

TR
Shelf No 917. N 59



TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Reference Department.

THIS BOOK MUST NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE ROOM.

March 1st 1884



T H E

NORTH-AMERICAN

A N D T H E

WEST-INDIAN

G A Z E T T E E R.



THE
NORTH-AMERICAN
AND THE
WEST-INDIAN
GAZETTEER.

CONTAINING
An Authentic Description
OF THE
COLONIES AND ISLANDS
IN
THAT PART OF THE GLOBE,
SHEWING THEIR
SITUATION, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCE, AND TRADE;
With their Former and Present Condition.
ALSO,
An exact Account of the Cities, Towns, Harbours, Ports, Bays,
Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Number of Inhabitants, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
Printed for G. ROBINSON, Pater-Noster-Row.
M D C C L X X V I I I .



P R E F A C E.

THE continuation of the disturbances in North America exciting the attention of the natives of Britain, renders any apology for the re-publication of the following pages entirely unnecessary; the design of them being to give a faithful description of the different countries known by the names of North America and the West Indies, their situation, trade, extent, boundaries, and number of inhabitants; the importance of which renders them so interesting, both in the system of commerce and of politics, as to make a particular description as necessary as it is useful. The various changes that have occurred in the face of affairs in this part of the world, have rendered all former accounts of it imperfect and contradictory: a new description was therefore highly necessary; and there being no book extant which gives a concise and genuine account of this part of the globe, as it now exists, prompted the present Editor first to attempt this performance; which having met with the approbation of the Public, induces him to give another edition, in
compiling

P R E F A C E.

compiling which all authentic accounts lain before the Public with any authority, any ways relating to this subject, have been consulted, and extracts made from a variety of original minutes and memoirs, on which dependance could be placed; amongst which is the valuable West-India Atlas: — all which materials have been disposed in as clear and concise a manner as the nature of the work would admit, or the extent of the materials allow: its most material occurrences have been remarked, and every memorable event inserted, which any way concerned the situation of the Colonies, as well as the principal rivers, mountains, towns, harbours, and their conditions, the nature of the climate and soil, its productions, trade, shipping, &c. But as many alterations are daily taking place, occasioned by the present unhappy difference between Great-Britain and her Colonies, it is hoped, when these alterations are not taken notice of in this work, it will be overlooked, such events having happened either since that part was printed off, or before any account of them arrived in England.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE the invention of the mariner's compass there was no probability of any great improvements in navigation, or of the discovery of any land remote from the continent of Europe. But the amazing progress made in the different branches of literature, and arts, in the fifteenth century, enabled several ingenious men to make many valuable discoveries, and proved a fortunate æra to society; nor were they long without their proper effects. Indeed, from the invention of printing, 1441, may be dated the period from whence learning had its greatest encouragement. Soon after this, discoveries in navigation began at the *Canary Isles*, and a few years after at the *Cape de Verd Islands*. These successes animated both the men of genius, and the enterprising seamen, to carry their speculations into actual practice; and being furnished with such an instrument, they boldly ventured to sail on the pathless ocean, and made excursions from the European coasts; in hopes of discovering new countries. Various expeditions were undertaken, several of which proved abortive, but even these furnished observations of the greatest importance to future navigators; as it is generally allowed, that one of these voyages furnished Columbus with the first idea of those extensive discoveries he afterwards accomplished. A notion at that time prevailed, that a great part of the terrestrial globe was undiscovered, which opinion was supported by the writings of the ancients; and this engaged the attention of several Princes, and increased the desire of discoveries. Till the end of the fifteenth century, the whole known terrestrial world extended no farther than Europe, Asia, and Africa. But, however strongly the opinion prevailed, that there was land to the westward of Europe, none undertook to prove the truth of it till Christopher Columbus appeared, who being persuaded that there was another continent on the west, or at least that

b

P R E F A C E.

compiling which all authentic accounts lain before the Public with any authority, any ways relating to this subject, have been consulted, and extracts made from a variety of original minutes and memoirs, on which dependance could be placed; amongst which is the valuable West-India Atlas: — all which materials have been disposed in as clear and concise a manner as the nature of the work would admit, or the extent of the materials allow: its most material occurrences have been remarked, and every memorable event inserted, which any way concerned the situation of the Colonies, as well as the principal rivers, mountains, towns, harbours, and their conditions, the nature of the climate and soil, its productions, trade, shipping, &c. But as many alterations are daily taking place, occasioned by the present unhappy difference between Great-Britain and her Colonies, it is hoped, when these alterations are not taken notice of in this work, it will be overlooked, such events having happened either since that part was printed off, or before any account of them arrived in England.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE the invention of the mariner's compass there was no probability of any great improvements in navigation, or of the discovery of any land remote from the continent of Europe. But the amazing progress made in the different branches of literature, and arts, in the fifteenth century, enabled several ingenious men to make many valuable discoveries, and proved a fortunate æra to society; nor were they long without their proper effects. Indeed, from the invention of printing, 1441, may be dated the period from whence learning had its greatest encouragement. Soon after this, discoveries in navigation began at the *Canary Isles*, and a few years after at the *Cape de Verd Islands*. These successes animated both the men of genius, and the enterprising seamen, to carry their speculations into actual practice; and being furnished with such an instrument, they boldly ventured to sail on the pathless ocean, and made excursions from the European coasts; in hopes of discovering new countries. Various expeditions were undertaken, several of which proved abortive, but even these furnished observations of the greatest importance to future navigators; as it is generally allowed, that one of these voyages furnished Columbus with the first idea of those extensive discoveries he afterwards accomplished. A notion at that time prevailed, that a great part of the terrestrial globe was undiscovered, which opinion was supported by the writings of the ancients; and this engaged the attention of several Princes, and increased the desire of discoveries. Till the end of the fifteenth century, the whole known terrestrial world extended no farther than Europe, Asia, and Africa. But, however strongly the notion prevailed, that there was land to the westward of Europe, none undertook to prove the truth of it till Christopher Columbus appeared, who being persuaded that there was another continent on the west, or at least that

he should reach the eastern shore of the Indies by steering to the westward, applied to the state of Genoa, (of which city he was a native, of an obscure family,) for assistance to carry his scheme into execution, but had the misfortune to see his proposal rejected, and himself ridiculed. Vexed at the disappointment he met with from his countrymen, he resolved to get his project laid before some more credulous state, not doubting but the many considerable advantages arising from it would induce some foreign Prince to listen to his proposals. Confident of the success of his project, and conscious of the superiority of his knowledge, he retired from his native country in disgust, and applied to the court of France, where he again found himself disappointed; but being of a persevering disposition, he was not thus to be persuaded to drop his favourite plan, therefore offered his service to the King of Portugal, in whose dominions he resided some years; but here he found every mortifying objection thrown in his way, without a direct refusal, and every method used to provoke him to discover all he knew, that they might deprive him of the honour and advantage arising from the discovery. Fired with such ungenerous behaviour, he sent his brother Bartholomew to England, with proposals of the same kind, to King Henry VII. who chose rather to be a careful manager of a kingdom, than hazard any thing in a chimerical scheme, and therefore gave a cool reception to Bartholomew. Notwithstanding these mortifying discouragements, which would have overwhelmed the scheme of many other persons; Columbus, who was still fully persuaded of the success of his design, applied to the Court of Spain; where, after a delay of several years, and repeated disappointments, his plan was at length countenanced by Queen Isabella, who pledged her jewels to raise money to carry it into execution, being the year that the Moors were expelled Spain; so that two of the most memorable events that ever happened to the Spanish monarchy was in the same year.

Columbus was furnished with three vessels, and 120 men, under the pilotage of Martin, Francis, and Ditus Pinson, three brothers, and sailed from Spain August 3, 1492, soon after which they made the island of Gomera, one of the Canary-isles, where they refreshed, and afterwards sailed westward, without any guide but his own genius. In crossing the Atlantic his crew grew discouraged and mutinous with the length and uncertainty

of the voyage, whom he appeased and comforted with the casual appearances of birds and floating weeds. In this expedition was first observed the variation of the compass, which made great impression on the pilots of Columbus, who were struck with terror on finding that their only guide had varied, and, they feared, left them; on which the crew insisted on returning, and with loud and insolent speeches threatened to throw him overboard. However, they soon after discovered land, having been 33 days on a tedious voyage, during which time they had seen nothing but the sea and sky. This land Columbus at first hoped to be a part of the Indies he was in quest of, but it proved a cluster of islands, since known by the name of the Bahama or Lucayo Isles, which are about 70 leagues E. of the coast of Florida. That on which they landed was Guanahani, or St. Salvador, now called Cat-Island. He gave it the name of St. Salvador, to commemorate the saving the ships crews, but it is not remarkable for any thing but this event. He took possession of this island with great ceremony, by erecting a cross on the shore; great multitudes of the native inhabitants looking on unconcerned at the time.

Here the Spaniards remained but a short time, the extreme poverty of the inhabitants convincing them that this was not the Indies they sought for. Sailing from hence southward, after some difficulty, he discovered Hispaniola, inhabited by a humane and hospitable people, and, what crowned the whole, abounding in gold, which induced him to make this island the principal object of his design, and where he planted a colony before he proceeded further in his discoveries. From hence, having collected a large quantity of gold, and a number of curiosities, in order to enhance the merit of his success, and building a fort for the defence of 30 men he left on the island, he set sail for his return to Spain; and discovered the Caribbees, having before landed upon Cuba, and gained a slight knowledge of some other islands which lie scattered in such numbers in that great sea which divides North and South America.

On his arrival in Europe, from whence he had been absent six months, he was driven by distress of weather into the Tagus, which induced him to visit Lisbon, where, by convincing that court of their error in rejecting his proposals, which were crowned with success, he triumphed over his enemies; which now excited their envy, as they

he should reach the eastern shore of the Indies by steering to the westward, applied to the state of Genoa, (of which city he was a native, of an obscure family,) for assistance to carry his scheme into execution, but had the misfortune to see his proposal rejected, and himself ridiculed. Vexed at the disappointment he met with from his countrymen, he resolved to get his project lain before some more credulous state, not doubting but the many considerable advantages arising from it would induce some foreign Prince to listen to his proposals. Confident of the success of his project, and conscious of the superiority of his knowledge, he retired from his native country in disgust, and applied to the court of France, where he again found himself disappointed; but being of a persevering disposition, he was not thus to be persuaded to drop his favourite plan, therefore offered his service to the King of Portugal, in whose dominions he resided some years; but here he found every mortifying objection thrown in his way, without a direct refusal, and every method used to provoke him to discover all he knew, that they might deprive him of the honour and advantage arising from the discovery. Fired with such ungenerous behaviour, he sent his brother Bartholomew to England, with proposals of the same kind, to King Henry VII. who chose rather to be a careful manager of a kingdom, than hazard any thing in a chimerical scheme, and therefore gave a cool reception to Bartholomew. Notwithstanding these mortifying discouragements, which would have overwhelmed the scheme of many other persons; Columbus, who was still fully persuaded of the success of his design, applied to the Court of Spain; where, after a delay of several years, and repeated disappointments, his plan was at length countenanced by Queen Isabella, who pledged her jewels to raise money to carry it into execution, being the year that the Moors were expelled Spain; so that two of the most memorable events that ever happened to the Spanish monarchy was in the same year.

Columbus was furnished with three vessels, and 120 men, under the pilotage of Martin, Francis, and Ditus Pinçon, three brothers, and sailed from Spain August 3, 1492, soon after which they made the island of Gomera, one of the Canary-isles, where they refreshed, and afterwards sailed westward, without any guide but his own genius. In crossing the Atlantic his crew grew discouraged and mutinous with the length and uncertainty

of the voyage, whom he appeased and comforted with the casual appearances of birds and floating weeds. In this expedition was first observed the variation of the compass, which made great impression on the pilots of Columbus, who were struck with terror on finding that their only guide had varied, and, they feared, left them; on which the crew insisted on returning, and with loud and insolent speeches threatened to throw him overboard. However, they soon after discovered land, having been 33 days on a tedious voyage, during which time they had seen nothing but the sea and sky. This land Columbus at first hoped to be a part of the Indies he was in quest of, but it proved a cluster of islands, since known by the name of the Bahama or Lucayo Isles, which are about 70 leagues E. of the coast of Florida. That on which they landed was Guanahani, or St. Salvador, now called Cat-Island. He gave it the name of St. Salvador, to commemorate the saving the ships crews, but it is not remarkable for any thing but this event. He took possession of this island with great ceremony, by erecting a cross on the shore; great multitudes of the native inhabitants looking on unconcerned at the time.

Here the Spaniards remained but a short time, the extreme poverty of the inhabitants convincing them that this was not the Indies they sought for. Sailing from hence southward, after some difficulty, he discovered Hispaniola, inhabited by a humane and hospitable people, and, what crowned the whole, abounding in gold, which induced him to make this island the principal object of his design, and where he planted a colony before he proceeded further in his discoveries. From hence, having collected a large quantity of gold, and a number of curiosities, in order to enhance the merit of his success, and building a fort for the defence of 30 men he left on the island, he set sail for his return to Spain; and discovered the Caribbees, having before landed upon Cuba, and gained a slight knowledge of some other islands which lie scattered in such numbers in that great sea which divides North and South America.

On his arrival in Europe, from whence he had been absent six months, he was driven by distress of weather into the Tagus, which induced him to visit Lisbon, where, by convincing that court of their error in rejecting his proposals, which were crowned with success, he triumphed over his enemies; which now excited their envy, as they

saw those advantages they had slighted in the possession of another. From thence he proceeded to Barcelona, where he entered in a kind of triumph, exhibiting to public view the native Americans he had brought with him, as well as the curiosities and riches he had collected, the admiral closing the procession, and was received by the King and Queen not only with the greatest marks of regard, but the highest applause.

The Portuguese, near about the same time, by directing their course towards the east, had passed the Cape of Good Hope, and discovered the East-Indies. The rivalry of the nations of Portugal and Spain shewed itself at this time only by the emulation each of their navigators had to make different discoveries, and enrich their countries with the spoil of other regions before unknown. Ferdinand and Isabella, of Castile and Arragon, at this time provided themselves with the Pope's bull, to secure to themselves all the new islands and countries which were, or might be, discovered by their navigators, under condition that the Gospel should be preached there by *good men*. How far they complied with this condition may be judged by the cruelties practised on the natives to discover their riches; and of all the priests who have gone from Europe to these unhappy countries, *Bartholomeo de las Casas*, who first proposed the introduction of slaves from Africa, is the only one of whom history has not transmitted the name and actions with execration. The Pope, by an irrevocable decree, distributed the new-discovered countries; but as they were continually encreasing, it was too troublesome, as well as expensive, to be so frequently applying to Rome: therefore the Spaniards and Portuguese agreed to divide the globe by an imaginary line reaching from pole to pole, which the Pope confirmed, and placed this famous line of *markation* in the Atlantic, about 100 leagues to the west of the *Azores*, which a few years after, by an agreement between Castile and Portugal, was removed 270 leagues beyond this; by which all the discoveries already made, or to be made to the east of this political meridian, were to belong to the Portuguese, and that on the west to the Castilians.

The honours which Columbus received were far from satisfying him, a second voyage engaged his whole attention; and the success of his first having removed every impediment, he was supplied with 17 sail of ships, with every necessary for making settlements: and, having on board

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

v

1500 men, he set sail again Sept. 25, 1493, but on his arrival at Hispaniola, he found the fort totally demolished, and every one of his men that he had left there slain. This was a mortifying circumstance, but it did not prevent him from taking more effectual measures. He pitched on a more advantageous situation on the N. E. part of the island, where he erected a strong fortification, and built a town, naming it Isabella, where he settled a colony; before which time there were neither horses, oxen, sheep, or swine, in all America, or the West-Indies, (as it was afterwards called); and it is not unworthy of remark, that eight swine, and a small flock of black cattle carried thither by Columbus, was the whole stock which supplied a country which at present so plentifully abounds with them.

But while he was exerting his utmost abilities to reduce this wealthy and extensive island, and establish the foundation of the Spanish monarchy in America, his enemies at home tried every method to destroy his credit with the Spanish Monarch; and had so far succeeded as to order his return to justify himself. As soon as he appeared in Spain, having brought with him testimonials of his fidelity, all their accusations and prejudices against him disappeared; notwithstanding which he had the mortification of experiencing numberless delays and impediments, before he was able again to sail, though on a discovery of the last importance to the Spanish nation. Having procured, with difficulty, the desired forces, he set sail on his third voyage, when the first land he made was the island of Trinidad, on the coast of Terra Firma; and afterwards he proceeded to the continent, where he procured from the inhabitants gold and pearls in tolerable quantities, in accomplishing which he had encountered great fatigue and difficulties; and to increase his uneasiness, on his arrival at Hispaniola, he found the colony divided into parties, that had proceeded to desperate extremities against each other; which by his prudent management he suppressed, without being charged with severity: but this his enemies in Spain construed to his disadvantage, insinuating that he had a design of courting the friendship of the Indians and disaffected people, and thereby establishing an independency for himself, to the prejudice of his sovereign; which procured an order for his confinement, and the seizure of his effects. He, together with his brother, was sent, loaded with irons, into Spain, where they were cleared with

honour; and the Admiral was prevailed on to undertake a fourth voyage, which he began in May, 1502, when he reached the Isthmus of Darien, where he hoped to have found a passage into the South-Sea, but was disappointed, though convinced that the continent was of much greater value than the islands, as it abounded in gold, and the inhabitants more civilized than any he had seen before. This voyage, however, was the most unfortunate of any he had ever experienced. He had suffered considerably in several hurricanes, and was ill-treated by the Governor of Hispaniola; and returning to Spain found his patroness, the Queen, dead; and the King, of a dissembling disposition, used every frivolous pretence to delay the reward of his labours, till death put a period to the Admiral's toils and vexations; who, to perpetuate his ill-treatment, gave orders, before his death, to have the irons he had worn put into his coffin. Thus ended this great man, the discoverer of the New World.

The successes of Columbus proved his project not solely a chimera, the fame of which extended over Europe; and among others excited the attention and avaricious disposition of Henry VII. of England, who, when it was first proposed to him by Columbus's brother, declined embarking in an uncertainty, but in 1496 began to turn his thoughts how to convert it to his certain advantage; yet not being willing to be too enterprising, he granted a patent to John Cabot, a Venetian, and his sons Lewis, Sebastian, and Sancho, wherein he empowered them, with only five small vessels under English colours, to discover and take possession of any countries which before that period had not been discovered by other nations, let their situations be E. N. or W. at the same time he reserved to himself a fifth of all advantages that should arise from such discoveries; and in consequence of this the whole eastern coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Florida, was soon after discovered, and taken possession of in the name of the British Monarch; and, for a considerable time after, together with the island, which still goes under that name, was called Newfoundland. It is from the discoveries of the Cabots that Great-Britain derives her claim to North America.

In 1498, Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, under a Spanish commission sailed to the West-Indies, and visited the continent of America, exploring the coasts of Paria, Caraccas, &c. quite to the Gulf of Mexico; though we

do not find he made any new discoveries, but being a man of address, as well as an able seaman, and an excellent geographer, he arrogated to himself the first discovery of the continent of America, and called it by his own name, though that honour was undoubtedly due to Columbus.

Peter Alvarez Capralis, admiral of a fleet belonging to Emanuel, King of Portugal, steering for the East-Indies, in the year 1500, was by a storm driven on the coast of Brasil, which he first discovered, and which has since proved of such infinite benefit to that crown. Hence it seems to follow, that, if Columbus had not gone expressly in search of the New World eight years before, it would have been discovered, by chance, by this Portuguese Admiral. But Brasil was soon after more fully discovered by Americus Vesputius, who had quitted the service of Spain in disgust, and entered into that of Portugal. The eastern side of the continent having been discovered, it was not long before the Spaniards made their way to the western side, carrying devastation with them, and leaving an extensive tract deluged with the blood of millions of the innocent natives, which began the conquest of Mexico under Fernando Cortez.

It is easy to conceive the absurdity of the imaginary line of marcation of the Pope, whose ignorance, and that of his geographers, had said nothing of an opposite marcation, which ought naturally to have been 180 degrees distant from the former. It follows, that either nation might comprehend the whole earth in his moiety, and that this curious species of property only depended on the course which each followed.

This consideration induced Magalhaens, or Magellan, a discontented Portuguese, to form a design of taking away the East-India islands from that nation; which he did, by going there on the western course, in the name, and under the authority of the Spanish flag, when he also discovered the South-Sea; but the Pope's line of division not being infringed upon, it occasioned no rupture between the two nations.

As nothing was then attended to but the Indies, newly discovered by the Portuguese, all the new countries, in the new as well as in the old hemisphere, received the name of *Indies*. From hence came the original division and denomination of the Great-Indies, Old-Indies, or East Indies, for the true and antient India; and of Little-Indies, New-Indies, or West-Indies, for America. The names of

East and West Indies are the only ones now preserved: under the first is comprehended the greater part of Asia, &c. the second only takes in the middle part between North and South America.

