by Magellan's ship, in the year 1519, 1520, and 1521, in 1124 days; by Sir Francis Drake, in the years 1577, 1578, 1579, and 1580, in 1056 days; and, lastly, by Commodore (late Lord) Anson, who, on the 15th of June, 1744, finished his long voyage of near four years.

After the learned world were convinced of the spherical figure of the earth, they industriously set themselves to measure the quantity of a degree; among others, our countryman Norwood, by an accurate mensuration of the distance between London and York, found the quantity of a degree to be about $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

When philosophy and mathematics had arrived at a still higher degree of perfection, there seemed to be very sufficient reason to the philosophers of the last age, to consider the earth as not truly spherical.

Among

8 A Description of the Figure and Motion of the Earth.

Among these Sir Isaac Newton and Cassini led the van. They both imagined that the earth was a spheroid: but differed in this; Sir Isaac Newton endeavoured to prove it an oblate spheroid, and Cassini strongly contended, that it was a prolate spheroid. Sir Isaac affirmed, that the poles were flattened, like an orange, and that the axis of the earth was shorter than the equatorial diameter in the proportion of 688 to 692. Cassini thought quite the contrary, and that the equatorial diameter was shorter than the axis of the earth. Each opinion was strongly espoused, and warmly defended; each party, by turns, claiming the victory. At last it was put to the only just decision, that of an actual mensuration of a degree of the meridian; which was done at the expense, and by the direction of the King of France; who, in the year 1736, sent a company of very able mathematicians, in order to measure a degree of the meridian at the polar circle in Lapland; who, after a long and tedious journey, made a very accurate and satisfactory mensuration, which has been published some time since by Monsieur Maupertuis, in his book of the figure of the earth. The result of this undertaking turned out most exactly in favour of Sir Isaac's opinion. Cassini has retracted what he had advanced, and the Newtonian philosophy stands confirmed beyond contradiction.

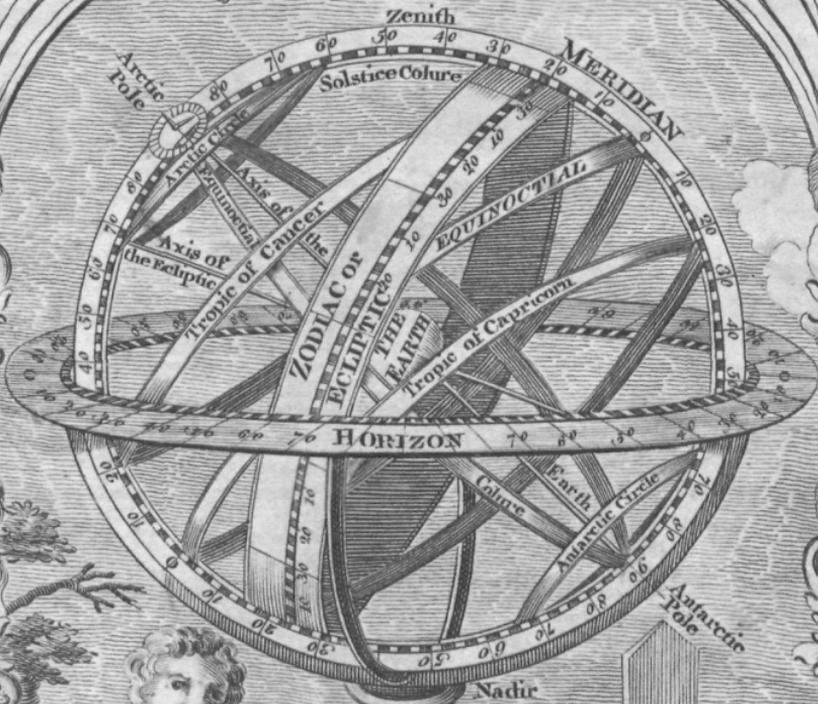
Another party of mathematicians, composed of French and Spaniards, was sent to the equator, in order to measure a degree of the meridian in those parts, so that a comparison might be made between that and polar degrees.

But though they were out between nine and ten years, and their mensuration was attended with tolerable success; yet, near the time of parting, some unhappy differences arising between the gentlemen of the two nations, they have so much disagreed in the accounts that have been published of their expedition, that they are not in the least to be depended on.

Though it appears from hence, that the earth is not truly spherical, yet the difference from that figure is so very small, as to make no sensible error in performing common problems on the globe, as though it was really so.

As to the motion of the earth, though it was denied in the very early ages of the world, yet as soon as astronomical knowledge began to be studied, the motion of the earth was asserted, and received such force of demonstration from the writings of Copernicus, as in a great measure to put it out of doubt, by shewing its great use and advantage in astronomy; and which appeared so very reasonable, that all the philosophers and astronomers of his time, who durst think differently from the crowd, and were not afraid of ecclesiastical censure, were on his side. The astronomers of the last and present age have produced such variety of strong and forcible arguments in favour of it, as must effectually gain the assent of every fair and impartial inquirer. Among many reasons for the motion of the earth, I shall produce two or three; *viz.* If the earth does not move round the sun, the sun must move with the moon round the earth. Now, as the distance of the sun to that of the moon, being as 10,000 to 46, and the moon's period being less than 28 days, the sun's period would be found no less than 212 years; whereas

The Artificial Sphere.



Goussier del.

whereas, in fact, it is but one year; which single consideration Mr Whiston thinks of weight enough to establish the motion of the earth for ever. Again, if the earth be at rest, and the stars move, the velocity of these latter must be immense; and yet all the same purposes are fully answered by a moderate motion of the earth alone.

Further, if we suppose the sun to move, and the earth to be fixed, observe the consequence that flows from it: The sun's mean distance from the earth is 11,000 diameters of the earth, or 76 million of miles; consequently the sun's diurnal progress, when in the equator, must be 470 million of miles; and therefore he must move above 320,000 miles in the space of one minute. And to suppose the earth at rest in the center of the system, would introduce such confusion and disorder in the science of astronomy, as to confound all the calculations already established, and in the end destroy all that beautiful order and harmony which is visible in the whole creation.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

Geography defined. **B**Y GEOGRAPHY is understood a description of the surface of the natural Terraqueous Globe, consisting of Earth and Water, which is represented by the Artificial Globe.

Circumference and Diameter of the Globe.] The Circumference of the Globe is divided into 360 parts or degrees, every degree containing 60 geographic miles; consequently the Globe is 21,600 such miles round; and the Diameter almost a third part of the Circumference, or 6900 miles. But as 60 geographic miles are above 69 miles British measure, the circuit of the Globe is therefore 24,840 English miles, and the diameter almost a third, or 7900 miles.

Circles, Axis, Poles, Zenith, and Nadyr.] The Circles upon the Globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Brazen Meridian, and the rest of the Meridional Lines. 3. The Zodiac, including the Ecliptic. 4. The Horizon. 5. The two Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. And, 6. The two Polar Circles. And a line passes through the center of the Globe, called its *Axis*, on which it turns round every twenty-four hours. The ends or extreme points of this *Axis* are called the *Poles* of the earth; the one the *Arctic*, or North Pole; the other the *Antartic*, or South Pole. The Poles of our Horizon are two points, the one directly over our heads, called the *Zenith*; and the other opposite to it under our feet, called the *Nadyr*.

Equator.] 1. The Equator, called also the *Equinoctial Line*, divides the globe into two equal parts, or hemispheres; the one North, and the other South. On this circle the degrees of longitude are marked.

Parallels.] The lines parallel to the Equator are 10 degrees, or 600 miles asunder; and there being 90 degrees between the Equator and either Pole, or nine times 600 miles, consequently there are 5400 geographic miles between the Equator and the Pole, which is a fourth part of the circumference of the globe.

Brazen Meridian.] 2. The Brazen Meridian separates the Eastern from the Western hemisphere, dividing the globe also into two equal parts, upon which circle are marked the degrees of latitude.

The Meridional Lines are usually 24, being 15 degrees, or one hour, asunder. A place, 15 degrees east of us, has the sun an hour before us; a place, 15 degrees west of us, has the sun an hour after us. (By the sun here is meant the noon-day, which appears always on the same line at noon-day; on the contrary, the sun never appears to rise or set two days at the same point.)

Horizon.] 3. The Wooden Horizon, in which the globe hangs, divides the Upper from the Lower hemisphere, terminating our views every way. There are 90 degrees between the horizon and the zenith: when the sun comes within 90 degrees of the zenith, it becomes visible there, and their day commences: when it is descended 90 degrees from the zenith, it becomes invisible; then night commences, because the sun is then under the horizon.

Zodiac and Ecliptic.] 4. The Zodiac is a broad circle, that cuts the Equator obliquely; in which are the constellations, or stars, that form the respective Signs. The Ecliptic is a line passing through the middle of the Zodiac, and shews the Sun's path, or annual course, advancing or retiring 30 degrees in every month. The twelve signs are,

1. Aries ♈	—	March	7. Libra ♎	—	September
2. Taurus ♉	—	April	8. Scorpio ♏	—	October
3. Gemini ♊	—	May	9. Sagittarius ♐	→	November
4. Cancer ♋	—	June	10. Capricorn ♑	↘	December
5. Leo ♌	—	July	11. Aquarius ♒	≡	January
6. Virgo ♍	—	August	12. Pisces ♓	—	February

Tropics, Cancer, and Capricorn.] 5. The Tropics shew how far the Sun declines from the Equator, at the Solstices, North or South. The Tropic of Cancer, or the Northern Tropic, encompassing the globe $23\frac{1}{2}$ North of the Equator; and the Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}$ South of the Equator; the Sun never passing beyond those limits.

Polar Circles, Arctic Circle, and Antartic Circle.] 6. The Polar Circles surround the Poles at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from each Pole. The Arctic Circle surrounds the North Pole; the Antartic surrounds the South Pole.

Longitude.] Longitude is the distance of a place from the First Meridian East or West.

Latitude.] Latitude is the distance of a place from the Equator North or South.

Longitude and Latitude found.] To find the Longitude and Latitude of any place, therefore, bring the place to the brazen meridian, and you will see the degree of Longitude marked upon the equator, and the degree of Latitude on the brazen meridian.

Meridian explained.] By the Meridian we understand that line on which the sun appears at noon-day. Formerly Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary islands, was made the First Meridian, in most globes and maps; but of late every nation makes its own capital the First Meridian; we therefore, making London our First Meridian, count our Longitude East or West from thence. If a place lies one hour, or 15 degrees, to the right hand of the Meridian of London, we say it lies in

15 degrees Eastern Longitude : if a place lie one hour, or 15 degrees, to the left hand of the Meridian of London, we say it lies in 15 degrees Western Longitude.

Hour-Circle] And as the Equator shews the number of degrees any place is from us, East or West, so the Hourary, or Hour-Circle, shews how many Hours it lies East or West. The Hour-Circle is a small brazen circle, fixed upon the brazen meridian, divided into twenty-four hours, having an index moveable round the axis of the globe; and, upon turning the globe 15 degrees, the index will shew what places have the sun an hour before or after us. For instance, if the index of the Hour-Circle be set at the upper 12, when the globe is rectified for London, and the globe turned 15 degrees from East to West, the index will point at the hour of 1; which shews, that all places under that meridian (and particularly Naples) have the sun an hour sooner than London has it: on the contrary, let the index be set at the upper 12 again, and let the globe be turned 15 degrees from West to East, and the index will point at 11, because all places under that meridian, particularly the Madeira islands, have the sun an hour after London has it.

Rectifying the Globe explained.] By rectifying the Globe is understood the raising or elevating the pole as many degrees above the horizon as the latitude of the place is which you inquire about. For instance, if the latitude of Prague be 50 degrees north of the equator, then the pole must be elevated 50 degrees, which brings Prague into the zenith, or top of the globe; and the latitude is known by bringing Prague to the brazen meridian, on which the latitude is marked, as the longitude is on the equator, as has been shewn before.

How the difference of longitude between two places is found.] You may find the difference of longitude therefore between two places, by bringing the first place to the brazen meridian, and observing the degree marked on the equator; and then bringing the second place to the brazen meridian, and observing what the degree is on the equator there, and you will see the number of degrees between them. For instance, if Stockholm be in 18 degrees of Eastern Longitude, and Petersburgh in 31, then there are 13 degrees of Longitude between Stockholm and Petersburgh.

How the difference of latitude between two places is found.] In like manner you find the number of degrees of latitude between any two places, by bringing them to the brazen meridian successively. For instance, first bring Constantinople to the brazen meridian, and you will find the latitude marked 41; then bring Petersburgh to the brazen meridian, and you will see it lies under the degree of 60; which shews there are 19 degrees of latitude difference between Constantinople and Petersburgh.

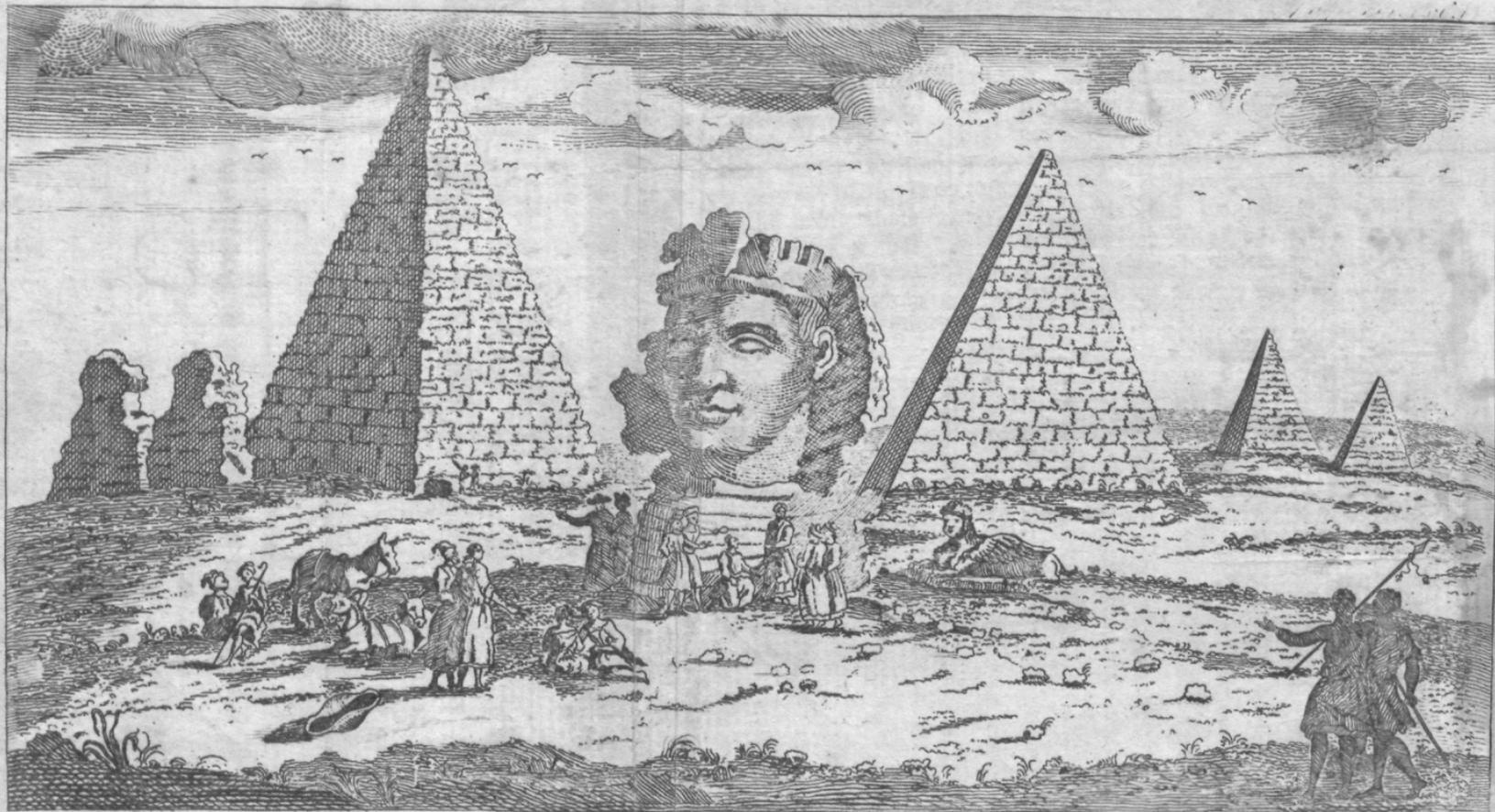
Quadrant of Altitude.] The pliant narrow plate of brass, screwed on to the brazen meridian, contains 90 degrees, or one quarter of the circumference of the globe, by which are measured the distances and bearings of one place from another.

Distance of places measured.] For though the distance of two places on the same meridian, directly north and south of each other, may be known by reducing the number of degrees to miles; and the distances

of two places which lie under the same parallel, may be known by the table, which shews how many miles make a degree of longitude in every latitude; yet it is not easy to discover the distance of two places which lie in an oblique direction from each other, without measuring them by the Quadrant of Altitude or Compasses; which is done by applying the compasses to the equator, after you have measured the distances between the two places. For instance, extend the compasses from Guinea in Africa to Brazil in America, and then apply them to the equator, and you will find the distance between Guinea and Brazil to be 25 degrees, which, at 60 to a degree, makes the distance 1500 miles, 20 degrees being 1200 miles, and the 5 degrees 300 miles; and if you would bring these geographic miles into English miles, add one to every nine, or make every 90 miles one hundred, and every 900 one thousand, and you will come pretty near the truth. Thus the circumference of the globe appears to be about 24,840 English miles, and the diameter about 7900 such miles.

If you measure the distance between two places by the quadrant in any direction that will give the number of degrees, which you may reduce to miles, there is no need of applying the quadrant to the equator, because the degrees are marked on the quadrant.

The following table shews the number of geographic miles in a degree of longitude in every latitude.



PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

H. Goussier del.

A
T A B L E,

S H E W I N G

The number of Miles contained in a Degree of Longitude, in each Parallel of Latitude from the Equator.

Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	60th parts of a Mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	60th parts of a Mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	60th parts of a Mile.
1	59	56	31	51	24	61	29	04
2	59	54	32	50	52	62	28	08
3	59	52	33	50	20	63	27	12
4	59	50	34	49	44	64	26	16
5	59	46	35	49	8	65	25	20
6	59	40	36	48	32	66	24	24
7	59	37	37	47	56	67	23	28
8	59	24	38	47	16	68	22	32
9	59	10	39	46	36	69	21	32
10	59	00	40	46	00	70	20	32
11	58	52	41	45	16	71	19	32
12	58	40	42	44	36	72	18	32
13	58	28	43	43	52	73	17	32
14	58	12	44	43	8	74	16	32
15	58	00	45	42	24	75	15	32
16	57	40	46	41	40	76	14	32
17	57	20	47	41	00	77	13	32
18	57	4	48	40	8	78	12	32
19	56	44	49	39	20	79	11	28
20	56	24	50	38	32	80	10	24
21	56	00	51	37	44	81	09	20
22	55	36	52	37	00	82	08	20
23	55	12	53	36	08	83	07	20
24	54	48	54	35	26	84	06	12
25	54	24	55	34	24	85	05	12
26	54	00	56	33	32	86	04	12
27	53	28	57	32	40	87	03	12
28	53	00	58	31	48	88	02	04
29	52	28	59	31	00	89	01	04
30	51	56	60	30	00	90	00	00

F I V E Z O N E S.

THE Zones are five broad circles, which incompass the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air.

Torrid Zone.] 1. The Torrid Zone contains all that space between the two tropics, so called from its excessive heat, the sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. The circle is 47 degrees broad.

Temperate Zones.] 2. The two Temperate Zones, so denominated from their lying between the two extremes of heat and cold, viz. between the Torrid Zone and the Frigid Zone; the one called the *Northern Temperate Zone*, the other the *Southern Temperate Zone*. These are either of them 43 degrees broad.

Frigid Zones.] 3. The two Frigid Zones, the one incompassing the North, or Artic pole, at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$; and the other the South or Antarctic pole, at the same distance.

Climates.] A Climate is a space on the globe between two supposed parallel lines, where the day is increased half an hour in the lesser parallel.

The increase of half an hour in the length of a day, constitutes a Climate.] For as this day is always 12 hours long upon the equator, it increases in length in proportion to the distance the country lies north or south of the equator. Those that live 8 degrees 25 minutes north or south of the equator, have a day of 12 hours and a half when the sun is in the summer signs; and when the sun is as far on the opposite side of the equator, they have a night of 12 hours and a half: this therefore is called the End of the First Climate. When the sun is advanced 16 degrees 15 minutes north or south of the equator, the days (on that side the sun is of) are 13 hours long, and when the sun is retired as far on the opposite side of the equator, the nights are 13 hours long. But the spaces between the climates are not equal; for, though the first climate be above 8 degrees broad, the ninth climate, which we inhabit, is not 3 degrees broad. At the polar circles, beginning in $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, they have a day of a month long at the summer solstice, and a night as long at the winter solstice; and at the poles there is one day of six months, and a night of six months.

There are thirty climates between the equator and the north pole, and as many between the equator and the south pole. In the first twenty-four climates between the equator and either polar circle, the days increase by half-hours, as has been observed already; but in the remaining six climates between each polar circle and the pole, the days increase by months, as appears by the following table of climates, shewing what climate every country is in.

And the climate may be known also by the globe; for it is only rectifying the globe for the place inquired for, and observing what is the longest day in that place, and to many half-hours as the longest day exceeds 12, such is the number of the climate. For instance, you will find the longest day at Cambridge to be 16 hours and a half,
which

which is 9 half-hours above 12, and consequently here the 9th climate ends, and the 10th climate begins.

CLIMATES between the EQUATOR and POLAR CIRCLES.

Climates.	Hours.	Latitude.		Breadth.		Climates.	Hours.	Latitude.		Breadth.	
		D.	M.	D.	M.			D.	M.	D.	M.
1	12½	8	25	8	25	13	18½	59	58	1	29
2	13	16	25	8	00	14	19	61	18	1	20
3	13½	23	50	7	25	15	19½	62	25	1	07
4	14	30	25	6	30	16	20	63	22	0	57
5	14½	36	28	6	08	17	20½	64	06	0	44
6	15	41	22	4	54	18	21	64	49	0	43
7	15½	45	29	4	07	19	21½	65	21	0	32
8	16	49	01	3	32	20	22	65	47	0	26
9	16½	52	00	2	57	21	22½	66	06	0	19
10	17	54	27	2	29	22	23	66	20	0	14
11	17½	56	37	2	10	23	23½	66	28	0	08
12	18	58	29	1	52	24	24	66	31	0	03

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CLIMATES between the POLAR CIRCLES and the POLES.

Length of days.	Latitude.		Length of days.	Latitude.	
Months.	D.	M.	Months.	D.	M.
1	67	21	4	78	30
2	69	48	5	84	05
3	73	37	6	90	00

The inhabitants of the earth are distinguished by the several meridians and parallels under which they live ; and are denominated either Perizæci, Antæci, or Antipodes.

Perizæci.] 1. The Perizæci live under the same parallel, but opposite meridians. The length of their days, and their seasons, are the same, being at the same distance from the equator ; but when it is noon-day with one, it is midnight with the other, there being 12 hours between them in either an east or west direction. These are found by the hour-index, or by turning the globe half round (that is 180 degrees) either way ; for the hour-index being set at the upper 12, or noon-day, on turning the globe half round, it will point at the lower 12, or midnight.

Antæci.] 2. The Antæci lie under the same meridian, but opposite parallels. These are equally distant from the equator, but the one in south latitude, and the other in north latitude. These have the same noon-day ; but the longest day of the one is the shortest day with the other : the length of the day with one is equal to the other's night : and their seasons are different ; when it is summer with one, it is winter with the other. These are found by counting as many degrees on the opposite side of the equator, as the first place is on this side. For example, suppose Tripoli in Barbary to be situate in 15 degrees of eastern longitude and 34 degrees of north latitude, and the Cape of Good Hope situate in 15 degrees of eastern longitude and 34 degrees of south latitude, then are the inhabitants of the Cape the Antæci to those of Tripoli ; for the Cape lies under the same meridian, but on the opposite parallel.

Antipodes.] 3. The Antipodes are situate diametrically opposite to each other, the feet of the one directly against the feet of the other, lying under opposite parallels, and opposite meridians ; it is midnight with the one, when it is noon-day with the other ; the longest day with the one is the shortest day with the other ; the length of the day with the one, is equal to the other's night ; and the seasons are opposite.

These are found by turning the globe and the index half round, and then counting as many degrees of latitude on the opposite side of the equator, as the first place is on this : or if you count 180 degrees of latitude on the same and the opposite meridian, being half the circumference of the globe, it will bring you to the same point.

The inhabitants of the earth are distinguished also by their shadows falling different ways at noon-day ; and are denominated either Amphiscii, Ascii, Heteroscii, or Periscii.

Amphiscii.] 1. The Amphiscii are situate in the Torrid Zone, between the two Tropics, and have their shadows one part of the year north of them at noon-day, and another part of the year south of them at noon-day, according to what place of the ecliptic the sun is in ; and, as the sun is vertical to these people twice a-year, they are then called

Ascii.] 2. Ascii, having no shadow at noon-day.

Heteroscii.]

Heteroscii.] 3. The Heteroscii are those who inhabit either of the Temperate Zones, or those spaces between the Tropics and the Polar circles, whose shadows always fall one way; the shadows of those in the northern Temperate Zone falling always north at noon-day; and those in the southern Temperate Zone falling always south at noon-day.

Periscii.] 4. The Periscii are those who inhabit either Frigid Zone between the Polar circles and the Poles. Here the sun moving only round about them, without setting, when it is in the summer signs, their shadows are cast every way.

Spheres defined.] The words *Sphere* and *Globe* are synonymous terms, or words of the same import, either of them signifying a round ball, every part of whose surface is equally distant from the center; though some have appropriated the word *Sphere* to the furniture of the globe, the brazen meridian, horizon, &c.

The Globe is denominated a *Right Sphere*, a *Parallel Sphere*, or an *Oblique Sphere*, according to the position the globe is in.

A Right Sphere.] 1. A Right Sphere has the Poles in the horizon, the equator passing through the zenith and nadyr, and falling with the parallel lines perpendicularly upon the horizon.

Parallel Sphere.] 2. A Parallel Sphere has the poles in the zenith and nadyr, the equator coinciding with the horizon, and the parallel lines parallel to the horizon.

Oblique Sphere.] 3. An Oblique Sphere has the equator partly above, and partly under the horizon; and the equator with the parallel lines falling obliquely upon the horizon.

P R O B L E M S.

Dimensions of the Globe.

To find the extent of the Globe's surface in square miles, and its solidity in cubic measure.

Multiply the circumference by the diameter, and that will give the superficial content.

Then multiply that product by one eighth of the diameter, and that will give the solid content of the globe.

To find the sun's place in the ecliptic.

Observe the day of the month in the calendar on the horizon, and opposite to it you will find the sign and degree of the ecliptic in which the sun is; then look for that sign and degree on the ecliptic line, drawn upon the globe, and bring that place to the brazen meridian, which will shew the parallel, or line, on which the sun moves that day.

To find where the sun is vertical on any day.

Turn the globe round, and observe, as you turn it, what places lie on the parallel, or line, on which the sun moves; for in all places on that parallel, the sun is vertical that day.

To find where the sun is vertical at a certain hour.

Having rectified the globe, bring the place where you are to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle at the hour of the day; then turn the globe till the index points to the upper 12, and observe under the brazen meridian that degree or parallel in which the sun moves in the ecliptic that day, for in that place the sun is vertical the present hour. If it be morning, the globe must be turned from east to west; if it be in the afternoon, turn the globe from west to east.

To find where the sun is rising, setting, and in the meridian.

Rectify the globe according to the sun's place in the ecliptic; that is, raise the pole as much above the horizon as the sun's place is declined from the equator, and bring the place where the sun is vertical at that hour to the brazen meridian, which will then be in the zenith.

Then in all places on the western edge of the horizon, the sun is rising; in all places on the eastern side of the horizon, the sun is setting; and in all places under the brazen meridian, it is noon-day.

To find the length of the longest days and nights in all places of the earth, at one view.

Keep the globe in the position required by the last problem, that is, with the sun's place in the zenith; then observe the length of the arches or parallels of latitude that are above the horizon, which are called the diurnal arches, for they shew the length of the days; and those arches below the horizon, called the nocturnal arches, shew the length of the nights.

For instance, having rectified the globe by bringing the sun's place into the zenith, for the 22d of June, I shall find there are 16 meridional lines between the east and west sides of the horizon, crossing the parallels of latitude, or diurnal arches, in 50 degrees of north latitude; consequently the day is 16 hours long in all places in the upper hemisphere, situate in 50 degrees of north latitude, and the nights 8 hours long; and in 50 degrees of southern latitude, the nights will appear to be 16 hours long, and the days but 8 hours long, at the same time of the year.

The globe I make use of has just 24 meridional lines upon it, which are very properly called *hour-circles*, the space between each meridional line being 15 degrees of longitude, or one hour. Again, count the number of meridional lines between the east and west sides of the horizon, in 60 degrees of north latitude, which is the latitude of Peterburgh in Russia, and of Bergen in Norway; and in this latitude you will count near 19 meridional lines; consequently at those places their longest day is almost 19 hours long at the summer solstice, and their nights as long at the winter solstice. Then count the number of meridional lines in 30 degrees of north latitude, which is the latitude of Grand Cairo; and here you will number something more than 14 meridional lines; and consequently the day is a little more than 14 hours long at the summer solstice, and their nights of the same length at the winter solstice. Thus you will find the length of the days and nights at every place at once, by rectifying the globe according to the sun's place in the ecliptic, *i. e.* by elevating the pole as many degrees above the horizon as the sun is declined from the equator.

The usual way of finding the length of the day in any particular place.

Elevate the pole as many degrees above the horizon as the latitude of the place is you inquire of; then bring the sun's place to the east side of the horizon, and set the hour-index at noon, and turn the globe from east to west, until the sun's place touch the west side of the horizon, and the hour-index will shew the number of hours the day is long: for instance, if the hour-index points to 4 in the morning, which is 4 hours beyond the lower 12, then are the days 16 hours long.

Again, Bring the sun's place to the brazen meridian, setting the index at the upper 12, and turn the globe from west to east, till it touch the east side of the horizon, and then see at what hour the index points, for that is the hour the sun rises at; then bring the sun's place to the brazen meridian again, and, having set the index at 12, turn the globe from east to west, till the sun's place touches the west side of the horizon, and the index will point at the hour the sun sets at.

To find when the twilight begins and ends.

The twilight begins in the morning when the sun approaches within 18 degrees of our horizon, and ends in the evening when the sun is descended 18 degrees below the horizon; but as, near the equator, the sun sets perpendicularly, it will descend 18 degrees below the horizon within half an hour after sun-set, when dark night commences in those latitudes; whereas in higher latitudes, and particularly with us in 50 degrees of north latitude, the sun sets so obliquely in winter, that it is near two hours before dark night commences; for the further distant any place is from the equator, the more obliquely the sun sets on such place, and consequently so much longer the twilight continues.

At London, when the sun's declination north is greater than 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, there is no total darkness, but constant twilight; which happens from the 26th of May to the 18th of July, being near two months; under the north pole the twilight ceases when the sun's declination is greater than 18 degrees south, which is from the 13th of November till the 29th of January; so that notwithstanding the sun is absent from that part of the world for half a year together, yet total darkness does not continue above 11 weeks; and besides, the moon is above the horizon for a whole fortnight of every month throughout the year.

To find what hour it is in any other part of the world.

Elevate the pole as much above the horizon as the latitude of the place is where you are, and having brought that place to the brazen meridian, set the index at the hour of the day; then turn the globe, and bring the places of which you would inquire the hour, successively to the brazen meridian, and the index will point to the several hours. For instance, suppose a person to be at London at 12 o'clock at noon, and the globe rectified for London; then, London being brought to the brazen meridian, and the index set at 12, turn the globe till Naples comes to the brazen meridian, and the index will point to the figure

1; Naples being 15 degrees to the eastward of London; and all places lying 15 degrees east of London, have their noon-day an hour before us. Then continue to turn the globe 15 degrees further, and you will find Petersburg, Constantinople, and Grand Cairo, under the brazen meridian, or near it; consequently the index will point to the figure of 2, these three cities having the noon-day sun about two hours before us. If you turn it another 15 degrees, the index will point to the hour of 3; for all places lying then under the brazen meridian, being 45 degrees east of us, have the sun three hours before us: and thus for every 15 degrees you turn the globe, so many hours the people situate under such meridians have the sun before us. On the contrary, if you would know what hour it is at any place 15 degrees west of us, rectify the globe for London, as before, and having set the index at 12, turn the globe till that place comes under the brazen meridian, and the index will point to the hour of eleven; because all such places as lie 15 degrees west of us, have the noon-day sun one hour after us, as at the Madeira's.

Continue to turn the globe until Barbadoes, which lies near 60 degrees west of London, comes under the brazen meridian, and the index will point to the hour of 8; all places lying 60 degrees, or four times 15 degrees, west of us, having the sun four hours after us. Thus, if you know how many degrees any place is east or west of us, you know the hour of the day in such place; and, if you know how many hours any place has the sun before or after us, then you know how many degrees such place is east or west of us. Thus the longitude of any place may be known at land by the eclipses; for if one person in Old England observes, that the eclipse happened at 8 at night, and another at Cape Breton in America observed that the same eclipse did not happen till 12 at night there, then he knows that Cape Breton lies 60 degrees west of Old England.

To find when it begins to be continual day or night within the Polar Circles, and how long it continues so.

Observe the sun's place in the ecliptic; for so many degrees as the sun is declined north or south of the equator, so many degrees from the north or south pole it begins to be continual day, or continual night; or, in other words, the sun appears to be continually above or under the horizon for some time.