Geographers commonly divide the Continent of America into two parts, North and South; the narrow isthmus of Panama joining the two immense portions. This division, without doubt, is the most simple that can be conceived, and appears the moment we look at the form and disposition of America: it is likewise that which was made by the first Spaniards who went from the isthmus of Panama to discover the South Sea, so called in opposition to that from whence they came.

But this bay, sprinkled with innumerable islands, improperly called, from one of its parts, the *Gulf of Mexico*, ought to be called the *West-Indian Sea*. To this vast Gulf the Spaniards have retained the name of *West Indies*, leaving that of North and South America to the two opposite Continents. Under this name they comprehend all the coast of the main-land which lies adjacent to it, as well as all the islands, the chains of which seem to keep back the sea, which beats with violence against this part of America. In one of these islands of the most northern chain, the little isle of Guanahani, at present uninhabited, the discovery was first made of the West Indies, and indeed of all America, as before observed. This Gulf is the center of the most extensive as well as most precious trade of America, and which surpasses, at least in riches, that of the East Indies. The appellation of West Indies, in its whole extent, has been adopted by the English, the Dutch, and all other navigators; and the merchants, in conforming to it, have obliged geographers to divide America into three parts, North America, the West Indies, and South America, of which this Gazetteer comprehends the two first divisions.

On viewing a map of the West Indies, you will find a sea comprized in three great basins, divided from each other by large projections and linkings-in, and separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a string of islands, both small and large. This division is that of Nature, and what presents itself at the first view. The sea of the West Indies was most likely formed by an irruption of the ocean always driving towards the west: all the shores that look towards the east, as well as the Islands, bear the marks of this continual action; the first are for the greater part

overflowed, and the others are torn and broke throughout. The waters, pushed forward and accumulated in the sea of the West Indies, flow back to the ocean very rapidly through the Gulf of Florida, which, being the largest and principal outlet, keeps up their circulation, and admits of a constant supply.

The most northerly basin is known by the name of the *Gulf of Mexico*; it is the largest of the three we have just taken notice of. To the E. it has, for a boundary, the peninsula of Florida, with the island of Cuba; between which is the outlet which leads to the Gulf of Florida, or Channel of Bahama: on the side of the Continent, it is bounded by the overflowed shores of Florida, Louisiana, and of New Leon, with those of a considerable part of Mexico, in which are contained the entire west and north coasts of the peninsula of Yucatan. These two coasts are surrounded by a large chain of shoals, sands, and rocks; the terrible remains of the lands the sea has swallowed up.

This basin terminates at Cape Catoche, about 72 leagues from Cape St. Antonio, the most westerly point of the isle of Cuba. Between this strait, and a line drawn from Cape Gracias a Dios to Point Negril in Jamaica, Nature has formed the second basin of the West-Indian Sea; it is less than either of the others, to which it serves for a communication. Its boundaries on the side of the Continent, from Cape Catoche to Cape Gracias a Dios, are, all the eastern side of Yucatan, and all the north coast of the province of Honduras. The waters, running continually out of this basin into the Mexican Gulf, through a very narrow strait, act with the greatest violence in the Bay of Honduras, which is full of overflowed islands and rocks, some under water, and some just level with it, sand-banks, &c. and all the eastern coast of Yucatan, which lies open to its action, is entirely torn and pierced with lagoons: so that throughout the whole may be seen the ravages of a slow but continual inundation of the sea on the shores.

The third basin is bounded on the W. by the Mexican coast; on the S. by that of Terra Firma; to the E. and W. by chains of islands. The Spaniards, who first discovered the sea which is on the other side of the isthmus of Panama, gave it the name of the South Sea, and called that of which we are speaking the North Sea. It has been sometimes called the *Caribbean Sea*, which name it

would be better to adopt, than to leave this space quite anonymous. It spreads from east to west, and the ocean breaks in through a great number of inlets between the Caribbee-Islands. Its waters, which may be said only to slide along the coast of Terra-Firma, beat upon the Mosquito shore, and that of Costa Rica, which are directly opposed to its action, with great violence: these coasts, of consequence, are overflowed, and cut into great lagoons and lakes. The ravages of the waters are equally sensible in the sea, which is full of shoals and sands. The opening of this basin, between Cape Gracias a Dios and Jamaica, is quite filled with sand banks, loaded with rocks and little islands. The environs of the Cape, especially about 25 leagues off, shew nothing but overflowed rocks, the terrible number of which often deceive the efforts of the mariner who has got amongst them.

This is pretty nearly the physical division of the West-Indian Sea. The division of the islands which bound it on the side of the ocean appears more complicated; it is founded on their respective situations, or on the relations that the course of navigators has produced. We shall begin this division from the south.

From the 11th degree to the 18th, of north longitude, is a crooked chain, lying nearly N. and N. N. W. of small islands, of which the largest is hardly 18 leagues long. These the first discoverers called the *Antilas*, or Forward-Islands, because they really form a barrier advanced towards the ocean. The Spanish navigators, who traversed through the little channels that separate them, to pass into the inner part of the West-Indian Sea, distinguished them by the general name of Windward-Islands, and at the same time called those the Leeward-Islands which lay from east to west along the coast of Terra-Firma, from the most southern passage to Cape Chichibacoa, or Coquibacoa, if we adopt the vicious appellation of sailors. The winds, which almost always blow easterly, shew naturally this distinction between the islands which lie more to the east, and those which are more distant. The Antilles, or Windward-Islands, are still called Caribbee-Isles, from the name of the first inhabitants, exterminated a long time since by the christians of Europe; the unfortunate remains of whom, mixed with some negroes, whose ancestors were freed by them and saved from shipwreck, have lately fallen under the yoke in the Island of St. Vincent.

At the 18th degree, the curvature of the Caribbean chain ends. This rounding comprehends several small islands, which the English call the Leeward Caribbees. At this ending the line bends all at once, and stretches out to the E. and N.W. This lengthening affords us several divisions.

The islands on the east, which are the most considerable of this sea, have been called, in their whole extent, the Leeward-Islands, for the same reason as those which we just mentioned on the coast of Terra-Firma, and by some the Greater Antilles, to distinguish them from the Antilles properly so called.

Before these great islands, there stretches out a second chain of small islands, long and narrow, placed in sand-banks, some of which are of a prodigious size. This is the extension of the line to the N. W. to which they have the general name of Bahama-Islands, or Lucayos.

The subdivisions of these different archipelagos arise from the particular groups of islands in this long series; so the name of Virgin-Isles distinguishes that cluster of islands and rocks which fill up that part of the sea between the Leeward Caribbees and Porto Rico: and the names of islands of Espiritu Santo, of Cayques, of Turkish-Isles, &c. have been given to several parcels of rocks and sands which divide the Lucayos.

This general view of the West-India Islands naturally leads us to some reflections on their formation.

One cannot help regarding them as lands which have escaped the irruption of water; and, which ever way we consider them, we see nothing but the remains of an immense shipwreck. The Caribbees principally appear to be only the summits of mountains, the lower chain of which, at present under water, is distinguishable in the channels of different breadths, which separate these islands: some of them are 6 leagues broad, others 10 or 15; but in all of them we find a bottom at 100, 120, or 150 fathoms. There is between Grenada and St. Vincent a little archipelago of 16 leagues broad, known under the name of the Grenadilles, or Grenadines, where in some places there is only 10 fathom. To this we may add, that, in all the Antilles, the principal mountains, which lie in the same direction as the chain of islands, are all volcanos, either now burning or extinguished; and we find, throughout, the marks of a subterraneous fire, which must have

joined its efforts to that of the ocean in the general irruption.

Though philosophers try in vain to find out what was the first cause of this irruption, or what was that of the particular inundations which have drowned whole countries, and left others uncovered; or those exceeding great accidents, which have overturned a part of the earth's surface, and totally changed its face; it is certain that these grand changes in nature are attested by the most authentic monuments. The knowledge and proofs of them are almost coeval with the greatest antiquity, and tradition has preserved them among the most uncivilized and most distant nations. The principle of these alterations is to be found in the waters which surround the globe, and which act in all directions on its surface. Europe has not suffered less changes than the part of America we are now considering: and the ancients, who lived nearer to the times when these strokes happened, were as well convinced of it as the naturalists of our own times. "It was not enough, (says Pliny, B. 6, ch. 1.) for the ocean to surround the earth, and continually wear away the shores, it was not sufficient for it, by opening a passage between Calpe and Abyla, to have absorbed a space as great as it already took up, not contented with having swallowed up the lands which filled up the Propontis and Hellespont, it has, besides, destroyed a whole country beyond the Bosphorus, so that it has at last joined itself to the Paludes Meotides, which have only been formed at the expence of the regions they have overflowed."

These particular deluges, in conjunction with great earthquakes, and eruptions caused by the volcanos and sulphureous earths, are sufficient to account for all the revolutions, both sudden and progressive, which change the surface of our globe. The continual agitation of one element against another, of the earth which swallows up a part of the ocean in its interior cavities, of the sea which tears off and carries away great portions of the land in its abysses, is the great cause of these inevitable changes. To this we may add, the motion of the sea from east to west, a motion impressed on it by that which carries the whole globe from west to east: this motion is much greater at the Equator, where the globe, being more raised, moves in a larger circle. Thus it is that the sea seems to break all the dykes that the land opposes to it, and that it opens

itself a number of passages, in places where the tops of mountains which by their great height escape being overflowed, compose at present the Caribbee-Islands. All the parts of these islands which are exposed to the east, that is, to the shock of the waters, are cut and wore away in their whole extent: the harbours and places of shelter are on the opposite side, which is generally distinguished by the name of *Basse-Terre*, while the eastern coast is called *Cabes-Terre*.

In the same manner Nature has formed the north-west Islands, which we have comprised under the general name of *Lucayos-Isles*. These being much more flat than the Caribbees, may be considered as the surfaces, not immersed, of several large sand-banks. We may easily conceive, that, the lands, of which they made a part, being upon the whole more elevated than those from which the Caribbees have been detached, the water ought not to have cut them in so precise a manner, and has overflowed them with a less quantity.

We might confirm these remarks, and several others, as well by the physical appearances, the disposition of the streams of water, &c. as by the natural productions, which would all tend to prove that the islands of the West-Indies have been torn from the continent; but we think that these new proofs would be unnecessary in so general an account as this: besides, the bounds we set ourselves will only suffer us to give a succinct relation of each of the objects. We shall now go to consider the climate, productions, and commerce; which offer us so large and fruitful a field, that we are less embarrassed in the choice, than in the manner of comprising, in a short as well as interesting manner, the objects which present themselves on all sides.

There are but two seasons in the West-India Islands; the dry, and the rainy. By their situation between the Equator and Tropic of Cancer, they are subject to some differences, which arise from the position and qualities of the soil. The heat is continual; it increases from sunrise to an hour after noon, and decreases as the sun descends. The thermometer rises to 44 degrees, sometimes even to $47\frac{1}{2}$, above the freezing point. Nothing is more rare than temperate weather; sometimes, indeed, the sky is covered with clouds for an hour or two, but there are never four days in the year in which they do not see the sun.

Wherever the wind does not blow, one is scorched;

and yet all the winds are not cooling: it is only the easterly winds which moderate the heat; those from the south or west afford little relief, but they are more rare, and less regular, than the easterly. This easterly wind is not perceived in the Islands before nine or ten in the morning; it freshens as the sun rises above the horizon, and diminishes as the sun descends, and falls calm about the evening: but it is only along the coasts, and not in the open sea, that this wind constantly moderates the excessive heat of the climate.

The rains likewise contribute to cool the air of the West Indies. In general, these rains are so common, and so plentiful, especially during the winter, which lasts from the middle of July to the middle of October, that, according to the best observations, they yield as much water in one week, as falls in our climate in a year. These rains, so salutary against the heat, are, at the same time, accompanied with all the disagreeable and bad effects of an excessive dampness: the fruits rot, iron rusts from morning to night, meat cannot be kept fresh longer than 24 hours, and it requires continual attention and precautions to preserve seeds until the season comes to sow them in the ground.

To these inconveniences of periodical rains succeed those of hurricanes and earthquakes. A hurricane is most commonly accompanied with rain, lightning, thunder, and earthquakes, and always with the most terrible and destructive circumstances that the winds can produce. It tears up the largest trees by the roots, throws down the most solid buildings, and destroys the plantations; you would fancy it was the last convulsions of Nature, just ready to expire. As none of the hurricanes come from the east, that is, from the great sea, to which the Caribbee Islands are exposed, one is tempted to think that they are all formed on the continent of America, by the impetuous concurrence of opposite winds. The earthquakes are not quite so frequent as the hurricanes, but are sometimes more terrible and destructive.

The climate of the Continent of the West Indies, that is, of those parts which lie near the sea, and which are comprised between the shore and the chain of mountains nearly parallel to it, throughout the greater part of this country, nearly resembles that of the Islands; and, in general, there are only distinguished two seasons, the wet and dry. The rains cause periodical inundations, by the overflowing of the rivers; and the offensiveness of the ex-

cessive moisture produced by them, is yet more augmented by the destructive exhalations which they spread in the air; the corruptions of vegetables, animals, and of dead fishes, which the floods bring with them, the stagnant water collected in the low grounds, and in certain plains of a prodigious extent, as in those near the banks of the Orinoco, still add to these inconveniences. The great rivers situated beyond the Tropic have also their regular inundations; but these arise from the melting of the snow in the distant mountains from whence they take their sources.

The regular winds likewise cool the lands within the Tropics, as they do the Islands. On the coast of the Caribbean sea, the wind is generally between the north and east. The westerly wind, which upon the other coasts is perceivable almost all the year, is predominant here only in the months of December and January. In general, the winds are more regular upon the coasts which look to the south, than upon those whose aspect is different; and every where they are subject to particularities, which arise from the jettings out and in of the shore, more or less considerable, and which render them more or less regular, and more or less sensible.

The hurricanes are never felt in that part of the Continent opposite to the sea of the West Indies, and earthquakes are very rare there; but they often suffer from whirlwinds, called *tornados*: these are sudden, dangerous, and impetuous squalls, which are commonly against the regular wind, and whose duration is very short: they likewise have some periodical storms, produced by the northerly winds, especially in the months of December and January. All the sides of the mountains opposed to this sea do not afford one volcano; indeed, we see some peaks of hills, which look like decayed ones: it is towards the South Sea that all these burning mountains are collected together; and in this part it is, where earthquakes sometimes happen, and overturn the whole surface of the country, as in 1773, when the city of Guatemala, and many thousand inhabitants, were swallowed up.

A person of a humane disposition, who considers the climate in general of the West Indies, both on the Continent and in the Islands, cannot help deploring the insatiable desire of wealth that carries such crowds to these countries. This climate, at all times dangerous to a European, deadly during six months of the year, infectious to stran-

gers accustomed to a temperate air, to a convenient way of living, and to a wholesome nourishment, becomes soon their grave. The most moderate computations make the loss of the English who go to the West Indies, amount to four tenths; that of the French to three tenths. It is very remarkable, that, on the Continent, which is much more unwholesome than the Islands, the Spaniards do not lose more than one tenth. This effect of their constitution, or temperance, gives them a manifest advantage over the two other nations; and it seems as if Nature had destined them to occupy the West Indies, to enrich the industrious nations, who could not live there, with its productions.

We shall place, conformable to the general sense of mankind, gold and silver at the head of the productions. They do not, excepting the gold-mines of St. Domingo, properly belong to the West Indies, not even those of Mexico. The silver-mines of this country are, indeed, found near the shores of the West-Indian Sea, as well as in the inland parts; but the first are much poorer, and at present they do not work any which are not at a great distance from the sea, for fear they might be exposed to the invasion of foreigners. The mines of Peru belong still less to the West Indies; but, as it is through their sea that a part of their product is brought to Europe, we may comprehend them in this account. The moneyers of Mexico make annually twelve or thirteen millions of piastres, the sixth part nearly of gold, the rest of silver; about half this comes over to Europe, a sixth to the East Indies, a twelfth to the Spanish islands: the rest runs, by an insensible transpiration into foreign colonies, or circulates in the empire. It is commonly supposed, that the mines of Mexico employ about 40,000 Indians, under the direction of 4000 Spaniards.

According to the most moderate computation, the Spanish mines have sent into the metropolis, from 1492 to 1740, that is, in the space of 248 years, more than nine millions of millions of piastres, the least part of which has remained with the original masters; the other has been scattered over Europe, or carried into Asia. From the first of January, 1745, to the last of December, 1764, we are not reduced to conjectures. During this period, Spain has received, in piastres, 27,027,896 of gold, and 126,798,258 piastres 8 reals of silver; these two united form a mass of 153,826,154 piastres and 8 reals. If we divide thi

sum in eleven parts, we shall find that the common annual returns have been 13,984,185 $\frac{1}{2}$ piastres. We ought to add to these riches those which are not registered, in order to avoid paying the duty, and which may amount to about a fourth more, and we shall find that Spain receives annually from its colonies about 17 millions of piastres. We may observe, that these mines might yield much more, and that they are inexhaustible, since there are new ones continually forming.

After gold and silver, cochineal is the most precious article of this part of America, if it is not the most lucrative upon the whole. New Spain alone remains in possession of this rich production, without which we could not die either purple or scarlet. Independently of what it furnishes Asia with, it sends every year to Europe about 2500 furrans, or bags, which are sold at Cadiz one with another, for 800 piastres each. It is a very considerable produce, which costs no trouble to the Spaniards. They likewise have the best indigo, the culture of which having been tried successively in different places, seems fixed at Mexico, and St. Domingo, in the West-Indies, as it is at Carolina, upon the continent, a little more advanced towards the North. In the Spanish possessions are likewise found the best woods for dying, as blood-wood, fustic, and what is called the wood of Campechy, or logwood. I shall not mention several other productions of an interior kind, both by their nature and their quantity; they shall be specified when we run over the particular possessions of the Spaniards.

Cacao is another precious production, of which the Spaniards carry on a great trade. They reckon that the annual crop of this fruit is more than 100,000 fanegues, of 110 pounds each. These come mostly from the province of Caraccas; the fanegue, which there costs seldom more than 6 or 7 piastres in mercantile commodities, is sold to the public at the fixed price of 38. Europe receives from 50 to 60 thousand of these fanegues; the rest are distributed in Mexico, Popayan, and the Canaries.

Sugar is the article in the West-Indies, after gold and silver, which deserves the most attention: its produce, and that of its extracts, known by the name of rum and molasses, is more important than that of coffee, cotton, indigo, in a word, of all the others put together. It is almost peculiar to the islands; with that they procure every thing needful or agreeable to the inhabitants. As these islands

will be more or less specified, we must reserve, for those articles, the enumerations of the richness of their produce, and now go on to the manner of carrying on the trade in the Western Islands.

Europe is continually enriched by carrying constantly to America not only all the goods which it produces, or manufactures, but likewise those that its ships fetch from Asia and Africa. The direct commerce of its own commodities, and many imported from the East-Indies, and whose value has doubled in Europe, is without doubt, very great; and the only one which comes near it is that of the Negroes, which they purchase, together with other commodities, on the coast of Africa, to sell them again in the West-Indies. This trade, to the disgrace of the age, has so deeply taken root, it is become so necessary to the present state of affairs, and our wants have justified it in a manner so absolute, that it is now almost a ridiculous common-place to cry out against the barbarity and cruelty of it. La Casas, a priest, gave the first idea to replace the converted Americans, who were smothered by thousands in the mines, with blacks who were infidels. This diabolical idea was but too much followed. The inhabitants of Africa sold one another; all the Europeans bought them: but, as they had not all mines to work, those who were obliged to make plantations began to employ Negroe-slaves for that work; and soon all the islands were cultivated by Africans, badly fed, half naked, beat, and used more unmercifully than the most stubborn beasts of our country. Every year about 52,000 slaves are carried from Africa to the West-Indies. The Danes carry away about 3000, the Dutch 6000, the French 13,000, the English have all the rest, which they distribute in their colonies: they sell about 3000 to the French, and near 4000 to the Spaniards, the only people having any possessions in the West-Indies who do not go to markets for slaves on the African coast.

This trade of Negroes is carried on freely by all the merchants of these different nations, as well as the commerce of Africa, or the mother country, with the respective colonies: but, at the same time, the interest of each nation has made them exclude all others the entrance of their colonies; and it is only the most pressing necessity which has engaged the English and the French to except some places and some certain goods. This exclusion might easily be kept up by those nations which only have the possession of islands; but Spain, which has an immense

extent of country, of which it cannot supply all the inhabitants, is put to much more expence and caution: hence the number of guarda costas continually cruising on the American coasts; and the contraband vessels, still more numerous, who, notwithstanding their vigilance, continually furnish the Spaniards with European commodities, which the deficient supply of their mother-country makes them stand in need of.

All the trade between Spain and the West-Indies is carried on in the royal and privileged fleets. The ships known under the name of galleons were alone employed for a long series of years in this traffic: but, at present, the privileged fleets sets out from Cadiz every two, three, or four years, according to the demand or circumstances. They are commonly composed of 15 or 20 merchant-ships, under convoy of two men of war, or more, if there is any apprehension of danger. Wines, brandy, and oil, form the most bulky part of the cargo; the richest is composed of gold and silver stuffs, galloons, cloth, linen, silks, lace, hats, jewels, diamonds, and spices.

The fleet sets off from Europe in the month of July, or, at the latest, in the beginning of August, to avoid the danger which the violent north winds in the open sea might produce, especially near the ports, if it should set off in another season. The fleet just stops at Porto Rico to take in refreshments, and gets to Vera-Cruz, from whence its cargo is carried to Xalappa, about a third of the distance between this port and the city of Mexico. The time of the fair which is held there, is limited by law to six months; it is, however, sometimes prolonged, at the request of the merchants of the country, or of those of Spain. The proportion of the metals and merchandize determines the gain or loss in the exchanges; if one of those objects is more plentiful than the other, the seller or buyer are necessarily losers. Formerly the royal treasure was sent from the capital to Vera-Cruz, to wait there for the fleet; but since this key of the New World was pillaged in 1683, by the buccaniers, so famous in the history of the West-Indies, it remains at Puebla de los Angeles, which is 43 leagues off, till the arrival of the ships.

When the business is finished, they carry on board the gold, silver, cochineal, furs, vanilla, logwood, &c. The fleet then shapes its course towards the Havannah, where after having been joined by some register-ships (the name given to merchant-ships, which, paying a certain sum to

government, have the liberty of carrying goods to the Spanish settlements), fitted out for the Bay of Honduras, and some other ports, it sails to Cadiz, through the Gulf of Florida.

In the interval between one fleet and another, the court of Spain fits out two men of war, which they call *Azogues*, to carry to Vera-Cruz the quicksilver necessary for the working the mines of Mexico. The *Azogues*, to which there are sometimes joined two or three merchant-ships, that are not allowed to carry any thing but Spanish fruits, in their return are loaded with the price of the merchandizes sold since the departure of the fleet, or with the produce of those which were left on credit. If there is any thing still left behind, it is commonly brought back by the ships of war, built at the Havannah, and which always go to Vera-Cruz before they sail for Europe.

The commerce of the southern coast is carried on by private persons invested with a privilege for that purpose. This trade was a long time opened to all the subjects of the Spanish monarchy, and is still so to the Americans. Those of Europe are much worse treated. In 1728 there was formed a company at Sebastian, in Biscay, called the company of Caraccas, which has obtained an exclusive right of carrying on a correspondence with this part of the New-World.

This short sketch may give us a sufficient idea of the commerce of Spain, in the New-World. The West-Indies are the center of it. It is kept under by absurd regulations, hindered by all kinds of obstacles, both natural and artificial, cramped by a thousand chains, and yet this commerce is the richest in the universe. What then ought the countries to be, which support it without interruption?

Before the arrival of the Europeans, in America, the natives had arts of their own; they had some notion of painting, and also formed pictures by the beautiful arrangement of feathers of all colours, and in some places had built palaces and temples. Though the use of iron was unknown, they polished precious stones, cut down trees, and made not only small canoes, but boats of considerable extent. Their hatchets were headed with a sharp flint; and of flints they made knives. Thus, at the arrival of the Europeans, they afforded a lively picture of the primitive state of mankind in the infancy of the world. At that period the arts and sciences, and all the learning that had before long flourished in these more enlightened parts

I N T R O D U C T I O N. xxi

of the earth, were entirely unknown. These which had before travelled west from Egypt to Greece, and from thence to Rome, had proceeded in the same course, and were daily gaining ground where ignorance had reigned triumphant, till checked by the unhappy differences which at present prevail between America and her mother-country. These have suspended its progress; and for a while, it is feared, will be controuled by anarchy and confusion. Happy will it be both for the Provincials and Britons, when learning and arts are reinstated, and trade and commerce re-established among the divided Americans.

North-America is said to contain 3,699,087 square miles, and all Europe but 2,749,349, so great a disproportion is there in their magnitude; and in order to form a proper judgment of their size, it may not be thought improper to give the principal islands, and their contents in square miles, in the order of their magnitude.

Cuba,	38,400	Jamaica,	6,000
Hispaniola,	36,000	Cape Breton,	4,000
Newfoundland,	35,000	Porto Rico	3200
St. Jago,	1400	Antigua,	100
Martinico,	260	St. Christopher,	80
Providence,	168	Bermudas,	40
Barbadoes,	140	Rhode-Island,	36

We shall here subjoin some Roads that lead through its whole extent; fixing the center at CHARLES TOWN, *South-Carolina*: the first seven proceed South to *St. Augustine* and *Pensacola*; and the latter North to *Boston* and *Quebec*; in all 2226 miles.

	Miles		Miles
I. To Beaufort, Port-Royal.		III. To Purrysburgh.	
Ashley ferry	10	Combahee-bridge (I.)	53
Stone-bridge	6 16	Coofahatchee	16 69
Ponpon-bridge	19 35	Quinch's Plantation	18 87
Ashpoo-bridge	7 42	PURRYSBURGH	10 97
Combahee-bridge	11 53		
Roupell's ferry	9 62	IV. To Savannah in Georgia, and	
BEAUFORT	12 74	St. Augustine in East-Florida.	
		Coofahatchee (III.)	69
II. To Fort-Augusta.		Purrysburgh, new road	25 94
Dorchester	19 19	SAVANNAH, by water	24 118
Smith's ferry	16 35	Fort Barrington	60 178
Red Bank	15 50	ST. AUGUSTINE	115 293
Kelly's Cowpen	12 62		
Colson's Old Place	10 72	V. To Sunbury in Georgia.	
Turkey Creek	35 107	Savannah (IV.)	118
NEW WINDSOR	40 147	Sunbury	40 158
FORT-AUGUSTA	4 151		

VI. To

xxii INTRODUCTION.

VI. To Savannah and Frederica		Goose Creek	16
in Georgia, and St. Augustine,		Monck's Coruer	16 32
by water, inland.		Markie's	16 48
Wappoo	5	Eutaw Spring	14 62
New Cut	14 19	Serjeant Campbell's	15 77
Poone's Point	19 32	Berwick's	11 88
Watt's Cut	13 45	Whiteford's	11 99
Musketo Creek	3 48	Beaver Creek	16 115
Power's Point	9 57	CONGAREES	18 133
Otter Island	6 63	Twelve-mile Creek	12 145
Beaufort	20 83	Hayes's	11 156
Archie's Creek	9 92	Saluda River	17 173
Over Port-Royal Sound	5 97	Saluda Oldtown	18 191
Through Scull Creek	3 100	Ninety-Six	18 209
Hilton Head	9 109	Plumb Branch	18 227
Over Tybee Sound to } Cockspur	5 114	Chickefaw Camp	16 243
SAVANNAH	9 123	Hencoop	13 256
Augustine Creek	5 128	Brodie's	8 264
Skidaway Point	8 136	Beaver Dams	11 275
The Narrows	5 141	Eighteen-mile Branch	12 287
Hangman's Point	12 153	Twelve-mile River	6 293
St. Catharine's Sound	14 167	FORT PRINCE GEORGE	12 305
Acrofs the Sound	4 171	Highwassly	80 385
Sappelo Sound	14 185	Tecotey	12 397
Doughboy Island	14 199	Beaver Dams	8 405
FREDERICA	20 219	Top of Chesnut-Hill	3 408
Jekyl	9 228	Great Telliquo	22 430
Cumberland	10 238	CHOTTE, Mother Town	18 448
St. Mary's River	20 258	Tomawtley	5 453
Nassan River	10 268	FORT LOUDOUN, or } Tuskeeguey	2 455
St. John's River	8 276		
ST. AUGUSTINE	40 316	IX. To Orangeburgh.	
VII. To the Creek Country, Mo-		Dorchester	10
bille, Pensacola, &c.		Noel's	30 49
Fort-Augusta (II.)	151	Young's	18 67
Ogechee River	70 221	ORANBURGH	9 76
Okonee River	40 261	X. To Fort Prince George, &c.	
Okmulgee River	38 296	Orangeburgh (IX.)	76
Flint River	38 331	Edisto Fork	18 94
Chattahoochey, or Coweta } River	70 401	Shipes's	33 127
Talassce, Indian town	75 476	Ninety-Six	24 151
Mokulassce, ditto	20 496	FORT P. GEORGE (VIII.)	96 247
ALBAMA	6 502	FORT LOUDOUN (VIII.)	50 397
MOBILE	180 582	XI To Georgetown, Winyaw, and	
PENSACOLA, by water	70 752	thence to Boston in N. England,	
VIII. To Congarees, Ninety-Six,		including N. Carolina, Virginia,	
Fort Prince George, and Fort		Maryland, Pennsylvania, N. Jer-	
Loudoun, in the Cherokee		sey, N. York, &c. &c. being the	
Country.		road used by gentlemen who	
		make the tour of the Continent.	

INTRODUCTION. xxiii

Hobcaw	3	Port-Tobacco	14	632
Remington's	9	Piscataqua	10	648
Baldwin's	3	Upper Marlborough	10	664
Withers's	17	ANNAPOLIS, 2 ferries	22	686
S. branch Santee River	14	Rockhall, by water	25	711
N. branch ditto	2	Newton, on Chester R.	14	725
Georgetown, a ferry	12	Passifras ferry, called	} 16	741
Pike's	32	Georgetown and Fredericktown		
Lewis's	19	Head of Bohemia R.	6	747
Boundary-house	11	[Pennsylvania.]		
[North-Carolina.]		[Pennsylvania.]		
Bell's at Lockwood's fol-ly bridge	} 22	Bird's	12	759
Brunswick	22	Wilmington	20	779
Egan's on Cape-Fear R.	14	Chester	13	792
Wilmington, 2 ferries	2	PHILADELPHIA	15	807
Collier's	15	Frankfort	8	815
Sage's	13	Bristol	12	827
Snead's ferry, New R.	13	[New-Jersey.]		
Simmons's	14	Trenton, a ferry	10	837
Warburton's	12	Princeton	12	849
Orm's ferry, Trent R.	13	BRUNSWICK, a ferry	17	866
NEWBERN	13	Woodbridge	11	877
Kemp's ferry, Neuse R.	10	Elizabeth-Town	10	887
Jehnton's	7	Newark	8	895
Salter's ferry, Tar R.	21	Powles-Hook	8	903
Brown's	17	NEW-YORK, a ferry	} 2	905
Taylor's	15	over Hudson's R.		
Dixon's	22	King'sbridge	14	919
Halifax, on Roanoke R.	18	New Rochelle	10	929
Stanton's	11	Rye	7	936
[Virginia.]		[New-England.]		
Rowell's	7	Florseneck	6	942
Hicksford, New Inn	10	Stamford	6	948
Hall's ordinary	25	Norwalk	10	958
Petersburgh, Wild's	20	Fairfield	12	970
Bermuda Hundred	14	Stratford	8	978
Charles's City Court-house, a ferry over James's R.	} 13	Milford	4	982
Lorton's ferry at Chichahomony	} 15	Newhaven	10	992
WILLIAMSBURG	12	North-haven	7	999
Doncastle's	16	Wallingford	6	1005
Ruffian's ferry	13	Merriden	7	1012
Kg. William's Court-house	12	Great Swamp	9	1021
Tod's bridge	12	Weathersfield	7	1028
Snead's ordinary	20	HARTFORD	3	1031
Port-Royal, on Rappahannock R.	} 12	Windfor	8	1039
Hoc's ferry	18	Enfield	8	1047
[Maryland.]		Springfield	10	1057
Laidler's, over Potowmack R.	} 3	Kingston	14	1071
		Western	9	1080
		Brookfield	6	1086
		Leicester	14	1100
		Worcester	6	1106
		Shrewsbury	6	1112
		Marlborough	10	1122

Sunbury	12	1134	Peck's Hill	10	964
Waterhouse	9	1143	Rogers in the Highlands	9	973
BOSTON	9	1152	Fifthkills	11	984
			Poughkeepsie	14	988
XII. To Newport, Rhode-Island.			Strafburgh	11	1009
Boston (XI.)		1151	Schermerhorn's	16	1025
Dedham	14	1166	Livingston's manor	14	1039
Wrentham	13	1179	Claverack	7	1046
Rehoboth	17	1196	Kinderhook	14	1060
Portsmouth	17	1213	Half-way house	10	1070
Newport	9	1222	ALBANY	10	1080
			Saratoga	36	1116
XIII. Another Road to Newport.			Fort Edward	20	1136
Wrentham (XII.)		1179	Lake George	14	1150
Providence	20	1199	Ticonderoga, by water	30	1180
Newport, by water	30	1229	CROWN POINT	15	1195
			Fort Chamblé, by water	88	1283
XIV. To Quebec.			Lapraire	15	1298
New-York (XI.)		905	MONTREAL	6	1304
Kingsbridge	15	920	TROIS RIVIERES	80	1384
Concklin's	22	942	QUEBEC	90	1474
Croton's River	12	954			

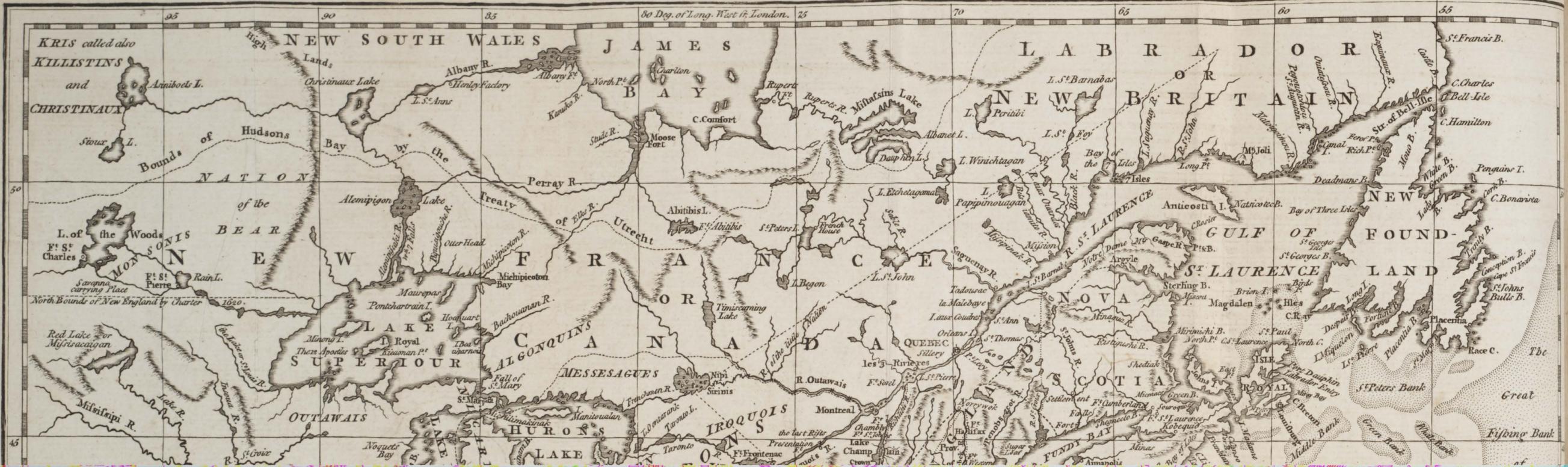
The number of inhabitants in the British Colonies, by a list published at New-Jersey, in 1765, was then as follows, since which time they are very considerably increased.

Names of the Colonies.	Men able to bear arms	Numb. of Inhabitants
Canada, and Labrador	30,000	—
Nova-Scotia	—	10,000
New-England	150,000	600,000
{ Massachusetts-Bay	70,000	} 250,000
{ New-Hampshire	20,000	
{ Connecticut	45,000	
{ Rhode-Island	15,000	
New-York	—	100,000
The two Jerseys	—	80,000
Pensylvania, with the counties on Delaware	100,000	—
Virginia, with Maryland	180,000	—
North-Carolina,	—	30,000
South-Carolina	—	45,000
Georgia and Florida	—	10,000
Total	600,000	2,400,000

A General MAP of NORTH AMERICA; from the latest OBSERVATIONS.



A General MAP of NORTH AMERICA; from the latest OBSERVATIONS.





NORTH AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES.

A C A

A C A

ABACCO, or *Providence*, one of the Bahama Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, subject to England. Long. 77. W. lat. 24. N. See *Providence*.

ABERCORN, a small town in Georgia, about 5 miles from Ebenezer, 13 N. W. of Savannah, situated on the river Savannah, and is the principal thoroughfare to Augusta, from whence it is distant 91 miles.

ABINGDON, a town in Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania, situated near Philadelphia city.

ABINGDON, a small town in Calvert county, in Maryland.

ABINGDON, a small town in the ancient colony of Plymouth, in New England.

ABITIBIS, a lake north of Nipissing Lake, the N. E. boundary of Canada, in New South Wales, and has communication with James's-bay, near Moose Fort. Long. 78. 5. lat. 59. 3.

ABROJOS, or *Baxos de Babnea*, a bank with several rocks and small islands, E. of Turks Island, in long. 69, 40. lat. 21, 5. between which and Turks Island is a deep channel for ships of any burthen, 3 leagues wide.

ACADIA, the name of a pro-

vince in North-America. See *Nova-Scotia*.

ACAPALA, a town in the province of Chiapa, in New Spain, or Old Mexico. It is situated on the river Tobasco, near the city of Chiapa, and not far from the bay Teocoantepac, in the South-Sea.

ACAPULCO, a city in New Spain, on a bay of the South-Sea, 220 miles S. E. of Mexico, the chief port on this sea, and the principal mart on the whole coast. Its harbour is superior to any on the coast, being so spacious, that several hundred ships may ride in it, without the hazard of damaging one another. The mouth, which is defended by a low island, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, having a wide and deep channel at each end; the westernmost channel is the narrowest, but so deep that there is no anchoring; and the Manila ships pass in that way: but those from Lima enter through the S. W. channel. This harbour runs N. about three miles; then growing very narrow turns short to the W. and a mile farther it terminates. The town stands on the N. W. side, at the mouth of this passage, close by the sea; and at the end of the town is a plat-

A C A

form mounted with guns. Opposite to the town, on the E. side, is a high strong castle, with guns of a large size. Ships commonly ride near the bottom of the harbour, under the command both of the castle and platform. The port of Acapulco is by much the securest and finest in all the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, being a basin surrounded by very high mountains; but the town is a most wretched place, and extremely unhealthy. The place is, besides, destitute of fresh water, and so inconvenient, that except at the time of the mart, while the Manila ship is in the port, the town has but few inhabitants. When she arrives in this port, is generally moored on its western side, and her cargo delivered with all expedition; when the town of Acapulco, from almost a solitude, is immediately thronged with merchants from all parts of Mexico. The cargo being landed, the silver and the goods intended for Manila are taken on board, together with provisions and water, and the ship prepares to put to sea with the utmost expedition. This city has high mountains on the east side, and from the end of November to the end of May they have no rain; and it is so hot here in January, when the fair begins, that the merchants are obliged to do all the business they can in the morning. When the fair is over every body leaves the place but a few blacks and mulattoes.

The chief-justice has twenty-thousand pieces of eight per annum, and the comptroller and other officers little less than that sum. And the curate, though allowed but a hundred and eighty pieces of eight, makes his place worth fourteen thousand, by the burial-fees of strangers who die here, or on board the ships in the harbour. There is an hospital here maintained by deductions from the pay of the soldiers, and the alms of the mer-

A L A

chants. There are four mountains, which appear above the harbour, the lowest of which is next to the sea, the highest farther within land, and S. E. of that lies a volcano. On these mountains there are deer, rabbits, and abundance of wild fowl of several sorts. Within a league to the E. of Acapulco is port Marquis, a very good harbour, where the ships from Peru generally run in contraband goods. Lat. 17, 16. N. long. 106. 29. W.

ACASABASTIAN, a river in the province of Vera Paz, in Mexico. It runs into the Golfo Dulce, and has a town situated on its banks, named also Acafabastian. The source of this river is not far from the South-Sea.

ACAZATULA, a point of land and sea-port, in the province of Guatimala, proper in Mexico, on a bay of the South-Sea, about 4 leagues from Trinidad. It receives the greatest part of the treasures from Peru and Mexico. In its neighbourhood are three volcanoes.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in North-America, being a peninsula; bounded on the N. by Maryland; on the E. and S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Chesapeake. Cape Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this county.

ACOUÉZ, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting part of Canada.

ALABASTER, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama or Lucaya Islands, on which is a small fort and garrison. It lies on the Great Bahama Bank. The soil of this island, and Harbour-island, which lies on the N. end of it, is better than Providence-island, and produces the greatest part of the pine-apples that are exported; and the climate is so healthy that it is not uncommon to see persons there above 100 years old. Long. 76, 5, to 77. lat. 25 to 26.

A L B

ALATAMANA, a considerable river in Georgia, and is the boundary of that colony N. as the Savannah is S. It rises in the Appalachian Mountains, runs S. E. thro' Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean below the new town of Frederica.