As soon as the sun has entered Aries (March 22.) the day commences at the north pole, and this day continues six months, viz. till the sun retires to Libra, (September 22.) when it moves on the same line again; and the sun no sooner passes to the south of the equator, but night commences at the north pole, and it continues night for six months, namely, till the sun advances to Aries, and moves upon the equinoctial again. On the contrary, it continues day at the south pole all these six months the sun is in the southern signs,

Again, suppose the sun to be in the sign of Taurus, and declined 10 degrees north of the equator; then continual day commences 10 degrees from the north pole, and that day continues for four months, namely, till the sun retires to Virgo, when it moves upon the same parallel again; for so long the sun continues above the horizon 10 degrees from the north pole, and so many months the night continues

at

at 10 degrees from the south pole, the sun being all that time under the horizon there.

Suppose again the sun in Gemini, *i. e.* declined 20 degrees north of the equator, then continual day commences 20 degrees from the north pole, and that day continues two months, namely, till the sun retires to Leo, when it moves on the same parallel again. On the contrary, night commences 10 degrees from the south pole, when the day begins 10 degrees from the north pole; and then the nights in the Antarctic circle are equal to the days in the Arctic circle, and so *vice versa*.

At other times of the year, when it is not perpetual day, or night, the sun rises and sets within the polar circles, as it does in places situate without the polar circles; and you find the length of the day by rectifying the globe, or elevating the pole as many degrees above the horizon, as the latitude of the place is, about which the inquiry is made.

To find the sun's meridian altitude, or how many degrees the sun is above the horizon at noon-day, at any time of the year.

Take the quadrant of altitude, and measure how many degrees there are between the sun's place and the horizon; or bring the sun's place to the brazen meridian, and count the degrees in like manner upon the brazen meridian, which will in this case, and many others, supply the place of a quadrant.

For instance, when the sun is upon the equator, you will find 40 degrees between the sun's place and the horizon: In the summer solstice, (June 22.) you will find the sun's place $63\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the horizon: At the winter solstice, (December 22.) you will find the sun's place but $16\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the horizon.

Thus, on taking the height of the sun at sea by a quadrant, they know what latitude they are in.

For instance, they know that at the summer solstice (June 22.) the sun is near 64 degrees above the horizon, in the south of England: therefore when they come to take the height of the sun by their quadrants at noon-day, and find that the sun is 74 degrees above the horizon, they know that they are 10 degrees to the southward of England, which, being reduced to miles, makes 600 miles.

Again, if they find at the summer solstice (June 22.) the sun is but 54 degrees above the horizon, they know that they are 10 degrees north of the south of England.

The longitude, as has been observed already, is found by the eclipses at land; but it will scarce ever be found at sea until we have some certain measure for time.

If a watch would go true, it would only be observing how much our watch differed from the meridian or noon-day where we happened to be; and we should know how many degrees east or west we were removed from the place we took our departure from. If we had sailed west, the watch would be faster than the sun; if we had sailed east, it would be slower than the sun.

For instance, if I sailed to Naples, 15 degrees east of the place I took my departure from, my watch would be but 12 when it was 1 at Naples. On the other hand, if I sailed to the Madeira's, 15 degrees

degrees west, I should find my watch to stand at 1, when the sun was in their meridian, or it was 12 o'clock at Madeira; every degree of longitude being four minutes of time, and every 15 degrees one hour.

To find the Italic hour.

The Italians begin their day at sun-set, therefore we must first find at what hour the sun set in Italy (suppose at Naples) last night. If it was at 7, then you begin to count from 7, and go on to 24; for the Italians do not divide their days as we do, into twice 12 hours.

Then at 7 this morning, according to them, it was 12, and at 12 o'clock it would be 17 with them, if Naples lay under the same meridian; but as they have the sun an hour before us, it is 13 o'clock with them when it is 7 in the morning with us, and 18 when it is 12 at noon with us.

The Babylonians began their day at sun-rise; consequently we must know at what hour the sun rose at Babylon, and begin to count the hours from thence, and make an allowance of as many hours as Babylon is situate to the east of us.

As to the Jews, they always begin their day at sun-set, as the Italians do; consequently in England their sabbath begins about eight in the evening in summer, and about four in the evening in winter.

Our seamen begin their day at noon, that being the time when they correct their reckoning, by taking the height of the sun with their quadrants.

To find at what point of the compass the sun rises and sets.

Rectify the globe, *i. e.* elevate the pole as many degrees above the horizon, as the latitude of the place is about which you make the inquiry; then bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the east side of the horizon, and that will shew you at what point the sun rises. If you bring the sun's place afterwards to the west side of the horizon, you will see the point at which the sun sets.

For instance, if the globe be rectified for London, at the summer solstice, (June 22,) and you bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the east side of the horizon, you will see the letters N. E. for north-east, upon the innermost circle of the wooden horizon; and if you turn the globe, and bring the sun's place to the west side of the horizon, you will see the letters N. W. for north-west upon the horizon, which are the points the sun rises and sets at on the 22d of June.

On the contrary, if the globe be rectified for London, as above, and you bring the sun's place in the ecliptic, at the winter solstice, (December 22.) to the east side of the wooden horizon, you will see the letters S. E. for south-east; and if you turn the globe, and bring the sun's place to the west side of the horizon, you will see the letters S. W. for south-west, which are the two points the sun rises and sets at on the 22d of December, or the winter solstice. From whence it appears, that there is a space of 90 degrees, or one quarter of the globe difference, between the points the sun rises at in the middle of summer and in the middle of winter.

When the sun is in Aries, or upon the equinoctial, it rises due east, and sets due west, to every place on the face of the earth: and then the days are twelve hours long all the world over.

The days are always 12 hours long on the equator, and they do not increase more than an hour within 16 degrees on either side of the equator: for their days are never more than 13 hours long in summer, and 11 in winter, and the nights proportionable when the sun is in the opposite signs. For every part of the world has an equal share of light and darkness: if the days are 20 hours long at the summer solstice, the nights are 20 hours long at the winter solstice; and at the poles, where they have a night of six months, they have a day of six months.

To measure the distances of places from one another, and their bearings.

If two places lie on the same meridian, directly north and south of each other, it is only counting the number of degrees between them, and reducing those degrees to miles, every degree of latitude being 60 geographic miles, 5 degrees 300 miles, and 10 degrees 600 miles. If two places lie on the same parallel line, directly east and west of each other, then it must be known how many miles there are in a degree of longitude in that latitude they lie in, which may be seen by the table inserted in this work at p. 13.; or the number of miles in a degree may be known by measuring the space between the two places with compasses, and observing what proportion a degree of longitude in that latitude bears to a degree of longitude measured on the equator. For instance, if you measure a degree of longitude on the equator, it is always sixty miles there; but if you measure a degree of longitude in 60 degrees of latitude, there go but 30 miles to a degree, because the space between two meridional lines, in 60 degrees of latitude, is but half so broad as it is on the equator.

If you would measure two places on the globe, that lie in an oblique direction, then you take the distance with your compasses; and applying the compasses afterwards to the equator on the globe, that will shew the number of degrees, which, being reduced to miles, gives the number of miles between the two places.

So if you extend the quadrant of altitude from one place to the other, that will shew the number of degrees in like manner, which may be reduced to miles. Upon maps there always is a scale of miles, so that any distances may be taken off with compasses. Or, if you know how many miles are contained in a degree of longitude in the latitudes they lie in, you may give a pretty near guess at the distances.

If you observe the scale of the map also, it will be a pretty good direction. For instance, if the map be 600 miles long, then a tenth part of that space must be 60 miles, and so in proportion in measuring other distances.

To find how one place bears of another, bring one of the places to the zenith, and from thence extend the quadrant of altitude to the other place; then observe the angle at the zenith made by the quadrant of altitude and the brazen meridian; which may be done by a protector, or a quadrated circle on paper, which being reduced into rhumbs, at $11^{\circ} 15'$ for each point of the compass, will give the true point of bearing from the one place to the other.

The bearing of two places, says Mr Harris, is determined by a sort of spiral line, called a *rhumb line*, passing between them in such a manner

ner as to make the same or equal angles with all the meridians through which it passeth.

From hence may be shewed the error of that geographical paradox, *viz.* If a place A bears from another B due west, B shall not bear from A due east. I find this paradox vindicated by an author, who, at the same time gives us a true definition of a rhumb line: but his arguments are ungeometrical; for if it be admitted, that the east and west lines make the same angles with all the meridians through which they pass, it will follow, that these lines are parallels of latitude; for any parallel of latitude is the continuation of the surface of a cone, whose sides are the radii of the sphere, and circumference of its base, in the said parallel; and it is evident, that all the meridians cut the said surface at right (and therefore at equal) angles: whence it follows, that the rhumbs of east and west are the parallels of latitude; though the case may seem different, when we draw inclining lines (like meridians) upon paper, without carrying our ideas any farther.

To find in what parts of the earth an eclipse of the moon will be visible.

Bring the sun's place in the ecliptic (at the hour the moon is eclipsed) into the zenith, then the eclipse will be visible in all those places that are under the horizon. And if the antipodes to the place where the sun is vertical be brought into the zenith, then the eclipse will be seen in all places above the horizon.

P A R A D O X E S.

IT may possibly be deemed a defect, if paradoxes are entirely omitted in a work of this nature; but I should think myself more liable to censure, if I took up much of the reader's time in examining a multitude of trifling riddles, which have no relation to geography, as some have done. For instance, they tell us,

1. *There is a place on the globe of the earth, of a pure and wholesome air, and yet of so strange and detestable a quality, that it is impossible for two of the best friends that ever breathed to continue in the same place in mutual love and friendship, for two minutes.*

Solution. Two bodies cannot be in the same place.

2. *There is a certain village in the south of Great Britain, to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is less visible about the winter solstice than to the inhabitants of Iceland.*

Solution. This supposes the British village to stand under a hill, which covers it from the sun all winter.

3. *There is a certain country in South America, whose savage inhabitants are such Cannibals, that they not only feed on human flesh, but actually eat themselves, and yet survive this strange repast.*

Solution. By *eating themselves* is meant no more than that the people themselves eat.

There are two or three paradoxes, however, that may be thought worth repeating.

4. *There*

4. *There is a certain island in the Egean sea, on which, if two children were born at the same instant, and should live several years, and both expire on the same day, the life of the one would surpass the life of the other several months.*

Solution. If one of the persons sail east, and the other west, round the globe, several years, they will differ two days every year in their reckoning; and in 40 years one will seem to be 80 days older than the other; though it cannot properly be said, that the life of the one is a day longer than that of the other.

Others solve this paradox, by supposing one of the children to reside within one of the polar circles, where the days are several months long, and the other in a part of the world where the days are never 24 hours long. The next paradox is of the like nature.

5. *There are two places in Asia that lie under the same meridian, and at a small distance from each other; and yet the respective inhabitants, in reckoning their time, differ an entire day every week.*

Solution. This seems to be the case of the Portuguese and Spaniards, in the East Indies; the Portuguese sailed 7 hours, or 105 degrees east, to China; and the Spaniards sailed 17 hours, or 255 degrees west, to China and the Philippines; and one of them having a settlement in China, and the other in the Philippines, pretty near the same meridian, it must of course be Saturday with one when it is Sunday with the other.

Others solve this paradox, by supposing one of the nations to be Jews, and the other Christians.

6. *There is a certain place where the wind, though frequently veering round the compass, always blows from the north.*

Solution. This must be at the South Pole, where there is no such thing as east and west, therefore the wind must always come from the north.

7. *There is an island in the Baltic sea, to whose inhabitants the body of the sun is visible in the morning before it rises, and in the evening after it is set.*

Solution. This may be true of any place, as well as of the island mentioned; the sun frequently appears above the horizon when it is really below it, occasioned by the refraction of the vapours near the horizon.

8. *There is a country in Ethiopia, to whose inhabitants the body of the moon always appears to be most enlightened when it is least enlightened.*

Solution. This is the case every where, as well as in Ethiopia: for the moon is most enlightened at the new moon, when it is nearest the sun; and least enlightened at the full moon, because it is then at the greatest distance from the sun, though at that time it appears every where to be most enlightened.

9. *There are places on the earth where the sun and moon, and all the planets, actually rise and set, but never any of the fixed stars.*

Solution. The planets have north and south declination, and consequently may be said to rise and set under the Poles; but the fixed stars, keeping always at the same distance from the Poles, cannot be said to rise or set there, or indeed any where else, if it be admitted, that the earth revolves every 24 hours on its own axis, and that all stars, except the planets, are fixed.

TROPICAL WINDS.

Those usually called *Tropical Winds* extend 30 degrees north and south of the equator, and are of three kinds.

1. The General Trade Winds.

2. The Monsoons.

3. The Sea and Land Breezes.

1. The Trade Winds blow from the north-east on the north side of the equator; and from the south-east on the south side of the equator; and near the equator almost due east; but under the equator, and 2 or 3 degrees on each side, the winds are variable, and sometimes it is calm for a month together.

2. The Monsoons are periodical winds, which blow six months in one direction, and the other six months in the opposite direction. At the change or shifting of the monsoons, are terrible storms of wind, thunder, lightning, and rain, which always happen about the equinoxes. These monsoons do not extend above 200 leagues from land, and are chiefly in the Indian seas.

3. The Sea and Land Breezes are periodical winds, which blow from the land in the night, and good part of the morning, and from the sea about noon, till midnight. These do not extend more than two or three leagues from shore.

Near the coast of Guinea in Africa, the wind blows almost always from the west.

On the coast of Peru in South America, the wind blows constantly from the south-west.

Within the tropic of Cancer, in the months of April and May, are hot winds, which blow over a long tract of burning sand, from eight to eleven in the morning, and sometimes longer; when the sea-breeze rises, and refreshes the natives.

Beyond the latitude of 30 north and south, the winds are variable, but oftener blow from the west than any other point.

The north-east winds are excessive cold in Europe, as the north-west are in North America.

Between the tropics, the seasons are divided into wet and dry, and not into winter and summer.

When the sun is vertical, it brings storms and foul weather with it, and all the flat country is overflowed; but when the sun is on the opposite side of the equator, then is the fair season and their harvest.

Near the Caribbee islands, in the American seas, they have hurricanes usually in July and August, the winds frequently veering, and blowing in every direction.

CURRENTS and TIDES.

THere are frequently streams or currents in the ocean, which set ships a great way out of their intended course.

There is a current between Florida and the Bahama islands, which always runs from south to north.

A current runs constantly through the straits of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, into the Mediterranean.

A current sets out of the Baltic sea, through the Sound, or strait between Sweden and Denmark, into the ocean; so that there are no tides in the Baltic sea.

About small islands and head lands in the middle of the ocean, the tides rise very little; they can hardly be perceived.

In some bays of the sea, and at the mouths of rivers, the tides rise from 12 to 50 feet.

The tides flow regularly twice in 24 hours in most places.

In the Egrypus, between Negropont and Greece, it flows 12 times in 24 hours for a fortnight every moon.

In the Caspian sea, (or rather lake), between Persia and Russia, there are no tides; but once in 14 or 15 years the water rises to a prodigious height, and overflows the flat country.

The Division of the Globe into LAND and WATER.

THE globe, as has been observed, consists of land and water; whereof one fourth of the surface only is land.

The land is divided into two great continents, *viz.* the eastern and western continent, (besides islands).

The waters are divided into three extensive oceans, (besides lesser seas), *viz.* the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian ocean.

The eastern continent is subdivided into three parts, *viz.* Europe on the north-west, Asia on the north-east, and Africa on the south.

The western continent consists of America only; divided into North and South America.

1. The Atlantic, or western ocean, divides the eastern and western continents, and is 3000 miles wide.

2. The Pacific ocean divides America from Asia, and is 10,000 miles over.

3. The Indian ocean lies between the East Indies and Africa, and is 3000 miles over.

The other seas which are called oceans, are only parts or branches of these, and usually receive their names from the countries they border upon.

Explication of some TERMS and PARTS of MAPS.

A Continent is a large portion of land, contiguous, not separated by any sea.

An Ocean is a great body of water, which divides such continents.

A Sea is a water confined by the land, as the Mediterranean and Baltic seas.

A Bay, or Gulf, is a part of the sea almost surrounded by land, as the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay of Biscay, Torbay, &c.

A Strait is a narrow passage out of one sea into another, as the Strait of Gibraltar, or that of Magellan.

A Lake is a water furrounded by land, as the Lakes of Geneva and Constance.

A Peninsula, or Chersonese, is a country almost furrounded by the sea, as Arabia, the Morea, Jutland, and Crim Tartary.

An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land, which joins a peninsula to some other country, as the Isthmus of Suez, which joins Africa to Asia; the Isthmus of Darien, which joins North and South America; and the noted Isthmus of Corinth.

A Cape, or Promontory, is a point of land extending a considerable way into the sea, sometimes called a *head-land*, or *nes*.

Rivers are described in maps by black lines, and are wider near the mouth than towards the head or spring.

Mountains are described by eminencies like hills; forests and woods by a kind of shrub; bogs and morasses by shades.

Sands and Shallows are described by small dots; and roads usually by double lines.

Near harbours the depth of the water is usually expressed by figures in maps, as 6, 7, or 8, the water being so many fathom deep.

Islands, Mountains, &c.] The Islands, Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, &c. will be particularly described in the several quarters of the world to which they respectively belong.

Length of days seen in the table of Climates.] As to the climates and length of the days in every country, these will be found in the table of Climates in p. 15.; where it is only observing what latitude the place is in, of which you would inquire the length of the day; and even with it you will find how many hours the day is long in another column of the same table.

Cardinal Points.] The north is considered as the upper part of a globe or map.

The south is at the bottom, opposite to the north.

The east is on the right hand. And,

The west on the left hand, opposite to the east.

A M E R I C A.

AMERICA, the western continent, (frequently denominated the *New World*, being very lately discovered), is situate between 35 and 145 degrees of western longitude, and between 80 north, and 58 south latitude; bounded by the lands and seas about the Arctic pole, on the north; by the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from the eastern continent, or old world, on the east; by the vast southern ocean on the south; and by the Pacific ocean, which divides it from Asia, on the west; being between eight and nine thousand miles in length from north to south; and its greatest breadth scarce three thousand miles. It is divided into

N O R T H A M E R I C A, and S O U T H A M E R I C A.

<i>Grand Divisions.</i>	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
NORTH AMERICA contains	The dominions of SPAIN, —	Mexico.
	The dominions of GREAT BRITAIN, —	Boston. Quebec.
	The dominions of SPAIN, —	Lima.
SOUTH AMERICA contains	The dominions of PORTUGAL,	St Salvador.
	The dominions of FRANCE,	Caen.
	The dominions of the STATES-GENERAL,	Surinam.
	The countries still possessed by the natives, —	

S P A N I S H A M E R I C A.

The dominions of Spain in North America.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
1. Old Mexico, —————	Mexico.
2. New Mexico, including California, —————	Santa Fe.
3. Florida, now ceded to Great Britain, —————	St Augustin.

K k

O L D

O L D M E X I C O .

Situation and Extent.

Between	} 83 and 116	} W. Lon.	} Being	} 2000 miles in length.
Between				

Boundaries.] **B**ounded by New Mexico, or Granada, on the north; by the gulph of Mexico on the north-east; by Terra Firma on the south-east; and by the Pacific ocean on the south-west. Containing three audiences, *viz.*

The audiences of ——— } 1. Galicia, or Guadalajara.
2. Mexico Proper.
3. Guatimala.

<i>Audiences.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Galicia audience contains seven provinces, <i>viz.</i>	1. Guadalajara proper, ———	Guadalajara, W. Lon. 108. N. Lat. 40-45.
	2. Zacatecas, ———	Zacatecas.
	3. New Biscay, ———	St Barbara.
	4. Cinoloa, ———	Cinoloa.
	5. Culiacan, ———	Culiacan.
	6. Chametlan, ———	Chametlan.
	7. Xalisco, ———	Xalisco.
Mexico audience contains nine provinces, ———	1. Mexico proper,	Mexico, W. Lon. 103. N. Lat. 20.
	2. Mechoacan, ———	Acapulco.
	3. Panuco, ———	Mechoacan.
	4. Tlascala, ———	Tampico.
		Tlascala.
		Vera Cruz, W. Lon. 100. N. Lat. 18. 30.
	5. Guaxaca, ———	Guaxaca.
	6. Tobasco, ———	Tobasco.
	7. Jucatan, ———	Campeachy.
8. Chiapa, ———	Chiapa.	
9. Soconusco, ———	Soconusco.	
Guatimala audience contains six provinces, ———	1. Verapaz, ———	Verapaz.
	2. Guatimala proper,	Guatimala, W. Lon. 97. N. Lat. 14-30.
	3. Honduras, ———	Valladolid.
	4. Nicaragua, ———	Leon.
	5. Costa Rica, ———	Nicoya.
	6. Veragua, ———	Santa Fe.

NEW MEXICO, including CALIFORNIA.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	104 and 136	}	E. Lon.		} Being	{ 2000 miles in length.
Between	{	28 and 46	}	N. Lat.			

Boundaries.] **B**ounded by unknown lands on the north; by Florida and Canada on the east; by Old Mexico, and the Pacific ocean, on the south; and by the same ocean on the west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
North-east division,	New Mexico proper,	{ Santa Fe, W. Lon. 102. N. Lat. 36.
South-east division,	Apacheira, —	St Antonio.
South division, —	Sonora, —	Tuape.
West division, —	{ California, a penin- sula, — }	{ St Juan.

Mountains.] There are high mountains on the western coast, near the Pacific ocean, clothed with excellent timber; but most of them are volcanos, and subject to fiery eruptions and earthquakes.

The country near the north sea is low land, flooded great part of the year, and so incumbered with thickets of bambou canes, mangroves, thorns, and briars, that it is difficult landing, or getting through them.

Rivers.] The rivers which fall into the gulph of Mexico, and the North sea, are, 1. North river; 2. Panuco; 3. Alvarado; 4. Tobasco; 5. Xagua; and 6. Yara.

Rivers which fall into the South sea are, 1. Rosario; 2. Tegoantipeque; and 3. Lempa.

Capes.] Cape Sardo, Cape St Martins, Cape Conducedo, Cape Catcoche, Cape Honduras, Cape Cameron, and Capé Gracias Dios, in the North sea.

Cape Marques, Cape Spirito Sancto, Cape Corientes, Cape Gallero, Cape Blanco, Cape Burica, Cape Puerçôs, and Cape Mala, in the South sea.

Bays of the sea.] On the North sea are the gulphs or bays of Mexico, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, and Honduras. In the Pacific ocean are the bays of Micoya and Amapalla, Acapulco, and Salinas.

Lakes.] The chief lakes are those of Mexico and Nicaragua.

Seasons.] The year is divided into the wet and dry seasons; the rainy season beginning the latter end of May, when the sun is in the northern signs, and lasts until September, when the sun enters the southern signs. The proper summer, or fair season, is when the sun is at the greatest distance from them.

Winds.] Near the coast, in the Pacific ocean, they have their periodical winds, viz. monsoons, and sea and land breezes, as in Asia.

In the gulph of Mexico, and the adjacent seas, there are strong north winds from October to March, about the full and change of the moon.

Trade-winds prevail every where at a distance from land, within the tropics.

Air.] The air of Mexico is very hot, and very unhealthful, on the eastern coast; but much cooler and wholesomer on the high lands.

Produce.] Their vegetables are the cotton and cedar trees, and log-wood, which grows chiefly in the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, on the flooded shores. It is much like white thorn, but a great deal larger. The heart of it, which is red, is used in dying. Some trees are five or six feet in girt.

The mangrove grows in the flat country, by the sea-side, almost always in water.

The maho tree has a bark with strong fibres; which they twist, and make ropes and cables of it.

The lightwood is as light as a cork, of which they make floats, and carry their merchandize along the sea-coasts several hundred miles on them, building two or three stories high upon them.

The cabbage tree is 100 or 120 feet high, which has no branches but on the head.

The calabash is a gourd that grows to a great bigness here.

The tree which bears the cocoa, or chocolate nut, is seven or eight feet high to the branches, and a foot and a half in diameter. The nuts are inclosed in cods, usually twenty or thirty cods on a well-bearing tree. There are sometimes three or four score nuts in a cod, in some not twenty, about the bigness of an almond.

The venella, or beuoco, is usually mixed with the chocolate-nut. It is a kind of cane, and runs up any tree that stands near it. The fruit is inclosed in a long green cod.

There are a great many other fruits peculiar to this country; and they have introduced almost all manner of European fruits and plants.

Mexican Animals.] The peccaree is a little, black, short-legged animal, that has some resemblance of a hog, but his navel grows on his back.

The warre is like the former, but something less.

The opossum is remarkable for a false belly, where it preserves its young ones when danger threatens her.

The grouse deer, which resembles the red deer, is as big as an ox.

The

The guanoe is of the shape of a lizard, but as big as a man's leg.

The flying squirrel has a small body, and a loose skin, which he extends like wings, and is borne up by the wind for a considerable time.

The sloth is about the bigness of a spaniel, and feeds on the leaves of trees, but is so many days getting down one tree and climbing up another, that he will grow lean on the journey. No blows will make him mend his pace: He will be eight or nine minutes in moving one of his legs.

The armadillo is so named from his shell resembling armour, in which he can inclose himself.

The racoon pretty much resembles a badger.

The ounce, or tiger-cat, seems to be a small species of tigers.

The beavers are surprising animals, that will cut down trees, and make dams cross brooks to catch fish. Their furs are very valuable, of which our Hudson's bay company import many thousands annually.

Of their fish, the manatee is as big as an ox, and excellent food.

The paracood is about an ell long, and well tasted, but unwholesome at some seasons.

The gar fish is of the same length, and has a sharp bone at the end of his snout like a spear, but not indented like that of the sword-fish.

Of tortoises there are five or six species; some valuable for their flesh, and others for their shells. The female will lay about two hundred eggs in a season, which she buries in the hot sand, and leaves them to hatch there.

Of the feather kind peculiar to America, are, the macaw, resembling a parrot, but much larger; the quam, the curasoe, the cardinal, and the humming bird.

Among the reptiles are, the rattle-snake, which gives the traveller notice of his danger by a rattle in the tail.

The migua is an insect so small that it cannot easily be discerned, and usually strikes into a man's leg; and if it is let alone, it will get deep in the flesh, where it lays a great many nits or eggs, which increase to the bigness of a pea; and if the part be scratched, it immediately festers, and endangers the loss of a limb.

The cochineal fly is a very profitable insect. It is bred in a fruit that grows on a shrub about five feet high. When the fruit opens, these insects take wing, and hover a little while over the tree, and then fall down dead on the sheets that are spread for them.

Minerals.] The gold of Mexico is found chiefly in the rocky mountains, and barren parts of the country; in grains, or in dust, in the sands of rivers; or in stone in the mines. The grains are small pieces of gold, like the seeds or kernels of fruit, which are found without mixture of any other metal, and have no need of melting or refining.

But much the greatest quantity of gold is found in the dust in the sands of rivers and torrents, after the rains have fallen.

All the silver dug in the mines of Mexico is brought to the King's exchequer in the capital city, and entered there: And it is related, that there are two millions of marks, of eight ounces each, entered in one year.

The gold is coined into pieces of sixteen, eight, four, or two pieces of eight, which are called *crowns of gold*.

The Indians had no coin of any sort when the Spaniards first came amongst them; gold and silver served them only for ornaments; their traffic consisting in bartering and exchanging one thing for another; only the cocoa-nuts served them to purchase herbs and flowers, and things of small value, as they do still in the markets of Mexico, neither the Spaniards nor Indians having any copper coin.

Traffic.] The people of Mexico; and the rest of the Spanish West Indies, are prohibited trading with any but the subjects of Spain; nor are foreigners suffered to visit their coasts.

The traffic of Mexico is one of the richest and most extensive in the world: for they trade with the Philippine islands near the coast of China, through the South sea or Pacific ocean; with Peru and Chili through the same sea; and with Old Spain, and the Spanish islands, through the North sea and the Atlantic ocean; all which trades are held lawful. There is also a very considerable smuggling or clandestine trade carried on by the Mexicans and Indians, on the one side, and the English, French, and Dutch, on the other.

The cargo of the Manila ship consists of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones, found in the East Indies; of cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, and pepper; of the rich carpets of Persia; the camphire of Borneo; the benjamin and ivory of Pegu and Cambodia; the silks, muslins, and calicoes of East India; the gold dust, tea, China ware, silk, cabinets, &c. of China and Japan; all which amount to a prodigious value, this one ship having more riches in it than some whole fleets. The merchants, it is said, get an hundred and fifty, or two hundred *per cent.* profit by this voyage.

There is very little traffic carried on by sea on the coast of Mexico; all goods are carried from Acapulco to the city of Mexico by mules and packhorses, and from thence to Vera Cruz on the North sea, in like manner, to be shipped for Europe.

Thirty or forty ships carry on all the trade between Old Spain and the Spanish dominions in America; and these are almost all of their own vessels, no trade being suffered to be carried on in foreign bottoms. The vessels used by the Spaniards in transporting merchandise from Old Spain to America are generally large, and of good force, and called *galleons*. They sail in fleets annually from Cadiz, laden with the goods of almost every country on this side the Atlantic, with which they make up their cargoes; which belong, indeed, to almost as many different nations; at least the English, Dutch, Italians, and French, are proprietors of great part of it, and the Spaniards, in a great measure, their factors; for when the galleons return from America with the treasure for which these effects have been sold, it is most of it distributed amongst the merchants and factors of the four nations last mentioned: but so true are the Spaniards to their trust, it is said, that those in whose names the effects are sent over, and the returns made, scarce ever abuse the confidence placed in them, or betray their principals.

The English from New York, Jamaica, &c. the French from Hispaniola, and the Dutch from Curassaw, fit out sloops with all manner of provisions and necessaries, which they know are wanting on the coast of Mexico, in order to trade with the Spaniards there; who are not less

ready

ready to receive the goods of these foreigners, than they are to sell them, giving pieces of eight for what they buy; which makes this a very beneficial trade to the English, French, and Dutch.

There has been another trade or business carried on by the English in North America, which has occasioned many disputes between the two nations of Britain and Spain; and that is the business of logwood-cutting in the bays of Campeachy and Honduras. This the English had followed, in part of the country destitute of Spanish or Indian inhabitants, for a great many years, and looked upon it, that their long possession had given them at least as good a right to that part of the country, as the Spaniards had to the rest; and, in some treaties, the Spaniards seem to have yielded this business to the English; however, they have thought fit, of late years, to fall upon our logwood-cutters, killed many of them at Campeachy, and carried the rest into perpetual imprisonment, not suffering them to be exchanged or ransomed; but our logwood-cutters still keep possession of the bay of Honduras; and this trade is now expressly granted to the English by the last treaty of peace.

Learning.] The natives had neither letters nor characters to express their meaning by; statuary and painting were the only ways they had to record what was past; an image or picture, with a crown on its head, signified a king; and an image, habited like a priest, a priest; but they had no character that would express either, as the Chinese have. There were some few things, indeed, that represented others, and may be styled hieroglyphics, as the painted wheel that distinguishes their age, and lesser circles their years.

Religion.] If the Mexicans had any god which they imagined presided over the rest, it was the sun. It is evident they had a great veneration for this glorious orb, from the speeches of Montezuma, and their ascribing whatever was great and wonderful to his direction and influence; but they had no image of the sun or moon in the temples of Mexico, as the former inhabitants of the country (the Chichimecas) had; but a great many idols of human form.

The Spaniards charge them with offering human sacrifices to their idols, making these a colour for all the barbarities they committed in America. They insinuate, that a people which made the sacrificing their own species the chief part of their religion, ought to have been extirpated. But the Spanish bishop of Chiapa, who resided at Mexico at the time of the conquest, and was sent over thither to inquire into these matters, and to protect the Indians against the barbarous usage they met with from Cortez and his fellow-adventurers, assures us, that most part of the charge was false; that instead of the Mexicans sacrificing thousands (some say fifty thousand) annually, they never sacrificed fifty in one year; and, for ought I can learn, they never sacrificed beast or men constantly, but only on some grand festivals, or in the time of some general calamity, such as famine, or ill success in war, to appease their angry gods; as the Phenicians and Carthaginians did, from whom, it is highly probable, they were descended. These adventurers, says the good bishop, invented such stories to justify their own barbarity; adding, that it truly might be said, that the Spaniards, since their arrival in the Indies, had annually sacrificed to their adored

goddess Avarice, more people than the Indians sacrificed in an hundred years.

As to the Christian religion, which the Spaniards boast they introduced into this new world, it appears, that the first adventurers, Cortez and his companions, studied nothing less than the conversion of the Indians, whatever they pretend. They only summoned the Indians to submit to the Pope and the Emperor Charles V. and, on their refusal to become Christians, (before they were at all instructed in the Christian rites), they seized their country, murdered many millions of them, and enslaved the rest; and afterwards, when these abuses were in some measure redressed, and missionaries sent over, they perfectly dragooned the Indians that were left alive into Christianity; driving them by hundreds and thousands into rivers to be baptized, on pain of having their throats cut. One of these missionaries boasted to Charles V. that he had baptized above thirty thousand Indians himself.

Gage insinuates, that the principal motives that drew the Spanish clergy over to America, were a view of gaining great riches, and to free themselves from the confinement of the cloisters, and enjoy an unrestrained liberty; for it is frequent for a priest to lay up ten or twelve thousand crowns in ten years time, who has but an ordinary cure in Mexico, and to live plentifully and luxuriously all the time, and be in a manner adored by the common people there.

He was amazed, he said, to find the monks in the Mexican cloisters, and the parochial clergy, rivalling the quality in their dress, and luxurious way of life. They drank, they gamed, they swore, they wenched, and made a jest of their vows of poverty, getting money enough, many of them, to return to Old Spain, and purchase bishoprics.

And as to the laity, he says, there is not a more bigotted or a lewder people upon the face of the earth. A present to the church wipes off the odium of the greatest crimes, and the way the people are instructed in their religion here, as in Old Spain, is by plays and theatrical entertainments in their churches.