ALBANY, a county in the province of New-York, containing a vast tract of fine low land. Its chief commodities are wheat, pease, and pine boards. The winters in this country are commonly severe; and Hudson's river freezes so hard an hundred miles to the southward of Albany, as to bear sleds loaded with heavy burdens. The great quantities of snow that fall here are serviceable to the farmers, not only in protecting their grain from the frost, but in facilitating the transportation of their boards, and other produce, to the banks of the river.

ALBANY, the capital of the county of its name, in the province of New-York, 150 miles from that city, and 140 from Quebec. It was the place of treaty between our governors and the Indians dependent on the British crown. It consists of about 350 houses, built of brick in the Dutch taste, governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and as many assistants; has a city-hall, and a fort, composed of a square, with four bastions. The greatest part is fortified only by palisades, and in some places by small cannon, planted in block-houses. It has also a sheriff, town-clerk, chamberlain, clerk of the markets, constables, and a marshal. The fur-trade at Oswego is of considerable advantage to this place. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 44. 29. W.

ALBANY, a British fortrefs, in New South Wales, situated on the river of the same name, emptying itself into James's-bay. Lat. 53, 10. N. long. 81, 20. W.

ALBEMARLE, a county in Virginia, which has the Fluvanna flow

A M P

on the south-side of it, several branches from which run up this county. It is bounded on the E. by Goochland county, and by a ridge of mountains is divided from Augusta county on the W. and it has Louisa county on the N.

ALBEMARLE, the most Southern part of North-Carolina. See *Carolina*.

ALGONQUINS, a savage nation, inhabiting part of Canada, on the N. side of Lake Huron; generally at war with the Iroquois.

ALKANSAS, a savage nation in Louisiana, situated 34° N. latitude, on the west side of the river Mississippi, near a river of the same name.

ALL-SAINTS, islands near Guadeloupe. See *Xantes*.

ALMARIA, in New - Spain, Mexico. See *Villa Rica*.

AMATIQUE, a sea-port town at the mouth of the river Guanacos, that runs into a lagoon, which empties itself into the Amatique Gulf, or Gulf of Honduras, in the province of Vera Paz, Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood-cutters, and on the S. of the gulf is a tract of land called Amatique Land. Long. 89. lat 15, 23.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia, situated among several rivers, having Cumberland county on the N. Prince George county on the E. Lunenburg county S. and W.

AMELIA ISLE, situated about 7 leagues N. of St. Augustin, on the coast of E Florida. It is about 2 miles broad, and 13 long, and is within a league of St. John's river.

AMILPAS, two volcanoes in the province of Guatimala, in New-Spain, near the mountains of Soconusco.

AMPALLA, a city and sea-port in the province of Guatimala, Mexico, situated on the Gulf of Guatimala, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is 235 miles S. E. of the city of Guatimala, and carries on a brisk

A N G

trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.

AMSTERDAM, NEW, a place in North America, first discovered by Hudson, and settled by the Dutch. It lies on the bay and river formerly called Mantratte. See *York, New*.

ANDALUSIA, NEW, a province of Terra Firma, on the coast of the Atlantic opposite the Leeward Islands.

ANDASTES, a savage nation in Canada, bordering on Virginia.

ANDOVER, a small town in New England, in the province of Massachusetts - Bay and county of Essex.

ST. ANDRES, an island on the Mosquito Shore, off the Pearl keys, in Lat. 12. 30 long. 82. 30.

ANDROS, islands on the S. W. of Providence, in the Bahama Islands. These the Spaniards called *Yslas del Espiritu Santo*, and take up a space of 30 leagues long and 4 or 5 broad, intersected by a number of very narrow passages.

ANEGADA ISLE, one of the Virgin Islands, and dependent on Virgin Gorda. It is about 6 leagues long, is low, and almost covered by the sea at high tides. It has a point on the S. side called *Treasure Point*. Long. 63. lat. 18, 35.

ANGELOS, or TLASCALA, a province of Mexico, extending to both the North and South Seas, having that part of the former which is called the Gulf of Mexico on the E. the province of Guaxaca on the S. E. the Pacific Ocean on the S. the province of Mexico Proper on the W. and that of Penuco on the N. from which it is divided by the river Tufpa, or Cavones. From one sea to the other it is 100 leagues; about 80 along the Gulf of Mexico, and 20 upon the South-sea coast. Its soil, climate, and product, are much the same with Mexico Proper. On the W. side is a chain of mountains of 18 leagues, well cultivated; and

A N G

another great ridge of mountains on the N. W. the neighbourhood of which subjects it to shocking tempests, horrid hurricanes, and frequent inundations; yet this is allowed to be the most populous country in all New Spain, which is partly ascribed to its having been originally an ally to Cortez, in the conquest of Mexico, who obtained a grant of the Emperor Charles V. then also king of Spain, by which it is to this day exempt from all service or duty whatsoever to that crown; and only pays the king of Spain an handful of maize per head, as an acknowledgment, which inconsiderable parcels, almost 40 years ago, amounted to near 13 000 bushels; for it produces so much of that Indian corn, that from thence it had the name of *Tlascala*, i. e. the land of bread, which name it gives to its principal town. By this means the towns and villages swarm with Indians. Its principal towns are *Acafuchithan*, *Achiachica*, *Tufpa*, *Zacatlan*, *Cazeres*, *Nastla* or *Almira*, *Torre Blanca*, *Punta Delganda*, *Sampula*, *Xalappa*, *Puebla*, *Tepeasa*, *Cordeva*, *Punta Brava*, *New Vera Cruz*, &c. They speak the Spanish tongue, and scarce any other; are perfectly reconciled to the Spanish customs, and grateful for the countenance and deference shewed to them above their fellow-provinces. It was anciently governed by kings, till, civil wars arising in it, the people formed themselves into an aristocracy of many princes, to get rid of one. They divided the towns into different districts, each of which named one of their chiefs to reside in the court of *Tlascala*, where they formed a senate, whose resolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government, they maintained themselves against the bishops of Mexico; and continued their aristocracy till their reception of the Spaniards under Cortez.

A N G

ANGUILLA, or Snake Island, so called from its windings and irregular form, being 10 leagues in length, and three in breadth; 25 leagues N. W. of Barbuda, and 15 from St. Christopher's. It is the most northerly of all the Caribbee islands, possessed by the English; and may easily be seen from St. Martin's, which is about 18 leagues to the E. The country is woody, but perfectly level. It abounds with tame cattle since it was stocked by the Europeans, of which, before their coming, was to be found only the oppuffum. The English settled here in 1650, in a fruitful soil, where they cultivated tobacco, planted corn, and bred cattle for which purpose they brought a stock with them; but were, as they are now, very poor. Some have removed hither from Barbadoes, and others of the English Caribbee Islands. They subsist mostly by farming, planting Indian corn, and other kinds of husbandry, but plant very little sugar or cotton. This poor island has been frequently pillaged by the French. The number of militia some years ago was not more than fourscore, and yet they repulsed a body of French in 1745, to the number of 1000, who made a descent, and marched up to a breast-work, but were so well received by this handful, that they were forced to retire with the loss of 150 men, besides colours and fire-arms. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants strong and vigorous. The exports, in 1770, amounted, in sugar, rum, and cotton, to near 6000l. 3800l. of which was for Great Britain, and the rest for N. America. Long. 62. 10. lat. 18. 4.

CAPE ANGUILLE, a point of land in Newfoundland, on the W. side in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 leagues N. from Cape Ray; the S. W. extremity of the island in lat. 47, 57.

ANGUILLABANK and ISLAND,

A N N

E. of the Great Bahama Bank, and N. of the isle of Cuba. Long. 78, 10. to 79, 30. lat. 23, 30. to 24, 10.

ANNAPOLIS, the chief town of the county of Anne-Arundel, in Maryland. It was formerly called Severn, and by an act of the assembly, 1694, was made a port-town; and a collector and naval officer were ordered to reside here, at which time it was called Annapolis. The county-court was removed to this place, a church was built within the port, which was made a parish, and, in the year 1699, the port of Annapolis was made the chief seat of justice within this province, for holding assemblies and provincial courts; and all writs, pleas, and process, returnable to the provincial court, or to the court of chancery, were made returnable to Annapolis. The assembly passed an act for founding a free-school, called King William's School, and ordered others to be erected here under his patronage, and the archbishop to be their chancellor. Trustees were also appointed under the names of rectors, trustees, governors, visitors of the free-schools of Maryland. But the design of this good bill never took effect. The county-court for orphans is kept there the second Tuesday in September, November, January, March, and May. The records of the county of Anne-Arundel are removed to this town, which now consists of about 150 houses, not having flourished according to expectation; and while planters and merchants affect to live separately here, as they do in Virginia, there is little prospect of there being any flourishing town in the province. It is not paved, and the streets are very irregular. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Severn and two small creeks, and affords a beautiful prospect of Chesapeake-bay, and the E. shore beyond it. Lat. 39, 5, N. long. 76, 30, W.

A N N

ANNAPOLIS-ROYAL, a town and bay in Nova Scotia, called Port-Royal by the French, when M. De Points came over from St. Croix with a French colony, in 1605. It had the name of Annapolis in honour of Queen Anne, in whose reign it was taken by the English under Colonel Nicholson. This harbour is of difficult entrance, besides the great fogs here; so that only one ship can pass in or out at a time, and that with the greatest precaution, the ship being obliged to go sternmost, by reason of the strong currents and tides here. This difficulty excepted, Nature has scarce omitted one thing to render it the finest harbour in the world. It is two leagues in length, and one in breadth, having a small island, called Goat Island, almost in the middle of the basin, which is said to be large enough to contain all the ships in America. Its depth of water is no where less than four or five fathoms; the bottom is every where very good; and ships may be secure in it from all winds. The town is not large, but has some very handsome buildings, though the generality are but two stories high. The old fortifications were demolished by the English, and new ones erected, with lines, and four bastions large and well faced, with a deep dry moat, a covered way, and counter-scarp, a half moon, and outworks detached from the body of the place; so that it is in little danger from an attack. There are also several batteries of guns to the sea, so disposed as to keep off an enemy; nor can it easily be attacked but by a bombardment. At the bottom of the basin is a point of land, separating two rivers, where the tide rises 10 or 12 feet; and on each side are pleasant meadows, which in spring and autumn are covered with all sorts of fresh-water fowl. The place subsists by the traffic of skins, which the savages bring down in

A N I

exchange for European goods. It has also a pretty good trade in lumber and fish. The governor resides here with a garrison, which commonly consists of 500 English. Lat. 44, 50, N. long. 65, 5, W.

CAPE ANNE, a considerable point of land, with a harbour, in Massachusetts-Bay, New England. Lat. 42, 45. long. 70, 17.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county in Virginia, on the sea coast, of which Norfolk is the principal town. It has the Back-bay, which runs through the Curratuck into the Atlantic, on the S. the Atlantic on the E. Chesapeake-bay on the N. and Norfolk county W.

ANNE-ARUNDEL, a county in Maryland, N. of Charles county, S. of Baltimore county, and is watered by the river Severn, on which stands the capital Annapolis.

ST. ANNE'S, a port in the Isle of Cape-Breton and Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the E. side of the island, where the fishing-vessels often put in. Long. 60. lat. 47.

ANSON, an inland county of North Carolina, with the old boundary-line of South Carolina on the S. and the Catawba nation and town on the W. Mecklenburg county on the N. and Bladen and Cumberland counties on the E. but is without towns.

ANTICOSTI, a barren island in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lat. 49, 30, N. long. 62, 36, W.

ANTIGUA, or **ANTEGO**, one of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, situated 60 miles to the eastward of Nevis, and St. Kitt's. It is almost circular; being about 3 leagues long, and 4 broad, and 6 leagues in diameter, and near 60 miles in circumference, containing 108 square miles, equal to 69,277 acres. It is more noted for good harbours than all the English islands in these seas; yet so incompassed with rocks, that it is of dangerous access in many parts of

A N T

it, a ledge lying all along the north side of it, near two miles from the shore. It has six remarkable harbours. 1. Five-Island harbour on the west side of the island, so called from five small islands that lie to the west of it. 2. St. John's harbour, due north from the former, is a sort of double harbour, the best and most used in the island. There is a sandy bar across the mouth of it, which runs from the N. point of the entrance, where the fort stands, stretching S. W. to the opposite point. On this bar there are but two fathom and half water, and but two in the N. point. Besides the fort at the mouth of St. John's river, which is mounted with 14 cannon, there are seven other batteries. 3. Nonfuch harbour, a spacious bay at the E. end of the harbour; on the N. side of the harbour it is foul and rocky. 4. Willoughby bay, two leagues S. E. from the last harbour, has a wide mouth near a league over, but there is a sand or shoal which almost blocks it up, from whence another point, called Sandy-point, with an island in it, stretches off. Between these, however, is a good entrance, and very good riding in every part of it. 5. English harbour. And 6. Falmouth harbour to the S. W. At the bottom of Falmouth harbour, lies Falmouth town, defended by fort Charles, and Monk's Hill fort, which has a magazine.

The climate is hotter than Barbadoes, and like that subject to hurricanes. The soil is sandy, woody, and without one brook, there being few springs in the island; the inhabitants collect the rain in cisterns and ponds, as well for their own use as their cattle; it is remarked that this water is very light, extremely pure, and very wholesome. The soil is much varied, but in many places it is a fine black mold, in others a clay, pretty stiff but fertile. The island produces 16000 hogheads of sugar,

A N T

one year with another, but does not make half so much rum in proportion to its sugar, though both may be improved by due encouragement. They do not plant much tobacco, though what they do is very good; the wild cinnamon grows in their low lands, or savanna woods. It abounds in venison, black cattle, fowls, and most of the animals in common with the other islands. The number of inhabitants are computed (English, white, and negroes, included) at about 34,000. It was discovered much about the same time with St. Kitt's, in 1639. The first grant of it from the crown appears to have been from Charles II. about 1663, to William Lord Willoughby of Parham; and a colony was planted in 1666. It was surprised by the French in the same year, and surrendered to them. It made no figure in commerce, till Colonel Christopher Codrington, lieutenant-governor of Barbadoes, came and settled here in 1690. There happened a most dreadful hurricane here in 1707, that did vast damage to this island and Nevis, more than to any of the Caribbees. In October, 1736, was the plot of Court, Tombay, and Hercules, three Indians, who had conveyed gunpowder under the ball-room, where the governor was to give a ball; but it was happily discovered, and they were all executed. It has a lieutenant-governor, a council, and its assembly consists of 24 members. It is divided into 6 parishes and 11 districts, of which 10 send 2 members each, and St. John's 4. The number of vessels which enter yearly is about 300. In 1770 they exported to the value of 446,000l. sterling, including 500l. cotton, the rest sugar, molasses and rum. Lat. 15. 30. N. Long. 57. 45. W.

ANTILLES, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, distinguished into Great and Small. The Antilles lie from 18 to 24 degrees, north

A R T

latitude; are distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands, and lie in the form of a bow, stretching from the coast of Florida, north, to that of Brasil, south; the most remarkable of them are Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola or Domingo, and Porto-Rico. See each under its proper article.

ANTIQUERA, a sea-port town in the province of Guaxaqua, in Mexico.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, or **ALIGANY MOUNTAINS**, an extensive chain of mountains, running parallel with the Atlantic ocean, and about 150 miles distant from it.

APALACHICOLA, the river that is the boundary between East and West Florida, which rises in Carolina, and falls into the Apalachian bay, near St. George's isle and Cape St. Blaze.

APALACHYA, the name of a town and harbour in Florida, 30 leagues east of Pensacola, and the same west from the river Del Spiritu Santo, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, at the N. W. end of the peninsula of Florida: on both sides of it live the several nations called the Apalachian Indians.

APPLE ISLAND, a small uninhabited island in the river St. Lawrence, Canada; on the S. side of the river, between Basque and Green islands. It is surrounded by rocks, which render the navigation dangerous.

ARCAS, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, in the bay of Campechy. Lat. 20. 0. Long. 92. 50.

ARAZIBO, one of the principal places in the island of Porto Rico, in the West Indies, yet has but few inhabitants, or little trade but smuggling.

ARMOUCHIQUOIS, a wild nation of Indians in Canada.

ARUBA, a little island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch; from whence they bring

A V E

provisions for their garrisons and negroes. It is one of the Little Antilles, 14 leagues to the west of Curaçao. It is uninhabited, and produces little besides corn and wood.

ARUNDEL, a township in the north division of New England, called New Hampshire, situated on the sea coast, and having the point of land Cape Porpus within its district on the E. and Biddeford township on the N. E. with Wells-town township S. W.

ASHFORD, a town in the county of Windham, in Connecticut, New England.

ASSINOIS, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting the forests of Canada.

ASTCHIKOUNIPI, a vast lake in New Britain, abounding with whales, and supposed to communicate with the Northern sea.

ATRATO, a considerable river, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, near Carthage.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town in Bristol county, in the ancient colony of Plymouth, New England, N. of Rehoboth. It is remarkable for its great increase of inhabitants, houses, and trade, within a few years before the late disturbances; before which it was but an obscure village.

AVALON, a peninsula at the S. E. corner of the island of Newfoundland, which is joined to the island by a narrow neck of land that has Placentia-bay on the S. and Trinity-bay on the N. The E. part of this peninsula is encompassed by the great bank, and has, besides the two former bays, the bay of Conception on the N. and the bay of St. Mary's and Trepassy-bay on the S. It contains several excellent harbours, bays, and capes; among whom are St. Mary's, Pine, Race, Ballard, St. Francis, &c.

AVES, or **BIRDS ISLAND**, in the West Indies, situated in Lat. 15. 30. Long. 63. 15. named so

AUG

from the great number of birds that breed there, yet is without a tree, which obliges them to lay their eggs in the sand. A shoal runs from hence to the istands of Saba, St. Eustatia, and St. Christopher, which is about 2 leagues broad, and from 10 to 20 fathom soundings.

AVES, another **BIRD ISLAND**, among the Little Antilles, between the coast of St. Jago de Leon, in Terra Firma, and the island of Bonaire.

AUGUSTA, a fort on the river Savannah, in Georgia, which is a thriving place, where the traders from Carolina and Georgia resort to for trading with the Indians. It is situated about 230 miles up the river Savannah, which is navigable for boats. Roads are made from hence to the Cherokee Indian towns, on the W. of it.

AUGUSTA, an inland county of Virginia, situated among the mountains which divide it from Albemarle county on the E. Lord Fairfax's boundary N. and by mountains S. and W. It has several rivers, and the great path from Virginia to Maryland passes through it.

ST. AUGUSTIN, a city in East Florida, in N. America, situated on the Eastern coast of the peninsula, washed by the Atlantic ocean, about 80 leagues from the mouth of the Gulf of Florida, or channel of Bahama, and 47 from the town and river of Savannah. It is built along the shore, at the bottom of a hill, in an oblong square, divided into four streets. Near it is the church and monastery of the order of St. Augustin. The castle is called St. John's fort, built of soft stone, has four bastions, a curtain 60 yards long, a parapet nine feet thick, and a rampart 20 feet high, casemated, arched, and bomb-proof. There are 50 pieces of cannon, 16 of which are brass, and some are 24 pounders: it has

B A F

a covered way, and the town is entrenched with ten saliant angles. In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took it; and, in 1665, it was plundered by Captain Davis, the buccaneer. The English and Indians of Carolina attacked it again in 1702, under Colonel Moore, who abandoned it after three months siege, after plundering and burning the country, leaving the ships and stores to the enemy, on the sight of some Spanish cruizers; and marched back to Charles-town, 300 miles, by land. General Oglethorp was the last who besieged it, in 1740; he bombarded both the town and castle, but was obliged to raise the siege. Lat. 30, 8, N. long. 81, 10, W.

ST. AUGUSTIN'S PORT AND RIVER, on the coast of Labrador, near the Straits of Belle-Isle, and opposite to the bay of St. John's, Newfoundland. It is about 8 leagues from Great Meccatina Island, and has two islands in the harbour: about two miles S.W. runs a chain of small islands, called St. Augustin's chain, the outermost of which is a remarkable round smooth rock. Long. 58, 50. lat. 51, 10.

AYENNIS, a nation of wild Indians, inhabiting part of Florida.

AZUA, a little town in the island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, on the Southern side, belonging to the Spaniards, at the bottom of a deep bay.

B

B A F F I N'S BAY, a gulf so called from one Baffin, who discovered it in 1662, in his attempt to find a North-west passage into the South Sea. This bay runs from Cape Farewel into West Greenland, and lies between the parallels of 60 and 80 degrees N. lat. It abounds with whales, especially the upper part of it.

B A H

BAHAMA ISLANDS, called by the Spaniards *Lucayos*, take in, under this denomination, all the islands in general which are to the North of Cuba and St. Domingo. The first discovery of the New World began Oct 11, 1492, at Guanahani, or Cats Island, one of them. They were then full of people, and the inhabitants were simple and mild, and lived happy in the midst of plenty. As they produce no gold, the Spaniards made no settlement there, but they soon transported their inhabitants to the mines of St. Domingo, which they had almost depopulated: and at the end of 14 years there did not remain a single inhabitant in the Bahamas. Then whoever chose it, were permitted to occupy them, when the English took possession of them; and Charles II. granted all the Bahama Isles to the proprietors of Carolina, who still claim them. They sent several governors, and built the town of Nassau, which is now the seat of government, in the island of Providence. The number of the Bahama Islands is very considerable, and amounts to several hundreds, which hardly emerge out of an immense sea-bank; but, excepting about 15, are in general very low and narrow; and others, for the most part, are only small rocks, or little spots of land even with the water's edge. The principal, which has given its name to the whole archipelago, is Great Bahama, in the Northern bank, called the Little Bank of Bahama, whose situation is E. and W. and about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida. At a little distance to the E. is Lucayoneque, of near the same size, whose situation is N. and S. To the N. of both is that of Lucayo, which has only half their dimensions, but whose name has been given to the whole range: its situation is E. and W.

A channel of 8 or 10 leagues separates the Little Bank from the

B A H

Great Bank of Bahama, in which is the island of Providence, with the great island of Alabaster, or Eleuthera, which has Harbour Island on the North cape. The isles of Andros are on the S. W. of Providence, which take up a space 30 leagues long and 5 broad. Towards the S. E. are Stocking, Exuma, and Yuma or Long Island. The isle of Guanahani, the first land discovered in America by Columbus, now called Cats Island, lies E. of the Great Bank, and separates from it by Exuma Sound.

The climate of these islands is very temperate the land in general fruitful, and the air very healthy. Their greatest disadvantage is the want of water, and being situated amongst innumerable shoals and rocks, in a tempestuous sea full of currents, that renders them inaccessible to great ships. There are only three that are inhabited, Providence, Eleuthera, and Harbour Island. On the coasts is found ambergris, and the inhabitants catch great quantities of green turtle. These islands also produce a great variety of dying-woods, lignum vitæ, and mahogany. The exports, in 1769, amounted to above 6000*l.* and, in 1770, there were entered inwards 81 sloops or ships, and 84 cleared outwards. Between Long Island and St. Domingo are sprinkled many uninhabited islands.

In these islands are two parishes, viz. 1, Parish of Christ - Church, comprehending the island of New-Providence, in which is the town of Nassau, the capital, and the only port of entry, except at Turks Islands. 2, St. John's Parish, comprehending Harbour Island and Eleuthera.

The number of inhabitants are computed as follows: in New-Providence about 600 Whites, 300 Negroes, Mulattoes, &c. free, and about 1300 ditto slaves. In Harbour Island, 340 Whites, 130 Ne-

B A N

groes, Mulattoes, &c. Eleuthera, 460 Whites, 230 Negroes, Mulattoes, &c. Cat Island, six families. Exuma, only two families. Turks Islands, about 500 men in the salt-season, but at other times about half that number; the others return to Bermuda.

BAHAMA, the chief of the Bahama Islands, in the West Indies, about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida, and about 10 West from the island of Lucayo, from which these islands are also called Lucaya Islands. It is about 28 leagues long, and three broad. It is very fruitful, the air serene, watered with multitudes of springs and brooks. It produced great quantity of sassafras, sarsaparilla, and red-wood, which were all destroyed by the Spaniards. Its chief produce now is Indian wheat, fowls, and a particular kind of rabbits: they have other provisions from Carolina. Their chief commerce is assisting, with provisions, ships which are driven in here by boisterous winds. This is situated on the sand-bank called the Little Bahama Bank, which extends itself Northward 60 miles. The strait of Bahama, or Gulf of Florida, lies between the coast of Florida and this island. The Spanish ships are obliged to wait an opportunity to pass this strait from the Havanna homeward; and the strait is 16 leagues broad, and 45 long.

BALTIMORE, a county the most Northern in the province of Maryland, in North America, on the W. side of the bay of Chesapeake, reaching to the bottom of it. Its chief town is also called Baltimore: the houses are straggling; so that the township is rather a scattered village, or parish. This county is called from Lord Baltimore of Ireland, 1631, to whom it was granted by King Charles I. Its capital lies in N. lat. 39, 30. and 76, 35, W. long.

BANTRY, or BRAINTREE, a

B A R

little town, with a free-school, in the county of Suffolk, in New-England.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbee Islands, and next to Jamaica for importance, in the West-Indies; about 15 miles long, and 14 broad, circuit 45 miles, contains about 106,470 acres, or near 140 square miles. It lies 20 leagues East from St. Vincent, which may be seen from it on a clear day; 25 from St. Lucia, 28 from Martinico, 60 from Trinidad, 80 from Cape de Salinas, and 100 from St. Christopher's: it is usually ranked among the windward division of the Caribbees, being a day or two's sail from Surinam, the Dutch colony. It was the first discovered of any of these islands, and is therefore stiled Mother of the Sugar Colonies. In the year 1625, when the English first landed here, they found it absolutely desolate: it had not the appearance of having been peopled, even by the most barbarous Indians. There was no kind of beast, either of pasture or of prey; neither fruit, herb, nor root, for supporting the life of man. Yet, as this climate was good, and the soil appeared fertile, some gentlemen of small fortunes, in England, in 1627, became adventurers. About 23 years after its first settlement, in 1650, it contained upwards of 50,000 whites, of all sexes and ages, and a much greater number of blacks, and Indian slaves. The former they bought, the latter they acquired by means not at all to their honour. This small island, in 1680, peopled by above 100,000 souls, was not half cultivated. A little before 1645 they learned the art of making sugar; and in a short time, by the means of this improvement, grew every day surprisingly opulent and numerous. About this time, the government of England, which was then in the hands of Cromwell, confined the trade of Barbadoes to the mother-country, which before was managed

B A R

by the Dutch. Several of the royal party had fled hither, and from this island King Charles II. erected 13 Baronets, some of whom were worth 10,000l. a year, and no one less than a thousand. In 1676, there appeared no great increase of their whites, but a visible one in their negroes. They then employed 400 sail of ships, of 150 tons, one with another, in their trade, and their annual exports in sugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, &c. amounted to 360,000l. their circulating cash at home was 200,000l. The plague made great havoc here, in 1692; which reduced the number of whites to 25,000, and the negroes to 80,000. It at present has about 94,000 inhabitants, among whom are reckoned but 22,000 whites, which gives the proportion of four blacks to a white. They have at present six regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and one of guards, all stout men, well disciplined. The trade is so considerable as to employ 400 vessels, of all burdens. The principal articles of exportation are aloe, cotton, ginger, sugar, rum, molasses, which in 1770 to Great-Britain amounted to 311,000l. to North-America 120,000l. and to the other islands 432,000l. sterling. It is fortified by nature, all along the windward shore, by the rocks and shoals, so as to be nearly inaccessible: on the leeward side it has good harbours; but the whole coast is protected by a good line, of several miles in length, and several forts to defend it at the most material places. They support their own establishment, which is very considerable, with great credit; the Governor's place alone being worth at least 6000l. a year. The clergy are well provided for, who are of the church of England, which is the religion established here; there being very few Dissenters. They have a college, founded here by Colonel Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the West-Indies.

B A R

ies. Bridgetown is the capital of the island, which was much injured by a late fire. The country of Barbadoes has a very luxuriant and beautiful appearance, swelling into gently rising hills, which, with the verdure of the sugar-canes, the bloom and fragrance of the orange, lemon, lime, and citron trees, a number of elegant and useful plants, and the houses of the planters thick sown all along the country, form a delightful scene. The climate is very hot, but the air pure; and though it does not generate any land-wind, the heat is moderated by the constant trade-winds. Like most of the other islands, it is subject in the summer months to tornadoes and hurricanes. Its products are, besides what is mentioned, the palm, tamarind, fig, aloe, bananas, cedar, mastick, cocoa-tree, and cacao, the last makes chocolate; and also papas, guavas, palmettoes, &c. Lat. 13, 5, N. Long. 59, 32, W.

BARBUDA, or BARBOUTHAS, an island, one of the Caribbees, 35 miles N. of Antigua; 53 N. E. of St. Christopher's. It is 3 leagues long, and half a league broad. It is low land, but fertile, and was planted by the English as early as any of the Leeward Islands, except St. Christopher's, who called it *Dulcina*; but they were so disturbed by the Caribbeans from Dominica, who generally invaded them twice a year, in the night time, that they were often forced to desert it. At length, their numbers in the other islands increasing, and that of the savages decreasing, they repossessed it; so that in a few years it had 1200 inhabitants. It is subject to the Codrington family, who maintain a great number of negroes here, to whom it produces about 5000l. per annum, and has now some hundreds of inhabitants. Its coasts are full of rocks, and there is but little water on the island. It abounds in black cattle, sheep,

B A R

kids, fowl, the breeding of which is the chief employment of the inhabitants, who make great profit of their sale to the other islands; and the English here live after the manner of our English farmers, in the way of dealing, buying, fattening, and sending to market. The island produces citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, India figs, maize, peas, cocoa nuts, and some tobacco; and several rare and valuable woods, herbs, roots, and drugs; as Brasil wood, ebony, cassia, cinnamon, pine apples, cotton, pepper, ginger, indigo, potatoes, and the sensitive plant. Here are large and dangerous serpents; some however are not venomous, and destroy other vermin, as rats, toads, and frogs. Here is more shipping than at Nevis, and it is better planted than that island is to the S. W. Lat. 17, 50. long. 60, 55.

BARBE, ST. a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, in the neighbourhood of which are very rich silver mines. It lies 500 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 26, 10. long. 110, 5.

BANSTABLE, a town, county, and bay, in New England. At the N. end of the bay, where this town is situated, lies Cape Cod. The town is situated on Hoyenas river and creek, on the S. side of the peninsula open to the Atlantic, where the peninsula is about 5 miles broad, having Yarmouth town and harbour on the N. coast at its back.

BARNWELL, a fort 20 miles to the N. W. of New Bern, in the county of Craven, in North Carolina.

BARRINGTON-TOWN, in Bristol county, in Plymouth Colony, New England. It is situated on the river Swansey, which runs into Narraganset bay, Rhode-Island, 6 miles N. from Bristol, and the same distance from Rehoboth, and also S. E. from Providence.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of

B A S

the Caribbee Islands, 25 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and 30 N. E. of Saba. It is reckoned five leagues in circumference, but has little ground fit for manuring. It produces tobacco, cassava, and abounds with woods. The trees most in esteem are, 1. The soap, or aloes tree. 2. The caleback. 3. The canapia, the gum extracted from which is reckoned an excellent cathartic. 4. The parotane, whose boughs grow downward, taking root again, and form a kind of bulwark and strong fence in time of attack. All along shore are those kind of trees called the Sea-Trees, whose boughs are wonderfully plaited together, and look as if they were glazed. On the shore are also found the sea-star and the sea-apple. Here is an infinite variety of birds, and a peculiar kind of limc-stone, which they export to the adjacent islands. They depend on the skies for water, which they keep in cisterns. It now belongs to the French, to whom it was returned in 1763. The English took it, in 1746, from the French by two English privateers from Antigua. Its shores are extremely dangerous, and the approaching them requires an experienced pilot; but it enjoys an excellent harbour, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all winds. Half its inhabitants are Irish Papists, whose descendants settled here in 1666. There is also the lignum vitæ and iron wood here in great plenty. Lat. 18, 6. long. 52, 15.

BASSETERRE, the chief town in the island of St. Christopher. It is situated at S. E. end of the island, and is a place of considerable trade. See *St. Christopher's*. It consists of a long street along the sea-shore, which is defended by Fort Royal, a small fort, badly built, and very irregular. This town is the seat of government for the island.

BASTIMENTOS, islands near

B E D

the isthmus of Darien, and somewhat westward of the Samballoe-islands, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, very near the shore; famous for admiral Hoſier's lying before them with a British Squadron ſome years ago. Lat. 9, 30. long. 79, 45.

BATH TOWN, a ſmall ſea-port town in the county of Tyrrel, and diſtrict of Edenton, in North Carolina, lying on the northern bank of the river Pamlico, where it has a cuſtom-*houſe*, with a collector. Lat. 35, 30. long. 77, 15.

BEAUFORT, a town and diſtrict in S. Carolina, includes all the places to the S. from Combahee river, and the ſwamp at the head of the S. branch of that river, between the ſea, including the iſlands; the boundary continuing from the main ſwamp to Matthew's Bluff, on Savannah river.

BEAUFORT, a ſea-port town in the county of Granville, in South Carolina, ſituated on the iſland of Port Royal, 26 miles from Purrysburg, and 43 from Charles-town to the S. W. It has a good fort, but is not ſo well fortified. It is expected from its harbour, and ſituation, that it will become the capital of South Carolina, as it is already the ſtation of the British Squadron in thoſe ſeas.

BEAUFORT a county of North Carolina, in the diſtrict of Newborn.

BEAUFORT, a ſea-port town in North Carolina, in the county of Carteret, and diſtrict of Newborn, in Core Sound.

BEEF ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated between Dog iſland W. and Tortula E. of it. It is about 5 miles long E. W. and near 1 broad, N. S. in Sir Francis Drake's bay. Long. 63, 2. lat. 18, 23.

BEDFORD, a ſmall town in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſets-bay, on the river Concord, 6 miles W. of Woburn, and 7 N. from Concord.

B E L

BEDFORD, a town in Long Iſland, New-York, 6 miles S. from New-York, and the ſame diſtance N. W. from Jamaica bay.

BEDFORD, a town in the county of Weſt Cheſter, New-York, 35 miles N. from New-York, and 10 E. from the Topang Sea, 12 N. from Long-Iſland Sound, on a branch of Minimock river, near the Stamford river, from the head of which it is diſtant 3 miles N. W.

BEKIA, **BECOUYA**, or **BOQUIA**, a ſmall English iſland among the Grenadilles. The French call it Little Martinico; 55 miles to the N. E. of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes. It has a ſafe harbour from all winds, but no freſh water; and is therefore only frequented by the inhabitants of St. Vincent, who came hither to fiſh for tortoiſe. The ſoil produces wild cotton-trees, and plenty of water-melons.

BELHAVEN, or **ALEXANDRIA**, a town in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the W. ſide of Patowmack river, 14 miles N. E. of Colcheſter, 86 miles S. E. of Wincheſter, and 30 miles W. of Annapolis.

BELINGGATE, a town and point of land in Barnſtople county, in Plymouth Colony, New England, ſituated on the W. ſide of the peninſula, in Cape Cod Bay, 5 miles N. of Silver ſprings, and 10 S. from Cape Cod harbour.

BELLINGHAM, in Suffolk county, Maſſachuſets-Bay, in the midway between Mendon and Wrentham, and 2 miles N. of Blackſtone river.

BELL-ISLE ISLAND and Straights, at the moſt N. end of Newfoundland, and the entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The iſland is about 7 leagues in circuit, and on the N. W. ſide has a ſmall harbour fit for ſmall craft, called Lark Harbour, within a little iſland that lies cloſe to the ſhore; and at the E. point it has another ſmall harbour or cove, that will only admit fiſhing ſhallops; from

B E R

whence it is only 16 miles to the Coast of Labradore. Long. 55, 30. lat. 51, 55.

BERGEN, a town and county on Hudson's river, in New Jersey, over against New York, and was the first planted of any of this tract; mostly inhabited by Dutch. See *New York*.

BERKSHIRE, a county in Pennsylvania whose length is very great, bounded on the S. E. by Philadelphia and Chester counties, N. E. by Northampton county, and S. W. by Cumberland and Lancaster counties.

BERKLEY, the name both of a town and county in South Carolina, lying to the N. of Colleton county, near Cowper and Ashley rivers. On the N. is a little river called Bowall-river, which with a creek forms an island; and off the coast are several islands called Hunting-islands, and Sillwent's-island. Between the latter and Bowall river is a ridge of hills, called the Sand hills. The river Wando waters the N. W. parts of this county, and runs into Cowper river, both uniting their streams with Ashley river at Charles-town.

BERMÚDAS, a cluster of small islands a considerable distance from the continent. Hither retired several of the parliament party after the Restoration; and Waller the poet has given a very pretty poem on them, it being the place of his flight. They are not altogether 20,000 acres, very difficult of access, being, as Waller expresses it, walled with rocks. As their coasts are dangerous, so are their sounds and harbours difficult of access, their entrances being narrow, and shoaly; but what renders these islands still more dangerous is the current, which sets to the N. E. from the Gulf of Florida, which is remarkably strong here. The air is extremely pleasant; and its fine situation invited the great Berkley, bishop of Cloyne, to solicit queen Anne for founding

B E R

an university here, the plan of which that great genius had excellently well modelled; but the queen was diverted from this project by the parties of her ministers. The chief business here used to be that of building sloops, and other small craft, for the trade between North America and the West Indies; which are built of cedar, and are very durable, as no worms will penetrate them. The sounds and surrounding seas, are well stored with fish, and ambergrise is sometimes found among their rocks in lumps of considerable bigness. They send nothing to England; though formerly, when the Bermudas hats were brought into fashion by the bishop, they got a good deal of cash from England. The hats were very elegant, made of the leaves of palmettoes; but the trade and the fashion went together. The soil is neglected, and their best production is cedar, with some white-stone, which they send to the West-Indies. Their whites are about 7000. the mulattoes and blacks are about 6000. The blacks bred here are the best in America, and as useful as the whites in navigation. The people of Bermudas are poor but healthy, contented and very chearful. It is well adapted to the cultivation of vines, and might be worth while even for the legislature to encourage such an useful improvement. They are called Somer-islands, not from their pleasant or warm situation, but from Sir John Somers, bart. who was shipwrecked here; and was the second after John Bermudas, in 1503, that improved the discovery of them. The number of this cluster is computed to be about 400. They are distant from the Land's-end 1500 leagues; from the Madaras 1200, from Hispaniola 400, and 200 from Cape Hattaras in Carolina; which last is the nearest land to them. Lat. 32, 15. long. 64, 8.

B I L

BERN, NEW, a small town in the county of Craven, in South Carolina, lying on the southern bank of the river Pamlico, or Pantego. Lat. 35, 15. longitude 77, 30.

BERRY - ISLANDS, a small cluster of islands, on the N. W. point of the Great Bahama Bank, in the Channel of Providence. Long. 75, 40. lat. 25, 50.

BERTIE, a maritime county in North Carolina, in the district of Edenton, with the Roanoke its S. boundary, and Albemarle found on the E. In it is situated the Indian tower of Tuscaroraw.

BERWICK, a town in York county, Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. of Hanover, and 16 W. of York.

BETHLEHEM, a village in the county of Orange, in the province of New York; very fruitful in pasture, and makes large quantities of excellent butter.

BETHLEHEM, a town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles E. of Northampton, and 10 S. W. of Easton, and stands on a branch of the Delaware river.

BEVERLEY, a maritime town in New England, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and county of Essex, situated on the S. of Cape Ann, and the N. side of Burley Brook, 2 miles North of Salem.

BIEQUE ISLAND, or **BORIQUEN**, or **CRABS ISLE**, one of the Virgin Isles, 2 leagues from Porto Rico, 6 leagues long, and 2 broad. The English settled there twice, and have been driven away by the Spaniards, whose interest it is to let it remain desolate. It has a rich soil, and a good road on the S. side. Lat. 18, 2. long. 64, 30. See *Crabs Isle*.

BIODEFORD, a town in the county of York, Province of New Hampshire, in New-England, near the mouth of Saco river and bay, 10 miles N. from Wells, and 20 S. from Brunswick.

BILLERICA, a small town in

B L A

Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, on the banks of the river Concord, about 6 miles W. of Wilmington, and 5 N. of Bedford.

BIRDS KEYS, a rock or island among the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies. It is round, and situated about 2 leagues S. of St. John's island, and has its name from the quantities of birds which resort there. Long. 63, 20. lat. 17, 55.

BIMINI ISLE, one of the Lucaya or Bahama Islands, on the W. side of the Great Bank, near the Gulf of Florida, and has a good harbour.

BISCAY, a province of Mexico, abounding in silver mines. It is bounded on the N. by Mexico, and on the W. by Florida.

BLACK RIVER, an English settlement at the mouth of the river Tinto, 20 leagues to the E. of Cape Honduras, the only harbour on the Coast of Terra Firma, from the island of Rattan to Cape Gracias a Dios, and was for more than 60 years the refuge of the Logwood Cutters, when the Spaniards drove them from the forests of East Yucatan; which occasioned adventurers of different kinds to fix here, where the coast is sandy, generally low and swampy, with mangrove-trees: higher up, near the rivers and lagoons, which are full of fish, the soil is more fertile, and produces plantations, cocoa-trees, maize yams, potatoes, and several other vegetables; and the passion of drinking rum has made them begin to plant sugar-canes. The forests are full of deer, Mexican swine, and game. The shores abound with turtle, and the woods with mahogany, zebra wood, sarsaparilla, &c. and indeed the whole settlement flourishes spontaneously without cultivation.

BLADEN, a county of North Carolina, in the district of Wilmington, and is the boundary county to South Carolina.

B O N

BLANCO, an island 35 leagues from Terra Firma, and N. of Margarita-Island, in the province of New Andalusia. It is a flat, even, low, uninhabited island, dry and healthy, most of it savannas of long grass, with some trees of lignum vitæ. It has plenty of guanoes. Lat. 11, 45. long. 63, 36.