As to the Indians that are subject to the Spaniards, and obliged to profess themselves Christians, the priests oblige them to marry when the lads are fourteen and the girls twelve; and if they are not then provided with a spouse, the priest finds one for them: and in this, it seems, the civil government concur, looking upon it that married people make the best subjects. A wife and children are the surest pledges of a man's fidelity: an Indian seldom leaves his family, and retires to his countrymen in the mountains, after he is married, but becomes an industrious and profitable member of the commonwealth, paying duties both to the church and civil governors. The marrying them so young also makes the country the more populous, which was impolitically deprived of its inhabitants by the first adventurers. Nor do the Spaniards only take care to see the young Indians married to each other, but they encourage, or at least suffer the native Spaniards, and the Creoli their descendants, to marry the young Indians, whereby the Americans are so incorporated and allied to many Spanish families, that they are in a manner become the same people in several towns and provinces. The like policy the French observe in their American plantations, while the English imprudently prohibit their people marrying with the
Indians,

Indians, and consequently lose many advantages in planting and establishing themselves, which other European nations have.

Revolutions and memorable events.

IT is highly probable, that America was first peopled by the Carthaginians, who were situate on the north-west coast of Africa, and possessed the Canary and Cape Verd islands in the Atlantic ocean. And as the Carthaginian ships carried sometimes a thousand people, and were probably crouded with men, women, and children, when they sent colonies to those islands, as ours are which we send to the plantations; it is very natural to expect, that some of them should miss those islands, and be driven to the west beyond their intended port: And if this ever happened, they must of necessity be carried to America, which is situate but three weeks sail to the westward of the Canary or Cape Verd islands; from whence it was impossible for them to return to the eastern continent, the trade-wind being always opposite to them; which is the reason we never heard any thing of that part of the world, until we had the use of the compass, and the art of navigation was improved, whereby a way was found out of sailing into higher latitudes, out of the way of the trade-winds, in order to return to the eastern continent.

Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the service of Spain, observing the vast disproportion between the land already discovered, and the waters, which were supposed to cover the rest of the surface of the globe, concluded, that there must be another continent beyond the Atlantic ocean; or rather, that the continent of China and the East Indies extended through that ocean, within 5000 miles of our continent.

He found that Marinus had placed China fifteen hours east of Portugal, and consequently there could remain no more than nine hours more between Europe and China, sailing westward, supposing that space to be all sea, which he hoped was great part of it land; and concluded therefore, that it would be no very long voyage to the East Indies by the west: and though he was mistaken in his calculation of the distance between Europe and China, by the west, near two thirds; yet he was so far accidentally in the right, that there was another continent about three or four thousand miles west of ours. He was confirmed in this opinion, it is said, by the journals and reports of some mariners, who had been driven some hundreds of leagues to the westward, and affirmed they had seen land in some of their voyages.

Certain it is, he apprehended there was a very high probability of his succeeding in the discovery, or he would never have ventured to have crossed that unknown and boundless ocean, as it was esteemed at that time by most men.

But however sanguine or assured Columbus might be of his succeeding, it appears that the courts he applied to, for their assistance in fitting him out, treated the proposal with the same indifference they usually do other romantic projects; for he was many years negotiating this affair in the several courts of Europe, before he was enabled to enter upon it by the court of Spain.

At length he was commissioned to equip three small ships in the harbour

bour of Palos in Andalusia, and obtained a grant to be admiral of the western seas, to dispose of all governments and employments on the continent, or new world, intended to be discovered; and besides the revenues usually annexed to the posts of admiral and viceroy, the tenths of all profits arising by future conquests of those supposed countries, were granted him.

With these commissions he set sail with his three ships from Palos, the 3d of August 1492, and arrived at the Canary islands the 12th.

On the 1st of September he set sail again to the westward. His men began to mutiny before fourteen days were passed, imagining he was leading them to certain destruction; however, he persuaded them with great difficulty to continue the voyage till the 16th of October, when they were consulting to throw the admiral overboard, and return to Europe: but he had the good fortune to see a light on shore at ten the same night, and the next day they made the land, which reconciled every body to him. But he was so sensible of the danger he had escaped, that he named the island *St Salvador*; which proved to be one of the Bahama islands.

Columbus sailed from thence to the island of Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola, where he erected a fort, left forty men in it, and on the 16th of January sailed for Europe, arriving at the Azores the 15th of February, and continuing his voyage, the 24th was driven by a storm into Lisbon; from whence he went to Palos, where he arrived the 13th of March, having performed this voyage to the new world, and back again, in seven months and eleven days; and was received by the court of Spain, with all the honours due to a man that had discovered another continent.

The viceroyship of that new world, and all the islands west of the Azores and Cape Verd, were confirmed to him, and his fleet was ordered to be augmented to fifteen sail; with which he began his second voyage the 25th September 1493. He touched again at the Canaries, and departing from thence the 7th of October, arrived at Dominica, one of the Caribbee islands, the 2d of November. From thence he sailed to Marigalante, and next to Guadalupe and Montserrat, and afterwards to Porto Rico, arriving at Hispaniola on the 12th of November, where he found all the people he left in the fort dead, having perished in some skirmishes they had with the Indians, whom they had grossly insulted and abused, as he was informed by the natives.

In this voyage Columbus discovered gold sands in Hispaniola, and built a fort for their protection, and a town, to which he gave the name of *Izabella*; then he sailed to the westward along the coast of Cuba, and from thence to Jamaica, and, returning to Hispaniola, found there had been an insurrection of the natives, whom he subdued, and imposed a tribute on them, and built several other fortresses in the island.

After which he set sail for Europe on the 10th of March, and arrived on the coast of Spain on the 9th of June. But not bringing with him the mountains of gold that were expected, he was received but coolly by the court of Spain, and it was three years before he was fitted out again.

He set sail on his third voyage on the 30th of May 1498, and touched at the Madeira's, the Canaries, and Cape Verd islands, from whence he sailed to the continent of South America, made the island of Trinidad

dad and Terra Firma, and from thence sailed to Hispaniola, arriving at St Domingo the capital, the 30th August 1498, where the Spaniards he left in the island were engaged in a rebellion against their governor; and though he found means to recover his authority in the island, the malecontents so represented him to the court of Spain, that a new governor was appointed, who sent Columbus home in chains.

The court of Spain, being afterwards sensible of the wrong that had been done the admiral, restored him to his former post, and equipped him out with another fleet; and accordingly he began his fourth voyage on the 9th of May 1502, arriving at Martinico on the 15th of June, and, in the latter end of the month, at St Domingo, where he was not suffered to come ashore; whereupon he sailed to Jamaica, and from thence to Honduras on the continent of Mexico.

But returning to Spain, and finding himself neglected after all his service, he retired to Valladolid, where he died on the 20th of May 1506.

The court of Spain, however, were so just to his memory, that they buried him magnificently in the cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him with this inscription:

Columbus has given a new world to the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon.

Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, was employed by the Spaniards in the year 1497, while Columbus was living, to make further discoveries. He touched at the Canaries, and, having sailed one thousand leagues to the S. W. arrived at a country in 16 degrees N. Lat. supposed to be some of the Caribbee islands. He continued his course 900 leagues further west, and arrived at a country under the tropic of Cancer, which must be some part of Mexico.

He made another voyage the following year 1498, in the service of Spain, and sailing S. W. passed the equator, arriving at a country in five degrees S. Lat. which must be Brazil.

Emanuel, King of Portugal, afterwards employed Americus Vesputius in his service, who departed from Lisbon with three ships, in May 1501, and arrived on the coast of Brazil, in 5 degrees S. Lat.; from whence he sailed to 52 degrees of S. Lat. along that coast, and returned; from whom that continent obtained the name of *America*.

Sebastian Cabot, an Italian, or of Italian extraction, was employed by Henry VII. King of England, to find out a north-west passage to China; who departed from England in 1498, and sailed along the N. E. coast of America to 67 degrees N. Lat. The same Cabot, or his son, attempted to find a way to China by the north-east, but did not succeed in either.

Vasco Nunez de Bilboa first sailed round Cuba, found it to be an island, and made an entire conquest of it. Then he sailed to the river of Darien, and cultivating a correspondence with the Casiques or Indian princes, they conducted him over the vast mountains on the isthmus to the South sea, or Pacific ocean, *anno* 1513; and he erected the fortress of Panama on that side; for which service he was made governor of Cuba and Panama, and admiral of the South seas.

The next great discoverer and conqueror was Hernando Cortez, who embarked for the island of Hispaniola *anno* 1504, and from thence went to Cuba, and had a great share in the reduction of that island: whereupon

upon Diego Valesques, the governor, made choice of him to command the forces intended to invade the empire of Mexico. Cortez sailed from St Jago de Cuba on the 18th of November 1518, and, touching at the Havannah, he sailed again from thence the 10th of February, arriving at the island of Cozumel, near the coast of Yucatan, a few days after; where he mustered his forces, consisting of 508 foot, 16 horse, and 109 seamen, besides his two chaplains.

He sailed from Cozumel the 4th of March 1518, and having doubled Cape Catoch, he continued his voyage to the mouth of the river Tobafo, in the bay of Campeachy, where he landed, defeated the Indians, and took the town of Tobafo; after which he embarked his forces, and sailed to St John de Ulva, where, landing his forces, he received an embassy from Montezuma, the Emperor.

Cortez soon after burnt his ships, and began his march for the capital city of Mexico; and coming to Tlascala the 23d of September 1519, he was joined by that people, who were at war with the Mexicans. While Cortez remained here, he received another embassy from Montezuma, to invite him to his capital; but Cortez, pretending this was with a treacherous design, fell upon the subjects of Montezuma, and cut several thousands of them in pieces. At which the Emperor was so terrified, that he offered to resign himself to the general's pleasure; and accordingly opened the gates of his capital to Cortez, who arrived there the 19th of November 1519.

Not long after Cortez seized the person of the Emperor, and made him his prisoner; and his officers proceeded to plunder the city: whereupon there happened a general insurrection of the natives, who drove the Spaniards out of the city of Mexico; and Montezuma, it is presumed, was murdered by the Spaniards, when they found they could not carry him off alive; for the Emperor was never heard of afterwards.

Cortez having received a reinforcement of Spaniards from Europe, returned towards Mexico again, and invested that city, as well by land as water, making himself master of it the 13th of August 1521; in which siege, it is said, 100,000 Mexicans were destroyed.

The rest of the provinces of this empire submitted to Cortez soon after the surrender of the capital. They were used, however, with that barbarity, that Cortez was sent for over to Spain to give an account of his conduct; but he carried treasure enough with him to purchase his peace, and get his commission of generalissimo confirmed. At his return he sent some ships to the Spice islands in the East Indies; but the Portuguese drove them from thence. He also attempted to make further discoveries in the South seas; but was unsuccessful in both attempts: whereupon he went over to Spain again, where numerous complaints of his cruelty and oppression followed him, insomuch that he was not suffered to return to Mexico again, but remained a kind of prisoner at large in the court of Spain till his death, which happened on the 2d of December 1545, in the 62d year of his age.

His body was sent over to Mexico, and interred in the cathedral of that city.

EAST and WEST FLORIDA.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	82 and 105	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	1400 miles in length.
Between	{	25 and 40	}	N. Lat.	}		{	900 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] **E**AST Florida is bounded by Georgia, on the north; by the gulph of Florida, on the east and south; by West Florida, on the south-west; and by the country of the Creek Indians, on the north-west.

West Florida is bounded by East Florida, on the east; by the gulph of Mexico, on the south; by the river Mississippi, and the Lake St Pier, on the west; and by the country of the Chikitaws, on the north.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>			
East of the river Mississippi, —	{	Cherokees, or Apalachian Indians, —	}	{	St Augustine. Santa Maria.
West of the river Mississippi, —	{	Cadadaquio Indians, —	}	{	Pensacola. Quicheffe.

The Spaniards attempted a settlement at St Augustine, in East Florida, in 1512; but were obliged to abandon this attempt, by reason of the savages, and other inconveniencies, they not being properly supplied with necessaries to go through with it. In 1565, they again took possession, and erected a fort, called *St Augustine*, which commanded a convenient harbour for their ships trading between Spain and America; but there being a constant war between the Spaniards and Greek Indians, greatly prevented the enlarging their settlements here. They maintained their garrison (though several attempts were made to reduce it by the Carolinians, and afterwards by General Oglethorpe) till the conclusion of the late war; when the garrison, and the whole territory of Florida, was ceded to the crown of Great Britain, by the treaty of Fountainbleau in 1762. His Britannic Majesty being absolute sovereign of the soil, has the appointment of the governors in both of the Floridas.

The soil of East Florida is not so good as that of Georgia in general; but the northerly part of it, adjacent to Georgia, is much like it, and may be improved to all the purposes that Georgia is, *viz.* for raising of corn, rice, indigo, silk, wine, &c.; and again, in the west part of the province is some very good land, capable of being greatly improved.

The centre or cape of Florida is a more sandy soil. However, there are some good settlements begun in this province, under the direction

region of Colonel Grant, the present governor of it; and, there is a prospect of its soon becoming a flourishing province; and as inhabitants are flocking to it from several countries in Europe, there is no doubt but in a short time it will be considerable.

Their exports at present are but small, the produce of their trade with the Indians being the chief they have to spare. As the country was three years since almost entirely uncultivated, and the number of inhabitants as yet but small, no great improvements and productions are at present to be expected; but undoubtedly this country is capable of producing rice, indigo, silk, wine, oil, and other valuable commodities, in great abundance. As the country is new, it has great plenty of all kinds of wild game common to the climate. The metropolis of the province is St Augustine. The number of inhabitants, exclusive of his Majesty's troops garrisoned there, is about 2000.

It may well be supposed, from its southerly situation, that the air and climate of this province is not more agreeable and healthy than that of Georgia; and that it is no less infested with poisonous and troublesome animals of various shapes and sizes.

West Florida was seized upon by the French, who began a settlement in it at Pensacola in 1720; and they enjoyed it till the before-mentioned treaty of Fountainebleau in 1762, when this was ceded to and formed into a government by his Britannic Majesty.

The principal town is Pensacola: and as many of the French, who inhabited here before the treaty, have chosen to become British subjects, for the sake of keeping their estates, this will contribute to the speedy peopling this province, and no doubt render the settlements considerable very soon; especially as the land in this province is mostly very good, and vastly preferable to the eastern province, its soil being capable of producing all the valuable commodities of rice, indigo, wine, oil, &c. in the greatest abundance; and its situation for trade is extremely good, having the river Mississippi for its western boundary.

They already carry on a very considerable trade with the Indians, and export great quantities of deer-skins and furs. The French inhabitants here raise considerable quantities of rice, and build some vessels.

There are at present about 6000 inhabitants in this province, which increase very fast, it being much more healthy and inviting than East Florida; especially the western parts, upon the banks of the Mississippi, where it is said to be agreeable enough to English constitutions. In short, it is not to be doubted but that in a few years this will be a rich and flourishing province, nature having denied it nothing that is necessary to make it so.

Mountains.] The Apalachian mountains, which divide Carolina and the rest of the British plantations from Florida, are the most considerable. The mountains ending in the south of Carolina, there is a plain level country from thence to the gulph of Mexico, which was the reason of our fortifying the banks of the rivers Savannah and Altamaha, in Georgia, to prevent the incursions of the Spanish and French Indians, who used to disturb our settlements in South Carolina.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] The chief rivers are, 1. The Mississippi, to which the French have given the name of *St Louis*. They say it rises in the north of Canada, and, running south-east, and then south, falls into the middle of the gulph of Mexico.

The rivers Conchaque and Apalache run from north to south east of the Mississippi, and fall likewise into the gulph of Mexico; as does the river Ogichee. According to Mr Oglethorpe, the rivers Flint and Catache rise in the Apalachian mountains, and, passing through part of Carolina, fall into the gulph of Mexico.

The rivers Alatomaha and Savannah rise in the same mountains, and, running east, fall into the Atlantic ocean. The river of St John is a noble navigable river, which runs parallel to them, and formerly divided Spanish Florida from the British dominions.

As to the air and seasons, and the produce of Florida, these articles are the same as in Carolina, which lies in the same climate, and is contiguous to it.

The persons and characters of the Florida Indians also will be found in the description of Carolina, which was originally a part of Florida.

Bays and Capes.] The chief bays in Florida, part whereof the French have denominated *Louisiana*, are, 1. St Bernard. 2. Ascension. 3. Mobile. 4. Peniacola. 5. Dauphine. 6. Joseph. 7. Apalaxy. 8. Spirito Sancto. And, 9. Carlos bay.

The chief capes are, 1. Cape Blanco. 2. Samblas. 3. Anclote. 4. St Augustine. And, 5. Cape Florida.

Seas.] The seas bordering on Florida are, the gulph of Mexico, and the gulph of Florida.

Spanish Dominions in SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Terra Firma.
2. Peru.
3. Chili.
4. La Plata, or Paraguay.

TERRA FIRMA, or Castilla del Oro.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	60 and 82	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	1400 miles in length.
Between	{	the equat. and 12	}	N. Lat.	}			700 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.]

Boundaries.] Bounded by the North sea, (part of the Atlantic ocean), on the north; by the same sea, and Surinam, on the east; by the country of the Amazons and Peru, on the south; and by the Pacific ocean, and Veragua, on the west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
The North division contains the provinces of —	1. Terra Firma proper, or Darien,	{ Porto-Bello. Panama Carthagena. St Martha. Rio de la Hacha. Venezuela. Comana. St Thomas.
	2. Carthagena, —	
	3. S. Martha, —	
	4. Rio de la Hacha,	
	5. Venezuela, —	
	6. Comana, —	
	7. New Andalusia, or Paria, —	
The South division contains the provinces of —	1. New Granada,	{ Santa Fe de Bagota. Popayan.
	2. Popayan, —	

Mountains.] TERRA FIRMA PROPER consists of prodigious high mountains, and deep valleys, flooded more than half the year.

The province of Carthagena is a mountainous woody country; and that of St Martha is like it. According to Dampier, these are the highest mountains in the world, being ten at 200 miles distance. From there run a chain of hills, of almost equal height, along the confines of Peru, quite through South America, as far as the straits of Magellan, which are called *Los Cordelleiras des Andes*.

The province of Venezuela, and district of Caracoas, the most northerly province of South America, has a continued tract of high ridges of hills, separated by small valleys, pointing upon the coast of the North sea.

A chain of barren mountains, almost impassable, runs through the province of Popayan, from north to south, some whereof are volcanos; but toward the shores of the Pacific ocean is a low country, flooded great part of the year.

Rivers.] 1. Darien; 2. Chagre; 3. Santa Maria; 4. Rio Grande, or Magdalena; 5. Maracaibo; and, 6. Oronoque.

Bays, Capes, &c.] The isthmus of Darien, or Terra Firma proper, joins North and South America. A line drawn from Panama, in the South sea, to Porto-Bello, in the north, or rather a little west of those two towns, is the proper limit between North and South America.

The principal bays in Terra Firma are, 1. The bay of Panama. 2. The bay of St Michael's, in the South sea. 3. The bay of Porto-Bello. 4. The gulph of Darien. 5. Sino bay. 6. Carthagena bay and harbour. 7. The gulph of Venezuela. 8. The bay of Maracaibo. 9. The gulph of Trietto. 10. The bay of Guaira. 11. The bay of Curiaco. And, 12. The gulph of Paria, or Andalusia, in the North sea.

The chief capes are, 1. Samblas point. 2. Point Canoa. 3. Cape del Agua. 4. Swart point. 5. Cape de Vela. 6. Cape Conquibacoa. 7. Cape

7. Cape Cabelo. 8. Cape Blanco. 9. Cape Galera. 10. Cape Three Points. And, 11. Cape Nassau. All on the north shore of Terra Firma.

Air.] The sea-coasts of Terra Firma are generally unhealthful, being excessive hot, and very wet great part of the year; but there are some elevated situations further up the country, that are tolerably cool and healthful.

Soil and Produce.] The soil of Terra Firma proper is good about the middle of it; but the coasts of the north and south seas are barren sand, or drowned mangrove land, that will scarce produce any kind of grain.

In Carthagena the valleys are tolerably fruitful; and the balms, gums, and drugs it produces, are in great esteem. There are also some emeralds found here.

The province of St Martha produces Indian corn, and almost all manner of fruits, as well of Old as New Spain. There are also copper-mines, emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones. The valleys near the coast are excessive hot, while their mountains are covered with snow.

The province of Rio de Ja Hacha abounds in Indian corn and cattle; and has a pearl-fishery on the coast, with considerable salt-works.

Venezuela is a rich soil, and has plenty of corn, cattle, sugar, tobacco, fruits, venison, and other game, supplying the adjacent colonies with provisions.

Their plantations of cocoa, or chocolate-nuts, in the district of the Caracaos, are esteemed the best in America; and there are some gold sands in this province, which occasions it to be as well peopled as any province in this part of the world.

The produce of New Andalusia is chiefly sugar and tobacco, Brasil wood, and several kinds of dying wood, with some gums and drugs; and here was formerly a pearl-fishery.

In the province of Popayan it rains three quarters of the year, innumerable torrents falling from the mountains; in the sands whereof are found great quantities of gold-dust. Silver-mines also are found in their mountains; which draws great numbers of the Spaniards hither, though it be one of the most unpleasant and unhealthful countries in the world.

Animals.] The animals here are the same as in Mexico and Peru, and are described there.

Persons and Habits.] The Indians of Darien resemble those in the eastern provinces of Mexico; only it is observed, as they approach nearer the equator, their complexions are darker. When they are engaged in hunting, fishing, planting, or any laborious exercise, they usually go naked, having their skins painted with various colours and figures; but they have their robes of ceremony (as Wafer calls them) both white and black, made of cotton linen, which reach down to their heels; and the men wear coronets of cane on their heads, adorned with feathers: nor do they ever stir abroad without their arms, their bows, arrows, lances, and daggers, or great knives; and many of them of late use fire-arms, which they purchase of the Europeans.

Both men and women are of a round visage, and have short bottle noses, their eyes large, generally gray, yet lively and sparkling. They have high fore-heads, white even teeth, thin lips, a mouth moderately large, their cheeks and chins well proportioned, and, in general, have fine features; but the men more so than the women. Both sexes have long black hair, coarse and strong, which they usually wear down to the middle of their backs, or lower, at full length; only the women tie it together with a string just behind their heads, from whence it flows loose like the mens. They suffer no other hair to grow but that on their heads, their eye-brows and eye-lids. Their beards, and all below the girdle, are pulled up by the roots as soon as any appears; and they anoint their heads and bodies with oil or grease.

There are among these dark-complexioned Indians, some that are perfectly white, in the province of Terra Firma proper. Their skins are not of such a white as our fair people in Europe, who have some tincture of red in their complexion, but a pure milk-white; and there grows upon their bodies a fine, short, milk-white down. The hair of their head and eye-brows also is white. These people are less in stature than the other Indians. Their eye-lids are also differently formed, bending like the horns of the moon, from whence, and their seeing so well by moon-light, the Buccaneers call them moon-eyed.

Ornaments.] Most of the Americans seem to agree in their ornaments, such as plates and rings for their lips and noses, heavy strings of beads and shells about their necks, that reach almost down to their bellies, and in painting their faces and bodies. Instead of beds, they use hammocks in most places, both of North and South America.

Giants and Canibals, &c.] Here are no nations or tribes, either of a gigantic or diminutive stature, as the first adventurers pretended; and giants, dwarfs, and monsters, seem at present to be expelled from this continent, though our first discoverers met with scarce any thing else. The case is much the same as to canibals. There was not a province in America where we were not assured there were tribes of these; but in Carabiana, or Paria, we were told, they were all devourers of their own species.

And yet for these last hundred years we meet with no canibals here, or any where else. That people have eaten one another, driven to it by famine, may possibly be true; and an instance or two of this nature has been thought sufficient to denominate the whole country canibals.

Revolutions and memorable events.

Father Bartholomew de Casas, bishop of Chiapa, has given us a very melancholy relation of the numerous cruelties and ravages committed by Pedrarias, who reduced these provinces under the dominion of the crown of Spain.

There landed (says the Bishop) in Terra Firma, in the year 1514, a mischievous governor, who not only wasted and dispeopled the sea-coast, but plundered and ravaged large realms and countries, murdering in-
finite

finite numbers of people, from Darien to the province of Nicaragua, being upwards of 1500 miles, full of people, governed by several princes, and great lords, in their respective territories, who were possessed of more gold than any princes upon the face of the earth at that time.

This governor, and his officers, every day invented new torments, to make the Indians discover their gold. Some they racked, others they burnt by inches, till they expired in torments.

Pedravias, and his successors, did not destroy less (in that government only) than 800,000 people, and plundered the country of several millions of gold.

The rest of Terra Firma, or the north part of South America, from Darien to the river Oronoque, was subdued by private adventurers at their own charges. Every one begged a certain extent of country of the court of Spain, and used the natives as they thought fit, ravaging and plundering the several countries, and murdering or enslaving the miserable inhabitants, who were able to make but little resistance.

Those who reduced Santa Martha, perfectly depopulated a country which was before crowded with people for the space of 400 leagues. Nor were they content with barely massacring these miserable people, but to torture and oppress those that survived, that they chose death rather than to live under the tyranny of the Spaniards.

The Bishop adds, that they had carried into slavery two millions of people from the coast of Guinea, or New Andalusia, many of whom perished at sea for want of provisions, and the rest in the mines and the pearl-fisheries. On this coast they destroyed many thousands, by compelling them to dive for pearls beyond their strength.

In the province of Venezuela, (though the people readily submitted to the Dutch and German adventurers sent thither by Charles V. and treated them with all the goodness and hospitality imaginable), they destroyed four millions of souls, and upwards; and most of their princes and great men were racked and tortured till they expired, to make them discover the gold these savage Christians suspected they had concealed.

That the greatest prince of this country, named *Bogata*, (from whom the capital city was afterwards called *Santa Fè de Bogata*), was tortured by the general for several months, to make him discover his gold and emeralds; who, in hopes of being released from his tormentors, promised to furnish them with a house full of gold; and dispatching expresses to every part of his dominions, brought in a prodigious quantity: but the house being not quite filled, he was still racked and tortured to make him produce more; which being impossible, he expired in torments under the hands of his merciless persecutors.

It was a common thing to cut off the hands and noses of men and women in sport, and give them to their dogs.

They kept packs of great malliffs, on purpose to hunt and tear in pieces the Indians. It was an ordinary thing to kill an Indian without any offence given them; and to lend a brother Spaniard a quarter of a man, as they would lend a neighbour a quarter of pork or mutton, to feed their dogs, promising to return it in kind, when they killed a slave.

Others would go out a-hunting for Indians, with their dogs, as they would hunt beasts, and boast of their having killed twenty or thirty in

a day; which fact, how monstrous soever, appeared to be true by the testimony of numbers of witnesses, on the trials of causes in the courts of Spain, between the several adventurers, who frequently fell out about the limits of their respective provinces, the distribution of the natives, and the rest of their plunder; and in those contests the truth frequently came out.

P E R U.

Situation and Extent.

Between	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60 \\ \text{and} \\ 81 \\ \text{the} \\ \text{equat.} \\ \text{and } 25 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{W. Lon.} \\ \\ \text{S. Lat.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Being} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	2000 miles in length.
Between				500 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**ounded by Popayan, on the north; by the mountains, or *Cordeleiria's des Andes*, on the east; by **Chili**, on the south; and by the Pacific ocean, on the west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
The North division, —	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Quito, — —} \\ \text{Lima, or Los Reyes,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Quito.} \\ \text{Payta.} \end{array} \right\}$
The Middle division, —		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lima, Cusco, and} \\ \text{Callao.} \end{array} \right\}$
The South division, —	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Los Charcos, —} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Potofis.} \\ \text{Porco.} \end{array} \right\}$

Capes or Promontories.] 1. Cape Passao, 8 minutes south of the equator. 2. Cape St Helena, 2 degrees 20 minutes S. And, 3. Cape Blanco, 3 degrees 45 minutes S.

Seas, Bays, and Harbours.] The only sea which borders on Peru is the Pacific ocean, or South sea. The principal bays and harbours are, 1. Payta, in five degrees S. Lat. 2. Malabrigo, 8 degrees S. 3. Guanchaco, 8 degrees 15 minutes S. 4. Cosma, 9 degrees 50 minutes S. 5. Vermeio, a little south of the last. 6. Guara, 11 degrees S. 7. Callao, the port-town to Lima, in 12 degrees 20 minutes S. 8. Ylo, 18 degrees S. And, 9. Arica, 18 degrees 20 minutes S.

Lakes.] The lake of Titicaca is eighty leagues round, situated in the valley of Callao. The middle of it is in 15 deg. S. Lat. and 67. W. Lon. From this lake runs a river south, which forms the lake of Paria, almost

most as large as the former. There are also extensive lakes on the mountains.

Rivers.] There is a river whose waters are as red as blood. The rivers Grande or Magdalena, Oronoque, Amazon, and Plate, rise in the Andes.

A great many other rivers rise in the Andes, and fall into the Pacific ocean, between the equator and 8 deg. S. Lat.

Petrified Waters.] There are some waters which, in their course, turn into stone; and fountains of liquid matter, called *coppey*, resembling pitch and tar, and used by seamen for the same purpose.

Face of the Country.] The coast of Peru, which extends upwards of 1500 miles along the Pacific ocean, is a high bold shore. About thirty miles within land is a chain of mountains, called the *Sierras*; and beyond these, about eighty miles, are prodigious high mountains, called the *Cordeleirias des Andes*, which, with the *Sierras*, run the whole length of South America, upwards of 3000 miles.

Air.] Acofta relates, that endeavouring to pass these mountains, with a great many other people, they were all taken with such retchings to vomit, that he thought they should have brought up their hearts; for not only green phlegm and cholera came up, but a great deal of blood; and that it lasted for three or four hours, till they had descended to the lower part of the hill; and some of them purged violently; but generally this sickness goes off as they come down the hill, and is attended with no ill consequences.

The air was so subtle and piercing, that it penetrated the intrails, not only of men, but beasts.

That the air here was too pure and subtle for animals to breathe in.

Nor are there any beasts upon them, wild or tame.

The Spaniards formerly passed these mountains in their way to Chili, but now either go by sea, or by the side of these mountains, to avoid the danger, so many having perished in going over them; and others, that have escaped with their lives, have lost their fingers and toes, and been lamed. Acofta says he was informed by General Castilla, who lost three or four toes in passing this desert to Chili, that they fell off without any pain; and that the same general marching over it once before with an army, great part of his men suddenly fell down dead; and their bodies remained there without stench or corruption.

It never rains in that part of the country which lies near the sea-coast, unless within three or four degrees of the equator; but the country is watered by the rivers which fall from the Andes into the South sea. These they turn into the fields and gardens, and have their vintage and harvest at what time of the year they please; this being the only country between the tropics that affords wine.

Winds.] The wind blows continually from the S. or S. W. at sea near the coast.

They have bright weather when the sun is in the northern signs, and hazy weather when it is south of the equator, though they have no rain.

Soil.] The sandy plains near the sea-shore are perfectly barren, except some few valleys, into which they turn small rivulets that fall

from the hills, and except that part of the country which lies near the equator, where there are heavy rains when the sun is vertical.

The Sierras also are barren hills; but there are some fruitful valleys between them that produce almost all manner of grain and fruits. This part of the country is best inhabited, being the most temperate, as well as the most fruitful; for the Llanos, or sandy plains, near the sea, are excessive hot; and the Andes are cold barren mountains, covered with snow great part of the year.

Produce.] The Peruvian sheep, called *pacos*, or *huancu*, are of the bigness of a stag, and resemble a camel. The body is covered with a coarse kind of wool. They are very tractable, and were formerly the only beasts of burden among the Peruvians. The flesh is very good meat, and esteemed as innocent as chickens. There were caravans of several thousands of these animals, which carried the merchandise of one kingdom to another. They are exceeding sure-footed, and will travel over the steepest mountains, with a burden of 60 or 70 pounds on their backs.

The Vicuna, to which the Spaniards gave the name of the *Indian goat*, something resembled that animal.

The Bezoar stone is found in it, and is as big as a pigeon's egg, or walnut.

It is said this stone will expel poisons, and perform many notable cures.

Their deer are much less than ours. They have not many wild beasts, and those not so fierce and dangerous as in this continent.

The cattle imported from Europe are vastly increased, and many of them run wild, and are hunted like other game.

The Peruvians had no tame fowl but the nunna, most resembling the duck, but much larger.

Among their forest-trees, the most valuable is the kinquenna, or Peruvian bark, which grows in the province of Quito, on the mountains near the city of Loxa, in 5 degrees S. Lat. This plant is about the size of a cherry-tree, the leaves round and indented; and bears a long reddish flower, from whence arises a pod with a kernel like an almond. Bark also grows on the mountains of Potosi, in 22 degrees south latitude, but neither the flower nor fruit have the same virtue as the bark.

They have now plenty of European corn and wine, and sow and plant at any time of the year, introducing the rivulets into their grounds at pleasure.

The cassavi root they make bread of here, as in other parts of America.

The balsam of Peru proceeds from the trunk and branches of a little tree.

Besides which, this country yields storax, guaiacum, and several other gums and drugs.

Gold is found in every province in Peru, washed down from the mountains, and is generally of 15 or 20 carrats.

The marcasite is a mineral where the gold and the stone is formed and incorporated together, and is called *gold ore*.

Silver-mines abound in Peru, but those of Potosi are the richest, discovered

covered in the year 1545. It is a solid rock, and the ore so hard, that they break it with hammers, and it splits as if it were flint.

There are quicksilver-mines near Lima, particularly in the mountains of Oroyeza. It is found in a kind of stone called *cinnabar*, which also yields vermilion.