BLANDFORD, a town in Prince George's county, Virginia, on the S. bank of a branch of James river, 2 miles E. of Peterburg.

BOLINBROKE, a town in Talbot county, E. division of Maryland, on the N. W. point of Choptank river, Chesapeake-bay, 5 miles E. of Oxford.

BONAIRE, an island, almost uninhabited, on the coast of Venezuela, in the kingdom of Terra Firma. It lies about 20 leagues from the continent, and 14 E. of Curaçoa, and belongs to the Dutch. It is about 18 leagues in compass, has a good bay and road on the S. W. side, near the middle of the island. Ships that come from the eastward make in close to shore, and let go anchor in 60 fathom deep water, within half a cable's length of the shore; but must make fast a-shore, for fear of the land-winds in the night driving her to sea. There are only a few houses, and about a dozen soldiers, who do little or no duty. There is a fort, with five or six Indian families, who are husbandmen, and plant maize and Indian corn, some yams and potatoes. There is a great plenty of cattle here, particularly goats, which they send to Curaçoa, salted every year. There is a salt pond here, where the Dutch come in for salt. Lat. 12, 10. long. 67, 30.

BONAVISTA, a bay, cape, and port on the E. side of Newfoundland, where the English have a settlement, and stages are erected for the fishery, which is carried on here with great success. Long. 53, 5. lat. 49, 5.

BORIQVIN or **CRABS-ISLAND**. See *Crabs-Island*.

B O S

BOSTON, lately a very noted and opulent trading town, the metropolis of New-England, in North-America, in the county of Suffolk, till the town was proscribed, and port removed by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, for refusing a tax on tea, which they destroyed in 1774. The Kings forces in a great measure defaced the town, by pulling down several buildings to supply themselves with firing during the late contests; before which it was the largest and most considerable city of all the British empire in America; and was built the latter end of the year 1630, by a part of a colony which removed hitherto from Charles-Town, and stands upon a peninsula of about four miles circumference, within 44 miles of the bottom of Massachusetts-Bay. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake, on Oct. 29, 1727. It is the most advantageously situated for trade of any place in North-America; on the N. side are a dozen small islands, called the Brewsters, one of which is called Noddle's-island. The only safe way for entrance into the harbour is by a channel so narrow, as well as full of islands, that three ships can scarce pass in a-breast; but there are proper marks to guide them into the fair way; and within the harbour there is room enough for 500 ships to lie at anchor in a good depth of water, where they were covered by the cannon of a regular and very strong fortress now in ruins. At the bottom of the bay is a very noble pier, near 2000 feet in length, along which on the N. side extended a row of warehouses. The head of this pier joins the principal street in the town, which is, like most of the others, spacious and well built. The town had a fine and striking appearance at entering, as it lies at the very bottom of the bay, like an amphitheatre. It has a town-house, where the courts met, and the &c.

change kept, large, and of a tolerable taste of architecture. Round the exchange are a great number of bookellers shops, which, till lately, found employment for five printing-presses. There are 19 places of worship, 3 only of which are episcopal, and 7 are for dissenters, which are lofty and elegant, with towers and spires: and it contained about 6000 houses, and at least 30,000 inhabitants. That we may be enabled to form some judgment of the wealth of this city, we must observe, that from Christmas 1747, to Christmas 1748, 500 vessels cleared out from this port only for a foreign trade, and 430 were entered inwards; to say nothing of coasting and fishing vessels, both of which were numerous to an uncommon degree, and not less than 1000. It received damage by a fire to the amount of 300,000*l*. March 20, 1760; and by a terrible storm in Aug. 1773. Indeed the trade of New-England was great, as it supplied a vast quantity of goods from within itself; but was yet greater, as the people in this country were in a manner the carriers for all the colonies in North-America and the West-Indies; and even many parts of Europe. The home commodities were principally masts and yards, for which they contracted largely with the royal navy; also pitch, tar, and turpentine; staves, lumber, and boards; all sorts of provisions, beef, pork, butter, and cheese, in vast quantities; horses, and live cattle; Indian corn and pease; cyder, apples, hemp, and flax. Their peltry or fur trade was not so considerable. They had a noble cod fishery upon the coast, affording employment for a vast number of their people: they were enabled by this branch to export annually above 30,000 quintals of choice cod fish to Spain, Italy, the British islands, Great-Britain, the Mediterranean, &c. and about 20,000 quintals of the

refuse sort to the West-Indies, for the negroes.

The great quantity of spirits which they distilled in Boston from the molasses received in return from the West-Indies, was as surprising as the cheap rate they vend it at, which was under two shillings a gallon. With this they supplied almost all the consumption of our colonies in North-America, the Indian trade there, the vast demands of their own and the Newfoundland fishery, and in a great measure those of the African trade. But they were more famous for the quantity and cheapness than excellency of their rum. They were almost the only one of our colonies which nearly supplied themselves with woolen and linen manufactures. Their woolen cloths were strong, close, but coarse and stubborn. As to their linens, that manufacture was brought from the N. of Ireland by some presbyterian artificers, driven thence by the severity of their landlords, or rather the master workmen and employers; and from an affinity of religious sentiments they chose New-England for their retreat. As they brought with them a fund of riches in their skill of the linen manufactures, they met with very great encouragement, and exercised their trade to the great advantage of the colony. They made large quantities, and of a very good kind; their principal settlement was in a town, which, in compliment to them, is called Londonderry.

Hats were made in New-England, and which, in a clandestine way, found vent in all the other colonies. The setting up these manufactures was in a great matter necessary to them; for as they had not been properly encouraged in some staple commodity by which they might communicate with Great-Britain, being cut off from all other resources, they must have either abandoned the

B O S

country, or have found means of employing their own skill and industry to draw out of it the necessities of life. The same necessity, together with their being possessed of materials for building and mending ships, made them the carriers for the other colonies.

This last article was one of the most considerable which Boston, or the other sea-port towns in New-England carried on. Ships were sometimes built here upon commission, and frequently the merchants of the country had them constructed upon their own account; then loaded them with the produce of their country, naval stores, fish, and fish-oil, principally. They sent them out upon a trading voyage to Spain, Portugal, or the Mediterranean; where, having disposed of their American cargo, they made what advantage they could by freight, until such time as they could sell the vessel herself to advantage; which they seldom failed to do, receiving the value of the vessel as well as the freight of the goods which from time to time they carried, and of the first home-cargo in bills of exchange upon London; for as they had no commodity to return for the value of above 100,000*l.* which they took in various sorts of goods from England, (except what naval stores they had,) they were obliged to keep the balance somewhat even by this circuitous commerce; which though not carried on with Great-Britain, nor with British vessels, yet centered in its profits, where all the money made by all the colonies did center at last, namely in London. There was a report made by way of complaint to the legislature of this circuitous, though to them necessary commerce. It was desired that the exportation of lumber, &c. to the French colonies, and the importation of sugars, molasses, &c. from thence, might be stopt. On the other hand, the northern colonies complained that they were not possessed of any manufactures,

B R A

or staple commodity; and being cut off from this circuitous commerce, they could not purchase so many articles of luxury from Great-Britain. The legislature took a middle course: they did not prohibit their exporting lumber, &c. to the French colonies, but laid the imports from thence, as sugars, molasses, &c. under a considerable duty; for they wisely foresaw that the French would have recourse to their own colonies for lumber, by which the Bostonians would be cut off from so valuable a branch of trade and navigation; and that the latter, being driven to such freights, might have been also driven to some extremities.

By considering the state of ship-building, the principal branch of Boston, we shall visibly perceive a great decline in that article, which lately affected her intimately in all others. In the year 1738, they built at Boston 41 top-sail vessels, burthen in all 6324 tons. In 1743 they built 30; in 1746, but 20; and in 1749, but 15, making in the whole only 2450 tons; an astonishing decline in about 10 years.

There was a light house erected on a rock for the shipping, but it has lately been destroyed, as has the fortifications. The government was directed by a governor, a general court, and assembly, to which this city sent four members. The independent religion was the most numerous, and the professors said to be 14,000; and out of 19 places of worship, six were for this profession. Latitude 42, 25. long. 71, 10.

BRADFORD, a small town in New-England, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and county of Essex, near a branch which runs into Merinak river, below Mitchell's Falls.

BRAINTREE or BRANTREE, a town in Suffolk county, in Massachusetts-Bay. It stands at the bottom of a shallow-bay, and has no harbour, but is well watered

B R I

with springs: the river Smelt runs through it, and about a quarter of a mile S. runs the river Stony.

BRANDON HARBOUR, is situated on the N. side of Long-Island, New-York, 9 miles W. of Smithtown, and the same distance from Hampstead Plain.

BRASS-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin-Islands, situated near the N. W. end of St. Thomas, on whom it is dependent.

BRENTFORD, a town in Connecticut, the county of New-Haven; considerable for its iron-works. It is situated on the side of a river of the same name, which runs into Long-Island Sound, 10 miles East from New-haven. Longitude 55, 15. latitude 41, 15.

BRIDGETOWN, the metropolis of the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, lying in the S. W. part of the island, and in the parish of St. Michael. It is situate on the innermost part of Carlisle-bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, being a league and half in breadth, and a league in depth; but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. The neighbouring grounds being low flats were often overflowed by the spring-tides, and are most of them since drained. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's-valley, which runs several miles into the country. It suffered greatly by a fire on Feb. 8, 1756, May 14, 1766, and Dec. 27, 1767, when the greatest part of the town was destroyed; before which time it had about 1500 houses, mostly brick, very elegant, and said to be the finest and largest in all the Caribbee-Islands, the greatest part of which have been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, and there is here also a Cheapside, where the rents are as dear as those in London. It has a college founded liberally and endowed by Colonel Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the West-Indies; but it does not appear

B R I

that the design of the founder has had the success that was expected. Here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with some forts and castles for its defence; but the town is subject to hurricanes. As the wind generally blows from the E. or N. E. the E. part of the town is called windward, and the W. part leeward. The royal citadel, called St. Ann's fort, cost the country 30,000l. On the E. side of the town is a small fort of eight guns, where the magazines of powder and stores are kept by a strong guard. The number of militia for this town and St. Michael's precinct is 1200 men, who are called the royal regiment of foot-guards. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. About a mile from town to the N. E. the governor has a fine house, built by the assembly, called Pilgrims: though the governor's usual residence was at Fontabel. The other forts are to the W. James's-fort, near Stuart's-wharf, of 18 guns; Willoughby's, of 20 guns: three batteries between this and Needham's-fort, of 20 guns. The church is as large as many of our cathedrals, has a noble organ, and a ring of bells, with a curious clock. Here are large and elegant taverns, eating-houses, &c. with a post-house; and packet-boats have been established here lately to carry letters to and from this place monthly. Lat. 13. 20. Long. 60. 0. See *Barbadoes*.

BRIDGEWATER, a small town in the county of Bristol and colony of Plymouth, in Massachusetts-Bay, New-England, near Town-river, which empties itself into Narraganset-bay, Rhode-Island. It is about 5 miles N. E. from Raynham, 10 W. from Duxbury.

BRIDLINGTON. See *Burlington*.

BRION-ISLE, one of the Magdalen-Isles, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, 5 or 6 leagues W. from the Bird-Islands; and to Cape Ro-

B R U

liers, the entrance of St. Laurence river, it is 39 leagues N. W. by N. It is in Long. 60. 40. Lat. 47, 45.

BRISTOL, a county and town in New-England. It is the most considerable town in the county, having a commodious harbour, at the entrance of which lies Rhode-Island. This town is laid out with more regularity than any in the province, and has more trade. The capital is remarkable for the King of Spain's having a palace in it, and being killed there; and also for Crown the poet's begging it of Charles II. Lat. 42. Long. 70.

BRISTOL, the chief town of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. It stands on the river Delaware, opposite Burlington, in West New-Jersey. It has not above 100 houses, but is noted for its mills of several forts. Lat. 40. 71. Long. 74. 30.

BRISTOL, a small town in Maryland, in the county of Charles, in the western division of the colony.

BRITAIN, LITTLE, a village in the county of Orange, in the province of New-York, very fruitful in pasture, and breeds great numbers of cattle.

BRITAIN, NEW, called also Terra de Labrador and Eskimaux, a district bounded by Hudson's-Bay on the N. and W. by Canada and the river of St. Laurence on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. It is subject to Great-Britain; but produces only skins and furs.

BROOKHAVEN, a town in the province of New-York and county of Suffolk in Long-Island. See *Long-Island*.

BROOKLINE, a village in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-bay, between Cambridge and Roxbury, about 3 miles W. of Boston.

BRUNSWICK, a town in the county of the same name, in the district of Wilmington, in North-

B U R

Carolina, of which it is the principal. It is situated about 5 miles E. from the Atlantic, on the river Cape Fear, is the best built in the whole province, carries on the most extensive trade, and has a collector of the customs.

BRUNSWICK, a town in the county of York and province of Massachusetts-bay, in New-England, in the bay of Misco. It is the county-town, and is 13 miles from Falmouth, and 53 from York.

BRUNSWICK. See *New Brunswick*.

BUCK ISLAND, one of the lesser Virgin Isles, situated on the E. of St. Thomas, in St. James's Passage. Long. 63. 30. Lat. 18. 15.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in the province of Pennsylvania, S. W. from Philadelphia. It is separated from Jersey by the Delaware river on the S. E. and N. E. and from Northampton county on the North.

BULLS, BAY OF, or BABOUL-BAY, a noted bay in Newfoundland, a little to the southward of St. John's harbour on the E. of that island. It has 14 fathom water, and is very safe, being land-locked. The only danger is a rock 20 yards from Bread-and-Cheese Point, and another with 9 feet water off Magotty Cove. Lat. 50. 50. long. 57. 10.

BURLINGTON, a county in West-Jersey, near the boundary line of East-Jersey; in which its capital town Burlington is on its W. shore.

BURLINGTON, the capital of West-Jersey. It is situated on an island, in the middle of Delaware river, opposite to Philadelphia. The town is laid out into spacious streets, and here the courts and assemblies of West-Jersey were held. It is directed by a governor, a council, and assembly; was begun to be planted with the other towns from 1688, and continued improving till 1702, and

C A L

from thence till now. Its situation on the river, and contiguity to creeks and bays, has naturally inclined the inhabitants to fisheries. The country abounds in all sorts of grain and provisions, particularly flour, pork, and great quantities of white pease, which they sell to the merchants of New-York, who export them to the Sugar-Islands. They have also a trade in furs, whalebone, oil, pitch, and tar. This town formerly gave name to a county. It has a town-house, a handsome market-place, two good bridges over the river, one called London-bridge, the other York-bridge. But the court of assembly, &c. and that of the governor, is in the town of Elizabeth, in the county of Essex, which is by that the most considerable town in the two provinces. It carries on a brisk trade by its easy communication with Philadelphia, through the river Selem, which falls into the bay of Delaware. Lat. 40, 5. long. 74, 30.

BUSTARD RIVER, in the province of Quebec, which runs into the rivers St. Laurence, in a bay of the same name. It runs a great way inland, and has communication with several lakes; and at its mouth lies the Oziers-islands. Longitude 68, 5. Latitude 49, 20.

BUTE, a county in N. Carolina, in the district of Halifax, to which district it is the W. boundary.

C

CALEDONIA, a port in the Isthmus of Darien, in the Gulf of Mexico, 25 leagues N. W. from the river Atrato. It was attempted to be established 1698, but the unhealthy situation of the climate destroyed the infant colony.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula in the Pacific Ocean, in North-America, washed on the E. by a gulf of the same name, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, or Great South-Sea, lying within the three capes, or limits of Cape San Lu-

C A M

cas, the river Colorado, and Cape Blanco de San Sebastian, which last is its farthest limit on its western coast which has come to our knowledge. The gulf which washes it on the E. called the Gulf of California, is an arm of the Pacific Ocean, intercepted between Cape Corientes on one side, and Cape St. Lucas on the other; that is, between the coast of New-Spain on the N. E. and that of California on the W. The length of California is about 300 leagues; in breadth it bears no proportion, not being more than 40 leagues across, or from sea to sea. The air is dry and hot to a great degree; the earth is in general barren, rugged, wild, every where over-run with mountains, rocks, and sands, with little water, consequently not adapted to agriculture, planting, or grazing. There are, however, some level, wide, and fruitful tracts of ground to the W. of the river Colorado, in 35° N. latitude, plenty of water, delightful woods, and fine pastures, which is not to be said of the peninsula taken in general; for the greatest part is not known to us, being unconquered and possessed by the wild Californians and savages.

CALLIAQUA, a town and harbour at the S. W. end of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee-Islands. The harbour is the best in the island, and draws thither a great part of the trade, and the principal inhabitants of the island.

CALVERT, a county in the province of Maryland, bordering on Charles county in the same province, from which it is divided by the river Paluscent, as also from Prince George's county. The capital of this county is called Abington.

CAMBRIDGE, a town in the county of Middlesex, the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England; stands on the N. branch of Charles-river, near Charles-Town, seven miles N.W. of Boston. It has several fine

C A M

houses, but is built very irregular. It changed its old name of Newton for that of Cambridge, on account of the university called Harvard college, which consists of 4 spacious colleges built of brick, called Harvard, Pollis, Squignton, Massachusetts. It was projected in 1630, and was first no more than a school industrious, or academical free-school, till May 1650, when it was incorporated by a charter from the government of Massachusetts colony; so that by donations from several learned patrons, namely, archbishop Usher, Sir John Maynard, Sir Kenelm Digby, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Theophilus Gale, fellow of Magdalen college, there were, before the accession of Queen Anne, above 4000 books of the most valuable authors. The college consisted of a president, five fellows, 4 tutors, a librarian and butler, and a treasurer, but the latter had no voice in the government. There was an additional college erected for the Indians, but, being found impracticable in its intention, was turned into a printing-house; the whole of which was burnt down in 1764, and rebuilt by public contribution; but in 1775 was converted into barracks for the soldiers, when the students were obliged to relinquish their studies as well as apartments. Lat. 42, 25. long. 71, 11.

CAM-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin-Isles, in the West-Indies; situated N. of St. John's, in the King's channel. Longitude 63, 25. lat. 18, 20.

CAMDEN district, in S. Carolina, is bounded by the line which divides the parishes of St. Mark and Prince Frederick, Santee, Congaree, and Broad rivers, and by a N. W. line from the N. corner of Williamsburg township, to Lynch's creek, and from thence 30 degrees W. till it intersects the provincial line.

CAMDEN town, in Frederickburg township, on the N. side

C A M

of the Wateree river, which empties itself into the Santee river, and by that has communication, and carries on a trade to distant parts of Carolina. It has a court-house, and provides one of the regiments of militia.

CAMPEACHY, a town in the audience of Old Mexico, or New Spain, and province of Yucatan, situated on the bay of Campeachy, near the W. shore. Its houses are well-built of stone: when taken by the Spaniards, it was a large town of 3000 houses, and had considerable monuments both of art and industry. There is a good dock and fort, with a governor and garrison, which commands both the town and harbour. The English in 1659 stormed and took it only with small arms, and a second time, by surprize, in 1678, and a third time in 1685, by the English and French buccaniers, who plundered every place within 15 leagues round it, for the space of two months; they afterwards set fire to the fort, and to the town, which the governor, who kept the field with 900 men, would not ransom: and, to compleat the pillage by a singular piece of folly, the French buccaniers celebrated the feast of their King, the day of St. Louis, by burning the value of 50,000l. sterl. of Campeachy wood, which was a part of their share of the plunder. The port is large, but shallow. It was a stated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighbourhood, before the English landed there, and cut it at the isthmus, which they entered at Triesta-Island, near the bottom of the bay, 40 leagues S. W. from Campeachy. The chief manufacture is cotton cloth. Lat. 15, 40. Long. 91, 30.

CANADA. The limits of this large country are fixed by an act of parliament in 1763 as follows: The North point was the head of the river St. John on the Labrador coast; its Westernmost point

C A N

the South end of Lake Nipissin; its Southernmost point the 45th parallel of North latitude, crossing the river St. Laurence and Lake Champlain; and its Easternmost at Cape Rosiers in the Gulf of St. Laurence; including about 800 miles long, and 200 broad; which boundaries in 1774 were extended Southward to the banks of the Ohio; Westward to the banks of the Mississippi; and Northward to the boundary of the Hudson's-Bay Company.

As its extent is so great both in length and breadth, its temperature, climate, soil, &c. cannot but vary accordingly: all that part which was inhabited by the French, and which is mostly along the banks of the great river St. Laurence, is, generally speaking, excessive cold in winter, though hot in summer, as most of those American tracts commonly are, which do not lie too far to the Northward. The rest of the country, as far as it is known, is intersected with large woods, lakes, and rivers, which render it still colder; it has, however, no inconsiderable quantity of fertile lands, which, by experience, are found capable of producing corn, barley, rye, and other grain, grapes, and fruit, and, indeed, almost every thing that grows in France; but its chief product is tobacco, which it yields in large quantities. The soil, altogether, produces as follow:—White and red pine trees; four species of fir; white cedar and oak; the free, mongrel, and bastard ash-trees; male and female maple; hard, soft, and smooth walnut-trees; beech-trees and white wood; white and red elm; poplars; cherry and plumb trees; the vinegar and cotton trees; and the white thorn: sun-plants, gourds, melons, capillaire, the hop-plant, alaco: tobacco, turkey-corn, most sorts of European grain, fruits, &c.

The animals are, deer, bears, stags, martins, buffaloes, porcu-

C A N

pires, rattle-snakes, foxes, ferrets, hares, otters, wild-cats, ermines, goats, wolves, beavers, squirrels, &c.—Eagles, falcons, tercols, goshawks; grey, red, and black partridges with long tails; turkies, snipes, and variety of water-fowl, &c. Canadian wood-peckers, larks, &c.—In the lakes and rivers are sea-wolves, sea-cows, porpoises, Incornets, sea-plaife, salmon, turtle, lobsters, sturgeons, gilthead, tunny, lampreys, mackarel, foals, anchovies, &c.

There is likewise plenty of stags, martins, wild-cats, and other wild creatures, in the woods, besides wild-fowl and other game. The southern parts, in particular, breed great numbers of wild bulls, deer of a small size, divers sorts of roebucks, goats, wolves, &c. a great variety of other animals, both wild and tame.

The meadow-grounds, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and breed great quantities of large and small cattle; and, where the arable land is well manured, it produces large and rich crops. The mountains abound with coal-mines, and some, we are told, of silver, and other metals, though we do not learn that any great advantage is yet made thereof. The marshy grounds, which are likewise very extensive; swarm with otters, beavers, and other amphibious creatures; and the rivers and lakes with fish of all sorts.

The lakes here are both large and numerous; the principal of which are those of Erie, Michigan, Huron, Superior, Frontenac or Optavia, Ontario, Nipissin, Temiscaming, besides others of a smaller size; some navigable by vessels of any size, as are also their communications, except that between Erie and Ontario, where is a stupendous cataract, called the Falls of Niagara. The water is about a mile wide, crossed by a rock in the form of a half-moon.

CAN

The perpendicular fall is 170 feet; and so vast a body of water rushing down from so great a height, on rocks below, with prodigious reboundings, strikes the beholder with inexpressible amazement; the noise may be heard upwards of 15 miles. The largest of the lakes is that which they name Superior or Upper Lake; which is situate the farthest N. and is reckoned above 100 leagues in length, and about seventy where broadest, and hath several considerable islands in it; the chief whereof are the Royal Isle, Philipeau, Pont Cartrain, Maurepas, St. Anne, St. Ignatius, the Tonnerre or Thunder Island, and a large number of smaller ones, especially near the coasts.

The whole country abounds with very large rivers, which it is endless to enter into a detail of. The chief are, the Outtanais, St. John's, Seguinay, Desprairies, and Trois Rivieres, all running into the great river St. Laurence; also the Ohio. The two principal are those of St. Laurence and the Mississippi; the former of which abounds with no less variety than plenty of fine fish, and receives several considerable rivers in its course. The entrance into the Gulf of St. Laurence lies between Cape Ray, on the island of Newfoundland, and the N. cape in that called the Royal Island, or more commonly Cape Breton. That of the Mississippi, which runs through the greatest part of the province of Louisiana from N. to S. is called by the French the river of St. Louis, and by the natives Mischispi, Mississipi, and Meschagamissi, on account of the vast tract of ground which it overflows at certain seasons; and by the Spaniards also called La Palisda, from the prodigious quantities of timber which they send down upon it in floats to the sea. It is navigable above 450 leagues up from its mouth. The spring head of this river is not

CAP

yet satisfactorily known; but it is certain, that it discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico by two branches, which form an island of considerable length.

Canada, in its largest sense, is divided into eastern and western, the former of which is commonly known by the name of Canada, and the latter, which is of later discovery, Louisiana, in honour of the late Lewis XIV. See *Louisiana*. The capital of Canada, properly so called, is *Quebec*, which see. The number of inhabitants in 1763 was 45,000, but since then they have increased very considerably. Its trade employed 34 ships and 400 seamen. The exports to Great-Britain, consisted of skins furs, ginseng, snake-root, capillaire, and wheat, all which amounted annually to 105,500, which was nearly the amount of the articles sent from England to them.

CANSO, an island in Nova Scotia, in which there is a very good harbour three leagues deep, and in it are several small islands. It forms two bays of safe anchorage. On the continent near it is a river, called Salmon-river, on account of the great quantity of that fish taken and cured here: it is believed to be the best fishery in the world of that sort. The town of Canso was burnt in 1744, by the French from Cape Breton; but since our acquisition of Cape Breton in 1758, they are under no apprehension of the like danger. Lat. 45, 18. long. 60, 50.

CANTERBURY, a town in Connecticut, New England, 1 mile E. of the river Thames, and 2 miles N. E. of Plainfield, both in Windham county.

CAPE BRETON, a very considerable island, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, in North America, belonging to the English. It was taken in 1758 by admiral Boscawen and colonel Amherst. The strait of Franfac, which separates it from Nova Scotia, is not

C A P

more than a league in breadth, and is about 20 leagues from Newfoundland, with which it forms the entrance into the Gulf of St. Laurence. This fine island properly belongs to the division of Nova Scotia, and was the only part which was ceded by treaty to the English. It is about 140 miles in length, full of mountains and lakes, and intersected by a vast number of creeks and bays, nearly meeting each other upon every side, which seems very much to resemble the coast and inland parts of most northern countries, such as Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, and Sweden, who have such shores and insular lakes. The soil is sufficiently fruitful, and in every part abounds with timber. In the mountains are coal pits, and on the shores one of the most fruitful fisheries in the world, with excellent flax and hemp. It abounds in all manner of pasture, and in all sorts of cattle and poultry. The harbours are all open to the E. going round to the southward for the space of 50 leagues, beginning with Port Dauphin, quite to Port Thouloufe, near the entrance of the strait of Franfac, at the issue of which you meet immediately with Port Thouloufe, which lies between a kind of gulf called Little St. Peter and the isles of St. Peter. The bay of Gabaron, the entrance of which is about 20 leagues from St. Peter's isles, is two leagues deep, one broad, and affords good anchorage. It is situate from $45^{\circ} 20''$ to 47° N. lat. and from $59, 30.$ to $61, 20$ W. long. See the article *Louisbourg*.

CAPE-COD, a promontory, which forms a fine harbour on the coast of Massachusetts-Bay, and forms one of the counties of that province under the name of Barnstable county. It circumscribes Barnstable-bay, and has been formed by the coil and recoil of the tides, rolling up silt and sand. Many alterations have

C A P

been made, and are continually making on the E. coast, at the back of this promontory, and a long point of sand has been formed into solid marsh-land within 40 years past, at the S. point of it, called George's Sand. It has its name from the quantity of cod-fish caught on its coast, and the bay is capable of containing 1000 large vessels with safety.

CAPE-FEAR, an headland in North Carolina, near which is Johnson's - Fort, in Brunswick county, in the district of Wilmington, which gives name to a considerable river of two branches that extend in North Carolina.— Lat. 78, 25. lat. 33, 40.

CAPE FRANCOIS, the capital of the French division of the Island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies. It is situated on a Cape on the N. side of the island, at the edge of a large plain 20 leagues long, and, on an average, four broad, between the sea and mountains. There are few lands better watered, but there is not a river that will admit of a sloop above 3 miles. This space is cut through by straight roads, 40 feet broad, constantly lined with hedges of lemon-trees, intermixed with long avenues of lofty trees, which lead to plantations, which produce a greater quantity of sugar than any country in the world. The town, which is situated in the most unhealthy place of this extensive and beautiful plain, consists of 29 straight, narrow, and dirty streets, divided into 226 allotments, which comprehend 810 houses. The governor's house, the barracks, and the King's magazine, are the only public buildings which attract the notice of the curious; but those that deserve to be considered by the humane, are two hospitals called the Houses of Providence, founded for the support of those Europeans who come hither without money or merchandize. The women and men receive separately all the sub-

C A P

sistence that their situation requires, till they are engaged in employments. This establishment is only to be equalled at Carthage-na, in all the West Indies; and to it is imputed, that fewer die at this town than in any other which stands on the coast of this island. The harbour, admirably well situated for ships which come from Europe, is only open to the North, from whence it can receive no damage, its entrance being sprinkled over with reefs, that break the force of the waves.

CAPE HATTERAS, a headland on a bank of the same name, off North Carolina; which bank incloses Pamlico Sound. Long. 76, 10. lat. 35, 5.

CAPE LOOK-OUT, a headland off the county of Carteret, in the district of Newbern; on a bank of the same name, that incloses Core Sound. Long. 77, 10. lat. 34, 30.

CAPE MAY, a county, and the most S. point of land, in W. Jersey.

CAPE ST. NICHOLAS, a principal town and cape on the N. W. corner of the French Division of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, where is a harbour equally fine, safe, and convenient, about 2900 yards broad at the entrance, where ships of any burthen may ride at anchor in the basin, perfectly safe, even during a hurricane. Since the late peace it is become of importance, the houses have been all rebuilt, and, in consequence of its being declared a free port, the inhabitants receive a subsistence, which the adjacent country could not supply them with. Their houses are now well-built, and the town divided into several streets, all supplied by currents of running-water: it consists of 400 good houses, besides a large store-house for the navy, and hospital, and several public buildings; 500 negroes are constantly employed on the fortifications; and, when those of the town and adjoining batteries

C A R

are completed, they are to begin a citadel on the N. point, which is to be mounted with 100 pieces of cannon. For the conveniency of trade established in this port, an excellent carriage road has been made between the Mole of St. Nicholas and Cape Francois. In 1772 the number of vessels cleared outwards amounted to between 2 and 300 for North America, and for Europe 400. Its environs produce sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee.

CAPE RAY, the S. W. point of Newfoundland, E. N. E. 20 leagues from Cape Breton, and 22 leagues to Bird Islands, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. Long. 59, 15. lat. 47, 40.

CARACCAS, a province on the Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the Carribbean Sea, on the E. by the province of Cumana, on the S. by New Granada, and on the W. by Venezuela. This coast is bordered in its greatest length by a chain of mountains, running E. and W. and divided into a number of very fruitful vallies, whose direction and opening are towards the N. it has two maritime fortified towns, Puerto Cabelo and La Guayra. The Dutch carry thither all sorts of European goods, especially linen, making vast returns, especially in silver and cocoa. They trade to it a little from Jamaica; but as it is at second hand, it cannot be so profitable as a direct trade from Europe would be. The cocoa-tree grows here in abundance, and is their chief wealth. The tree has a trunk of about a foot and a half thick, and from seven to eight feet high, the branches large and spreading like an oak: the nuts are enclosed in cods as large as both a man's fists put together, and resemble a melon. There may be commonly 20 or 30 of these cods on a tree, which are about half an inch thick, brittle, and harder than the rind of a lemon. They neither ripen,

C A R

rer are gathered at once, but take up a month, some ripening before others. When gathered, they are laid in several heaps to sweat, and then bursting the shell with their hands, they extract the nut, which is the only substance they contain, having no pith about them. They lie close stowed in rows like the grains of maize. There are generally 100 nuts in a cod, which are big or small, in proportion to the size of the cod. They are then dried in the sun, they will keep, and even salt water will not hurt them. There are from 500 to 1000 or 2000 in a walk, or cocoa plantation. These nuts are passed for money, and are used as such in the bay of Campeachy. Latitude 10, 12. long. 67, 10.

CARIBBEE-ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from the original inhabitants being said, though very unjustly, to be cannibals. The chief of these islands are St. Cruz, Sombuco, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Satia, Eustatia, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guardaloupe, Desiada, Maragalante, Dominico, Martinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Granada.—See each under its proper article.

CARINACOU, one of the Granadilla-Islands, in the West-Indies; the second in size; about 4 leagues from Granada, and was the only one the French had cultivated before it was delivered to the English, 1763. It has a fine harbour, which is as safe, large, and convenient as any in this part of the world. This island produces a great quantity of cotton, and is very fertile, but has no spring of fresh water.

CARLISLE, the principal town in the county of Cumberland, in Pennsylvania. It is situated on a branch of the Susquehannah-river, from which latter it is distant about 12 miles. It has con-

C A R

siderable trade, and contains above 600 inhabitants, and is about 28 miles N. W. of York.

CARLOS, a town of Varagua, in New Spain, situated 45 miles S. W. of Santa Fe. It stands on a large bay, before the mouth of which are a number of small islands, entirely desert, the natives having been sent to work in the mines by the Spaniards. Latitude 7, 40. long. 82, 10.

CAROLINA, part of that vast tract of land formerly called Florida, bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the S. by Georgia, on the W. by the Mississippi and Louisiana, and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between the lat. of 33 and 37. long. 76, and 91. and 700 miles long, and 330 broad. It is now divided into North and South Carolina.

Division of the Province of South Carolina into districts

Charles-town district includes all places between the north branch of Santee river and Combahee-river and the sea, including the islands by a line drawn from Nelson's Ferry directly towards Marr's Bluff, on Savannah-river, until it intersects the swamp at the head of the S. branch of Combahee-river.

Beaufort district includes all places to the southward of Combahee-river and the swamp aforesaid, between the sea, including the islands, and the said line to be continued from the main swamp aforesaid to Mathews's Bluff on Savannah-river.

Orangeburgh district includes all places between Savannah, Santee, Congaree, and Broad rivers, the said line from Nelson's Ferry to Mathews's Bluff, and a direct line to be ran from Silver Bluff, on Savannah-river, to the mouth of Rocky-creek, on Saluda-river, and thence in the same course to Broad-river.

George-town district includes all places between Santee-river aforesaid, the sea, and the line

C A R

which divides the parishes of St. Mark from the parish of Prince-Frederick, which is continued in the same course across Pedee to the North-Carolina boundary.

Camden district is bounded by the said line which divides the parishes of St. Mark and Prince Frederick, Santee, Congaree, and Broad rivers, and by a north-west line from the northernmost corner of Williamsburgh township to Lynch's creek, and from thence by that creek, and a line drawn from the head of that creek upon a course north, thirty degrees west, until it intersects the provincial line.

Cheraws district is bounded by the said last-mentioned line, the provincial boundary, and the line dividing St. Mark's and Prince Frederick's parishes, which is continued until it intersects the northern provincial line.

Ninety-six district extends to all other parts of the province not already described.

In these districts are the following counties:

In South-Carolina:—Charleston,—Berkeley,—Granville,—Craven,—Colleton,—Orangeburgh Cheraws,—Ninety-six,—Camden—Saluda,—New District.

North Carolina is divided into districts as follows:

Wilmington, which contains the counties of New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Onslow, Duplin, and Cumberland.

Newbern contains the counties of Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Hyde, Dobbs, and Pitt.

Edenton contains the counties of Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Currituck, Bertie, Tyrrel, and Hertford.

Halifax contains the counties of Northampton, Edgecumbe, Bute, and Johnston.

Hillsborough contains the counties of Orange, Granville, Chatham, and Wake.

Salisbury contains the counties

C A R

of Rowan, Mecklenburgh, Anson, Tryon, Surry, and Guilford.

Formerly the coast of N. America was all called Virginia. The province properly so called, with Maryland and the Carolinas, was known by the name of South Virginia. By the Spaniards it was considered as part of Florida, which country they would have to extend from New Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean. They first discovered this large country; and, by their inhumanity to the natives, lost it. The Spaniards, no more than the French, paid any attention to this fine country, and left it to the enterprising English, who, in Sir Walter Rawleigh's time, projected settlements there; yet, through some unaccountable caprice, it was not till the reign of Charles II. in 1663, that we entertained any formal notions of settling that country. In that year, the Lords Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, Berkeley, Ashley, afterwards Shaftsbury, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Geo. Colleton, from all which the different counties, rivers, towns, &c. were called, obtained a charter for the property and jurisdiction of that country, from the 37th degree of N. latitude, to the 36th; and being invested with full power to settle and govern the country, they had a model of a constitution framed, and by a body of fundamental laws compiled by that famous philosopher Mr. Lock. On this plan the proprietors stood in the place of the king, gave their assent or negative to all laws, appointed all officers, and bestowed all titles of dignity. In his turn, one always acted for the rest. In the province they appointed two other branches, in a good measure analogous to the legislature in England. They made three ranks, or rather classes, of nobility. The lowest was composed of those

C A R

whom they called barons, and to whom they made grants of 12,000 acres of land. The next order had 24,000 acres, or two baronies, with the title of castles, answering to our earls. The third had two castleships, or 48,000 acres, and were called Landgraves, analogous to dukes. This body formed the upper house, whose lands were not alienable by parcels: the lower house was formed of representatives from the several towns and counties. But the whole was not called, as in the other plantation, an assembly, but a parliament. They began their first settlement between the two navigable rivers, called Ashley and Cooper, and laid the foundation of the capital city, called Charleston, in honour of King Charles. They expended about 12,000l in the first settlement; and observing what advantages other colonies derived from opening an harbour for refugees of all persuasions, they by doing so brought over a great number of dissenters, over whom the then government held a more severe hand than was consistent with the rules of true policy. These, however wise appointments, were in a manner frustrated by the disputes between the churchmen and dissenters, and also by violent oppressions over the Indians, which caused two destructive wars with them, in which they conquered those natives, as far as to the Apalachian mountains. The province then, by an act of parliament in England, was redemanded, and put under the protection of the crown; except the eighth part of the Earl of Granville, which he reserved, the other proprietors accepting of about 24,000l. Carolina was since divided into two distinct governments, South and North Carolina, in 1728; and in a little time firm peace was concluded between the English and the neighbouring Indians, the Cherokees and the

C A R

Catanbas, and since that time it has advanced with an astonishing rapidity. This is the only one of the provinces on the continent that is subject to hurricanes. The country where they have not cleared, is, in a manner, one forest of all kind of trees. But its chief produce, the beavers of Carolina, are destroyed here, as they are in Canada and elsewhere, by the encouragement the Indians received to kill them. As the land abounds with natural manure, or nitre, so it needs no cultivation in this respect; and what is strange, indigo in its worst lands grows to a great advantage. Their ground does not answer so well for wheat, which they are supplied with from New-York and Pennsylvania, in exchange for their fine rice, in which they are unrivalled. The climate of these provinces is nearly alike, and much the same as that of Virginia; excepting that the summers are longer, and more intensely hot, and the winters shorter and milder; so that, though now and then a sudden cold comes on, the frosts are never strong enough to resist the noon-day warmth. The soil is various; near the sea it is marshy, lying low; and, indeed, the lands of Carolina are a perfect plain for 80 miles within land, scarcely a pebble being to be found; however, in proportion to the distance from the sea, their fertility increases, till they are exceeded by none, either for that or picturesque beauty. The chief productions are, indigo, olive, vine, hickory, oak, walnut, orange, citron, pine, cypress, sassafras, cassia, and white mulberry trees for silkworms: sarsaparilla, and pines yielding rosin, turpentine, tar, and pitch; also a tree distilling an oil very efficacious in the cure of wounds, and another yielding a balm nearly equal to that of Mecca; rice, tobacco, wheat, Indian-corn, barley, oats, pease, beans,

C A R

hemp, flax, and cotton; great quantities of honey, of which are made excellent spirits, and mead as good as Malaga sack. The great staple commodities are indigo, rice, and produce of the pine. Indigo and rice S. Carolina has to herself; and, taking in North Carolina, these two yield more pitch and tar than all the rest of the colonies. Rice formed once the staple of this province; this makes the greatest part of the food of all ranks of people in the southern parts of the new world. In the northern it is not so much in request; and this one branch is computed to be worth 150,000l. a year. It is paid great attention to in S. Carolina, where it is cultivated to a very considerable advantage, particularly at Charles-town. There are in the two provinces which compose Carolina, the following navigable rivers, and innumerable smaller ones; viz. Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamlico, Neus, Cape Fear or Clarendon, in N. Carolina; Pedee, Santee, in S. Carolina; all which, tho' swarming with fish, abounds with troublesome cataracts, which impede navigation. — Along all these countries, the Atlantic Ocean itself is so shallow near the eastern coasts, that no large ships can approach them, but at a few places. In this division are the following capes: Hatteras, Look-out, and Fear. There are but few harbours, viz. Roanoke, and Pamlico, in North-Carolina; Winyaw or George-town, Charles-town, and Port-Royal, in S. Carolina; all whose rivers rise in the Apalachian mountains, and run into the Atlantic Ocean. On the back parts are the Cherokees, Yamous, Mobile, Apalachicola, Pearl rivers, &c. the two first of which fall into the Mississippi-river, the others into the Gulf of Mexico. North Carolina is not so wealthy as South, but it has more white people. Edenton was the capital of North

C A R

Carolina, but it is now only a village; from these colonies some samples of silk have been produced, equal to the Italian; but the sudden changes from heat to cold, which sometimes happen here, disagree with the worms. The making of wine has been of late years introduced; and, with proper management, it is thought, cannot but succeed.

The value of the exports has amounted, for some years past, to near half a million sterling annually. In the year 1734, the value of the exports was computed at little more than 100,000l. sterling.