The Spaniards did not discover these mines until the year 1567; and they did not begin to refine their silver with mercury at Potosi until the year 1571; whereby they extracted a great deal more silver from their ore than they could do before with fire.

Quicksilver is sometimes found inclosed in its own mineral, and sometimes fluid, and very often embodied in natural cinnabar. They make use of great iron retorts to separate it from the mineral, and by the fire and the fresh water into which it falls, it is rendered fluid.

Manufactures.] As to ordinary working trades, there were no fraternities or particular men that applied themselves to these, but every man was his own carpenter, shoemaker, weaver, tailor, mason, &c. Their woollen and cotton cloths, which they wove and dyed into all manner of colours, were their principal manufactures; but no man was suffered to wear a garment, cap, or turban, of different colours, but those of the royal blood.

Their carpets and blankets, on which they lay, were made of the wool of their country-sheep, or the fine hair of their goats, and their hammocks of cotton, or other net-work.

They had little or no trade, either with foreigners or with one another; every family having its plantation, and all necessaries almost within itself; only they sometimes trucked or bartered fruits and catables with their neighbours, some grounds producing what others wanted.

Artificers.] Their carpenters had no other tools than hatchets made of copper or flint; no saws, augers, or planes; nor having learned the use of iron, though they did not want mines of that metal; and instead of nails, they fastened their timber together with cords or withs. Nor had their stone-cutters any tools but sharp flints or pebbles, with which they were out the stone in a manner with perpetual rubbing. Pullies, and other engines, also, were wanting for lifting and placing stones in their buildings; all was done by strength of hand, and multitudes were employed to remove a piece of stone or timber, which an ordinary team of horses would have drawn upon proper carriages; and yet, under the want of all these things, they raised strong and magnificent edifices, as appears by their buildings.

They used a thorn, or a fine bone, for a needle; and their threads were the sinews of animals, or the fibres of some plant, or of the bark of a certain tree. Scissars they had none, and their knives were flint or copper; and under such disadvantages, no wonder their needle-work was very indifferent.

Combs were made of long thorns set on each side of a piece of cane, which served for the back of the comb; and the razors they shaved their heads with were no better than sharp flints, in which operation the patient underwent so much, that there was nothing the Spaniards carried over more acceptable to them than steel razors and scissars. They had no looking-glasses, but instead of them, the Peruvian ladies made use of a round plate of polished brass or copper. And in this the

natives of the East Indies agree with them, having no other mirrors at this day but what they get of the Europeans.

Persons.] The Peruvians are generally of a middle stature; there are no nations of giants or pigmies in that part of the world, as our first adventurers related.

They are of an olive complexion generally, but near the equator of a perfect copper colour. Their hair, as that of all other people between the tropics, is always black. Most of them had their heads shaved; and the hair of their beards, and other parts of the body, was pulled off from time to time with tweezers, whenever they appeared, except that on their eye-brows and eye-lids.

Habits.] The several nations were distinguished chiefly by their head-dresses. Some wore whole pieces of cotton linen, wrapped about their heads like turbans; others had only a single piece of linen tied about their heads; some wore a kind of hats, others caps in the form of a sugar-loaf, and a multitude of other different fashions.

De la Vega observes, that it was one of the established laws of the Inca's, that no man should change his habit, though he changed his habitation.

The principal ornaments of the Peruvians were their rings, and jewels in their ears, which they stretched to a monstrous size, and occasioned the Spaniards to give some of them the appellation of *the people with great ears*; they had also chains of jewels and shells about their necks.

Antonio de Ferrera relates, that when the Spaniards first invaded the north part of Peru, they were opposed by a people that were stark naked, but painted, some red, and others yellow; but among these he informs us, there were some (probably their chiefs) that had mantles, and other garments made of cotton, or of wool, and adorned with jewels.

The women dressed in their hair, which reached down to the middle of their backs, sometimes loose and flowing, and at others braided and twisted.

Nothing amazed the Indians more than the blackness of the negro slaves the Spaniards carried with them; they could not believe it to be natural, having never seen a black in America; they desired the Spaniards therefore to let them make the experiment, and try if they could not wash off the black paint, as they took it to be.

Genius.] The people of Peru exceed most nations in the world in quickness of wit and strength of judgement. Such of them as had the advantage of masters, since the arrival of the Spaniards, became greater proficient than the Spaniards themselves, and would imitate any thing they saw so exactly, without being taught, that it surprised the European artists. And as to their memories, they generally exceed the Spaniards, and would cast up their accounts by knots with more expedition than an European could by the help of ciphers.

Friar Mark, who went with some of the first invaders from Panama to Peru, says, they found the Peruvians extremely hospitable and kind, courteous in conversation, and friendly to the Spaniards, giving them gold and precious stones, male and female slaves, and all manner of provisions. Nor did they offer to commit any hostilities, till the Spaniards,

niards, by their outrages and cruelties, compelled them to stand upon their defence.

Religion.] The Peruvians acknowledged one Almighty Being, maker of heaven and earth, whom they called *Pacha-Camac*; *pacha* in their language signifying the *universe*, and *Camac* the *soul*; *Pacha-Camac* therefore signified *him who animated the world*.

They did not see him, they could not know him, and therefore seldom erected temples, or offered sacrifices to him, but worshipped him in their hearts as the unknown God; though there was one temple it seems in the valley, called from thence *the valley of Pacha-Camac*, dedicated to the unknown God, which was standing when the Spaniards arrived in Peru.

Their principal sacrifices offered to the sun, were lambs; but they offered also all sorts of cattle, fowls, and corn, and even their best and finest cloaths, all which they burnt in the place of incense, rendering their thanks and praises to the sun, for having sustained and nourished all those things for the use and support of mankind. They had also their drink-offerings made of their maize or Indian corn, steeped in water, and when they first drank after their meals, (for they never drink while they are eating), they dipped the tip of their finger into the cup, and lifting up their eyes with great devotion, gave the sun thanks for their liquor, before they presumed to take a draught of it.

All the priests of the sun, that officiated in the city of Cusco, were of the royal blood.

Besides the worship of the sun, they paid some kind of adoration to the images of several animals and vegetables, that had a place in their temple.

These were the images brought from the conquered countries, where the people worshipped all manner of creatures, animate or inanimate; for whenever a province was subdued, their gods were immediately removed to the temple of the sun at Cusco.

They had four grand festivals annually, besides those they celebrated every moon. The first of their great feasts, called *Raymi*, was held in the month of June, immediately after the summer-solstice; which they did not only keep in honour of the sun, that blessed all creatures with his light and heat, but in commemoration of their first Inca, Manca Capac, and Coya Mama Ocla, his wife and sister, whom the Inca's looked upon as their first parents, descended immediately from the sun, and sent by him into the world to reform and polish mankind. At this festival all the viceroys, generals, governors, caraccas, and nobility, were assembled at the capital city of Cusco.

The Emperor, or Inca, officiated at this festival as high-priest: for though there was another high-priest of the blood-royal, either uncle or brother of the Inca, to whom it belonged at other times to officiate; yet, this being the chief feast, the Inca himself performed that office.

The morning being come, the Inca, accompanied by his brethren and near relations, drawn up in order according to their seniority, went in procession, at break of day, to the market-place, bare-foot, where they remained looking attentively towards the east, in expectation of the rising sun; which no sooner appeared, but they fell down and

and adored the glorious orb with the most profound veneration, acknowledging him to be their god and father.

The carracca's vassals, princes, and nobility, that were not of the blood-royal, assembled separately in another square, and performed the like ceremony. Then great droves of sheep and lambs were brought, out of which the priests chose a black lamb, and having killed and opened it, made their prognostics and divinations thereupon, relating to peace and war, and other events, from the intrails of the beast, always turning the head of the animal towards the east when they killed it.

As to the notions the Peruvians had of a future state, it is evident that they believed the soul survived the body, by the Inca's constantly declaring, they should go to rest, or into a state of happiness provided for them by their god and father the sun, when they left this world, in case they behaved well while in it. >

Revolutions and memorable events.

THE coast of Peru in South America was first discovered by some ships sent from Panama by Vasco Nuniz de Bilboa, in the year 1514. They returned to him with an account of the riches that country afforded; but Vasco being recalled soon after, and put to death, no colonies were sent thither till some years after.

At length three bold adventurers, *viz.* Diego Almagro, Francis Pizarro, and Ferdinand de Luque, an ecclesiastic, raised a fund, and entered into articles to prosecute the discovery of Peru. In the year 1525, Pizarro thereupon sailed to the bay of Guaiquil, near the islands of Panama and St Clara, in 3 degrees South Lat. where he met with a rich prize, consisting of silver dishes and utensils: But such were their difficulties in struggling against contrary winds and currents, that it was two years before our adventurers reached the bay of Guaiquil. Here they went on shore, and sent some of their people to view the country, who reported that they came to a town called *Tumbez*, in which was a temple dedicated to the sun, well replenished with gold and silver utensils and ornaments, and even the walls lined with gold; whereupon they embarked again, and sailed to 7 degrees S. Lat. where they found a pleasant fruitful country, and returned to Panama the latter end of the year 1527, in order to make preparations for the absolute conquest of this desirable coast.

And in the first place Pizarro went over to Spain, and procured a commission from the Emperor Charles V. to empower him and the rest of the adventurers to make a conquest of Peru, and share the profits of it: And having raised a body of forces, set sail again for America, and arrived at Nombre de Dios in Terra Firma (or Darien) in January 1530. Having marched his forces over land to Panama, he embarked them there again, and advanced as far as *Tumbez*, where he found the Peruvians engaged in a civil war, one party defending their lawful prince, and the other joining an usurper or pretender to his throne.

Pizarro, joining the malecontents, made himself master of *Tumbez*, where he found a prodigious treasure; and having built the fortrefs
of

of St Michael's for the security of his conquests, he advanced to Caxamachia, where he understood the Inca, or Emperor of Peru, was incamped, and met with an embassy from that monarch in his march, offering to submit himself and his country to the dominion of the Spaniards. Notwithstanding which, Pizarro, on the 3d of May 1532, treacherously fell upon the Indians at Caxamachia, murdered some thousands of them, and made the Emperor, or Inca, prisoner. Soon after which Almagro brought him a further reinforcement of troops.

And now Pizarro believing himself strong enough to subdue the country, put the Emperor to death, and marched towards the capital city of Cusco, which he took possession of in October 1532.

On the 6th of January 1533, Pizarro laid the foundation of Lima, which the Spaniards chose to make the seat of their government, and gave it the name of *the city of the kings*, it being begun on the day the Eastern kings made their presents to our Saviour at Bethlehem.

The Emperor Charles V. being informed of these conquests, granted Pizarro the viceroyship of all that part of Peru, extending from the equator 400 leagues to the southward; and to Almagro he granted all the country 200 leagues farther south. Pizarro was made a marquis, and Almagro marshal of Peru: Whereupon they acted independently of each other, and Almagro marched to the southward, and invaded Chili, after he had with great difficulty passed the Andes, on which he lost most of his men.

Almagro having made some progress in the conquest of Chili, returned to Cusco, to repossess himself of it, being informed that Pizarro designed to dispute his right to that capital; but having suffered so much in his march over the Andes, he chose to march over the desert by the sea-side, which extended 200 leagues; in which march his men suffered as much by the heat, and the want of water and provisions, as they had done on the mountains by the cold. However, he at length arrived at Cusco, and made Ferdinando Pizarro prisoner, whom his brother the Marquis had made governor of that city.

Thus began a civil war between the Marquis and Almagro, which continued for some time with various success; but at length the forces of Almagro were defeated, and himself taken prisoner, and put to death by the Pizarro's.

And now the Marquis, being solely possessed of the empire of Peru, extended his conquest farther south, sending the famous Baldivia to penetrate farther into Chili; and, about the same time, discovered the rich silver-mines of La Plata and Potosi.

The Emperor Charles V. having notice of the treasure found in Peru, let the Pizarro's know that he expected a share in it; but they did not, and perhaps could not, transport enough at this time to supply his wants, the conquerors having scarce opened the mines yet; at which the Emperor was so chagrined, that he made one of the Pizarro's prisoner in Spain; though others suggest it was because the Pizarro's had abused their commission, and been guilty of great cruelties and oppressions.

In the mean time the Marquis continuing to oppress the Almagrians, young Almagro, the natural son of the conqueror, formed a party against him, and killed him in his palace at Lima; after which the young Almagro was proclaimed viceroy of Peru, on the 26th of June 1541.

But Vecca de Castro, a new viceroy, arriving from Europe, defeated Almagro, took him prisoner, and beheaded him.

Gonzalo Pizarro afterwards usurping the government of Peru, was defeated and put to death by Gaseo, the President of Lima, *anno* 1548.

This insurrection being suppressed, several commanders were sent upon new conquests, and particularly Baldivia, to endeavour to complete the conquest of Chili.

Baldivia first entered on this conquest in 1540, and founded the capital city of St Jago *anno* 1541.

He afterwards built the town of Coquimbo, or Serena; but the civil wars breaking out again between the Spaniards in Peru, he was obliged to return thither, leaving the command of his forces to Francisco Villagra his lieutenant, from whom the Chileans recovered great part of their country again; and it was with difficulty that Villagra defended himself in St Jago.

Baldivia returning to Chili with a strong reinforcement of troops, relieved his lieutenant, who was besieged in St Jago, recovered the country he had lost, and built the town of Conception, in 37 degrees S. Lat. and afterwards the city Imperial, in 39 degrees; and Baldivia, in 40; but tyrannizing over the Chileans, it occasioned a general revolt, in which Baldivia was taken prisoner, and put to death, by pouring melted gold down his throat. Most of the towns he had built were taken, and the Spaniards in a manner driven out of Chili; however, they recovered the towns near the sea-coast, and still remained possessed of them.

The Dutch endeavoured to settle colonies on this coast in the year 1643, but could not effect it.

Sir John Narborough was sent by the King of Great Britain, (Charles II.) to take a view of the coast of Chili, *anno* 1670; but on the report he made of his voyage, it was not thought practicable to make any settlements on that side.

C H I L I.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	75	and	85	{	W. Lon.	} Being	{	1200 miles in length.
Between	{	25	and	45	{	S. Lat.			600 miles in breadth.

Boundaries. **B**ounded by Peru, on the north; by La Plata, on the east; by Patagonia, on the south; and by the Pacific ocean, on the west.

Divisions.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
On the west side of the Andes,	} Chili Proper, —	{ St Jago, W. Lon. 77. S. Lat. 34. Baldivia. Imperial.
On the east side of the Andes,	} Cuyo, or Cutio, —	{ St John de Frontiera.

Lakes and Rivers.] The principal lakes are those of Tagatagua near St Jago, and that of Paren. Besides which, they have several salt-water lakes that have a communication with the sea part of the year. In stormy weather, the sea forces a way through them, and leaves them full of filth; but, in the hot season, the water congeals, leaving a crust of fine white salt a foot thick.

Their rivers are, 1. The river Salado, or the Salt river, on the confines of Peru. 2. The river Copiapo. 3. Guaasco. 4. Coquimbo. 5. Govanadore. 6. Chiapa. 7. Valparaiso. 8. Maypoco. 9. Maule. 10. Itata. 11. Bohio. 12. Imperial. And, 13. Baldivia. All which run into the Pacific ocean; and, falling precipitately from the mountains, are not navigable much beyond their mouths.

Bays, Seas, and Harbours.] The only sea that borders upon Chili, is that of the Pacific ocean on the west.

The principal bays or harbours are, 1. Copiapo, in 26 degrees of South latitude. 2. Coquimbo, in 30 degrees S. 3. Govanadore, in 31 degrees 20 minutes S. 4. Valpartio, 32 degrees 30 minutes S. 5. Itata, 34 degrees 35 minutes S. 6. Conception, 37 degrees S. 7. Santa Maria, 37 degrees 30 minutes south. 8. La Moucha, 38 degrees 30 minutes S. 9. Valdivia, 40 degrees S. 10. Brewers haven, 41 degrees 30 minutes S. And, 11. Castro, 42 degrees 30 minutes S.

Face of the Country.] The face of the country is like that of Peru; the coast of Chili is a high bold shore; farther within land rise higher hills called *Sierras*, and beyond them the Andes, the highest mountains in the world, down which rivers run precipitately into the Pacific ocean, few of them being navigable.

Air and Soil.] Both the air and the soil on the west side are abundantly better than on the east; for when the east side of the Andes is covered with gross vapours, the heavens are bright and clear on the west; the east side also is a barren desert, but the west produces all manner of corn, fruits, and flowers, in the greatest plenty. When writers therefore relate, that the cold is severe in Chili, and the rivers frozen, this is only to be understood of the tops of the mountains, where the rivers and springs are really frozen up in the winter-season; but the country near the Pacific ocean enjoys a fine temperate air, and a clear serene heaven most part of the year.

Those who pass the highest part of the mountains, feel an air so piercing and subtle, that it is with difficulty they breathe, as related in the description of Peru.

There are in this Cordelaira, or chain of mountains, a great many vulcano's, which sometimes break out, and cause very terrible and astonishing effects.

Produce.]

Produce.] The soil produces all manner of corn and wine almost, and such fruits as are found under the like parallels in Europe and Asia. Their bread was made of maize or Indian corn before the wheat of Europe was brought over.

Animals.] Their animals are the same as in Peru; and the horses and neat cattle brought from Europe are vastly multiplied, many of which run wild in the mountains, and are hunted for their skins.

Traffic.] Their foreign trade consists in exporting their gold, silver, copper, corn, flesh, wine, oil, salt, hemp, flax, leather, hides, and tallow, to the northern plantations; for which they receive, from Lima and Panama, the merchandize of the East Indies and Europe.

Mines.] There is more gold here than in any other province of America; but most of the gold the Spaniards get of the natives is dust washed down from the hills.

Character.] The Chileans are a brave people, and have often defeated the Spaniards, and recovered great part of the country from them.

Persons and Habits.] The Chileans are of a middle stature, strong built, of a tawny complexion, and have long black hair, but they pluck the hair off their chins and other parts of their bodies. The women let their hair grow to a great length, and sometimes braid and curl it.

The men wear a loose woollen coat, which reaches down to their knees. They wear also a doublet and drawers, but no shirts. On their legs they have a kind of buskin or half-boot, and on their heads a stiff cap, adorned with a plume of feathers or flowers.

The habit of the women differs but little from that of the men, only they dress in their hair, and bind a kind of coronet about their temples. They have a sash or large girdle also tied round them. Their heads are adorned with feathers or flowers, and their necks with chains of beautiful shells or glittering stones.

Genius.] These people are remarkable for their wit, as well as courage, fortitude, and patience. They endure fatigue, heat, and cold, to admiration, and the Spaniards could never totally subdue them. They seem to be still masters of the inland country. But they have some vices as well as virtues. They eat and drink to great excess, particularly at their festivals, when they dance and drink alternately, as long as they can stand.

P A T A G O N I A.

Patagonia is sometimes described as part of Chili; but as neither the Spaniards, nor any other European nation have any colonies here, and it is yet inhabited only by the Indians, I shall describe it as a distinct country from Chili, and include the island of Terra del Fogo, from which it is separated only by the narrow streight of Magellan, from whence this country is sometimes called *Terra Magellanica*.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	70 and 85	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	700 miles in length.
Between	{	45 and 57-30	}	S. Lat.	}			300 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] Bounded by Chili, and a desert country, on the north; and by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on the east, south, and west.

Bays, Capes, and Streights.] The chief bays are, 1. Port Desire; 2. Port St Julian, on the east side; 3. The bay of St John's; and, 4. The bay of our Lady, on the west. The chief capes are, 1. Cape Blanco; 2. Cape Virgin; 3. Cape St Vincent, on the east; 4. Cape Horn, W. Lon. 80. S. Lat. 57-30. the most southern promontory of America; 5. Cape Deseiada; 6. Cape Victory; and, 7. Cape Corvo, on the west. The principal streights are, 1. That of Magellan, which separates the continent from Terra del Fogo; the whole length of which streight is 116 leagues, and the breadth in some places is not half a league, though in other places it is three or four leagues over. About the middle of this streight is a promontory called *Cape Froward*, which is the most southerly land on the continent of South America; for Terra del Fogo is properly an island, being divided from the continent by this narrow streight, as observed above. Cape Froward is in 53 deg; 52 min. S. Lat. 2. The second streight is that of La Maire, which lies between the most easterly point of Terra del Fogo and States island. 3. Brewers streight, which lies between States island, and another island farther eastward. The two last streights mariners pass in order to surround Cape Horn; but Lord Anson advises those who are bound for the Pacific ocean, to sail to the eastward of both these islands.

Mountains.] It is a mountainous country, covered with snow great part of the year, and consequently excessive cold, much colder than in the north under the same parallels of latitude. Nor is it at all cultivated by the natives, who live chiefly upon fish and game, and what the earth produces

Air.]

Food.]

produces spontaneously. The Spaniards, who built a fort upon the streights of Magellan, and left a garrison in it to prevent any other European nation passing that way into the South sea, lost most of their men, who perished for want of food; from whence the place obtained the name of *Port Famine*; and no people have attempted to plant colonies here ever since. As for the natives they live in little thatched huts, and wear no cloaths; notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, except a mantle made of a seal-skin, or the skin of some beatt, and that they throw off when they are in action. The people are of a moderate stature, not giants, as the first adventurers related; their complexion tawny, and their hair black. They are a brave hardy race, and very active; their arms, bows and arrows, headed with flints. They paint their faces and bodies with several colours. They have canoes, and boats made of the body of a tree hollowed; and their nets are made of the fibres of the bark of trees, or of the guts or sinews of animals. As to their religion or government, travellers do not take upon them to give us any account of these; only it is sufficiently evident that they are not canibals, as some adventurers related on the first discovery of this country.

A barren soil.]

Houses.]

Cloathing.]

Stature.]

Complexion.]

Paint their bodies. }

Boats.]

Nets.]

Religion.]

Not canibals.]

L A P L A T A.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	50	{	W. Lon.	} Being	{	1500 miles in length.
		and					
		75					
Between	{	12	{	S. Lat.	} Being	{	1000 miles in breadth.
		and					
		37					

Boundaries.] Bounded by Amazonia, on the north; by Brasil, on the east; by Patagonia, on the south; and by Peru and Chili, on the west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
East division contains	{ Paragua, ——— }	{ Assumption.
	{ Parana, ——— }	{ St Anne.
	{ Guara, ——— }	{ Cividad Real.
	{ Uragua, ——— }	{ Los Reyes.
South division, —	{ Tucuman, ——— }	{ St Jago.
	{ Rio de la Plata, — }	{ Buenos Ayres, W.Lon. 60. S. Lat. 36.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] The chief rivers are, Paragua; which rises out of the lake Xaraya, in 15 deg. S. Lat. and running almost south, unites its waters with the Uragua in 34 deg.; after which it receives the river of Plate, by which name the united streams are called; falling into the Atlantic ocean below Buenos Ayres. Parana river also rises in the north, and falls into the Paragua in 28 deg. S. Lat. These rivers rising within the tropic of Capricorn, overflow the level country, and render it as fruitful as the Nile does Egypt.

Seas, Capes, Bays, and Lakes.] The only sea that borders upon La Plata is the Atlantic ocean. The principal bay is that at the mouth of the river Plata, on which stands the capital city of Buenos Ayres; and Cape St Antonio, at the entrance of that bay, is the only promontory. This country abounds in lakes; Xaraya is the largest, out of which the great river Paragua rises. There is another named *Caracoraes*, situate in 30 deg. S. Lat. 100 miles long; and a third, called *Venoras*, in 31 deg. S. Lat.

Face of the Country.] It consists of extensive plains, 300 leagues over, except on the east, where it is separated by high mountains from Brasil; and on the west are the Andes, which separate it from Peru and Chili.

Buenos Ayres, the chief town, is situate on the south side of the river Plate, fifty leagues within the mouth of it, W. Lon. 60. S. Lat. 36. which is seven leagues broad at this city.

This is one of the most considerable port-towns in South America: for there we meet with the merchandise of Europe and Peru; and from hence great part of the treasure of Chili and Peru is exported to Europe. Hither also part of the negroes were sent by the Aliento contract with Great Britain.

Assumption is situate in 25 deg. S. Lat. near the confluence of the rivers La Plata and Paragua.

The natives lived in tents, and led a wandering life like the Tartars, when the Spaniards arrived here.

The Spanish Jesuits are sovereigns of the country between the river Paragua and Brasil, being a most desirable climate, and one of the most fruitful countries in the world.

The Spaniards first discovered this country, sailing up the river La Plata, anno 1515; and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535.

Persons and Habits.] The natives are of a moderate stature, and well proportioned; their faces flat, and rather round than oval; their complexion olive; and they have long black hair, as strong as horse-hair. They formerly wore the skin of some beast over their shoulders as a mantle, and another about their waist, but now conform to the Spanish fashions.

Genius.] They are a brave people; but lazy and indolent, and dull at invention; but imitate any thing almost, and are become excellent mechanics since the Europeans have furnished them with patterns.

Marriages.] These Indians anciently allowed of polygamy and concubinage; and the greatest objection they had to Christianity was, the Fathers confining one man to one woman. The Jesuits now oblige them to marry when the man is sixteen, and the woman fourteen. Here the woman in a manner courts the man; for she goes to the mis-

tionary, when she sees a fellow she likes, and acquaints him with her passion; whereupon the missionary sends for the man, and proposes the matter to him; which, if he approves, the match is made, and they receive the blessing of the priest.

Religion.] The original inhabitants worshipped the sun, moon, and stars, thunder, and lightning. They worshipped also groves, rivers, and animals; but the Jesuits relate, that they have made good Catholics of them.

A M A Z O N I A.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 50 and	{ W. Lon.	Being	{ 1200 miles in length.
	{ 70			
Between	{ 1 and	{ N. Lat.		{ 960 miles in breadth.
	{ 15	{ S. Lat.		

Boundaries.] Bounded by Terra Firma, on the north; by Brasil and the Atlantic ocean, on the east; by another part of Brasil and La Plata, on the south; and by Peru, on the west.

Name.] This country obtained the name of *Amazonia* from Orellana, who sailing down the great river which runs cross this country, and seeing women on the banks with arms in their hands, which they carried only to ease their husbands, as they do the baggage in all their expeditions, he gave them the name of *Amazons*.

Rivers.] The river of Amazon is one of the largest rivers in the world. It rises in Quito, almost under the equator, in 76 degrees of western longitude; and, running south-east till it joins the river Xanxa, continues its course almost due east in South latitude 4 degrees, for upwards of 1500 miles, when, turning towards the north, it discharges itself by several channels, almost under the equator, into the Atlantic ocean; it being computed, that with all its turnings and windings, it runs near 5000 miles; and is generally two or three leagues broad; but in the rainy season it overflows the country, and at the mouth is above 150 miles broad, and 500 leagues from the mouth it is 30 or 40 fathom deep. There are near 200 rivers which fall into it on the north or south.

Air.] The air is cooler here than could be expected so near the equator, which proceeds from the heavy rains that occasion the numerous rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and from the cloudy weather, and the shortness of the days, which never exceed twelve hours. A brisk easterly wind also cools the air, which blows from the Atlantic ocean quite through the country, so strong, that vessels

vessels are thereby enabled to sail against the stream, and perform a voyage almost as soon up the river Amazon, as down it, which is a voyage of eight or ten months. Here are terrible storms of thunder and lightning during the time of the rains. Their fair season is when the sun is at the greatest distance from them, and the wet weather when the sun is vertical, or near it, as it is about the vernal and autumnal equinox.

Produce.] The trees of this country are all ever-greens, and they have fruits, flowers, and herbage, all the year round. Their fruits are cocoa-nuts, anana's, or pine-apples, guava's, banana's, and such other fruits as grow within the tropics. Their forest-trees are cedar, Brazil-wood, oak, ebony, logwood, iron wood, and many sorts of dying woods; and they have the canela, or cinnamon, as some call it, because it has a bark which something resembles spice. They have Indian corn, and the cassava root, of which they make bread. The country also produces cotton, sugar, yams, potatoes, and farfaparilla.

Manufactures.] They spin and weave themselves cotton garments. The materials of their houses are wood, thatch, and clay.

Buildings.] They build no higher than the ground-floor, and usually upon an eminence, out of the way of the flood, but not far from some river.

Government.] The banks of every river almost are inhabited by a different people, governed by their respective caciques or sovereigns, who are distinguished from their subjects by coronets of beautiful feathers.

Arms and Wars.] Their arms are bows, arrows, and spears; and they engage their enemies frequently on the water as well as on the land, though they have no better vessels than canoes, which are only great trees made hollow.

Persons and Habits.] The natives are of the usual stature, have tawny complexions, good features, long black hair, and black eyes; sometimes they wear mantles made of the skins of beasts, but generally go naked.

They are a humane hospitable people, have a genius for painting, and make good mechanics

Women.] They allow of polygamy, or a plurality of wives and concubines. And the women here, as in other American nations, do the most laborious works.

Religion.] They worship the images of their ancient heroes, or subordinate deities, and carry their gods with them in their expeditions; but we hear of no temples or orders of priests among them.

Revolutions and memorable events.

IT is very uncertain who were the original inhabitants of this country; the first notices the Europeans had of it were from the Spaniards and Portuguese, who were sent to make discoveries up and

down the river of Amazon, which was not till after the conquest of Peru was completed.

Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of the Marquis who conquered Peru, accidentally discovered this river in the year 1540; and being informed that it passed through a country well replenished with gold, he determined to search out the course of it; for which purpose he assembled 340 veteran Spanish soldiers, horse and foot, and four thousand Indians, to carry his ammunition, provision, and baggage; with whom he set out from Quito, which lies near the equinoctial, but was much incommoded by continual rains, and a flooded country, until he came to the mountains of the Andes, which were covered with snow, and so excessive cold, that he lost many of his Indians by the severity of the weather. Several Spaniards also perished by the hardships they underwent, and for want of provisions in the desert countries they passed through; and the bogs, lakes, and morasses, with which the country abounded, much retarded their march by land. They built a brigantine, which enabled them to cross the river, and avoid the impediments they met with on that side where they were. After which Orellana was made captain of the brigantine, and fifty men being put on board of it, Pizarro ordered them to sail down the river in search of provisions, and return to him again as soon as possible; but Orellana, instead of pursuing his orders, continued his voyage down the river, and left Pizarro and the people with him to disengage themselves from the difficulties they were in as well as they could. Pizarro having long waited for Orellana in vain, returned with the few people he had left to Quito in Peru; for in this expedition all the 4000 Indians perished, and but 80 Spaniards remained alive of 340 he carried out with him.

In the mean time Orellana continued his voyage to the mouth of the river, where having built a more commodious brigantine, he entered the Atlantic ocean, and sailed to the island of Trinity on the coast of Caribbiana; from whence he went to Spain, and giving that court an account of the great discoveries he had made, he obtained a commission for the conquest of that country, to which he had given the name of *Amazonia*, and being joined by five hundred volunteers, most of them young gentlemen, he arrived in the mouth of the river Amazon in the year 1554, but met with so many difficulties before he had sailed a hundred leagues up the river, that he abandoned the enterprise, and died in his return to Spain. Several other adventurers sailed from Peru down this river afterwards; and Texeira, a Portuguese, by help of the easterly wind, sailed up the river from Paria in Brasil to Peru, and down again, in the years 1637 and 1638. But no gold being found in this country as they expected, neither the Spaniards or Portuguese, or any other European nation, have thought it worth while to leave any colonies here; but the Indians of Amazonia still remain a free people, not subject to any foreign dominion.

Spanish ISLANDS in AMERICA.

C U B A.

Situation.] **C**uba is situate in the Atlantic or American ocean, between 74 and 87 degrees W. Lon. and between 20 and 23 degrees N. Lat. upwards of 800 miles long from E. to W. and 70 miles broad.

Face of the Country.] A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island, but the land near the coast is generally a level champaign country, well watered with rivulets, and flooded in the rainy season, when the sun is vertical; but there are scarce any navigable rivers, as they run so short a course from the hills into the sea. There are several good harbours in the island; the chief whereof are those of St Jago, towards the east end of the island; Cumberland harbour, further east; and the Havanna, at the N. W. part of the island. — The chief towns are,

1. St Jago, W. Lon. 77. Lat. 20. strongly situated and well fortified, the capital of the island; but neither very populous nor rich at present.

2. The Havanna, W. Lon. 83. Lat. 23. a secure, capacious harbour, of difficult access, where the galleons from Carthagena and Vera Cruz rendezvous on their return to Spain. Here the governor, the Bishop of St Jago, and most of the people of distinction in the island, reside. This city was taken from the Spaniards in the late war, by the English forces under the command of Lord Albemarle and Admiral Pococke, but was restored by the treaty of peace, which was concluded soon after.

3. Baracoa, situate on the N. E. coast of the island, has a good harbour for small vessels.

4. Porto del Principe, situate also on the N. coast, 300 miles east of the Havanna.

5. Santa Cruz, situate on the N. coast, 30 miles east of the Havanna.

Produce.] This island produces the same animals as the continent under the same parallel. The hills are pretty well planted with timber.

The soil produces maize, cassava-root, tobacco, sugar, hides, cotton, indigo, ginger, aloes, and long pepper; but European wheat, hemp, or flax, do not thrive here, any more than vines.

H I S P A N I O L A.

Situation.] **H**ispaniola is situate in the Atlantic or American ocean, between 67 and 74 degrees W. Lon. and between 18 and 20 degrees N. Lat. upwards of 400 miles long, and 120 broad; 50 miles east of Cuba, and 70 east of Jamaica, and 300 miles N. of Terra Firma; sometimes called *St Domingo*, from its capital.

In the middle of the country are mountains well planted with forest-trees; and other mountainous, barren rocks, in which were formerly silver mines, and gold sands in their rivulets.

Produce.] The rest of the country consists of fine fruitful plains, which produce sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and cassava-root; and the European cattle are so multiplied, that they run wild in the woods, and are hunted for their hides and tallow.

This island is now divided between the Spaniards and the French; the Spaniards possessing most of the southern shores, and the French the north and west.

Towns.] The chief towns are, St Domingo, capital of the Spanish settlements, situate on a spacious harbour on the south side of the island, W. Lon. 70 degrees, N. Lat. 18. the most ancient royal audience in N. America, and seat of the governor. The inhabitants a mixture of Europeans, Creols, Mulatto's, Mu'tees, and Negroes, not a sixth part Spaniards; founded by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the Admiral, in 1504.

2. Conception de la Vega, 25 leagues north of St Domingo, founded by Columbus, from whence he had the title of *Duke de la Vega*.

The chief towns belonging to the French in Hispaniola, are,

1. Petit Guava's, W. Lon. 73 degrees, N. Lat. 16. a port-town, situate on a bay at the west end of the island.

2. Logane, another port-town, situate on the same bay.

3. Port Lewis, a good harbour on the south-west part of the island.

4. Cape Francis, the most easterly settlement of the French on the north shore.

Porto Rico, is situate between 64 and 67 degrees W. Lon. and in 18 N. Lat. about 120 miles long, and 60 broad. This island consists of little fruitful hills and valleys, and produces the same fruits as the former islands, and is equally unhealthy in the rainy season.

The town of Porto Rico, or St John, is situate in 65 degrees W. Lon. 18. N. Lat. in a little island on the north side of the main island; forming a capacious harbour, and joined to the chief island by a causey, and defended by forts and batteries, which render the town inaccessible.

The Virgin islands, situate at the east end of Porto Rico are exceeding small.

The island of Trinidad is situate in the Atlantic ocean, between 60 and 62 degrees W. Lon. and between 10 and 11 N. Lat. 90 miles long, and 60 broad; separated from the continent of Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by the narrow streight of Boco del Drago, 80 miles N. W. of the river Oronoque; an unhealthy, but fruitful soil, producing sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, ginger, and Indian corn.

Margaretta is situate in 65 degrees W. Lon. and 11—30. N. Lat. 60 miles N. of the continent of Terra Firma; and 200 W. of Trinity, being 50 miles long, and 24 broad. There is very little wood or water in this island.

The principal islands belonging to Spain, in the Pacific ocean, are Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, and those in the bay of Panama, called *the King's*, or *Pearl islands*; Juan Fernando, situate in the Pacific ocean, 300 miles west of Chili in America, W. Lon. 83. S. Lat. 33 degrees,

Gallipago's islands, situate in the Pacific ocean, under the equator, 400 miles W. of Peru, between 85 and 90 degrees W. Lon.

Golden island, isle of Pines, Samballas islands, and Baftimentos, near Porto-Bello, in Terra Firma.

Dominions of PORTUGAL in South America.

B R A S I L.

Situation and Extent.

Between	}	35 and 60 the	}	W. Lon.	}	} Being	}	2500 miles in length.
Between	}	equat. and 35	}	S. Lat.	}		}	600 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] Bounded by the mouth of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic ocean, on the north; by the same ocean, on the east; by the mouth of the river Plata, on the south; and by a chain of mountains, which divide it from Spanish America, and the country of Amazons, on the west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
North division contains the captainships of —	1. Para, —	Para, or Belim. St Lewis. Siara. St Lue. Tignares. Payraba. Tamara. Olinda.
	2. Marignan, —	
	3. Siara, —	
	4. Petagues, —	
	5. Rio Grande, —	
	6. Payraba, —	
	7. Tamara, —	
	8. Pernambuco, —	
Middle division contains the captainships of —	9. Seregippe, —	Seregippe. St Salvador, W. Lon. 40. S. Lat. 12. Paya. Porto Seguro. Spirito Sancto.
	10. Bahia, or the bay of All Saints, —	
	11. Ilheos, —	
	12. Porto Seguro, —	
	13. Spirito Sancto, —	
Southern division contains the captainships of —	14. Rio Janeiro, —	St Sebastian, W. Lon. 44. S. Lat. 23. St Vincent. St Salvador.
	15. St Vincent, —	
	16. Del Rey, —	

There are some small islands on the coast of Brasil, where ships touch sometimes for provisions in their voyage to the South seas; particularly, 1. Fernando, in 3 degrees S. Lat.; 2. St Barbara, in 18 degrees S. Lat.; and, 3. St Catharine's, in 28 degrees S. Lat.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are, 1. Siara, which gives name to a province. It runs from the S. W. to the N. E. and falls into the Atlantic

lantic ocean in 4 deg. odd min. S. Lat. near the town of Siara. 2. Rio Grande, which gives name to a province, runs from W. to E. and falls into the same ocean in 5 degrees odd minutes South Lat. 3. Paraiiba river, which runs from W. to E. and divides the province of Payraba in two equal parts, falling into the sea in 6 degrees odd minutes S. Lat. 4. Tamara river, which runs parallel to the last; and falls into the sea at the town of Tamara. 5. Rio Real, which falls into the sea a little north of the bay of All Saints. 6. Rio St Antonio, which divides the province of Ilheos from Seguro, and falls into the sea in 16 degrees S. Lat. 7. Ilheos river, which runs parallel to the last river, and falls into the sea near the town of Ilheos, in 15 degrees S. Lat. 8. Rio Dolce, which falls into the sea in 20 degrees S. Lat. There are also three rivers which run near and parallel to it, *viz.* the river of Crocodiles, the Alequa, and St Michael. 9. Pariba river runs through the province of Spirito Sancto, and falls into the ocean in 22 degrees odd minutes S. Lat. 10. Rio Janeiro runs through the province to which it gives its name, and falls into the ocean in $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of S. Lat. 11. The mouth of the river of Plata, which makes the southern boundary of this province.

Seas, Bays and Harbours, Capes or Promontories.] The Atlantic ocean washes the coast of Brasil on the north-east and south for 3000 miles, and upwards; wherein are several fine bays and harbours, 1. The harbour of Pernambuco, or the Recief, in 7 degrees 30 minutes S. Lat. 2. The harbour or bay of All Saints, in 13 degrees odd minutes S. Lat. 3. The harbour of Porto Seguro, in $16\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of S. Lat. 4. The port and harbour of Rio Janeiro, in 23 degrees S. Lat. 5. The port of St Vincent, in 25 degrees S. Lat. 6. The harbour of St Gabriel. And, 7. The port of St Salvador, on the north shore of the river La Plata, near the entrance of it.

The principal capes are, 1. Cape Roque, in 4 degrees odd minutes S. Lat. 2. Cape St Augustine, in 8 degrees S. Lat. 3. Cape Frio, in 23 degrees S. Lat. And, 4. Cape St Mary, in 34 degrees S. Lat. the most southerly promontory of Brasil.

Travelling.] The way of travelling in this country is in hammocks fastened to poles, and carried by slaves upon their shoulders.

Name.] The Portuguese, who first discovered Brasil, gave it the name of the *Holy Cross*; but it afterwards obtained the name of *Brasil*, (by which it is now universally known), from the Brasil wood which grows here.

Face of the Country.] As to the face of the country, the land is rather low than high near the coast, but exceeding pleasant, being chequered (according to Dampier's expression) with woods and savannahs, or meadow-grounds, and the trees for the most part ever-greens; but on the west side of it, far within land, are high mountains, which separate it from the Spanish province of La Plata; and in these are innumerable springs and lakes, from whence issue abundance of rivers that fall into the great rivers Amazon and La Plata, or run cross the country from west to east, and fall into the Atlantic ocean; which last are very numerous, and of great use to the Portuguese in turning their sugar-mills.

Seasons.] As to the north of Brasil, which lies almost under the equator,

quator, this, like other countries in the like situation, is subject to great rains, and variable winds; particularly in the months of March and September, when they have such deluges of rain, with storms and tornadoes, that the country is overflowed, and the air unhealthful.

As to the more southern provinces of Brasil, there is no country between the tropics where the heats are more tolerable, or the air more healthful, than this, being constantly refreshed with breezes from the sea, and abounding in lakes and rivers, which annually overflow their banks; and, in the inland part of the country, the winds from the mountains are still cooler than those that blow from the ocean.

Animals and Produce.] The beasts that are found in this country are the same with those already described in Mexico and Peru.

The fowls are the same also as in Peru.

The sugar of this country is much better than that we bring home from our plantations; for all the sugar that is made here is clayed, which makes it whiter and finer than our Muscovado, as we call our unrefined sugar.

Trade.] The ships that use the Guinea trade, carry out from hence rum, sugar, the cotton-cloths of St Jago, beads, &c. and bring in return gold, ivory, and slaves, making very good returns.

The small craft that belong to Rio Janeiro are chiefly employed in carrying European goods from Bahia, the center of the Brazilian trade, to other places on this coast, bringing back hither sugar, tobacco, &c. They are sailed chiefly with negro slaves; and about Christmas these are mostly employed in whale-killing; for about that time of the year a species of whales are very numerous on this coast. They come also into the harbours and inland lakes, where the seamen go out and kill them. The fat or blubber is boiled to oil; the lean is eaten by the slaves and poor people.

The bay and river of Rio Janeiro are now resorted to by the Portuguese, as much as any part of Brasil, on account of the gold and diamonds that have been discovered in the mountains to the westward of this and the neighbouring province of St Vincent. These have occasioned the building and peopling the banks of the river Janeiro, more than any part of Brasil.

Government.] The natives do not live without government. They have kings in their respective territories, who administer justice according to the custom of their several countries, though they have no written laws; and where one man has injured another, he is obliged to make him satisfaction in kind, if it be possible; and no people are more hospitable to strangers than the Brazilians are; so far are they from murdering and devouring foreigners, even by the relation of those very Portuguese that have represented them as cannibals.

Natives.] The Portuguese and Dutch writers give the name of *Tapuyers* to the natives who inhabit the north part of Brasil, and the name of *Tapuynamboys* to those who dwell in the south of it.

Persons and Habits.] The Tapuyers are men of good stature, (but not the head and shoulders taller than Dutchmen, as some have related), and, as they inhabit a hot climate, almost under the equator, are of a dark copper colour, their hair black, and hanging over their shoulders;

ders; but they suffer no hair on their bodies or faces, and go almost naked; the women concealing their *pudenda* with leaves, like their mother Eve. The men have a cap or coronet of feathers; but I do not perceive the women have any covering on their heads but their hair.

Ornaments.] Their ornaments are glittering stones hung upon their lips or nostrils, and bracelets of feathers about their arms.

The Tapuynamboys, who inhabit the south of Brasil, are of a moderate stature, and not so dark a complexion as their northern neighbours, who lie nearer the line: but neither the one nor the other are so black as the Africans are, who lie under the same parallel; it having been observed already, that there were no negroes in America till they were transported thither by the Spaniards and Portuguese. The Tapuynamboys, however, resemble the Africans in their flat noses, which are not natural, but made so in their infancy.

The present inhabitants of Brasil are, 1. Portuguese; 2. Creoli; 3. Meitecs; 4. Negroes; and, 5. Brasilians. The Portuguese of Europe, who are the governors, are the fewest in number; the Creoli, or those born of Portuguese parents in Brasil, are more numerous; and the Meitecs, or mingled breed, still more numerous than either.

As to the native Brasilians, they are partly freemen and partly slaves; but the negro slaves are much more valued than the Brasilians, being of more robust constitutions, and fitter for labour. Nor are the Brasilians now very numerous; for the Portuguese, on their invasion of this country, like the Spaniards, destroyed the unfortunate natives by all the cruel ways they could invent, insomuch that of an hundred thousand men they found in the small province of Seregippe, (if we may credit the Dutch writers), they reduced them, in a few years, to four or five hundred men.

Religion.] As to religion, the Portuguese will not allow the Brasilians any; and yet they tell us they have priests, and believe a future state of rewards and punishments; that the brave go to Elysium or Paradise, and mean and cowardly souls to a place of torment.

The same authors admit, that their priests direct them to bring their offerings to them; and assure them, on their doing this, that those invisible beings who give them food, and all the good things they enjoy, will prosper their affairs; and if they neglect this, they must expect some dreadful calamity will overtake them; and that accordingly the people bring them such fruits as they apprehend will be most acceptable.

As to their having no temples, perhaps they look upon the heaven above their heads to be the only proper temple to adore the great creator in; or at least most proper to adore the sun, moon, and stars, if they worship them as gods, as some relate.

Revolutions and memorable events.

THE Portuguese discovered this country in the year 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they fixed themselves at the bay of All Saints, and built the city of St Salvador. The French also made some attempts to plant colonies on this coast; but were driven from thence by the Portuguese, who remained in Brasil, almost without a rival, till the year 1623; but being then under the dominion of the

the King of Spain, with whom the United Provinces were at war, the Dutch West-India company invaded Brazil, and subdued the northern provinces.

They also sent a squadron to the coast of Africa, and took from them the important fort of Del Mina, the strongest fortress on the Guinea coast, which the Hollanders are in possession of at this day.

But the Dutch were entirely driven out of Brazil in the year 1654. However, the West-India company still continuing their pretensions to Brazil, and committing depredations on the Portuguese at sea, the latter agreed, in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tuns of gold to relinquish their interest in that country; which was accepted, and the Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of all Brazil from that day till near the end of 1762, when the Spanish governor of Buenos Ayres having had intelligence of the war between Portugal and Spain, he marched, and, after a month's siege, made himself master of the Portuguese frontier fortresses, called *St Sacramento*, on the 3d of December; but by the treaty of peace it was restored.

B R I T I S H A M E R I C A.

The British dominions in America may be divided into,

1. Those on the Continent.
2. The Islands.

The British dominions on the continent.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	60 and 100	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	Above 2000 miles in length.
Between	{	25 and 70	}	N. Lat.	}			2700 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] Bounded by the Frozen ocean, on the north; by the Atlantic ocean, on the east; by the bay of Mexico, on the south; and by the Mississippi, and unknown lands, on the west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>																
The North division consists of —	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">1. New Britain, or Eskimaux, —</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Rupert's Fort, Port Nelson.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">2. Canada, —</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Quebec.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">3. Nova Scotia, —</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Annapolis, Halifax.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">4. New England,</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Boston.</td> </tr> </table>	{	1. New Britain, or Eskimaux, —	}	Rupert's Fort, Port Nelson.	{	2. Canada, —	}	Quebec.	{	3. Nova Scotia, —	}	Annapolis, Halifax.	{	4. New England,	}	Boston.	
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The Middle division of —	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">5. New York, —</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">York.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">6. The Jerseys, —</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Burlington.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">7. Pennsylvania, —</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Philadelphia.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">8. Maryland, —</td> <td style="font-size: 2em; padding-right: 5px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">Annapolis.</td> </tr> </table>	{	5. New York, —	}	York.	{	6. The Jerseys, —	}	Burlington.	{	7. Pennsylvania, —	}	Philadelphia.	{	8. Maryland, —	}	Annapolis.	
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Divisions.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
The South division of	9. Virginia, —	James Town, W. Lon. 76-30. N. Lat. 37-30. Williamsburgh. Charles Town. Savannah. St Augustine. Penfacola.
	10. N. and S. Carolina,	
	11. Georgia, —	
	12. E. Florida, —	
	13. W. Florida, —	

NEW BRITAIN, or ESKIMAUX, and CANADA, comprehending Hudson's bay.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	60 and 100	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	1600 miles in length.
Between	{	50 and 70	}	N. Lat.	}		{	1200 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] Bounded by unknown lands about the pole, on the north; by the Atlantic ocean, and Baffin's bay, on the east; by the bay and river of St Lawrence, and Nova Scotia, on the south; and by unknown lands on the west.

If we should extend it as far as our mariners have discovered to the north, we might make a line drawn through $81\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, the northern boundary, for Captain Hudson sailed as high as $81\frac{1}{2}$ in the year 1607, and Captain Baffin as far in the year 1623 and 1624.

Mountains.] There are very high mountains in the north, which being perpetually covered with snow, and the wind blowing from thence three fourths of the year, is one occasion of that excessive cold which is found on this continent, beyond any thing that has been known on the eastern continent, under the same parallel of latitude.

Rivers.] The chief rivers are, Black river, Rupert river, Albany or Chickervam river, Moose river, Severn river, Nelson river, Berray river, Mercour river, and Munks river.

The chief Seas, Bays, Straights, and Capes.] The only seas that border on these countries are, the Atlantic ocean, and that extensive sea called Hudson's bay, in which are many other lesser bays, as James bay, Button's bay, Baffin's bay, Sir Thomas Roe's welcome, and the ports or bays of Rupert, Albany, Port Nelson, Brigg's bay, Port Churchill, and Cumberland bay. Port Nelson is situate in 91 degrees of W. Lon. and 57 degrees of N. Lat. Churchill is situate in 95 degrees W. Lon. and 60 degrees N. Lat.

The chief bays in New Britain are, Eskimaux, Holdwith Hope, and Phillippeaux.

The freights are those of Hudson, Davis, and Belleisle.

The chief capes or promontories are, Cape Charles, on the strait of Belleisle; Cape Desire, at the entrance of Hudson's strait; Cape Henry, Cape James, and Cape Worfenham, near the entrance of Hudson's bay; Cape Henrietta Maria, on the south-west part of the bay; Cape Comfort, and Cape Assumption, on the north part of the bay.

Lakes, &c.] There are innumerable lakes, bogs, and morasses, all over this country, which being covered with ice and snow great part of the year, make the air excessive cold, especially when the wind fits N. W. It seems to be as cold in 52 degrees of N. Lat. on the western continent as it is on the eastern continent in 62.

Settlements.] The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's bay company at present are, Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the west side of Hudson's bay. They had formerly Fort Charles, Fort Rupert, and several more at the bottom of the bay, which they seem to have abandoned, though this country is in reality part of the English territories, and would yield them as large a quantity of furs and skins as the more northern countries.

Soil and Produce.] The lands near the south end, at the bottom of the bay, produce large timber, and plenty of herbage, and it is presumed would produce corn, if it was cultivated; but towards the north there are very few vegetables.

The country about Fort Nelson is a low marshy soil, producing juniper, birch, poplar, and small wood of the spruce or fir kind, and the surface produces chiefly moss. Neither corn nor pasture is to be expected in the north, where the earth, even in summer, remains frozen six feet deep, and the mountains are perpetually covered with snow. The soil of New Britain, or the eastern shore of Eskimaux, is much the same as that on the western side of the bay, under the same parallels. The north part of Eskimaux is usually called *Terra de Labrador*.

Animals and Food.] Their animals are, the mouset-deer or elk, stags, rein-deer, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, linxes, martins, squirrels, ermins, wild cats, and hares.

Of the feathered kind they have geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all manner of wild fowl.

Of fish, there are whales, morfes, seals, cod-fish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. Their foxes, hares, and partridges, turn white in the winter; their partridges are as large as hens. There have been taken at Port Nelson in one season, 90,000 partridges, and 25,000 hares.

The food of the Indians is chiefly what they take in hunting or fishing.

The English kill beef, pork, mutton, and venison, at the beginning of the winter. These are preserved by the frost six or seven months free from putrefaction; also geese, partridges, and other fowls, killed at the same time, are hung up with their feathers on, and guts in,
and

and hold good all the winter. In lakes and standing waters, which are not ten feet deep, the water is frozen to the bottom, and the fish killed; but in waters of greater depth, and rivers near the sea, the fish are caught all the winter, by cutting holes in the ice, to which they come for air.

As soon as they are taken out of the water, they are immediately frozen and stiff; but may be thawed again by being immersed in cold water.

And thus it is that people thaw and freshen their salt provisions here: They let down the meat through a hole in the ice into the water, and in a little time it becomes soft and pliable, as if it never was frozen, and eats very well; whereas if you roast or boil it while it is frozen, it will be spoiled, and eat as if it was rotten.

There is no want of food in Hudson's bay at any time of the year. In April come the geese, bustards, and ducks, of which they kill as many as they please. About the same time they take great numbers of rein-deer, and those do not return to the north till July or August. In the summer also they take pike, trout, and carp, and a white fish like a herring; and in the beginning of winter all manner of wild fowl return again.

Traffic.] There come down usually to Port Nelson, every season, to trade with the English, a thousand men, and some Indian women, in about 600 canoes. They come from far distant countries, and are much delayed in their voyages, by being obliged to go on shore every day to hunt for provisions; for their canoes are so small, holding only two men and a pack of a hundred beavers skins, that they cannot carry much provision with them: And they are so discouraged by the high price the company sets upon the European goods, that if it were not for the necessity they are under of having guns, powder, and shot, hatchets, and other iron tools for hunting, with tobacco, brandy, and paint, they would not go down to the factory at all. They leave great numbers of furs and skins behind them. A good Indian hunter can kill six hundred beavers in a season, though he brings down but one hundred. The beavers chief food is the bark of the poplar, willows, and alders, and most other trees that have not a resinous juice. They cut down trees, and build houses in ponds and lakes for their security, and for the conveniency of catching fish. They eat also a large root which grows in fens. The beavers breed once a-year, and have from ten to fifteen at a litter. The Indians sometimes empty their pond, and take a whole lodge of them, only leaving a pair or two to breed, whereby the pond is stocked again in two or three years.

When the Indians came to the factory in June 1742, they could get but a pound of gunpowder for four beavers skins, a pound of shot for one beaver, an ell of coarse cloth for fifteen, a blanket for twelve, two fish-hooks or three flints for one, a gun for twenty-five skins, a pistol for ten, a hat with a white lace for seven, an ax for four, an hedging bill for one, a gallon of brandy for four, a checked thirt for seven; all which were sold at that monstrous profit of 2000 *per cent.* Notwithstanding which discouragement, the Indians brought down to Port Nelson that season 50,000 beaver skins, and 9000 martins; these beaver skins being worth 5 or 6 *s.* a-pound, whereas those the English purchase at New York are not worth above 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a-pound.

Besides

Besides these skins, the Indians, the same year 1742, brought to the factory at Churchill 20,000 beaver skins.

This company, which does not consist of above nine or ten merchants, exclude all the rest of the British subjects from this trade, by virtue of an illegal patent, extremely to the prejudice of their native country; for if the rest of the King's subjects had been suffered to send colonies thither, and traffic with the Indians, they would have underfold the French, and consequently beat them out of that trade, and out of those countries which were yielded to Britain by the peace of Utrecht.

Persons and Habits.] The Indians are of the usual stature of other men, and of a tawny complexion. In the north of Estkimaux there is a race much whiter, enemies to the southern Indians, and are supposed to come from Greenland. In summer the Indians wear scarce any cloaths, but anoint themselves with bears grease, or the oil of seals, which, it is said, prevents their being stung by musketoes, or bitten by bugs or any other insects. In the winter they clothe themselves with beaver skins, which they oil and grease in the same manner they do their skins, which prevents the cold penetrating them; and have a kind of buskins on their legs, and shoes of deer skins; and beaver skins and furs serve them for beds and covering in the night.

They lead a vagrant wandering life, seldom remaining more than a week or two in a place. Most of their time is spent in hunting and fishing, as they move from place to place.

Revolutions and memorable events.

THE eastern shores of this country were first discovered by Sebastian Cabot for Henry VII. King of England, in the year 1498. They were afterwards visited by Davis and other British mariners. Mr Hudson made four voyages thither between the years 1607 and 1611; in the last of which his men forced him and eight more of their officers into a boat, and left them to starve in the bottom of the bay, and they were never heard of more; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home.

Sir Thomas Button pursued the discovery in 1612, and Captain James in 1631, in hopes of finding a north-west passage to China. Captain Gilham failed to the bottom of the bay in 1667, and at his return his owners procured a patent for planting this country, *anno* 1670. The first English governor that went thither, was Charles Batley, Esq; who built a fort on Rupert river, calling it *Charles fort*, and soon after settled another factory at Nelson. In the year 1684, the chief English factory was at Albany, and a fort erected for its defence.

The French invaded our settlements, and took Fort Rupert and Albany in July 1686, though we were then at peace with France. In King William's war, *anno* 1693, the English recovered their settlements again.

During the war in Queen Anne's reign, the French reduced all our settlements except Albany, but were obliged to restore them at the peace of Utrecht, *anno* 1714, and the company have remained in possession of them ever since.

Restoration

Restoration of New Britain and Nova Scotia by France.] The French King having seized some English settlements in these countries, he was obliged, by the treaty of Utrecht in the year 1713, to restore to Great Britain the bay and streights of Hudson, with all the lands, seas, sea-coasts, rivers, and places, situate on the said bay and streights, (which comprehended all New Britain and British Canada); and it was agreed, that commissioners on the part of Great Britain and France should determine, within the space of a year, the limits between the dominions of Great Britain and France on that side; which limits the subjects of Great Britain and France were not to pass over to each other by sea or land.

By the 12th article of the same treaty, Nova Scotia, with the fortresses of Annapolis, and all the lands and dependencies thereunto belonging, were yielded to Great Britain; and the subjects of France were entirely excluded from all kinds of fisheries in the seas of Nova Scotia, especially those which lie towards the east, and within thirty leagues thereof, beginning at the island of Cape Sable, and extending from thence to the north-east. See the memorable events of England, page 325. &c.

N O V A S C O T I A.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	62	{	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	500 miles in length.
		and						
		72						
Between	{	43	{	N. Lat.	}		{	400 miles in breadth.
		and						
		49						

Boundaries.] **B**ounded by the river St Lawrence on the north; by the bay of St Lawrence, and the Atlantic ocean, on the east; by the same ocean on the south; and by Canada and New England on the west.

The chief towns.] 1. Anapolis Royal, W. Lon. 64. N. Lat. 45.; 2. Halifax; 3. Minas; 4. Chenigto; all in the southern peninsula; and, 5. Canseau, upon an island at the east end of the peninsula, near the streight which divides Nova Scotia from Cape Breton.

Mountains.] The chief are, a chain of hills, which run from east to west along the southern shore of the river St Lawrence, and are called the *Lady Mountains*.

Rivers.] The river of St Lawrence forms the northern boundary. The rivers Rigouche and Nipisiguit run from west to east, and fall into the bay of St Lawrence. The rivers of St John, Passamagnadi, Penobscot, and St Croix, which run from north to south, fall into Fundy bay, or the sea a little to the eastward of it,

Seas,

Seas, Bays, and Capes.] The seas adjoining to it are, the bay of St Lawrence, the Atlantic ocean, and Fundy bay. The lesser bays are, Chenigto, and Green bay, upon the isthmus which joins the north part of Nova Scotia to the south; the bays of Gaspe and Chaleurs on the north-east; the bay of Chedibucto on the south-east; the bay of the Islands. The ports of Bart, Chebucto, Prosper, St Margaret, La Heve, Port Maltois, Port Rosignol, Port Vert, and Port Joly, on the south; Port La Tour, on the south-east; Port St Mary Annapolis, and Minas, on the south side of Fundy bay.

The chief capes are, Rasseor and Gaspe on the north-east; the capes Port au Peche, Ecoumenac, Tourmentin, Cape Port and Epis, on the east; Cape Fogerit and Cape Canseau on the south-east; Cape Blanco, Cape Vert, Cape Theodore, Cape Dore, Cape La Heve, and Cape Negro, on the south; Cape Sable and Cape Fourche, on the south-west.

Lakes.] The lakes are very numerous, but have not yet received particular names.

Soil and Produce.] This country is great part of it a forest at present; but where it has been cleared and cultivated, as it has at Minas and Chenigto, and several other places, by the French, it affords good corn and pasture; and the French have fed herds of cattle near their settlements, with which they supplied their countrymen at Cape Breton, before it was taken by the English. The timber is fit for building, and will produce pitch and tar; and the soil is proper for hemp and flax; so that all manner of naval stores might be had here.

Animals.] The country abounds in deer, wild-fowl, and all manner of game; and there is one of the finest cod-fisheries in the world on the coast. The French who were settled here, had imported oxen, sheep, and all manner of European cattle; so that in a little time there is expected great plenty of all things necessary to support the British planters that have been sent over; the French having quitted all their settlements in the southern peninsula on the arrival of the English colony at Chebucto.

English forces in Nova Scotia.] This country being restored to Great Britain at the peace of Utrecht, a regiment was sent over to take possession of Annapolis, the capital, *anno* 1714; but no provision was made to plant the rest of Nova Scotia until the year 1749, when about three thousand English families, under the command of Governor Cornwallis, were sent thither, and erected the town of Halifax in Chebucto bay; and since that several other embarkations have been made, so that there are no less than five or six thousand inhabitants there at present. The town of Halifax is fortified, and the English have possessed themselves of Minas and Chenigto on the isthmus. See the memorable events of England, page 325. &c.

N E W E N G L A N D.

Situation and Extent.

Between	}	69 and 73	}	W. Lon.	} Being	}	300 miles in length.
Between	}	4 and 46	}	N. Lat.			200 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**ounded by Canada on the north; by the Atlantic ocean, and New Scotland, on the east and south; and by New York on the west.

New England is divided into four governments, *viz.* 1. New Hampshire, or Piscataway; 2. the Massachusetts colony; 3. The colony of Rhode-island, and Providence plantation; and, 4. Connecticut colony.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
The north division, or government, —	New Hampshire, —	} Portsmouth.
The middle division, —	Massachusetts colony,	} Boston, W. Lon. 71. N. Lat. 42.
The south division, —	Rhode-island, &c. —	} Newport.
The west division,	Connecticut, —	} London. Hertford.

Rivers.] Their rivers are, 1. Connecticut; 2. Thames; 3. Patuxent; 4. Merimac; 5. Piscataway; 6. Saco; 7. Casco; 8. Kinebeque; and 9. Penobscot, or Pentagonet.

Bays and Capes.] The most remarkable bays and harbours are those formed by Plymouth, Rhode-island, and Providence plantations; Monument bay; West harbour, formed by the bending of Cape Cod; Boston harbour; Piscataway; and Casco bay.

The chief capes are, Cape Cod, Marble-head, Cape Anne, Cape Netick, Cape Porpus, Cape Elisabeth, and Cape Small point.

Face of the country, and Air.] The land next the sea in New England is generally low, but farther up into the country it rises into hills, and on the north-east it is rocky and mountainous. The winters are much severer here than in Old England, though it lies 9 or 10 degrees more south: but they have usually a brighter heaven, and more settled weather, both in winter and summer, than in Old England; and though their summers are shorter, the weather is a great deal hotter while it lasts. The winds are very boisterous in the winter-season,

son, and the north-west wind blowing over a long tract of frozen country, is excessive cold; their rivers are sometimes frozen over in a night's time: The climate however is generally healthful, and agreeable to English constitutions.

Produce.] The fruits of Old England come to great perfection here, and particularly peaches, which are all standard-trees. Mr Dudley relates, that he has had 7 or 800 fine peaches on such a tree at one time, and a single apple-tree has made seven barrels of cyder.

But I find English wheat does not thrive here. They eat maize or Indian corn chiefly, one grain whereof frequently produces twelve hundred grains, and sometimes two thousand. This corn is of three several colours, *viz.* blue, white, and yellow. Besides the forest-trees of Old England, they have cedar, cypress, pine, and fir trees. Their fir-trees are of a prodigious bulk, and furnish the royal navy of England with masts and yards; and they draw from these and other trees, pitch, tar, and rosin, turpentine, gums, and balm; and the soil is proper for hemp and flax. A ship may be built and rigged out with the produce of the soil. Ship-building is a considerable employment in this country.

Animals.] The animals which seem almost peculiar to New England and the rest of North America, are the moose-deer and the beaver.

The spermaceti whale also is found upon this coast; of which and other whales the New England people take great numbers, and send some ships every year to fish for whales in Greenland: and from hence it is we receive all the whale-bone and whale-oil we import, except what we purchase of the Dutch and Hamburgers. Besides the whale-fishery, there is a very fine cod-fishery on the coast of Nova Scotia.

They have now almost all European animals in as great perfection and plenty as we have them here.

Manufactures.] They manufacture coarse linen and woollen cloth for their own use, as well as iron tools and utensils; and they have manufactures of hats and paper, from which Old England endeavours to divert them, as being prejudicial to their mother-country: And indeed if Old England would encourage their raising naval stores, this might prove more advantageous to both.

There are also set up of late several sugar-bakers and distillers, which is esteemed prejudicial to the trade of Old England.

Trade.] The New-England people have a great trade by sea to the British sugar-colonies, and with the Dutch at Surinam and Curassou near Terra Firma; whither they send horses, salt provisions, and lumber, that is, deal-boards, pipe-staves, hoops, and shingles. They send their ships also to the bay of Honduras for logwood, which they transport to Europe; as they do also sugar from the West Indies, and fish from Newfoundland.

Government.] It is observed by Mr Dummer. That by the new charter granted to the Massachusetts, (the most considerable of the New-England colonies), the appointment of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, and all the officers of the admiralty, is vested in the crown; that the power of the militia is wholly in the hands of the governor.

as captain-general: That all judges, justices, and sheriffs, to whom the execution of the law is intrusted, are nominated by the governor, with the advice of the council; and that the governor has a negative on the choice of counsellors, peremptory and unlimited; and that he is not obliged to give a reason for what he does in this particular, or restrained to any number: That all laws enacted by the general assembly are to be sent to the court of England, for the royal approbation; and that no laws, ordinances, elections (of magistrates, I presume, he means), or acts of government whatsoever, are valid, without the governor's consent in writing.

By these reservations (in the opinion of this gentleman) the prerogatives of the crown, and the dependence of this colony, are effectually secured: Whereas we find the Lords Commissioners of trade and plantations, in their representation to the House of Commons, *anno* 1732, observing, That notwithstanding the power seems to be divided between the King and the people in the Massachusetts colony, the people have much the greatest share; for they do not only chuse the assembly of representatives, but this assembly chuse the council, (equivalent to our House of Lords), and the governor depends upon the assembly for his annual support; which has frequently laid the governor of this province under the temptation of giving up the prerogatives of the crown, and the interest of Great Britain.

That this colony, as well as others, ought to transmit to Great Britain authentic copies of the several acts passed by them; but they sometimes neglect it, and pass temporary laws, which have their full effect before the government here can have due notice of them; and if the laws of this colony are not repealed within three years after their being presented, they are not repealable by the crown after that time.

Mr Dummer, treating of the administration of our American governors; observes, that these governors are apt to abuse their power, and grow rich by oppression. We have seen, says that gentleman, not many years since, some governors seized by their injured people, and sent prisoners to Whitehall, there to answer for their offences; others have fallen victims on the spot, not to the fury of a faction or a rabble, but to the resentment of the whole body of the people, rising as one man to revenge their wrongs; others, after being recalled, have been prosecuted at the king's-bench.

There were originally three sorts of government established by the English on the continent of America, *viz.* 1. Royal governments; 2. Charter governments; and, 3. Proprietary governments.

1. A royal government is properly so called, because the colony is immediately dependent on the crown, and the King remains sovereign of the colony: he appoints the governor, council, and officers of state; and the people elect only their representatives, as in England. Such are the governments of Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and both the Carolina's; though the Carolina's were, till very lately, proprietary governments.

2. A charter government is so called, because the company, incorporated by the King's charter, were in a manner vested with sovereign authority to establish what sort of government they saw fit. And these charter governments have generally thought fit to transfer their authority to the populace; for in these governments the freemen do not only

only chuse their representatives, but annually chuse their governor, council, and magistrates, and make laws, without the concurrence, and even without the knowledge of the King; and are under no other restraint than this, that they enact no laws contrary to the laws of England; if they do, their charters are liable to be forfeited. Such is the government of Rhode-island, and, I think, of the colony of Connecticut in New England; and such were the governments of the Massachusetts, Maine, and Plymouth, formerly; but their first charters being adjudged forfeited in the reign of King Charles II. the charter granted to the Massachusetts by King William III. has reserved the appointment of a governor to the crown: but the house of representatives chuse the council, with the governor's concurrence; and the governor and council appoint the magistrates and officers of state. From whence it appears, that the government of the Massachusetts, in which the colonies of Maine and Plymouth are now comprehended, is, in some instances, different from either of the two former species of government, or rather a mixture of both.

3. The third kind of government is the proprietary government, properly so called, because the proprietor is vested with sovereign authority: He appoints the governor, council, and magistrates, and the representatives of the people are summoned in his name; and by their advice he enacts laws, without the concurrence of the crown; but by a late statute, the proprietor must have the King's consent in the appointing a governor, when he does not reside in the plantation in person; and of a deputy-governor when he does; and all the governors of the plantations are liable to be called to an account for male-administration by the court of king's-bench in England, by another statute. The only proprietary governments now in being are those of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Forces.] In one of the representations of the board of trade, they inform the privy council, that in the colony of the Massachusetts only there were upwards of ninety-four thousand souls; and that their militia consisted of six regiments of foot, and fifteen troops of horse, of an hundred men in each troop. The same representation shews, that they employed near five hundred sail of ships, and four thousand seamen, annually in their trade; and if this calculation be right, it must be allowed that the rest of the colonies north of Virginia and Maryland, *viz.* Connecticut, Rhode-island, New York, the Jerseys, and Pennsylvania, can raise at least as many more. All that seems wanting in order to render these forces useful, and capable of opposing an invasion, is a generalissimo, impowered on any exigencies to oblige every colony to raise their respective quotas of supplies and troops, and to command them when assembled in the field; for these are particulars which it is never to be expected the colonies should agree on among themselves, or at least time enough to prevent the ravages of a potent enemy.

Religion.] New England was planted by the Independents, a little before the commencement of the civil wars in England. These people transported themselves thither, rather than conform to the established church. Though they complained of the government here, for not allowing a toleration, they permitted no other sect or denomination of Christians, but themselves, to have any share in the governments they

erected there; and were so far from allowing a toleration to those that differed from them, that they hanged several Quakers. It is but very lately they have suffered any member of the church of England to have a share in the magistracy, or to be elected a member of the commons, or house of Representatives; and there are not more than two or three admitted at this day into their councils.

There are some churches erected in New England by the members of the church of England; but we still compute that the disciples of Independency are four times as many as those of the church of England in the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies. In Pennsylvania and in Rhode-island the governors are Quakers, as well as most of the inhabitants.

Revolutions and memorable events.

WHEN the Europeans first visited this country, they found it inhabited by twenty different nations or tribes, independent of each other, and commanded by their respective chiefs. Of these nations, the most powerful was the Massachusetts, situate on or near Boston harbour. King James I. by letters-patent dated the 10th of April 1606, erected two companies, empowering them to send colonies to Virginia, as all the north-east coast of America was then called. One of these companies was called the *Plymouth Company*; who for some time traded only with the natives of North Virginia, or New England, for furs, and fished upon the coast.

Two ships were employed in this fishery in the year 1614, commanded by Captain John Smith, and Captain Thomas Hunt; and Captain Smith returning to England, left Hunt on the coast, ordering him to sail with the other ship to Spain, and dispose of the fish he had taken there. Hunt, after Smith was gone, enticed twenty-seven Indians on board his ship, and sailing with them to Malaga, sold them for slaves, at the rate of 20 l. a man.

This treachery was so resented by the Indians, that all commerce with them was for some time broken off.

About the year 1619, some dissenters of the Independent persuasion, who were uneasy at their being required to conform to the church of England, having purchased the Plymouth patent, and obtained another from King James, to send colonies to North Virginia, now New England, embarked 150 men on board a ship, which sailed from Plymouth the 6th of September 1620, and arrived at Cape Cod in New England on the 9th of November following, where they built a town, and called it by the name of *New Plymouth*; and Mr John Carver was elected their first governor.

The Indians were at this time too much engaged in wars among themselves, to give these strangers any disturbance; and Massasoit, Prince of the Massachusetts nation, learning from one Quanto an Indian, who had been carried to England, what a powerful people the English were, made Governor Carver a visit the following spring, and entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the English, by whose assistance he hoped to make a conquest of the Narraganset nation, with which he was then at war. This prince also consented to acknowledge the King of England his sovereign, and made a cession
of

of part of his country to the new planters. Several other sachems, or princes, also followed the example of Massasoit, and desired the protection of the English against their enemies, professing themselves subjects of King James.

Ships arriving every day almost with planters and provisions, the colony soon became well established; when differences arising among the planters, upon account of religion, had like to have been of very bad consequence. The Independents, who were the most numerous, not allowing a toleration to any other sect or persuasion, several of the adventurers removed to other parts of the country, and others returned home, whereby the colony was so weakened, that if the Indians had not been engaged in a civil war, the English would infallibly have been driven out of the country.

In the mean time, another set of adventurers, *anno* 1627, purchased a grant of the Plymouth company, of all that part of New England which lies between the rivers Merimac and Charles river; and, to strengthen their title to this country, procured a grant of it from King Charles, *anno* 1628; and nominated Mr Cradock their first governor.

This new company fitted out six ships, with 300 planters, furnished with live cattle, and all manner of stores and provisions proper for a settlement; and arriving on the Massachusetts coast, built the town of Salem, between the promontories of Marble-head and Cape Anne; and Mr Cradock refusing to go over with these planters, they chose John Winthrop, Esq; their governor; and, in 1630, built Boston on the Massachusetts bay, now the capital of New England. The same year 1630, King Charles granted part of the country of Connecticut to the Earl of Warwick, which was afterwards purchased of that Earl by William Lord Viscount Say and Seal, Robert Lord Brook, Sir Nathaniel Rich, Charles Fiennes, Esq; John Pym, and John Hampden, Esqs; gentlemen at that time disaffected to the government, who designed that plantation as a place of refuge, in case they had not succeeded in their opposition to King Charles; and they were once upon the point of transporting themselves thither, with the chief of their party, being in doubt whether they should carry their point in the senate. Even Oliver Cromwell, it is said, was once on board, in order to have transported himself to New England; and there appears to have been a proclamation published in 1637, prohibiting people to transport themselves without licence; whereby Cromwell, Sir Arthur Haslebrig, Mr Hampden, and several more, were prevented going; but prevailing afterwards against the crown, they sold their interest in the plantations to others. Another set of adventurers planted New Hampshire, and others Providence and Rhode-island, the last being chiefly Quakers, driven out of the Massachusetts colony by the Independents, who had long persecuted them, and actually hanged some of the Quakers for not conforming to their sect.

Thus all the New-England provinces were planted and well peopled within the space of twenty years, reckoning from the arrival of the first colony at New Plymouth, during which time they were very little interrupted by the Indians. But the English colony of Connecticut beginning to erect fortresses, and extend their settlements to the westward, without the leave of the natives, the Indians were alarmed, ap-

prehending they should in time be dispossessed of their country, and be invaded by these foreigners.

The sachem Metacomet therefore, (to whom the English gave the name of *Philip*), the son of Massasoit, who first entered into an alliance with the English, observing the danger his country was in, and that the English now no longer acted as allies, but tyrannised over his people, and had in a manner deprived him of his authority, dispatched messengers privately through all the tribes of the Indians, inviting them to take up arms in defence of their country: which they did, and succeeded in several engagements at first; but their prince Philip being killed by a musket-shot, the English at length prevailed. Great numbers of the Indians were massacred, and others were driven out of their country, and joined the French in Canada; who promising them protection, and frequently assisting them in their invasion of the British settlements, it is no wonder that they remain attached to the French interest to this day; especially as the Jesuit missionaries have made profelytes and bigotted Papists of them, making them believe that the English are the posterity of those men that crucified their Saviour.

In the year 1690, Sir William Phips, governor of New England, raised an army, which he transported to Acadie, or Nova Scotia, and took Port-Royal or Annapolis, from the French; and reduced another French settlement at the mouth of St John's river, in the bay of Fundy; of which the English kept possession until the peace of Ryswick, *anno* 1697, when King William thought fit to cede them to France, notwithstanding they belonged to Great Britain originally: but Annapolis, with all Nova Scotia, was restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in the reign of Queen Anne, in 1714.

Sir William Phips also attempted the taking of Quebec, the capital of French Canada; but it being too late in the year when he began that enterprise, and a very severe winter setting in sooner than ordinary, he was obliged to retire from thence not by the arms of the enemy, but the severity of the season. Sir William, however, built a strong fort at the mouth of the river Pemaquid, on the frontiers of New England, and compelled the Indians on the north-east of Merimac river, to acknowledge themselves subject to the crown of England, and promise to abandon the French interest. And in the year 1703, in the beginning of Queen Anne's war, the New-England people recovered Annapolis again, for they could not enjoy either their fisheries, or foreign traffic, while it was in the hands of the French. It was called *the Dunkirk* of that part of the world, where the French had their cruisers and privateers, which snatched up the New-England ships whenever they came out of their harbours.

Upon this success the government of England proposed the taking of Quebec, the capital of Canada, and to send over a squadron of men at war, with land-forces to join the New-England forces; and every thing was prepared in New England for the enterprise: but the general in Flanders pretending he could spare no troops then, nothing was done. However, in the year 1711, Admiral Walker sailed to New England with a squadron of twelve men of war, forty transports, and six store-ships, on board whereof were five thousand veteran troops, commanded by Brigadier Hill; and this fleet arrived at Boston on the 25th of June 1711, having been seven weeks in their passage: but the New-England forces not being ready, they did not sail from Boston for
the

the river of St Lawrence till the 20th of July; and being hindered by contrary winds, they did not arrive in that river till the proper season was past. There fell such thick fogs, that their pilots were at a loss how to steer; and being driven on the north shore among the rocks, eight of the transports were lost, with 800 men that were in them: whereupon it was resolved, on the 4th of September, to return with the rest of the fleet to England; and this design, that had been so prudently concerted, proved abortive. However, Annapolis and Nova Scotia were by the French confirmed to Great Britain at the treaty of Utrecht, *anno* 1714, as has been already related. See the memorable events of England, p. 325. &c.

NEW YORK, with the JERSEYS.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 73 and 76	} W. Lon.	} Being	{ 200 miles in length.
Between	{ 41 and 44			

Boundaries.] Bounded by Canada, on the north; by New England, on the east; by the American sea, on the south; and by Delawar river, which divides it from Pennsylvania, on the west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
East division,	{ New York,	{ New York, W. Lon. 72-30. N. Lat. 42. Albany.
West division,	{ The Jerseys, ———	{ Burlington. Elizabath.
South division,	{ Long Island, and the rest of the islands near Hudson's river,	{ Southampton.

Rivers.] The chief rivers, besides those of Hudson and Delawar, are the Mohawk river, Onandago, Raritan, and Maurice rivers.

Capes.] The capes are those of Cape Mary, on the east entrance of Delawar river; Sandy Point, near the entrance of Raritan river; and Montang Point, at the east end of Long Island.

Lakes.] There are very extensive lakes on the north-west, *viz.* the lakes of Champlain, Ontario, and Erie. The Iroquois, or Five Nations,

tions, lie upon the lakes of Ontario and Erie, and are in alliance with Great Britain against the French, and their Indians of Canada.

Harbours.] There are several excellent harbours at the mouth of Hudson's river, and in Delaware river, which run from north to south; one on the east, and the other on the west confines of these provinces.

Face of the Country.] The Jerseys and the south part of New York are low flat countries, but ascending twenty or thirty miles up Hudson's river to the north, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with wood, where it has not been cleared by the planters.

Air.] The air and seasons are much the same as in New England.

Produce and Trade.] New York and the Jerseys abound in cattle and a good breed of horses, and have plenty of wheat and other grain, as well as fish. They supply the sugar-colonies with flour, salt beef, pork, and salt fish; and with timber, plank, and pipe-staves; and as they are much employed in the fishery, they export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other countries of Europe. They traffic also with the logwood-cutters in the bay of Honduras, and with the Spanish settlements, exchanging the manufactures of Europe for treasure, which they send to England as merchandise; they bring over also whale oil and bone, and return with the manufactures of Great Britain.

The people of New England, New York, and other northern colonies, of late export a great deal of timber to Portugal, and other countries of Europe, which, I am informed, is a very profitable branch of business.

Persons.] As to the persons and habits of the Indians in these countries, and Maryland, these people not differing from the Indians of Virginia, will be found in the description of that country.

Genius of the Natives.] The Iroquois, who inhabit the north-west part of this country, are the bravest and most formidable people of North America, and at the same time the most humane, though the French, whose constant enemies they are, have represented them as the most barbarous savages. Under the greatest disadvantages, the want of education, and even of letters, they discover a noble genius. The Romans never expressed a greater love for their country, or a greater contempt of death in the cause of liberty, than these people do; and they are exceeding benevolent and hospitable.

Every nation of the Iroquois is a distinct republic, governed by their sachems or civil magistrates in time of peace, and by their warriors or captains in their wars; but their chiefs neither resolve, nor execute any thing of importance, without consulting the heads of their tribes.

Religion.] The Iroquois acknowledge a supreme being, whom they style *The preserver of the universe*; and they believe a future state of rewards and punishments; but they have very obscure notions of it, and seem to think that the rewards of the good will consist in the enjoyment of those pleasures they are most fond of in this life.

Various attempts have been made to convert these people to Christianity; especially by the French priests, who, by the negligence of our own people, and their zeal to gain converts to Popery, have met with too great success, having drawn off great part of the Mohawk nation from their alliance with the English, and even persuaded them to leave their

their native country, and settle in French Canada, where they have built them a stately church. Those who remain true to the English have been instructed by the Dutch and English ministers occasionally, as they came to trade, and have always shewn a disposition to embrace the gospel.

At Albany they are all brought to the profession of Christianity, and almost all baptized; and some of them seem to have a tolerable notion of it, and have earnestly desired a missionary to be sent among them: and to encourage this good disposition in them, the society appointed a catechist among them, a native of America, who has resided among them, and applied himself to the study of their language, and met with very good success.

The church of England is established in this and all the royal governments in British America.

P E N S Y L V A N I A.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	74 and 78	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	200 miles in length.
Between	{	39 and 42	}	N. Lat.	}		{	200 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] **B**ounded by the country of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, on the north; by Delawar river, which divides it from the Jerseys, on the east; and by Maryland, on the south and west.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
North division, —	{ Buckingham, — Philadelphia, —	{ Bristol. Philadelphia, W. Lon. 74. N. Lat. 40-50.
South division, —	{ Cheshire, — Newcastle, — Kent, — Suffex, —	{ Chester. Newcastle. Dover. Lewes.

Mountains.] This has a flat coast near the sea, like the adjacent colonies, but rises gradually, having the Apalachian mountains on the west.

Rivers.] The rivers are, 1. Delawar. 2. Susquehanna: and, 3. Skopolkil,

Air.]

Air.] The air and the seasons resemble those in the Jerseys and New York, contiguous to this country, which have been already described.

Produce and Traffic.] As to the produce and traffic of Pennsylvania, their merchandize consists of horses, pipe-staves, pork, beef, and fish; salted and barrelled up; skins and furs; all sorts of grain, *viz.* wheat, rye, pease, oats, barley, buck-wheat, Indian corn, Indian pease and beans, pot-albes, wax, &c. And in return for these, they import from the Caribbee islands, and other places, rum, sugar, molasses, silver, negroes, salt, and wine; and from Great Britain, household-goods, and cloathing of all kinds; hard ware, tools, and toys.

They have also some rice, but no great quantities; and a little tobacco of the worst sort. The colonies of Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, and New York, appear extremely proper to produce hemp and flax where they are cultivated. Their trade with the Indians consists but in few articles: they receive of the natives chiefly skins and furs of their wild beasts; for which they give them cloathing, arms, ammunition, rum, and other spirits, in return.

This, as well as the other northern colonies, hath a clandestine trade with the Spaniards upon the coast of Terra Firma; furnishing them with European goods and merchandize, for which they receive chiefly pieces of eight in return: they also trade to the bay of Honduras for logwood; by connivance, as the Spaniards say; but the subjects of Great Britain insist that they have a right to that trade: and there is a trade carried on both with the French and Dutch islands, and Surinam, not at all to the advantage of Old England, and very destructive to the sugar-colonies; for they take molasses, rum, and other spirits, with a great many European goods, from these foreigners, carrying them horses, provisions, and lumber in return, without which the French could not carry on their sugar-manufacture to that advantage they do.

Revolutions and memorable events of New York, the Jerseys, and Pennsylvania.

THese countries were discovered, with the rest of the continent of North America, in the reign of King Henry VII. by Sebastian Cabot, for the crown of England: but Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer that attempted to plant colonies on these shores, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and, in honour of that princess, gave all the eastern coast of North America the name of *Virginia*.

Mr Hudson, an Englishman, sailing to that part of the coast which lies between Virginia and New England, in the beginning of the reign of King James I. and being about to make a settlement at the mouth of Hudson's river, the Dutch gave him a sum of money to dispose of his interest in this country to them; and, in the year 1608, began to plant it, and, by virtue of this purchase, laid claim to all those countries which are now denominated *New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania*. But there remaining some part of this coast which was not planted by the Hollanders, the Swedes sent a fleet of ships thither, and took possession of it for that crown: but the Dutch having a superior force

force in the neighbourhood, compelled the Swedes to submit to their dominion; allowing them, however, to enjoy the plantations they had settled. The English not admitting that either the Hollander or the Swede had a right to any countries first discovered and planted by a subject of England, and part of them at that time possessed by the subjects of Great Britain, under charters from Queen Elisabeth and K. James I. K. Charles II. during the first Dutch war, anno 1664, granted all those countries the Dutch had usurped the dominion of, viz. New York, the Jerseys, and Pensylvania, to his brother James Duke of York; and Sir Robert Car being sent over with a squadron of men of war, and land-forces, and summoning the Dutch governor of the city of New Amsterdam (now New York) to surrender, he thought fit to obey the summons, and yield that capital to the English. The rest of the places in the possession of the Dutch and the Swedes followed his example; and these countries were confirmed to the English by the Dutch at the next treaty of peace between the two nations.

The Duke of York afterwards parcelled out these countries to under-proprietors; among whom William Penn, son of Sir William Penn, admiral in the Dutch wars, was one.

All the rest of the under-proprietors, some time after, surrendered their charters to the crown; whereby New York and the Jerseys became royal governments: but Penn retained that part of the country which had been granted to him. And King Charles II. made him another grant, in 1680, of the rest of that country, which now constitutes the rest of Pensylvania, in consideration of a debt due to his father, the admiral, from the government. Penn, the son, afterwards united the countries he possessed by both grants into one, giving them the name of *Pensylvania*; and began to plant them in the year 1681; the Dutch and Swedish inhabitants chusing still to reside in this country, as they did in New York and the Jerseys, they and their descendants enjoying the same privileges as the rest of his Majesty's subjects in these plantations do, and are now in a manner the same people with the English, speaking their language, and governed by their laws and customs.

Mr Penn, however, notwithstanding the grants made him by the crown and the Duke of York, did not esteem himself the real proprietor of the lands granted him, until he had given the Indians a valuable consideration (or what they esteemed such) for their country. He assembled, therefore, their sachems, or princes, and purchased countries of a very large extent of them, for a very moderate price, as they made scarce any other use of their country than to hunt in it. He paid them for it in cloaths, tools, and utensils, to the entire satisfaction of the natives, who still retained more lands than they could possibly use, being very few in number. Pensylvania is now one of the most flourishing colonies we have in North America, having never had any quarrel with the natives. Whenever they desire to extend their settlements, they purchase new lands of the sachems, never taking any thing from them by force. See the *Memorable events of England*, p. 325. &c.

M A R Y L A N D.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{ 74	} W. Lon.	} Being	{ 140 miles in length.
	{ and			
	{ 78			
Between	{ 38	} N. Lat.		} Being
	{ and			
	{ 40			
	{ 40			

Boundaries.] Bounded by Pennsylvania, on the north; by another part of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic ocean, on the east; by Virginia, on the south; and by the Apalachian mountains, on the west.

Maryland is divided into two parts by the bay of Cheefsepeak, *viz.* 1. The eastern; and, 2. The western division.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
The East division contains the coun- ties of ———	1. Somerset, ———	} Somerset. Dorchester. Oxford.
	2. Dorchester, ———	
	3. Talbot county, ———	
	4. Cecil county, ———	
The West division contains, —	1. St Mary's county, ———	} St Mary's. Bristol. Mastekout. Abington. Annapolis, W. Lon. 78. N. Lat. 39-35. Baltimore.
	2. Charles county, ———	
	3. Prince George county, ———	
	4. Calvert county, ———	
	5. Anne Arundel county, ———	
	6. Baltimore county, ———	

Rivers.] This country, like Virginia, is watered with innumerable springs, which form a great many fine rivers; of which the chief are, 1. Patowmac. 2. The river Pocomoac. 3. The river Patuxent. 4. Severn river. 5. Cheptonk. 6. Sassafras river. 7. Wicomoca river. And, 8. The river St George.

There are more rivers capable of receiving large ships, which, with the numerous bays and creeks that indent the land on every side, give the seamen an opportunity of bringing their vessels up to the planters doors to receive their freights of tobacco, &c.

Bays and Capes.] The chief bays are those of Cheefsepeak and De la War; and Cape Henlopen, at the entrance of De la War bay, is the most noted cape.

Name.] King Charles I. was pleased to give this province the name of Maryland, in honour to his Queen Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, when he granted it by patent to George Calvert Lord Baltimore, *anno* 1631.

It is separated from Virginia, on the south, by the river Patowmac.

Face of the country.] This, as well as Virginia, may be divided into, 1. The low lands next the sea. 2. The hilly country towards the heads of the rivers. And, 3. The Apalachian mountains beyond, which are exceeding high.

Air.] The air of this country, I perceive, is excessive hot some part of the summer, and equally cold in winter, when the north-west wind blows.

Their winters are not of more than three or four months duration; and in these they seldom have one month of bad weather. All the rest they are happy in a clear air, and bright sun, and are scarce ever troubled with fogs.

Produce and Traffic.] Tobacco is planted and cultivated here with as much application as in Virginia; and their principal traffic with England is in this article; though the country produces most of the grain and fruits of Europe and America. The planters live in farms, dispersed all over the country, chiefly near the banks of rivers, or on the sea-coast. They seem to have an aversion to reside in towns here as well as in Virginia, or rather they find it more convenient for the management of their plantations.

Constitution and Religion.] They are governed by the same laws as in England, only some acts of assembly they have relating to particular cases, not under the verge of the English laws, or where the laws of England do not aptly provide for some circumstances, under which their way of living hath put them. The church of England is established here. Churches are built; and there is an annual stipend allowed for every minister by a perpetual law, which is more or less according to the number of taxables in each parish. Every Christian male, sixteen years old, and Negroes, male and female, above that age, pay 40 lb. of tobacco to the minister, which is levied by the sheriff among other public levies; which make the revenues of the ministers, one with another, about 20,000 pounds of tobacco, or 100 l. Sterling *per annum*.

On the first planting of Maryland, there were several nations of Indians in the country, governed by several petty kings; but there are not now 500 fighting men of them in the province; and those are more on the eastern shore than on the west. Here they have two or three little towns; and some of them come over to the west in winter-time, to hunt for deer, being generally employed by the English. These Indians take delight in nothing else; and it is rare that any of them will embrace our way of living and worship. The cause of their diminishing proceeded, not from any wars with the English, for we have had none with them, but from their own perpetual discords and wars among themselves: and their drinking, and other vices, which the English taught them, probably may have destroyed many more.

Genius of the Indians.] They have admirable capacities, when their humours and tempers are perfectly understood; and, if well taught, they might advance themselves, and do great good in the service of religion; whereas they are taught to become rather worse than better, by falling into the worst practices of vile nominal Christians, which they add to their own Indian manners, and absurd customs.

Revolutions and memorable events.

Maryland was discovered in the year 1606, when Virginia was first planted, and for some time was esteemed a part of Virginia, until King Charles I. in the year 1632, granted all that part of Virginia which lay north of Patowmac river, and was not then planted, to the Right Honourable Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to his heirs; which was afterwards named *Maryland*, in honour of the then Queen-confort Henrietta-Maria, youngest daughter of the French King Henry IV. The Lord Baltimore sent over his brother the Hon. Leonard Calvert, Esq; with several Roman-Catholic gentlemen, and other adventurers, to the number of 200, who arrived in the bay of Cheefpeak in the year 1633, and planted the first colony near the mouth of Patowmac river; and advancing to the Indian town of Yoamaco, they were permitted to reside in one part of the town, in consideration of some presents they made to the Weroance, or prince of the country, who left them in possession of the whole town as soon as his people had got in their harvest: whereupon Mr Calvert gave the town the name of *St Mary's*. But what principally induced the Weroance to be so exceeding civil to the English was, his being at war with the Susquehannah Indians, and expecting to be protected by the English against that potent enemy, who had very near driven him out of his country. And such was the good understanding between the Yoamaco Indians and this colony, that while the English were planting the country, the Indians hunted for them in the woods, and brought them in great quantities of venison and wild-fowl; and many Roman-Catholic families coming over from England to avoid the penal laws, this soon became a flourishing colony, of which the Calverts remained governors until the civil wars in England, when the family were deprived of the government of this province; but recovered it again on the restoration of King Charles II. And the Hon. Charles Calvert, son of the Lord Baltimore, remained governor of that colony near twenty years, who promoted the planting of tobacco here, till the colony became almost as considerable for that branch of business as Virginia; and the family still remain proprietors of this plantation, being one of the most considerable estates enjoyed by any subject of Great Britain abroad.

As to the manners and customs of the Indians, and other articles omitted here, these will be seen in the description of Virginia, which are very little different from those of Maryland. See the *Memorable events of England*, p. 325. &c.

VIRGINIA

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	74	{	W. Lon.	} Being {	240 miles in length.
		and				
		80				
Between	{	36	{	N. Lat.		
		and				
		39				

Boundaries.] Bounded by the river Patowmac, which divides it from Maryland, on the north-east; by the Atlantic ocean, on the east; by Carolina, on the south; and by the Apalachian mountains, on the west.

It may be divided into four parts, viz. 1. The north division; 2. The middle division; 3. The south division; and, 4. The east division.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>
The North division contains,	1. Northumberland, —	Wincomoca. Christ-Church.
	2. Lancashire, —	
	3. Westmoreland, —	St Paul's. Farnham. Christ-Church. Abingdon. Stratton. St John's. St Peter's. Elifabeth. Denby. York. Lynhaven. Elifabeth. Chutakuk. Newport. Southwark. Wyanoke. Westover. Bristol. James Town. Williamburgh.
	4. Richmond, —	
	5. Stafford, —	
	6. Essex, —	
7. Middlesex, —		
8. Gloucester, —		
The Middle division contains,	9. King and Queen county,	
	10. King William county,	
	11. New Kent, —	
	12. Elifabeth county, —	
	13. Warwick county, —	
	14. York county, —	
The South division contains,	15. Princess Anne county,	
	16. Norfolk county, —	
	17. Nanfamund county, —	
	18. Isle of Wight county,	
	19. Surry county, —	
	20. Prince George county,	
The Eastern division, between Cheesepack bay and the ocean,	21. Charles county, —	
	22. Henrico county, —	
	23. James county, —	
	24. Acomac county, —	Acomac.

Rivers.] Into the west side of this bay fall four great rivers, which rise in the Apalachian mountains, running from the north-west to the south-

south-east. The most southerly of these is James river, the Indian name whereof was *Powhatan*, being generally about two miles over, and navigable at least fourcore miles. York river, whose Indian name was *Pamunky*, is a little to the northward of James river. North of York river is the river Rappahanoc; north of Rappahanoc is the great river Patowmac, which is navigable near 200 miles, being nine miles broad in some places, but generally about seven.

Bays and Capes.] The great bay of Cheesepack runs up through Virginia and Maryland, almost due north, three hundred miles and upwards, being navigable most part of the way for large ships. We enter this bay between two promontories, called *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry*.

Face of the Country.] As we approach Virginia from the ocean, it appears to be low lands; and for an hundred miles up into the country, there is scarce a hill or a stone to be met with. The whole country, before it was planted, was either forests, or bogs and morasses, which the people in the West Indies call *swamps*: and such the greatest part of it is at present. Their trees are much loftier than ours, and no underwoods or bushes grow beneath. People travel with ease through these forests on horseback, and never want a fine shade to defend them from the summer heats.

Air and Seasons.] The air and seasons depend very much on the wind, as to heat and cold, dryness and moisture. The north and north-west winds are very nitrous, piercing cold, and clear, or else stormy; the south-east and south, hazy and sultry hot. In winter they have a fine clear air, and dry, which renders it very pleasant. Their frosts are short, but sometimes so very sharp, that it will freeze the rivers over three miles broad.

Snow falls sometimes in pretty great quantities; but rarely continues there above a day or two. Their spring is about a month earlier than in England. In April they have frequent rains. May and June the heat increases, and it is much like our summer, being mitigated with gentle breezes, that rise about nine of the clock, and decrease and increase as the sun rises and falls. July and August those breezes cease, and the air becomes stagnant; then the heat is violent and troublesome. In September the weather usually breaks suddenly, and there fall very considerable rains; when many fall sick; this being the time for cachexies, fluxes, scorbutic dropfies, gripes, or the like.

It is computed there are in Virginia upwards of an hundred thousand souls, besides servants and slaves, which are above twice that number.

Soil and Produce.] No country produces greater quantities of excellent tobacco; and yet Virginia is generally a sandy land, with a very shallow soil; so that after they have cleared a fresh piece of ground out of the woods, it will not bear tobacco past two or three years, unless cow-penned, or well dunged.

Of spontaneous flowers there are great variety; the finest crown-imperial in the world, the cardinal flower, so much extolled for its scarlet colour; and almost all the year round, the plains and valleys are adorned with flowers of one kind or other.

There is also found the fine tulip-bearing laurel-tree, which has the
pleasanteft

pleasanteft smell in the world, and keeps bloffoming and feeding feveral months together.

Silk-grafs grows fpontaneous in many places. I need not mention what advantage may be made of fo useful a plant, whofe fibres are as fine as flax, and much stronger than hemp.

The woods produce great variety of incenfe and sweet gums, which diftil from feveral trees.

All forts of naval stores may be produced there; as pitch, tar, rofin, turpentine, plank-timber, mafts and yards, befides fails, cordage, and iron; and all thefe may be tranfported by an eafy water-carriage to Great Britain.

Food.] Their ufual food was hommony, which is Indian corn boiled to a pulp, and comes the neareft to buttered wheat of any thing I can compare it to. They eat alfo venifon, fifh, and fowl, great part of their time being employed in hunting and taking them; for they had no tame fowls.

Animals.] Their animals are generally the fame as have been enumerated in treating of Mexico. And befides the animals the Europeans found there, moft of the quadrupeds of Europe have been introduced; fuch as horfes, cows, fheep, and hogs, which are prodigioufly multiplied. Many of them run wild in their forefts. Beef and pork are fold from one penny to two pence a-pound. Their fatteft pullets are fixpence a-piece; chickens, at three or four fhillings a-dozen; geeefe, at ten pence a-piece; a turkey for eighteen pence. Fifh, oyfters, and wild-fowl, are the cheapeft food in the country in the feafon. And deer are fold from five fhillings to ten fhillings a-piece.

Conftitution.] The government of the Indians is monarchical, and the crown defcends to the next brother, and not to the fon of the deceased monarch; and if there are no brothers, then to the fifters fucceffively, according to their feniority. But this is in reality a limited monarchy: for the King tranfacts nothing of confequence without confulting his priefts, and the chiefs of the people; and though he be vefted with the civil power, the general has the command of the army in time of war, independent of him. The whole territory belonging to one tribe being but one great common, every man has a right to what he erects, poffeffes, or ufes, whether buildings or plantations, as long as he remains in that part of the country where they lie; but when he removes, any other man may fettle on the fame fpot of ground. The government of the English is formed upon the English model. The governor acts as King; the council fupplies the place of a houfe of Lords, and the houfe of representatives the Commons.

There are three public officers, befides the governor, who have their commiffions immediately from his Majefty, *viz.* the auditor of the revenue, the receiver-general, and the fecretary, in whofe office is kept the public records, and all deeds and other writings are proved.

The ecclefiastical commiffary receives his authority from the Bifhop of London.

The treafurer of the province is appointed by the general afsembly, and receives the money raifed by the acts of that afsembly.

Forces.] There are no other forces in Virginia but militia; of which

the governor is lieutenant-general by his commission; and in each county he appoints the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

Every freeman, (that is, all that are not servants), from sixteen to sixty years of age, are enlisted in the militia, and are mustered once a-year at a general muster, and four times a-year by troops and companies in their respective counties; and they are reckoned to be about 20,000 men; the whole inhabitants, men, women, and children, amounting to upwards of 100,000, and slaves and servants to twice that number.

This colony have till now enjoyed a long peace. The Indians were in perfect subjection to them; and they had no apprehension of any foreign enemy able to hurt them, except in the wide sea by their cruisers and privateers. And in all our wars the enemy have seldom ventured within the bay of Chesapeake. Guardships are usually sent from England for the defence of this and the other plantations, none of our colonies being suffered to have men of war of their own.

Revenues.] The public revenues are, 1. A rent reserved by the crown of all lands granted by patent. 2. A duty of two shillings a-hoghead on all tobacco exported. 3. A duty of sixpence a-head for every passenger brought into the country. 4. Fines and forfeitures. 5. Duties on foreign liquors, and on slaves and servants imported. And, lastly, Money raised by acts passed in the assembly; besides the duties laid upon tobacco in the countries that produce it. There are such heavy duties on all that is exported to England, that they amount to 250,000 l. annually; of which the planters complain with some reason. They observe, that the English merchants are the only gainers by this traffic; those that are at the charge of planting and preparing it get but a bare subsistence; and many of them are deeply in debt to our merchants; for the prime cost, clear of duties, does not amount to more than a penny a-pound.

Persons and Habits.] The Indians are born tolerably white; but take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their faces, breasts, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red. Their features are good, especially those of the women; their limbs clean and straight, and scarce ever any crooked or deformed person among them.

Their chiefs wear a coronet adorned with feathers, and sometimes a whole fowl, stuffed and dried, on their heads. Their ornaments are, ear-rings of copper, chains, or shells, feathers and beads about their necks, and bracelets of the same about their arms.

Their cloathing is only a piece of skin about their waist, that reaches down to their knees; and those of condition have a skin of a deer, or some other beast, for a mantle; and another piece of skin serves them for shoes or buskins.

Genius.] The Indians are neither so ignorant, nor so innocent, as some suppose them; but are a very understanding generation, quick of apprehension, sudden in dispatch, subtle in their dealings, exquisite in their inventions, and industrious in their labour. The world has no better marksmen with bow and arrow than the natives, who kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running; and shoot their arrows with such prodigious force, that one of them shot an Englishman

man quite through, and nailed both his arms to his body with the same arrow.

They did not know the use of iron, and the copper they had only served them for ornaments. Their edged tools were sharp stones, or shells set in wood. They burnt down the timber they used.

Buildings and Furniture of the Indians.] The Indians had no towns when the English arrived amongst them, any more than they have at this day. They lived dispersed in small villages of ten or twelve huts a-piece, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they had little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year, subsisting the remainder of it by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty here. They covered their huts with bark, or mats, and lay upon mats or skins. The palaces of their great men were ordinary barns, divided into rooms by mats; in the farthest of which was placed their idol, which they carried with them in all their expeditions. Their furniture consisted of skins; earthen pots and pans; gourds or calabashes cut asunder, which served them for pails, cups, and dishes. This country was then but thinly peopled, these small villages being usually some miles asunder.

Diversions.] On festivals and rejoicing-days they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them. One of the first adventurers relates, that being invited to one of these entertainments, they carried him to a wood-side; and having seated him and his company by a good fire, thirty young women sallied out of the wood, perfectly naked, except a modesty-bit, made of green leaves, their bodies being painted red, white, and black, and of all manner of colours. On their heads every one had a pair of stags horns, bows and arrows in their hands, and quivers at their backs. They took hands, and sung and danced round the strangers and the fire; and having continued this diversion for an hour, they retired into the wood, where they had provided a feast of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruits, to which the strangers were invited, and entertained with their country-songs while they were at dinner.

Religion.] Travellers entertain us with such different and contradictory accounts of the religion of the natives, that it is difficult to know what we ought to believe concerning them. Mr White, who was sent over as governor of an intended colony by Sir Walter Raleigh, relates, that they worshipped the sun; that at break of day, all the family above twelve years of age went to the water-side, and bathing until the sun arose, offered tobacco to this planet; and that they did the same at sunset. Capt. Smith and Col. Beverley, who resided long among them, assure us they worshipped the images of some inferior deities, whose anger they seemed to dread; on which account the generality of our people denominate the objects of their devotion *devils*; though at the same time it is allowed they pray to their inferior deities for success in their undertakings, and for plenty of food, and other necessaries of life; that they seem to acknowledge one supreme God, but do not adore him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends who have gone before them, to an *elysium*, or *paradise*,

paradise, beyond the western mountains. Others allow them no religion, or very faint notions of these things; but all agree, that they are exceeding superstitious, and seem to dread evil spirits; and that they have their conjurers, whom they consult on their undertaking any enterprise. Others relate, that these pretended conjurers are both priests and physicians; and what they cannot cure by their medicines, they pretend to do by witchcraft.

In order to reconcile these different accounts, we must suppose, that different tribes may have different notions, and different rites and ceremonies; and some of the relaters may have obtained better information than others.

As to the Christians here, they copy exactly after their mother the church of England. Every parish is provided with its priest, who has a house and glebe, and about the value of fourscore pounds *per annum* paid him in tobacco, which the church-wardens collect for him. But there are no Protestant bishops. An ecclesiastical commissary, or superintendent, is appointed by the Bishop of London in this colony, as well as in others, who inspects the behaviour of the clergy; and though a full liberty of conscience is allowed to all persuasions, there are but few dissenters from the established church.

A University.] The seat of the government being removed from James-town, to a place called *Williamsburgh*, in honour of King William, situate between James and York river, it was proposed to build a college there, to which their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the year 1692, gave about 2000 l. endowing it with 20,000 acres of land, and the revenue of one penny in the pound on all tobacco exported.

A power was also given to certain gentlemen, and their successors, to build the college, and give it the name of *William and Mary college*; in which there were appointed a president, six professors, and 100 students; and the trustees were enabled to take estates to the value of 2000 l. *per annum*; and there has been a very large donation by the Hon. Mr Boyle to this college, for the education of Indian children therein.

Poor provided for.] Notwithstanding there are not many planters very rich in this province, there is scarce any man so poor as to be reduced to a state of beggary; but if any one happens to be disabled, by age or sickness, from working, he is quartered upon some substantial planter; where he is plentifully provided for at the public charge, and not in the manner that the poor are provided for on this side the water, where they are in a manner imprisoned, and just preserved from perishing.

Their county-courts have a power of censuring and punishing all masters that do not provide their servants good wholesome diet, cloathing, and lodging. And these courts have power to redress any grievance servants may have reason to complain of.

The property of all money and goods sent over to servants, or carried with them, is reserved for them, and remains entirely at their disposal.

Revolutions and memorable events.

THE north-east part of the continent of America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a native of Bristol. King Henry VII. employed him, in the year 1497, to find out a north-west passage to China; which though Cabot was not so fortunate to accomplish, yet he discovered all the north-east coast of America, from Cape Florida, in 25 degrees of north latitude, to 67 and an half; from whence England claimed a right to that country, prior to the Spaniards, or any other European power. And the reason no attempt was made to plant, or send colonies to North America, for a considerable time, Cabot himself informs us, was the wars that happened immediately after: By which, I suppose, he means the insurrections in the reign of Henry VII. and the wars with France, Scotland, and Spain, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Queen Elisabeth having equipped several squadrons, under the command of those celebrated commanders, Drake, Hawkins, and Raleigh, to cruise upon the Spanish coasts and islands in America, they brought home such favourable accounts of the riches and fertility of Florida, that a great many enterprising gentlemen appeared very zealous of making settlements in that part of the world, and chose Mr Raleigh, afterwards Sir Walter, to conduct the enterprise; who obtained a patent or grant from Queen Elisabeth in the year 1584, of all such lands as he should discover in North America, between 33 and 40 degrees of north latitude, and to dispose of them in fee-simple, or otherwise, to any of the subjects of England; reserving to the crown a fifth part of all the gold and silver ore that should be acquired in such countries, paying the said fifth part to the crown in lieu of all services.

Whereupon Mr Raleigh formed a society among his friends, who contributed large sums, and provided two ships to go upon the discovery, the command of them being given to Captain Philip Amidas, and Captain Arthur Burlew; who set sail from England on the 20th of April 1584, and arrived at the island of Wokoken, on the coast of Carolina, in 34 degrees odd minutes N. Lat. They visited another island a little to the northward, called *Roanok*; and some of the officers went over to the neighbouring continent; where they were hospitably entertained by Wingina, the King of that part of the country. However, they returned to the island of Wokoken before night, where they bartered some utensils of brass and pewter, axes, hatchets, and knives, with the natives, for skins and furs; and having disposed of all their goods, and loaded their ships with skins, sassafras, and cedar, and procured some pearls and tobacco, they parted with the natives in a very friendly manner, returning to England with two Indians who desired to come along with them. The tobacco brought home by these adventurers, being the first that was ever seen in England, was then cried up as a most valuable plant, and a remedy for almost every disease.

These two ships having made a profitable voyage, and given out that the country was immensely rich, Mr Raleigh and his friends fitted out a fleet of seven ships more, giving the command of it to Sir Richard Greenville; who set sail from Plymouth the 9th of April 1585, and

arrived at the island of Wokoken the 26th of June following; where the admiral's ship was cast away going into the harbour; but he and all the crew were saved. The admiral afterwards conducted the adventurers to the island of Roanoak, from whence he went over to the continent, and took a view of the country; and one of the natives stealing a silver cup, he took a severe revenge, burnt and plundered an Indian town, with all the corn growing in their fields; and leaving 108 men on the island of Roanoak, under the command of Mr Ralph Lane, directed him to make farther discoveries, and then set sail for England, promising to return with such reinforcements as should enable him to subdue the neighbouring continent. But Mr Lane marching to the west, found the country destroyed before him as he advanced, and it was with great difficulty he made his retreat to Roanoak again. And here the colony were in great danger of starving, if Admiral Drake had not taken them up as he was returning from a cruise, and brought them to England.

Sir Walter sent over several other little embarkations; but neglecting to support them, all of them perished. The Indians had been exasperated by Sir Richard Greenville's plundering the country, and would never be reconciled to the English afterwards; and this Sir Richard seemed sensible of, when he determined to bring over such a force as was sufficient to make an entire conquest of the country.

But Sir Walter not finding the gold and silver he expected to meet with here, did not think it worth his while to make use of that interest he had at court, to establish settlements in this part of the country; especially after he was informed he might meet with mountains of gold in Guiana, now called *New Andalusia*, in Terra Firma; in attempting the discovery whereof his son lost his life; and that attempt was the real occasion of the loss of his own. No farther attempts were made to fix colonies either in Carolina or Virginia, until the reign of King James I. who by his letters-patent, dated the 10th of April 1606, authorised Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, Richard Hackluit, Clerk, prebendary of Westminster, and other adventurers, to plant the coast of Virginia, between 34 and 45 degrees of north latitude; who thereupon fitted out three small ships, giving the command of them to Captain Christopher Newport; who set sail from the Downs the 5th of January 1606-7, and on the 26th of April 1607, arrived in the bay of Cheespeak; and sailing up the river Powhaton, now James river, they landed on a peninsula about fifty miles up the river; where they built a fort, and afterwards a town, which they called *James-town*, in honour of King James I. from whom they received their patent. This was the first town built by the English on the continent of America.

There happened some skirmishes between the English and the natives at their landing; but the Indians apprehending they should not be able to maintain their ground against a people furnished with fire-arms, pretended to be reconciled, waiting however for an opportunity of falling upon these strangers when they should meet with an advantage. The fort being finished, Captain Newport, on the 22d of June 1607, returned to England, leaving 104 men in the new settlement.

The garrison soon finding themselves in want of provisions, and the natives refusing to furnish them with any, though they offered to give the full value for them, the English found themselves under a necessity

of plundering the country; upon which an open war commenced between them and the natives. However, fresh supplies and reinforcements coming over, commanded by the Lord Delawar, the Indians were glad to enter into a treaty of peace; during which the English finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe, began to encourage the planting of it, in which they succeeded beyond their expectations; and at the same time Sir George Yardly, the governor, established a government resembling that of England; and the first general assembly or parliament met at James-town in May 1620; and negroes were first imported into Virginia the same year.

The Indians, in the mean time, looking upon themselves as a conquered people, entered into a conspiracy to massacre all the English on the 22d of March 1622, about noon, when the English were abroad at work on their plantations, without arms; and they actually murdered 347 of the English, most of them being killed by their own working tools. But an Indian who had been well used by his master, disclosing the design to him, a little before this execution, he gave notice to the rest of the planters; who stood upon their defence, and not only saved their own lives, but cut off great numbers of the Indians.

The planters not long after falling out among themselves, the Indians took an advantage of their divisions, and made another attempt to recover their country, killing great numbers of the English by surprise.

These misfortunes being ascribed to the male-administration of the company, King Charles I. dissolved them in the year 1626, and reduced the government of Virginia under his own immediate direction, appointing the governor and council himself, ordering all patents and process to issue in the King's name, reserving a quit-rent of two shillings for every hundred acres of land. The planters, however, falling into factions and parties again, the Indians made a third effort to recover their lost liberties, and cut off near 500 more of the English. But they were at length repulsed, and their king, Oppaconanough, taken prisoner, and killed by a private soldier, very much against the will of Sir William Berkley, the then governor, who designed to have brought him over into England, being a man of extraordinary stature, and uncommon parts.

Sir William afterwards made peace with the Indians: which continued a considerable time; but the civil war commencing in England, he was removed from his government during the usurpation; when an ordinance of parliament was made, prohibiting the plantations to receive or export any goods but in English ships; which gave birth to the act of navigation in the reign of King Charles II. who reinstated Sir William Berkley in his government at the restoration.

Sir William promoted the manufactures of silk and linen in this plantation, and was esteemed an excellent governor: but the act of navigation, restraining the planters from sending their merchandise to foreign countries, and from receiving cloathing, furniture, or supplies, from any nation but England, creating a great deal of discontent; Mr Bacon, a popular factious gentleman, took the advantage of their disaffection, and setting up for himself, drew the people into rebellion, deposed the governor, and compelled him to fly to the eastern shore of the bay of Chesapeake; and had not Bacon died in good time, he had probably

probably made himself sovereign of Virginia. But upon his death Sir William returned to his government, and the people to their duty; since which there has been no material alterations in the state of Virginia. But they have neglected the making silk, wine, and every other branch of business, which the soil and climate seemed proper for, and employed themselves solely in the planting and curing of tobacco. See the memorable events of England, p. 325. &c.

CAROLINA, comprehending NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA*.

Situation and Extent.

Between	}	57 and 86	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	}	500 miles in length.
Between	}	30 and 36	}	N. Lat.	}			Breadth uncertain.

Boundaries.] Bounded by Virginia on the north; by the Atlantic ocean on the east; by the river of St John on the south; and by the river Mississippi on the west. It has three divisions, viz. 1. North Carolina; 2. South Carolina; 3. Georgia.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
North Carolina contains the counties of —	Albemarle, — Bath county, and Clarendon in part,	} Divided into parishes, but have no towns.
The middle division, or South Carolina, contains the counties of —	Clarendon in part, Craven county, Berkley county, Colleton county,	} St James. Christ-church. Charlestown, W. Lon. 79. N. Lat. 32-30.
The south division contains only	Granville county, Georgia, —	} Port-Royal. Savannah. Frederica. Purisburgh.

Rivers.] The chief rivers are, 1. Albemarle river; 2. Pentaguen, 3. Neuse; 4. Cape Fear, or Clarendon river; 5. Watere; 6. Santee; 7. Ashley river; 8. Cooper river; 9. Colleton; 10. Cambahee; 11. Savannah; 12. Alatamaha; and 13. That noble river St John's, which divides Georgia from Spanish Florida; all which rivers rise in

* See the memorable events of England, p. 325. for the cessions made to us in America by the last treaty of peace. And see p. 593. below, his Majesty's proclamation for regulating those cessions.

the Apalachian mountains, and running east, fall into the Atlantic ocean. And Mr Oglethorpe assures us, that the rivers Flint, Catoche, Ogehee, and even the river Mississippi, which run from the north-east to the south-west, and fall into the gulph of Mexico, pass through part of Carolina.

Seas, Bays, and Capes.] The only sea bordering on this country is that of the Atlantic ocean, which is so shallow near the coast, that a ship of any great burthen cannot approach it, except in some few places. There has not yet been found one good harbour in North Carolina: the best are those of Roanoak, at the mouth of Albemarle river, and Pimlico. In South Carolina there are the harbours of Winyaw, or George-town, Charlestown, and Port-Royal. In Georgia, the mouths of the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha form good harbours.

The most remarkable promontories are, Cape Hatteras, in 35 degrees odd minutes, north latitude; Cape Fear, to the south of it; and Cape Carteret, still further south.

Face of the country.] It has a low level coast; not a hill to be seen from St Augustine to Virginia, and a great way beyond; and is generally covered with woods, where the planters have not cleared it. The country rises into hills about 100 miles west of the coast, and continues to rise gradually to the Apalachian mountains, which are about 150 miles distant from the ocean.

Air.] Carolina is situate between the extremes of heat and cold; but the heat is more troublesome in summer than the cold in winter.

Produce.] The vegetables are innumerable: for all that grow in Europe grow there; and many that cannot stand our winters thrive there.

This country produces silk, wine, and oil, pompions, melons, tobacco, and other vegetables common to European climates. Mulberry trees and grapes grow spontaneously, and the soil is extremely proper for olives. We have had samples of their silk brought over, equal to any we purchase of foreigners.

Traffic.] They ship off yearly from Carolina about 60,000 barrels of rice, each barrel containing 400 weight, and export 70,000 deer-skins *per annum*, at a medium, for ten years successively; also 20,000 barrels of pitch; and they have sent home 70,000 barrels of tar in a year, whereby they reduced the price of Norway tar from 50 s. a-barrel to 12 s. and 15 s. And if something did not bias the people of England (say the planters) more than their judgement, they would still import Carolina tar, being esteemed as good as that of Norway. They still send home annually about 2000 barrels of turpentine, and could send more, if there was a demand for it.

The English traffic with the natives for deer-skins, bear and buffalo skins; for which they give them guns, powder, knives, scissars, looking-glasses, beads, and some coarse cloths and duffils. The English chapmen carry those on pack-horses 5 or 600 miles into the country west of Charlestown; but most of the trade is confined within the limits of the Creek and Cherokee nations, which do not lie above 300 miles from the coast.

Georgia, the most southern province, is not a fruitful country; but having several fine rivers running through it, the banks of the are fortified,

fortified, and make a very good barrier for the Carolina's, which were before exposed to the incursions and ravages of the Spaniards, and their Indian allies.

Animals.] Among their native animals, they have the *urus*, or *orax*, described by Cæsar, which the English improperly call a buffalo. The native animals are the same as in Mexico; and the European cattle, *viz.* cows, horses, hogs, and sheep, are vastly increased here, as they are in other plantations, and are suffered to run in the woods without a keeper, only they are brought home in the evening. The wool of their sheep is not inferior to the English; and poultry and pigeons are as plentiful as cattle. They have also a great many deer, bears, panthers, wolves, foxes, racoons, and opossums.

Manufactures.] The natives have no manufactures but what each family makes for its own use. They seem to despise working for hire, and spend their time chiefly in hunting and war, but plant corn enough for the support of their families, and of the strangers that come to visit them. Indigo thrives here better than in any of the plantations.

Government.] The government of the Indians of Carolina is said to be monarchical: but their monarchs have not the power of kings in this part of the world, though we have given them the name of kings; for, according to General Oglethorpe, the king can only assemble the people, and their war-captains, and propose the matters to be debated; and, when he has given his opinion, the rest of the old men are at liberty to give theirs; and when they are come to a resolution, the young men are called in, and the execution of their determination recommended to them. The king has not the power of putting any man to death, even for murder; but he is put into the hands of the relations of the deceased, to deal with him as they see fit: and even for adultery the husband is left to do himself justice; which he usually does, by cutting off the ears of the man that has offended him. There have been instances of their serving our English libertines in the same manner.

Food.] Their food, instead of bread, is flour of Indian corn, boiled and seasoned like haasty-pudding; and this is called *hommony*. They also boil venison, and make broth of it, and eat all manner of flesh.

They make what answers salt of wood-ashes. Long pepper, which grows in their gardens, and bay leaves, supply their want of spice.

Diseases and Remedies.] The natives are very healthful, and have hardly any diseases, except those occasioned by drinking of rum, and the small-pox. Those who do not drink are exceeding long-lived. Old Brim, emperor of the Creeks, who died but a few years ago, lived to 130 years; and he was neither blind, nor bed-ridden, till some few months before his death. They have sometimes pleurisies and fevers, but no chronic distempers; and know of several herbs that have great virtues in physic, particularly for the cure of venomous bites and wounds.

Persons and Habits.] The Cherokee Indians are of a middle stature, of an olive colour, though generally painted, and their skins stained with gun-powder, pricked into it in very pretty figures. The hair of their head is shaved, though many of the old people have it plucked out by the roots, except a patch on the hinder part of the head, about
twice

twice the bigness of a crown-piece, which is ornamented with beads, feathers, wampum, stained deers hair, and such-like baubles. The ears are slit and stretched to an enormous size, putting the person who undergoes the operation to incredible pain, being unable to lie on either side for near forty days. To remedy this, they generally slit but one at a time; so soon as the patient can bear it, they are wound round with wire to expand them, and are adorned with silver pendants and rings; which they likewise wear at the nose.

They that can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, *i. e.* black and white beads cut out of sea-shells; a silver breast-plate, and bracelets on their arms and wrists of the same metal, a bit of cloth over their private parts, a shirt of the English make, a sort of cloth-boots, and mockasons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Americans, ornamented with porcupine-quills; a large mantle or match-coat, thrown over all, completes their dress at home. But when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind, and the mere necessaries serve them.

The women wear the hair of their head, which is so long that it generally reaches to the middle of their legs, and sometimes to the ground, clubb'd, and ornamented with ribbons of various colours; but, except their eye-brows, pluck it from all the other parts of the body, especially the looser part of the sex. The rest of their dress is now become very much like the European; and, indeed, that of the men is greatly altered. The old people still remember and praise the ancient days, before they were acquainted with the whites, when they had but little dress, except a bit of skin about their middles, mockasons, a mantle of buffalo skin for the winter, and a lighter one of feathers for the summer. The women, particularly the half-breed, are remarkably well-featured; and both men and women are straight and well-built, with small hands and feet.

The warlike arms used by the Cherokees are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping-knives, and tomahawks, which are hatchets; the hammer-part of which being made hollow, and a small hole running from thence along the shank, terminated by a small brass tube for the mouth, makes a complete pipe. There are various ways of making these, according to the country or fancy of the purchaser, being all made by the Europeans; some have a long spear at top, and some different conveniencies on each side. This is one of their most useful pieces of field-furniture, serving all the offices of hatchet, pipe, and sword; neither are the Indians less expert at throwing it than using it near, but it will kill at a considerable distance.

They are of a very gentle and amicable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity, their revenge being only completed in the entire destruction of their enemies. They were pretty hospitable to all white strangers, till the Europeans encouraged them to scalp; but the great reward offered has led them often since to commit as great barbarities on us, as they formerly only treated their most inveterate enemies with. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are given to more excess in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. They are not less addicted to gaming than drinking,
and

and will even lose the shirt off their back, rather than give over play, when luck runs against them.

Genius.] They are a generous good-natured people, very humane to strangers; patient in want and pain, slow to anger, and not easily provoked; but when they are thoroughly incensed, they are implacable: very quick of apprehension, and gay of temper. Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius, and they have a natural eloquence.

Religion.] Some of our first adventurers related, that the Carolina Indians worshipped the sun, and the images of their ancient heroes. On the other hand, a gentleman that was agent for these provinces, not long since, says, he did not observe they had any religion, but a great deal of superstition. They were afraid of evil spirits, and had no notion of a good one; and that their morals were very loose. They would cheat any man they could.

Governor Oglethorpe, on the other hand, says, they seemed to be very well disposed, and it would be no difficult matter to make them profelytes to the Christian religion: That the Creek nation abhorred adultery, and did not approve of a plurality of wives, and were never guilty of theft; though he admits there were other tribes that were not so scrupulous in these matters: That since our people had furnished them with spirituous liquors, they were given to drinking, and that they were charged with being revengeful; but that this revenge, as it was called, was only doing themselves justice on those who had injured them; but this they seldom did, except in cases of murder and adultery: and if they did not retaliate such injuries themselves, there was no other power could do it; even their king cannot put a man to death.

From all the accounts we have of their religion, therefore, it appears, that they believe there are powerful, intelligent beings, that concern themselves in human affairs, and that they have a great dread of them, and consequently do pray to them when they are in danger; and how such people can be said to be altogether without religion, is what I do not understand. Very probably, if they were thoroughly examined, they have much the same religion as their neighbours of Virginia have.

Revolutions and memorable events.

Carolina was the last country in America planted by the English, after Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate attempts to fix colonies in Carolina, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This country seems to have been entirely overlooked till the restoration of King Charles II. The then ministry being informed that Carolina would produce wine, oil, and silk, and almost every thing that Britain wanted, procured a patent or grant from King Charles to themselves, dated the 24th of March 1663, of great part of this coast; the grantees being Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor; George Duke of Albemarle, the general; William Lord Craven, John Lord Berkley, the Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and their heirs. These proprietors however did little towards planting it, until the year 1670, when Lord Ashley struck out a whimsical

whimsical kind of government for the colony, creating a palatine or sovereign, with a council to be a check upon him; which involved them in perpetual quarrels, and almost destroyed the plantation as soon as it was settled; to prevent which, they were at length obliged to sell their shares to the crown: And it is now a royal government, only Earl Granville thought fit to retain his seventh share, which he still remains in possession of.

The Carolina's being frequently invaded and harassed by the French and Spanish Indians, the English found it necessary to extend their plantations farther south, and added that province, denominated *Georgia*, contiguous to the Carolina's; and trustees were appointed to fortify that frontier against the incursions of the Indians; who accordingly built towns, and erected forts on or near the banks of the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, in order to cover these provinces against any hostile attempts on that side; for here only they were liable to be attacked. As to the rest, the Apalachian mountains cover the two Carolina's from any invasion from the west.

General Oglethorpe commanded the first embarkation for Georgia, to whom the Creek nation voluntarily relinquished their right to all the country south of the river Savannah, the northern limits of this new province of Georgia; and articles of commerce were settled between the English and Creeks. There were some attempts made the last war to add the Spanish port of St Augustine to the province of Georgia; and, had not General Oglethorpe been betrayed, he had probably reduced that fortress; but not being able to confide in his own people, he found it necessary to retire from thence; and the Spaniards not long after returned the visit, and invaded Georgia, which was so well defended by Mr Oglethorpe, that the Spaniards were beaten off; however, till the last treaty of peace, they always insisted that the province of Georgia, or part of it, belonged to the crown of Spain. See the memorable events of England, p. 325. &c.

J A M A I C A.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	76	}	W. Lon:	}	Being	{	140 miles in length.
		and						
		79	}					
Between	{	17	}	N. Lat.	}		{	60 miles in breadth.
		and						
		18	}					

Boundaries.] **I**T lies in the American sea, about 100 miles south of Cuba, and 70 west of Hispaniola.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] There are near 100 small rivers in the island, but none navigable; precipitating themselves from the mountains north or south, and falling into the sea after a short course.

Their well-water, near the sea, is brackish and unwholesome.

Bays and Capes.] 1. The port of Point Morant, at the east end of the island; 2. The harbour of Port Royal; 3. The port of Old Harbour; 4. The harbour and point of Cape Negril; 5. Blewfield bay; 6. Port Pedro; and, 7. Black point; all on the south side of the island: and there are some others on the north.

Winds.] The winds blow off the island every way in the night, and on the island in the day-time, except in December, January, and February, when the north wind blows furiously, and checks the growth of the canes, and all other vegetables on the north side of the island; but the mountains cover the south side from them.

The south wind brings the most rain; no rains are lasting on the south side of the island, which come from the land.

Seasons.] Frost and snow are never seen here, but sometimes large hail. The chief rainy seasons are in May and October, when it rains violently night and day for a fortnight.

Face of the Island.] There is a ridge of hills runs from east to west through the island, furrowed by deep gullies on the north and south sides, made by the violent rains, which fall almost every day on these mountains, washing down whatever falls in their way, and making very deep channels. These hills consist either of rock, or strong clay, and are covered with wood.

The valleys or savannahs are exceeding level, and without stones, fit for pasture, when cleared of wood; the most fruitful lying on the south side of the island.

They are very green and pleasant after the rains, or seasons, (as they are called), but parched and burnt up in dry weather.

Parishes.] The island is divided into fourteen parishes or precincts. They have very few towns: The chief are, 1. St Jago de la Vega, or Spanish-Town; 2. Kingston; 3. Port-Passage; and, 4. That of Port-Royal.

St Jago de la Vega, or Spanish-Town, is pleasantly situated, in a fine plain, upon the river Cobre, which falls into a bay of the sea that forms the harbour of Port-Royal about seven miles below. It consists of 800 or 1000 houses, and was the capital of the island, for there the governor resided, and the general assembly and courts of justice were held.

Kingston is a port-town, situate on the north side of the bay of Port-Royal, 10 or 12 miles south-east of St Jago; and, since the repeated misfortunes of the town of Port-Royal, is become a large and populous place, much frequented by merchants and seafaring men, and lately made the capital of the island.

Port-Passage is a sea-port town, situated at the mouth of the river Cobre, seven miles south-east of St Jago; and obtained its name from being the greatest thoroughfare in the island.

Port-Royal, before it was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1692, was situate in the south-east part of the island, at the extremity of a long slip or point of land, running westerly about 12 miles from the

the main island, having the ocean on the south, and a fine bay of the sea, which forms the harbour, on the north, well defended by several forts and platforms of guns: the harbour is about three leagues broad in most places, and so deep that a ship of 700 tons may lay her side to the shore, and load and unload at pleasure; nor does there want good anchorage in any part of it.

The point of land on which the town stood, was exceeding narrow, and nothing but a loose sand, that afforded neither grass, stones, fresh water, trees, nor any thing that could encourage the building a town upon it, but the goodness and security of the harbour.

It contained above 1500 houses; and was so populous, and so much frequented by merchants and planters, that the houses were as dear rented as in the well-traded streets of London.

It was on the 17th of June 1692 the earthquake happened, which in two minutes destroyed most of the town. The earth opened, and swallowed up abundance of houses and people; the water gushed out from the openings of the earth, and tumbled the people on heaps; but some of them had the good fortune to catch hold of beams and rafters of houses, and were afterwards saved by boats. Several ships were cast away in the harbour; and the Swan frigate, which lay in the dock to careen, was carried over the tops of the sinking houses, and did not, however, overset, but afforded a retreat to some hundreds of people, who saved their lives upon her. Major Kelly, who was in the town at this time, says, the earth opened and shut very quick in some places, and he saw several people sink down to the middle, and others appeared with their heads just above ground, and were squeezed to death. The sky, which was clear before the earthquake, became in a minute's time as red and as hot as an oven. The fall of the mountains made a terrible crack; and, at the same time, dreadful noises were heard under the earth. The principal streets, which lay next the quay, with large warehouses, and stately brick buildings upon them, were all sunk. Part of the town, however, was left standing, on a neck of land which run into the sea; at the extremity whereof stood the castle, which was shattered, but not demolished.

And, at Savannah, on the north side of the island, above a thousand acres were sunk, with the houses and people in them. The place appearing for some time like a lake, was afterwards dried up, but no signs of houses to be seen. At Yellow, a great mountain split, and destroyed several plantations, with the people on them; and one plantation was removed a mile from the place where it formerly lay. The houses were in general thrown down, or damaged, all over the island; and it is computed that three thousand people were killed, with those lost in Port-Royal.

The town being rebuilt near the place where the former stood, was a second time destroyed, by fire, on the 9th of January 1702-3; every house was consumed that day, only the two royal forts and magazines were left standing: whereupon the government, looking on the place as unfortunate, ordered the inhabitants to remove to Kingston, on the opposite side of the harbour; and there the courts and offices were ordered to be held, that used to be held at Port-Royal. However, this was found to be so commodious a station for shipping, that the people some time afterwards ventured to rebuild it a second time.

It was a third time destroyed, by a storm, and inundation of the sea, on the 20th of August 1722.

The sea being raised, by the violence of the wind, to a much greater height than was ever known before, broke over its ancient bounds, and on a sudden overflowed a large tract of land; carrying away, with an irresistible fury, men, houses, cattle, and every thing that stood in its way.

The morning in which the storm happened, there was a great fleet of merchant-ships riding in the harbour, most of which had taken their full freight, and were to have returned home in a few days: but the storm left only one vessel in the harbour, besides four sail of men of war; and these had all their masts and rigging blown away. But the most sensible proof of the irresistible force of the storm, was the vast quantities of stones that were thrown over the town-wall; of which such a prodigious number were forced over, that an hundred negroes were employed six weeks in throwing them back into the sea.

Air.] The air of this country is rather too hot for European constitutions, and generally unhealthful, especially near the sea-coast.

The harbour of Port-Royal may well be looked upon as the grave of our marine officers and seamen; many thousands have perished there by the unhealthfulness of the place, or their own irregular way of life. But, according to Sir Hans Sloane, both the water and air are good at a distance from the sea, and the inland country of Jamaica is as healthful as any other.

Produce.] The principal vegetables and produce of this island are sugar-canes, cocoa, of which chocolate is made; oranges, lemons, citrons, palms, cocoa-trees, cotton, indigo, tobacco, the prickly pear, woods for dying, salt, ginger, cod-pepper, or pimenta; drugs, such as guaiacum, china-root, sarsaparilla, cassia-situla, tamarinds, venella's, gums, and roots, used in medicines and surgery.

Here grows the Manchineel tree, which bears a beautiful but poisonous apple, and the mahogany, the timber and planks of both which are now in great esteem with us; and they have the like forest-trees as are found in the continent of America in the same climate.

Animals.] Their animals also are the same as in the neighbouring continent.

Traffic.] The planters and merchants of Jamaica have represented to the court of England, that they lie under very great discouragements in point of trade. And, 1. They complain of the decrease of their people. 2. That they are of late years deprived of the most beneficial branch of their trade, viz. the carrying of negroes and dry goods to the Spanish coast. 3. A further discouragement to their trade is the hostilities committed by the Spaniards, who seize every ship they can overcome. 4. That their cutting logwood in the bays of Campeachy and Honduras is likewise interrupted, though actually part of his Majesty's territories. 5. The low value of their produce, which they ascribe to the great improvement the French make in their sugar-colonies, who are enabled to undersell them by the lowness of their duties. 6. The trade carried on from Ireland and the northern colonies, to the French and Dutch islands and colonies, where they pay no duties, and are supplied with goods at an easier rate. The northern colonies, who import great quantities of provisions and goods

goods to Jamaica, and the other sugar islands, insist upon being paid in bullion, which they carry to Hispaniola, and other French islands, and there purchase sugar, rum, and tobacco, with the treasure they receive at Jamaica, &c. 7. They observe, that the cocoa, or chocolate nut, which was heretofore one of the principal commodities of that island, is now lost by the heavy duties that were laid upon it; and probably their sugar, rum, ginger, &c. must have the same fate, if not timely remedied. And as they had now begun to plant coffee, they hoped for a bounty to encourage that plantation, on their sending it to England; at least that there might be no duties laid upon it.

Since which representation, there has been an act passed for laying high duties upon all commodities carried from the French and Dutch settlements to the northern colonies. But this has not been found sufficient to prevent that practice; which has occasioned the sugar-colonies to apply themselves to the parliament again for a redress of this grievance: but the consideration thereof was put off: but, in June 1766, certain parts of the island were declared to be free.

Food.] The food of the inhabitants of Jamaica is generally such as in England, namely, beef, pork, and fish, flour, and pease, salted flesh and fish, sent from the British colonies on the continent; on which not only the masters feed, but, according to Sir Hans Sloane, they are obliged to furnish their servants, both whites and blacks, with three pounds of salt beef, pork, or fish, every week, besides cassavi bread, yams, and potatoes.

There are in the savannahs great plenty of cattle: but they cannot keep beef many days, though it be salted, and fresh beef is ready to corrupt in four or five hours. Butchers always kill in the morning, therefore, just before day, and by seven o'clock the markets for fresh meat are over.

Turtle or tortoises are of several sorts; those of the sea, called *green turtle*, from their fat being of that colour, feed on conches or shell-fish, and are very good victuals; these are eaten by abundance of people, especially of the poorer sort of the island.

The manate, or sea-cow, is taken in this island very often, in calm bays, by the Indians; it is reckoned extraordinary good eating.

Besides these ordinary provisions, the racoon, a small quadruped, is eaten; rats are likewise sold by the dozen, and, when they have been bred amongst the sugar-canes, are thought, by some discerning people, very delicious victuals. Snakes, or serpents, and colli, a sort of worms, are eaten by the Indians and negroes.

Liquors.] The most common drink is water, and reckoned the most wholesome by many, amongst whom I am one, (says Sir Hans Sloane), and he seems to recommend the drinking a draught every morning. Madeira wine hath this particular quality different from French wines, and all others that are brought hither, that it keeps better in a hot place, or exposed to the sun, than in a cool cellar; whereas other wines must be kept cool here, and if you do not, they turn sour in a short time. Cyder, beer, and ale, are also brought hither from the northern colonies, or from England, but do not keep well.

Government.] This, and all other governments in the British American islands, are royal governments. The King appoints the governor and council, and the representatives are chosen by the freemen;

and these assemblies make laws, but they must be confirmed by the court of England.

Forces.] Besides the militia, a regiment is stationed here; and they think themselves capable of defending the island against a descent by the French, or any other enemy, in case of a war; and they have usually a strong squadron of British men of war stationed at Port-Royal in time of war.

Revenues.] The principal part of the revenue, accruing to the crown of Great Britain from Jamaica, is the duty arising from sugar, rum, molasses, imported from thence, which is very considerable.

Persons and Habits.] The inhabitants are either English, or of English extraction born in the island; Indians, Negroes, Mulatto's, or Mettees, or the descendants of them. The English, and those of English extraction, may be 30,000; the Indians are but few, most of the natives having been destroyed by the Spaniards. The negroes on the island are about 100,000.

The English here follow the fashions of their mother-country in their habits, making no allowance for their difference of climate, which Sir Hans Sloane reproves them for. As to their slaves, they work naked, except a piece of linen-cloth about their loins; but they have a little canvas jacket and breeches given them by their masters annually at Christmas, to wear on holidays.

Religion.] The religion of the church of England is also the established religion in all the British islands; but there are no bishops; the bishop of London's commissary is the principal ecclesiastic in these islands.

Revolutions and memorable events.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus for the Spaniards, in his second voyage to America, *anno* 1493.

In the year 1596, Sir Anthony Shirley, with a single man of war, made a descent on this island, and took their capital town St Jago de la Vega, (now Spanish-Town), consisting of about 2000 houses, and plundered it. It was taken and plundered again by Colonel Jackson, who landed 500 men here about the year 1638, and the Spaniards were compelled to raise him a very considerable sum to ransom it from burning.

In the year 1656, Admiral Penn and Venables were commanded by Cromwell to invade Hispaniola; and, not succeeding there, made a descent on Jamaica, and reduced the whole island; which conquest was confirmed to Great Britain by a subsequent treaty. But many of the Spanish negroes retiring to the mountains, maintained their ground there; and being joined by several other fugitives from the English plantations since, became very formidable; nor could they be subdued, though some veteran troops were sent over to the assistance of the planters. But Governor Trelawny entering into a treaty with them, it was agreed they should remain an independent state, and be governed by their own magistrates, on condition they should harbour no more fugitives. They live now in a very friendly manner with the English, and, in case of an invasion, it is presumed would contribute greatly

to the defence of the island: Some ports of this island were declared to be free in June 1766.

It were to be wished, that the English would forbear to treat their negroes with that cruelty they have formerly done, which, no doubt, occasioned many of them to desert; for though torture be abolished in England, it was exercised upon the negroes here with the greatest barbarity. They were almost whipt to death, without any trial, by the arbitrary commands of a private planter, for the smallest offences; and for greater crimes were fastened to the ground, and burnt by inches, till they expired in torments. The crime, perhaps, was no other than an attempt to regain that freedom they had been injuriously deprived of, which would be looked upon as an heroic action in a Christian slave taken captive by the Turks.

NEWFOUNDLAND.] Newfoundland is situated in the Atlantic ocean, between 47 and 52 degrees of North latitude, and between 55 and 60 degrees of West longitude; separated from New Britain by the straits of Belleisle, and from Canada by the bay of St Lawrence, being 350 miles long, and 200 broad. It is a barren mountainous country, covered with snow great part of the year; but has several commodious harbours, and the greatest cod-fishery in the world upon its coast. The chief towns are, Placentia, Bonavista, and St John's.

Several hundred ships are loaded with fish upon these banks every year, and carried to Europe. The whole island was yielded to Britain by the French, at the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

There do not above a thousand families remain here in winter. The first settlements were made here by the English, *anno* 1610; but the French were permitted to settle here in the reign of King Charles II. The French were obliged to quit the island by the peace of Utrecht, *anno* 1713, only they were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern shores of the island. And by the last treaty of peace in 1763, they were restricted to certain limits; which, however, that faithless nation seems but little disposed to regard.

BARBADOES.] The island of Barbadoes is situate in the Atlantic ocean, in 59 degrees of West Lon. and 13 degrees of North Lat. being the most easterly of all the Caribbee islands; 90 miles south-east of Martinico, and 70 miles east of St Vincent; 25 miles long, and 15 broad; generally a level country, with some small hills, and but little wood, corn, or grafs.

It produces sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, indigo, ginger, pine-apples, guava's, plantains, oranges, citrons, and other tropical fruits.

The best citron-water is brought from hence.

The chief town is Bridge-Town, on the south-west coast of the island.

A college is erected here, with a revenue for professors in the several sciences. Colonel Codrington was the principal benefactor.

The number of white inhabitants are computed to be 20,000, and of their negroe slaves 100,000.

They receive their corn, cattle, flour, flesh, and salted fish, from Pennsylvania, and other British northern colonies, or from Ireland; and their furniture and cloathing from Old England.

They have sometimes hurricanes in autumn, but not so often as in the neighbouring islands.

At all other times they have the constant trade-winds from the eastward.

Revolutions and memorable events.

THis island was first resorted to by the English in the reign of King James I.; but James Earl of Carlisle obtained the first grant of it, *anno* 1625, in the first year of King Charles I. who parcelled it out to several adventurers that transported themselves thither. They found no inhabitants, but a good breed of hogs, which are supposed to have been left here by the Spaniards or Portuguese in their voyages to the continent of America.

The adventurers applied themselves at first to the planting of tobacco, which not thriving as they expected, they planted cotton and indigo, which yielded a considerable profit; but they made little sugar till 1647, when Colonel Modiford, Colonel Drax, and Colonel Walrond, and other cavaliers, living uneasy under the usurpation, converted their estates into money, and transported themselves to Barbadoes, where they erected sugar-works, and acquired very great estates; and in the year 1650, the white inhabitants of the island were increased to 30,000, and upwards, with twice that number of negroes, who exercised their masters with perpetual conspiracies in order to recover their liberties; but not succeeding, were severely punished.

King Charles II. purchased the property of this island of the proprietors in the year 1661, ever since which Barbadoes has been a royal government, and the colony granted a duty of 4 and a half *per cent.* on their sugars, for maintaining the forces and fortifications in the island, which amounts to above 10,000 *l. per annum*, though it is not always applied to the purposes it was designed for, and proves an insupportable burden on the planters. De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, treacherously attempted to surprise this island in 1664, in a time of peace, but was bravely repulied.

The inhabitants suffered much by a hurricane that happened in 1674, many of their windmills for grinding canes, as well as dwelling-houses, being blown down. A kind of plague also visited them in 1691, and carried off multitudes of white people; a loss which they have not recovered to this day. But the plague of rapacious governors has done more mischief than all the calamities already enumerated.

[St CHRISTOPHER'S.] The island of St Christopher's is situate in 62 degrees West longitude, and 17 North latitude; first discovered by Columbus. It is 20 miles long, and 7 or 8 broad; produces the greatest quantity of sugar, next to Jamaica and Barbadoes, and some years it produces full as much as Barbadoes. It produces also cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits.

A mountain runs through the middle of it, from whence there issue several rivulets. The French were possessed of the south-side of the island till the peace of Utrecht 1713, when they yielded it to Great Britain.

Christopher Columbus, in the service of Spain, discovered this island in

in 1493, and gave it his Christian name. The Spaniards deserting it, the English and French arrived here in 1625, and divided it between them.

ANTEGO.] The island of Antego is situate in 61 degrees West Lon. and 17 deg. North Lat. 60 miles east of St Christopher's. It is of a circular form, almost twenty miles over every way, and has a great many good harbours. The governor of the Leeward islands usually resides at St John's, the chief town.

The produce is chiefly sugar, ginger, cotton, pine-apples, plantain, and other tropical fruits. They have no other water but the rains which fall in the spring and autumn. This they reserve in cisterns; and if the rains fail, they are in great distress, being forced to fetch their fresh water from the neighbouring islands. Some springs of fresh water have been lately found here.

NEVIS.] Nevis is a little sugar island on the east of St Christopher's, from which it is divided by a very narrow channel. The English sent the first colony to Nevis *anno* 1628. An earthquake happened here in 1690, and almost destroyed their chief town.

DOMINICA.] Dominica is a small island, in 15 degrees North Lat. 30 miles north of Martinico, but very little cultivated.

This was agreed to be a neutral island at the last treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; though this, as well as the other three, *viz.* St Lucia, St Vincent, and Tobago, were, in reality, deemed part of the territories of Great Britain before this treaty; as appears by a commission given by the late King George to the late Duke of Montague, to send colonies to the island of St Lucia in the year 1722. By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago, were declared to belong to G. Britain, and St Lucia to France.

BARBUDA.] Barbuda is situate in 18 deg. North Lat. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and raising provisions, with which they supply the neighbouring islands.

This island is the property of the Codrington family, who have a great number of negroes here, and in the island of Barbadoes. It was their ancestor, Colonel Christopher Codrington, governor and captain-general of Barbadoes, who, dying *anno* 1710, gave two plantations in Barbadoes, and part of this island of Barbuda, valued at 2000 l. *per annum*, to the society for the propagation of the gospel, for the instruction of the negroes in Barbadoes, and the rest of the Caribbee islands, in the Christian religion, and for erecting and endowing the college above mentioned in Barbadoes.

ANGUILLA.] Anguilla is situate in 18 degrees odd minutes North latitude, 60 miles north-west of St Christopher's; being about 30 miles long, and 10 broad.

The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to feeding of cattle, planting of Indian corn, and other parts of husbandry.

MONTSERRAT.] Montserrat is situate 30 miles south-west of Antego, and affords its proportion of sugar.

TOBAGO.] Tobago is situate 11 deg. odd min. North latitude, 120 miles south of Barbadoes; a fruitful soil, capable of producing whatever the sugar islands produce. King Charles II. granted it to the Duke

of Courland, by whose authority a colony of English, and another of Dutch, were settled here; but their plantations were so harassed and disturbed by the Caribbees of the neighbouring continent, that they left the island, the English of Barbadoes only visiting it sometimes to cut wood here.

It was esteemed, however, part of the territories of Great Britain, till denominated a neutral island by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, *anno* 1748. The French had no colour to claim it.

St VINCENT.] St Vincent is situate 60 miles, and upwards, west of Barbadoes, and is 20 miles long, and almost as many broad.

St LUCIA.] St Lucia is near 80 miles north-west of Barbadoes. The soil of these two last islands is as good as that of any of the Caribbees, and has the advantage of good wood. The late Duke of Montague was at the charge of 40,000 l. to plant these islands, about the year 1722; but his people were driven from thence by the French of Martinico, which the court of England did not seem to resent, or complain of to the French court. But the state of most of the Caribbee islands has been much altered by the last treaty of peace.

LUCAYA's or BAHAMA ISLANDS.] Situate between 73 and 81 degrees West Lon. and 21 and 27 degrees North Lat. are very numerous, and 12 of them pretty large. They were the first lands discovered in America, by Columbus, *anno* 1492.

PROVIDENCE Island.] The island of Providence is now planted and fortified by Great Britain, being situate in West Lon. 78. North Lat. 25. and is 200 miles east of the continent of Florida. None of the other islands are inhabited; but the English have plantations on some of them.

BERMUDA, or the SUMMER ISLANDS.] These islands were so called from Sir George Summer, who lost his ship on their rocks *anno* 1609. They are situate in the Atlantic ocean, W. Lon. 65 degrees, N. Lat. 32 degrees 20 minutes, 700 or 800 miles east of Charles-Town in South Carolina; being a cluster of small islands, in the shape of a shepherd's crook, containing 20,000 acres, walled round with rocks.

No part of the world enjoys a purer air, or more temperate climate, or is more remarkable for health, and plenty of flesh, fish, poultry, fruits, herbs, and roots. The chief town is St George, in the north-west part of the island, containing 1000 houses. Here were fine groves of cedar, with which they built their houses, and the swift-sailing floops, which they sell to the sugar-islands, as well as provisions.

There are three clergymen in the island, well provided for with a handsome revenue; and Dr Berkley, late Bishop of Cloyne, was formerly about erecting a college here, for the education of the American Indians; but the design miscarried. No convicts are sent thither.

We shall conclude our account of the British dominions in America with the following

P R O C L A M A T I O N ,

For regulating the cessions made to us by the last treaty of peace.

GEORGE R.

WHereas We have taken into Our royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all Our loving subjects, as well of Our kingdoms as of Our colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation; We have thought fit, with the advice of Our privy council, to issue this Our royal proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all Our loving subjects, that We have, with the advice of Our said privy council, granted Our letters-patent, under Our great seal of Great Britain, to erect within the countries and islands, ceded and confirmed to Us by the said treaty, four distinct and separate governments, styled and called by the names of *Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada*, and limited and bounded as follows, *viz.*

First, The government of *Quebec*, bounded on the Labrador coast by the river St John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the lake St John to the south end of the lake Nipissim; from whence the said line, crossing the river St Lawrence, and the lake Champlain, in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Baye des Chaleurs, and the coast of the gulph of St Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence, crossing the mouth of the river St Lawrence, by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river of St John.

Secondly, The government of *East Florida*, bounded to the westward, by the gulph of Mexico, and the Apalachicola river; to the northward, by a line drawn from that part of the said river where the Chatahouchee and Flint rivers meet, to the source of St Mary's river, and by the course of the said river to the Atlantic ocean; and to the eastward and southward, by the Atlantic ocean, and the gulph of Florida, including all islands within six leagues of the sea-coast.

Thirdly, The government of *West Florida*, bounded to the southward, by the gulph of Mexico, including all islands within six leagues of the coast from the river Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain; to the westward, by the same lake, the lake Maurepas, and the river Mississippi; to the northward, by a line drawn due east from that part of the river Mississippi which lies in 31 degrees north latitude, to the river Apalachicola or Chatahouchee; and to the eastward, by the said river.

Fourthly, The government of *Grenada*, comprehending the island of that

that name, together with the Grenadines, and the islands of Dominico, St Vincent, and Tobago.

And to the end that the open and free fishery of Our subjects may be extended to, and carried on upon the coast of Labrador, and the adjacent islands, We have thought fit, with the advice of Our said privy council, to put all that coast, from the river St John's to Hudson's streights, together with the islands of Anticosti and Madelaine, and all other smaller islands lying upon the said coast, under the care and inspection of Our governor of Newfoundland.

We have also, with the advice of Our privy council, thought fit to annex the islands of St John's, and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser islands adjacent thereto, to Our government of Nova Scotia.

We have also, with the advice of Our privy council aforesaid, annexed to Our province of Georgia all the lands lying between the rivers Atlantamaha and St Mary's.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling Our said new governments, that Our loving subjects should be informed of Our paternal care for the security of the liberties and properties of those who are and shall become inhabitants thereof, We have thought fit to publish and declare, by this Our proclamation, that We have, in the letters-patent under Our great seal of Great Britain, by which the said governments are constituted, given express power and direction to Our governors of Our said colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the members of Our council, summon and call general assemblies within the said governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in America which are under Our immediate government; and We have also given power to the said governors, with the consent of Our said councils, and the representatives of the people so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government, of Our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other colonies; and in the mean time, and until such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in, or resorting to Our said colonies, may confide in Our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of Our realm of England; for which purpose We have given power, under Our great seal, to the governors of Our said colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the advice of Our said councils respectively, courts of judicature and public justice within Our said colonies, for the hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; with liberty to all persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the sentences of such courts, in all civil cases, to appeal, under the usual limitations and restrictions, to Us in Our privy council.

We have also thought fit, with the advice of Our privy council as aforesaid, to give unto the governors and councils of Our said three new colonies upon the continent, full power and authority to settle and agree with the inhabitants of Our said new colonies, or with any other persons who shall resort thereto, for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments.

ditaments, as are now, or hereafter shall be in Our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any such person or persons, upon such terms, and under such moderate quit-rents, services, and acknowledgements, as have been appointed and settled in Our other colonies, and under such other conditions as shall appear to Us to be necessary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees, and the improvement and settlement of Our said colonies.

And whereas We are desirous, upon all occasions, to testify Our royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of Our armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby command and empower Our governors of Our said three new colonies, and all other Our governors of Our several provinces on the continent of North America, to grant, without fee or reward, to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war, and to such private soldiers as have been or shall be disbanded in America, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of lands, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, *viz.*

To every person having the rank of a field-officer, 5000 acres.

To every captain, 3000 acres.

To every subaltern or staff officer, 2000 acres.

To every non-commission officer, 200 acres.

To every private man, 50 acres.

We do likewise authorise and require the governors and commanders in chief of all Our said colonies upon the continent of North America, to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced officers of Our navy of like rank, as served on board Our ships of war in North America at the times of the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in the late war, and who shall personally apply to Our respective governors for such grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to Our interest, and the security of Our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under Our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of Our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds, We do therefore, with the advice of Our privy council, declare it to be Our royal will and pleasure, that no governor or commander in chief in any of Our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments, as described in their commissions; as also that no governor or commander in chief in any of Our other colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present, and until Our further pleasure be known, to grant warrant of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean from the west and north-west; or upon any lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And We do further declare it to be Our royal will and pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under Our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories

teries not included within the limits of our said three new governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's bay company; as also all the lands and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and north-west, as aforesaid: and We do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of Our displeasure, all Our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without Our especial leave and licence for that purpose first obtained.

And We do further strictly injoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands, which not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of Our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of Our justice, and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, We do, with the advice of Our privy council, strictly injoin and require, that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of Our colonies where We have thought proper to allow settlement; but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for Us, in Our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the governor or commander in chief of Our colony respectively, within which they shall lie: And in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietary government, they shall be purchased only for the use and in the name of such proprietaries, conformable to such directions and instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that purpose. And We do, by the advice of Our privy council, declare and injoin, that the trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all Our subjects whatever; provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a licence for carrying on such a trade, from the governor or commander in chief of any of Our colonies respectively, where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as We shall at any time think fit, by Ourselves, or by Our commissaries to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the said trade. And We do hereby authorise, injoin, and require, the governors and commanders in chief of all Our colonies respectively, as well those under Our immediate government, as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licences without fee or reward; taking especial care to insert therein a condition, that such licence shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And We do further expressly injoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as those employed in the management and direction of
Indian

Indian affairs within the territories reserved, as aforesaid, for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who standing charged with treasons, misprisions of treason, murders, or other felonies and misdemeanors, shall fly from justice, and take refuge in the said territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the colony where the crime was committed of which they stand accused, in order to take their trial for the same.

Given at Our court at St James's, the 7th day of October 1763, in the third year of Our reign.

G O D save the KING.

FRENCH AMERICA.

- Divisions, {
1. Canada in part, or New France.
 2. Florida in part, or Louisiana.
 3. Caen, or Equinoctial France, part of Caribbiana.
 4. The French islands.

FRENCH CANADA, or NEW FRANCE, according to the French maps.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	70 and 105	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	1800 miles in length.
Between	{	39 and 58	}	N. Lat.	}		{	1260 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] Bounded by New Britain and British Canada, on the north; by New Scotland, New England, and New York, on the east; and by unknown lands on the west.

See the aforesaid proclamation, p. 593.

LOUISIANA, claimed by the French, a part of Florida.

Situation and Extent.

Between	{	82 and 105	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	{	1400 miles in length.
Between	{	25 and 40	}	N. Lat.	}		{	2700 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] Bounded by the river and lake of Illenois, on the north; by Carolina on the east; by the gulph of Mexico on the south; and by New Mexico on the west.

See the aforesaid proclamation, p. 593.

CAEN, or EQUINOCTIAL FRANCE.

Situation and Extent.

Between	}	50 and	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	}	300 miles in length.
Between	}	55 the equat. and 5	}	N. Lat.	}			240 miles in breadth.

Boundaries.] Bounded by Surinam on the north; by the Atlantic ocean on the east; by Amazonia on the south; and by Guiana on the west. The chief town is Caen, W. Lon. 53. N. Lat. 5.

The FRENCH CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

1. **S**T Martin; 2. Bartholomew; 3. Desada; 4. Guadalupe; 5. Marigalante; 6. Martinico; 7. Granada; 8. Part of Hispaniola; and 9. St Croix.

1. *St MARTIN'S.*] St Martin's, an island of no great consequence, belonging to the French, situate a little to the north-west of St Bartholomew's.

2. *St BARTHOLOMEW'S.*] St Bartholomew's is a small island, about ten leagues north of St Christopher's, taken by the English under the command of Sir Timothy Thornhill, in the year 1689, but restored to the French at the peace of Ryswick.

3. *DESEADA.*] Desada, or Desiderada, the Desirable Island, so called by Columbus, because it was the first land he discovered in his second voyage to America, *anno* 1493; it is situate about ten leagues north-east of Guadalupe.

4. *GUADALUPE.*] Guadalupe, so called by Columbus, from its hills resembling those of that name in Spain, is situate in 16 degrees north latitude, and 61 degrees western longitude, about 30 leagues north of Martinico, and almost as much south of Antigua. It is said to be the largest of all the Caribbee islands, being 22 leagues in length, and half as much in breadth at each end; but almost cut in two by a deep gulph, or bay, on each side, so that the ends are joined together by a very narrow isthmus. This, like Martinico, abounds in sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, &c. and is in a very flourishing condition; and, agreeable to the consequence it is of to the French, they have taken care to fortify it with several regular forts and redoubts, which were in so good a condition when the English admiral Bembow made a descent here with a considerable body of land-forces, *anno* 1702, that he did not think fit to attack them, though he destroyed a great many of their plantations and open villages.

The French began to send colonies to this island about the year 1632.

5. *MARIGALANTE.*] Marigalante is situate in 16 degrees north latitude, a little to the south-east of Guadalupe, and is about
five

five leagues in length, and four in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus in his second voyage to America, *anno* 1493, and named by him *Marigalante*, or the *Gallant Mary*, after the name of his ship. The French began to settle colonies here about the year 1647, and having expelled the natives, after several years wars, the French remained in a peaceable possession of the island, the produce whereof is the same with the rest of the Caribbees.

6. *MARTINICO*.] Martinico is situate between 14 and 15 degrees of north latitude, and 61 degrees of western longitude, lying about 40 leagues north-west of Barbadoes. It is 20 leagues in length, but of an unequal breadth. The inland part of it is hilly, and, at a distance, appears like three distinct mountains, being exceedingly well watered by numerous rivulets which fall from the hills; and there are several commodious bays and harbours on the coast, some of them so well fortified, that they bid defiance to the English, when they made a descent here with several thousand men, in the reign of Queen Anne.

7. *GRENADA*.] Grenada is situate in 12 degrees north latitude, about thirty leagues south-west of Barbadoes, and about the same distance north of Caribbiana, or New Andalusia. This island is 25 leagues in circumference, and has several good bays and harbours, some of which are fortified. It is esteemed a fruitful soil, and well watered, producing sugar, and such other plants as are found in the rest of the Caribbee islands. There are abundance of very small islands that lie at the north end of Grenada, which are called the *Grenadilla's*. See the aforesaid proclamation, p. 593.

8. *HISPANIOLA*.] Hispaniola has been already described amongst the Spanish islands.

D U T C H A M E R I C A .

1. Surinam, on the continent.
2. The Dutch islands.

S U R I N A M, part of Caribbiana.

Situation and Extent.

Between	}	55	}	W. Lon.	}	Being	}	300 miles in length.
		and						
		60						
Between	}	5	}	N. Lat.				100 miles in breadth.
		and						
		7						

Boundaries.]

Boundaries.] Bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the north and east; by Caen, and other parts of Guiana, or Caribbiana, on the south and west. The chief town is Surinam, W. Lon. 56. N. Lat. 6.

The DUTCH ISLANDS are,

1. CURASSOU; 2. Bonaire; 3. Aruba, near the coast of Terra Firma; 4. Eustatia; and 5. Saba, among the Caribbee islands.

1. *Curassou.*] Nine or ten leagues from the continent of Terra Firma lies the island of Curassou, or Querissao, the most northerly point of it, in 12 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. There is a good harbour on the south-east part of the island, where the Dutch have a considerable town, defended by a strong fort. The country is level, and feeds abundance of cattle: they have also some sugar-farms, and small plantations of fruits and roots. But this island is not so much esteemed for its produce, as its situation for trade with the Spanish West Indies. Formerly the harbour was never without ships from Carthage-na and Porto-Bello, the Spaniards purchasing 1000 or 1500 negroes at a time of them, besides great quantities of European commodities; but part of this trade has of late fallen into the hands of the English. However, the Dutch have still a very extensive trade in the Spanish West Indies, sending ships of great force from Holland, freighted with European goods, to this coast, from whence they make very profitable returns. Let the Spanish governors prohibit this trade never so severely, the Spaniards stand so much in need of European commodities, that they run any hazards to deal with the Dutch: And as it is their common interest to connive at this kind of traffic, the people cannot be very hearty in their endeavours to prevent it.

2. 3. The Dutch islands of Bonaire and Aruba are considerable chiefly for their situation near the coast of Terra Firma, which gives the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying on a clandestine trade with the Spanish settlements in Terra Firma.

4. 5. The Dutch islands of Saba and Eustatia produce sugar, &c. as the rest of the Caribbee islands do.

DANISH AMERICA.

Consists of, 1. The island of St Thomas, one of the Caribbees, producing sugar, &c.

2. *St CROIX.*] St Croix, or Santa Cruz, another small island, situate in 17 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, about 20 leagues west of St Christopher's, and has been contended for by the English, Dutch, Spaniards, and French; but is now in the peaceable possession of the Danes.

Parts of AMERICA still possessed by the Indians.

1. **T**HE countries north-west of Mexico. 2. The country of Amazonia, and the greatest part of Caribbiana, or Guiana. And, lastly, The south part of South America, *viz.* Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego. These are generally barren desert countries, which no Europeans have thought it worth their while to plant.

Amazonia extends from Peru to Brazil, lying upon or near the equator, having Terra Firma on the north, and La Plata on the south,

Caribbiana limits.] Guiana, or Caribbiana, is bounded by the North-east or Atlantic ocean, on the north and east; by the country of the Amazons on the south; and by the provinces of Granada and New Andalusia on the west. It extends from the equator to the 8th degree of north latitude, and lies between 50 and 63 degrees of western longitude, extending 1200 miles and upwards along the Atlantic ocean, *viz.* from the mouth of the river Oronoque to the mouth of the river Amazon. Some divide it into two parts, calling that on the sea-coast *Caribbiana*, and the inland country *Guiana*.

European colonies there.] Several European powers, as has been observed, have settlements on or near the sea-coasts of this country, particularly the Spaniards, the French, and Dutch; but the natives are yet possessed of much the greatest part of the inland country.

Rivers.] There are abundance of considerable rivers, besides those of Oronoque and the river Amazon; and these having their sources in the mountains on the south-west, generally run towards the north-east, and fall into the Atlantic ocean.

Air, and Face of the country.] The sea-coast of this country is low, and subject to inundations in the rainy season. The air is excessive hot and unhealthful, especially in such parts of the country as are not cleared of the woods.

The English had formerly several settlements on the coast of Surinam, which were yielded to the Dutch by the treaty of Breda, in the year 1667; and the Dutch and French have still a great many forts and settlements here.

Produce.] There is a good extent of country near the mouths of the rivers, which furnish them with sugar, tobacco, cotton, flax, skins, or peltry, dying woods, and several other considerable articles; but I do not find they have met with any mines of gold or silver, which our first adventurers expected.

I N D E X.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>
				<i>D. M.</i>	<i>D. M.</i>
A					
A Berdeen	Marr	Scotland	Europe	1-45 W.	75-12 N.
Abbeville	Picardy	France	Europe	2-00 E.	50-00 N.
Abo	Finland	Sweden	Europe	21-30 E.	60-30 N.
Achin	Sumatra	Island	Asia	93-30 E.	5-30 N.
Adrianople	Romania	Turkey	Europe	26-30 E.	42-00 N.
Agincourt	Artois	Netherlands	Europe	2-00 E.	50-35 N.
Agra	Agra	East India	Asia	79-00 E.	26-20 N.
Aix-la-Chapelle	Juliers	Germany	Europe	5-50 E.	50-45 N.
Aix	Provence	France	Europe	5-25 E.	43-30 N.
Albany	New York	North	Amer.	74-00 W.	43-00 N.
Aleppo	Syria	Turkey	Asia	37-40 E.	36-30 N.
Alexandria	Lower Egypt	Turkey	Africa	31-15 E.	30-40 N.
ALGIERS	Algiers	Barbary	Africa	3-20 E.	36-40 N.
Almanza	Castile	Spain	Europe	1-15 W.	39-00 N.
Altena	Holstein	Germany	Europe	10-00 E.	53-51 N.
Amboyna	Amboyna isle	East India	Asia	126-00 E.	3-40 S.
Amiens	Picardy	France	Europe	2-30 E.	49-50 N.
AMSTERDAM	Holland	Netherlands	Europe	4-30 E.	52-20 N.
Ancona	Ancona	Italy	Europe	15-00 E.	43-20 N.
Andrew's St	Fife	Scotland	Europe	2-25 W.	56-20 N.
Angiers	Anjou	France	Europe	0-30 W.	47-30 N.
Annapolis	Nova Scotia	North	Amer.	64-00 W.	45-00 N.
Anspach	Franconia	Germany	Europe	13-06 E.	49-22 N.
Antwerp	Brabant	Netherlands	Europe	4-15 E.	51-15 N.
Antibes	Provence	France	Europe	7-00 E.	43-40 N.
Antioch	Syria	Turkey	Asia	37-00 E.	36-00 N.
Archangel	Dwina	Russia	Europe	40-12 E.	64-30 N.
Arica	Peru	South	Amer.	70-20 W.	18-20 S.
Arles	Provence	France	Europe	4-45 E.	43-42 N.

Towns.