The number of vessels cleared out at the Custom-house, in Charles-town, in 1772, was four hundred and thirty-one; in 1773, five hundred and seven. In 1734, the number of vessels cleared out was two-hundred and nine; and in 1736, two-hundred and seventeen.

In the year 1770, the number of dwelling-houses in Charles-town was twelve-hundred and ninety-two.

In the same year, the number of white-inhabitants, in Charles-town, was five thousand and thirty.

The number of negro and other slaves was 6276; free negroes, mulattoes, &c. 24. Total 6,300.

The number of men in Charles-town, (December, 1773,) on the militia muster-roll, was upwards of 1400, and the number of inhabitants is computed at fourteen thousand.

The number of men on the several militia muster-rolls throughout the province, in 1773, was about 13,000; and the total number of white inhabitants calculated to amount to about sixty-five thousand.

In 1770 the number of negro and other slaves, exclusive of those in Charles-town, amounted to 75,452; free negroes, &c. 135; great numbers have been since

C A R

imported, and the whole number of negroes, mulattoes, &c. now in the province, is estimated to be upwards of an hundred and twenty-thousand. The number computed by the Congress, in 1775, was 225,000 inhabitants.

The sums necessary for defraying the annual expences of government, are raised by a poll-tax on slaves and free negroes, a tax on land, value of town-lots and buildings, monies at interest, or arising from annuities, stock in trade, and the profits of all faculties and professions, the clergy excepted, factorage and employment, and handicrafts trades; which is called the general tax. In the law passed 1768, to raise the sum of 105,773*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* the proportions were as follows, being what are generally observed, viz. slaves and free negroes, the head 12*s.* 6*d.* lands, the 100 acres 12*s.* 6*d.* town lots and buildings 6*s.* 3*d.* on every 100*l.* value; monies at interest 6*s.* 3*d.* the 100*l.* annuities 25*s.* on every 100*l.* stock in trade, profits of faculties and professions, &c. 6*s.* 3*d.* on every 100*l.* The general tax collected in 1769, was 146,199*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* and the last collected, viz. in 1771, was 102,111*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

The annual expences of government in 1767, amounted to 131,317*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* and in 1768 104,440*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The stipends of the established clergy, parochial charges, &c. amounting to about 18,000*l.* per annum, are not included in the above sums, being charged to the general duty fund. The salary of the chief justice, assistant judges, and attorney-general, now make an addition of 15,400*l.* per annum to the expences of government.

In 1772, the produce of the several country duties was 97,804*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* but this was a larger sum than they had produced for some years preceding; the increase arose from the great number of negroes imported in that year.

C A R

The amount of the poor-tax raised in Charles town, in 1769, was 7000*l.* the next year 8000*l.* and in the two succeeding years 9000*l.* each year. The poor tax raised in the same manner as the general tax.

In North Carolina the number of taxables in the year 1770, was upwards of 58,000; in 1774, 64,000. The number of negroes and mulattoes is computed at about 10,000.

CARTERET, a maritime county in the district of Newbern, N. Carolina, whose principal seaport is Beaufort. It has the river Nuse and Pamlico Sound on the N. and the sea surrounds the E. and the S. parts of it: and it is bounded on the W. by Onslow and Craven counties.

CARTHAGENA, a large city of the capital of a province of the same name, in the Terra Firma. It was founded in 1527.

From several natural advantages, particularly that of its fine situation, it was raised into an episcopal see. These advantages soon excited the envy of foreigners, particularly the French, who invaded it in 1544. The second invader was Sir Francis Drake, in 1586, who, after pillaging it, set it on fire; but it was happily rescued from the flames by a ransom of 120,000 ducats paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French, under Mons. de Pointis, in 1597, when their booty was 2,500,000*l.* sterling.

The city is situated on a sandy island, which, forming 2 narrow passages on the S. W. open a communication with that part called Tierra Bomba. As far as Bocca Chica on the N. side the land is so narrow, that before the wall was begun the distance from sea to sea was only 70 yards, but afterwards the land enlarging by means of the wall, it forms another island on this side, and the

C A R

whole city is, excepting these two places, which are very narrow, entirely surrounded with water. Eastward it communicates, by means of a wooden bridge, with a large suburb, called Hexemani, built on another island, which communicates with the continent by another wooden bridge.

The fortifications both of the city and suburbs are constructed in the modern manner, and lined with freestone.

The garrison in time of peace consists of ten companies of regulars, each containing 77 men, officers included, besides several companies of militia. The whole city and suburbs are commanded by the castle of St. Lazaro, which lies on the side of Hexemani on an eminence; from whence and other adjoining hills there is an enchanting view of the county and coast, to an immense distance.

The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being strait, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are mostly built of stone, and have but one story. All the churches and convents are of a proper architecture; but there appears something of poverty in the ornamental part, and some want what even decency might require.

Carthagena, together with its suburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe. It is well peopled, though most of its inhabitants are descended from the Indian tribes. As no mines are worked here, most of the money seen in this part is sent from Santa Fe, and Quito, to pay the salaries of the governor, officers, and garrison.

The governor resides in the city, which till the year 1739 was independent of the military governments. In civil affairs an appeal lies to the audience of Santa Fe; and a viceroy of Santa Fe being that year created, under the title of Viceroy of New Granada, the government of Carthagena became subject to him also in military affairs. The first viceroy

C A R

was Lieutenant general Don Sebastian de Esclava, the same who defended Carthagena against the powerful invasion of the English in 1741, when after a long siege, with 25 ships of the line, 6 fire-ships, 2 bomb-ketches, and troops enough to have then conquered half America, they were forced to retire.

Carthagena has also a bishop, whose spiritual jurisdiction is of the same extent with the military and civil government. Here is also a court of inquisition, whose power is very extensive.

Carthagena bay is one of the best in this country. It extends two leagues and a half from N. to S. and has safe anchorage, though the many shallows at the entrance make a careful steering necessary. The entrance into the bay was through the narrow strait of Bocca Chica, or little mouth, but since the invasion of the English a more commodious one has been opened and fortified. Towards Bocca Chica, and two leagues and a half distant seawards, is a shoal of gravel and coarse sand; on many parts of which there is not above a foot and a half of water.

The bay abounds with great variety of fish; the most common are the shad and the turtle; but it is also infested with a great number of sharks. In this bay the galleons from Spain waited for the arrival of the Peru fleet at Panama; and on the first advice of this, they sailed away for Porto Bello; but at the end of the fair held at that town, return into this bay, and after victualling put to sea again immediately. During their absence the bay was very little frequented. The country-vessels, which are only a few bilanders and feluccas, stay no longer than to careen and fit out for sea.

The climate is very hot. From May to November, which is the winter here, there is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain, and tempests; so that the streets

C A R

have the appearance of rivers, and the country of an ocean: from this, otherwise shocking inconvenience, they save water in reservoirs, as the wells supply them only with a thick, brackish sort, not fit to drink. From December to April is here the summer, in which there is so invariable a continuation of excessive heat, that perspiration is profuse to a degree of waste; whence the complexions of the inhabitants are so wan and livid, that one would imagine them but newly recovered from a violent fit of sickness: yet they enjoy a good state of health, and live even to 80 and upwards. The singularity of the climate occasions distempers peculiar to the place: the most shocking is the fever, attended with the black vomit, which mostly affects strangers, and rages among the seamen; it lasts about three or four days, in which time the patient either recovers or dies, as it is very acute, and on recovery is never troubled with it again.

Another distemper peculiar to the inhabitants is the leprosy, which is common and contagious: nor is the itch and herpes less frequent or communicative, and it is dangerous to attempt the cure when it has once gained ground; in its first stage they anoint with a kind of earth, called Maquimaqui. The little snake is particular to this climate, which causes a round inflamed tumour, which often terminates in a mortification. Spasms and convulsions are very common here, and frequently prove mortal. The principal trees for size are the caobo, or acajou, the cedar, the maria, and the balsam tree. Of the first are made the canoes and champagnes used for fishing, and for the coast and river trade. The reddish cedar is preferable to the whitish. The maria and balsam trees, besides the usefulness of their timber, which, like the others, are compact, fragrant, and finely grained,

C A R

distil those admirable balsams called maria-oil and balsam of Tolu, from an adjacent village, where it is found in the greatest quantities. Here are also the tamarind, medlar, sapote, papayo, guabo, canno fistolo, or cassia, palm, and manzanillo; most of them producing a palatable, wholesome fruit, with a durable and variegated wood. The manzanillo is remarkable, as its fruits are poisonous, the antidote common oil; but the wood is variegated like marble. It is dangerous even to lie under this tree.

The guaiacum and ebony trees are equally common here; their hardness almost equal to iron. The sensitive plant is found in great plenty. The bejuco, or bind-weed, here, bears a fruit called habilla, or bean, very bitter, but one of the most effectual antidotes against the bites of vipers and serpents. Persons who frequent the woods always eat of this valuable habilla, and then are no way apprehensive from the bite, though ever so venomous.

The only tame animals here are the cow and the hog: the flesh of the latter is said to exceed the best in Europe, while that of the former is dry and unpalatable, as they cannot fatten through the excessive heats. Poultry, pigeons, partridges, and geese, are very good, and in great plenty. There are also great quantities of deer, rabbits, and wild boars called sajones. The tigers make great havoc among the creatures. Here are foxes, armadilloes, or scaly lizards, ardillas, squirrels, and an innumerable variety of monkeys.

The bat is here very remarkable; for the people, on account of the heat, are obliged to leave their windows open all night, at which the bats get in, and open the veins of any part that is naked; so that from the orifice the blood flows in such quantities, that their sleep has often proved their passage to eternity. Snakes;

C A R

vipers, centipes, and all other poisonous reptiles, are here as common as in other parts.

Barley, wheat, and other esculent grains, are little known. Maize and rice, of which they make their bollo, or bread, abound even to excess. Plantations of sugar-canes abound to such a degree, as greatly to lower the price of honey: and a great part of the juice of these canes is distilled into spirits: these grow so quick as to be cut twice a year. Great numbers of cotton-trees grow here.

The cacao-trees, from which chocolate is made, excel here. This is the most valuable treasure which Nature could have bestowed on this country. Among the fruits, which resemble those of Spain, are the melons, water-melons, called patillas, grapes, oranges, medlars, and dates: the grapes are not equal to those of Spain, but the medlars far exceed them. The fruits peculiar to the country are, the pine-apple, which, from its beauty, smell, and taste, is styled, by way of preference, the queen of fruits; the papayas, gunabanas, guaybas, sapotes, mameis, plantanos, cocos, and many others. The common length of the pine-apple is usually from five to seven inches, and the diameter near its basis three or four.

Lemons are scarce; but that defect is remedied by a luxuriance of limes. As grapes, almonds, and olives, are not natural here, the country is destitute of wine, oil, and raisins, with which it is supplied from Europe.

The bay of Carthagena is the first place in America at which the galleons were allowed to touch, and hence it enjoyed the first-fruits of commerce by the public sales made there. Those sales, though not accompanied with all the forms observed at Porto-Bello fair, were yet very considerable; for the traders of Santa Fe, Po-

C A R

payan, and Quito, laid out, not only their whole stock, but also the monies entrusted to them by commission, for several sorts of goods, and those species of provisions which were mostly wanted in their respective countries. The two provinces of Santa Fe and Popayan have no other way of supplying themselves with those provisions but from Carthagena. Their traders bring gold and silver in specie, ingots, and dust, and also emeralds; as, besides the silver mines worked at Santa Fe, and which daily increase by fresh discoveries, there are others, which yield the finest emeralds: but the value of those gems being now fallen in Europe, and particularly in Spain, the trade of them, formerly so considerable, is now greatly lessened, and consequently the reward of finding them. All these mines produce great quantities of gold, which is carried to Coco, and there pays one fifth to the King. This little fair at Carthagena occasioned a great quantity of shops to be opened, and filled with all kinds of merchandize, the profit partly resulting to Spaniards, who used to come in the galleons, which is now at an end.

The produce of the royal revenues in this city, being not sufficient to pay and support the governor, garrison, and a great number of other officers, the deficiency is remitted from the treasures of Santa Fe, and Quito, under the name of Situado, together with such monies as are requisite for keeping up the fortifications, furnishing the artillery, and other expences necessary for the defence of the place and its forts. Lat 10, 26. long. 77, 22.

CARTAGO, the capital of Costa Rica in New Spain, situated ten leagues from the North and 17 leagues from the South Sea, having a port in each. It was formerly in a much more flourishing state than at present. Several rich

C A V

merchants resided here, who carried on a great trade to Panama, Porto Bello, Carthagena, and the Havannah. It had also a governor, and was the see of a bishop; but at present it is only a mean place, has very few inhabitants, and hardly any trade. Latitude 9, 15. long. 83, 16.

CARVEL OF ST. THOMAS, a rock between the Virgin Isles, E. and Porto Rico on the W. At a small distance it appears like a sail, as it is white and has two points. Between it and St. Thomas passes Sir Francis Drake's Channel.

CASCO BAY, in the county of York, in the province of New Hampshire, New England. This bay, if reckoned from Cape Elizabeth to Small Point, is 25 miles wide, and about 14 deep; is a most beautiful bay full of little islands. Brunswick stands on the N. E. cove of it, and Falmouth, a sweet pretty town, on a most delightful scite at the S. W. end of it, which is now no more, being destroyed in January, 1776, by the British forces, for refusing to supply them with naval stores. Lat. 44, 10. long. 69, 35.

CAT-ISLAND, or **GUANAHANI**, one of the Bahama Islands. It was the first discovered by Columbus, on October 11, 1492, to which he gave the name of St. Salvadore. It lies on a particular bank to the E. of the Great Bank of the Bahamas, from which it is parted by a narrow channel called Exuma Sound. Long. 74, 30. lat. 24, 30.

CAUCA, a river in the Isthmus of Darien, whose source is in common with that of La Magdalena in the Lake Papas, near the 8th degree of S. latitude, and which about 30 leagues from Carthagena falls into this last river, after a course of 160 leagues, nearly in the same direction.

CAVALLO, a sea-port town in the province of Venezuela on the Terra Firma, or Isthmus of Darien, 25 miles N. E. of St. Jago

C H A

de Leon. It was attacked by commodore Knowles, but without any success. Lat. 10, 15. long. 68, 12.

CAYMANS, three small Islands, 55 leagues N. N. W. of Jamaica; the most southerly of which is called the Great Caymans, which is inhabited; its situation is very low, but it is covered with high trees, and habitable part is about half a mile long. It has no harbour for ships of burthen, only a tolerable anchoring-place on the S. W. The number of inhabitants is about 160, who are descendants of the old buccaniers. They have no clergyman amongst them, but go to Jamaica to be married. This little colony is undoubtedly the happiest in the West Indies: the climate and soil, which are singularly salubrious, render these people healthy and vigorous, and enable them to live to a great age. The Little Cayman produces plenty of corn and vegetables, hogs and poultry, much beyond what is wanted for their own consumption. They have also sugar-canes, and plenty of good water. Their principal employment is fishing for turtle, and piloting vessels to the adjoining islands. The turtles, of which they have great plenty enable them to supply Port-Royal and other places with great quantities. The Great Caymans lies in lat. 15, 48. long. 80, 50.

CHAGRE, a river in South-America, and empire of Peru. It was formerly called Lagortas, from the number of alligators in it; has its source in the mountains near Cruces, and its mouth in the North-Sea, in lat. 9. Its entrance is defended by a fort, built on a steep rock on the E. side near the sea-shore. This fort has a commandant and lieutenant, and the garrison is draughted from Panama, to which you go by this river, landing at Cruces, about 5 leagues from Panama, and from thence one travels by land to that city.

C H A

Opposite to Fort Chagre is the royal custom-house, where an account is taken of all goods going up the river. Here it is broadest, being 120 toises over; whereas, at Cruces, where it begins to be navigable, it is only 20 toises wide: from the town of Chagre to the mouth of the river is 27 miles, or seven leagues, and the bearing N. W. westerly; but the distance measured by the windings is 43 miles. There is at Cruces an alcalde, at the custom-house.

CHAMBERS, a town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of the Potowmack river, in a trading path from Maryland to Carlisle, from whence it is distant S. W. about 35 miles.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake on the N. borders of New-York, and on the W. of Canada, where are several forts. Lat. 44, 10. Long. 73, 10.

CHARLES, a town in the E. division of Maryland, on the bottom of Chesapeake-bay, near the entrance of Susquehannah river.

CHARLES-CAPE, a promontory, mentioned in Capt. James's Voyage. Lat. 66, 00. Long. 87, 22.

CHARLES-TOWN, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, is situated on the N. bank of the Potowmack river, 42 miles S. W. from Annapolis, and 22 from Bethaven.

CHARLES-TOWN district, in S. Carolina, includes all places between the N. branch of Santee river and Combahee river and the sea, including the islands by a line drawn from Nelson's Ferry directly towards Marr's Bluff on Savannah river, till it intersects the swamp at the head of the S. branch of Combahee river.

CHARLES-TOWN, the metropolis of Charles-town county in South-Carolina, and indeed the only valuable town in this or North-Carolina, is one of the first in North-America, for size, beauty, and traffick. It is situated on a neck of land between two navigable rivers, Ashley and Cowper;

C H A

but mostly on the latter, having a creek on the N. side, and another on the S. The town is regularly built, and pretty strongly fortified, both by nature and art. It has six bastions, and a line all round it. Towards Cowper river are Blake's-bastion, Granville's-bastion, a half-moon, and Craven's-bastion: on the S. creek are the palisadoes and Ashley's-bastion: on the N. a line: and facing Ashley river are Colleton-bastion and Johnson's covered half-moon, with a draw-bridge in the line and another in the half-moon; Carteret-bastion is the next to it. Besides these regular works, another fort has been erected upon a point of land at the mouth of Ashley river, which commands the channel so well, that ships cannot easily pass it. The bastions, palisadoes, and fosse next the land having been much damaged by a hurricane, and reckoned to be of too great an extent to be defended by the inhabitants, Governor Nicholson caused them to be demolished; but those near the water still subsist, and are in good repair. This place is a market-town, and to it the whole product of the province is brought for sale. Neither is its trade inconsiderable; for it deals near 1000 miles into the continent. However, it has the great disadvantage of a bar which admits no ships above 200 tons. But this bar has 16 feet water at low tide; and after a ship has got close up to the town, there is good riding. And the harbour is defended by a fort, called Johnson's-fort, and about 20 guns in it, which range level with the surface of the water. Ashley river is navigable for ships 20 miles above the town; and for boats and pettyaugers, or large canoes, near 40. Cowper river is not practicable for ships so far; but for boats and pettyaugers much further.

The situation of Charles-town is very inviting, and the country

C H A

about it agreeable and fruitful. The highways are extremely delightful, especially that called Broad-way, which for three or four miles makes a road and walk so charmingly green, that no art could make so pleasing a sight for the whole year.

The streets are well laid out, the houses large, some of brick, but more of timber, and generally fished, and let at excessive rents. The church is spacious, and executed in a very elegant taste, exceeding every thing of that kind in North-America, having three isles, an organ, and a gallery quite round. There are meeting-houses for the several denominations of dissenters; among which the French protestants have a church in the main street. It contains about 800 houses, is the seat of the governor, and the place where the general assembly and court of judicature are held, the public offices kept, and the business of the province transacted. Here the rich people have handsome equipages; the merchants are opulent and well bred; the people are thriving, and expensive in dress and life; so that every thing conspires to make this town the politest, as it is one of the richest in America. In this town is a public library which owes its rise to Dr. Thomas Bray, as do most of the American libraries, having zealously solicited contributions in England for that purpose. Charles-Town received considerable damage by a hurricane, September 15, 1753, as did the shipping in the harbour. The best harbour of Carolina is far to the S. on the borders of Georgia, called Port royal. This might give a capacious and safe reception to the largest fleets of the greatest bulk and burden; yet the town which is called Beaufort, in Port-royal harbour, is not as yet considerable, but it bids fair for becoming the first trading town in this part of America. The import trade of South

C H A

Carolina from Great Britain and the West Indies, is the same in all respects with that of the rest of the other colonies, and was very large; and their trade with the Indians in a very flourishing condition.

Exported from all parts of North Carolina in 1753.

Tar,	61,528 barrels.
Pitch,	14,055 ditto.
Turpentine,	10,429 ditto.
Staves,	762,330 No.
Shingles,	2,500,000 ditto.
Lumber,	2,000,647 feet.
India corn,	61,580 bushels.
Pease,	10,000 ditto.
Tobacco,	100 hds.
Tanned leather,	1000 hund. wt.
Deer skins in all ways,	} 30,000

Besides a considerable quantity of wheat, rice, biscuit, potatoes, bees-wax, tallow-candles, bacon, hogs-lard, cotton, and a vast deal of squared timber of walnut, and cedar, with hoops and lumber of all sorts. They raised fine indigo, which was exported from South-Carolina. They raise much more tobacco than is set down; but as it is produced on the frontiers of Virginia, so from thence it is exported. They export also a considerable quantity of beaver, racoon, fox, mink, and wild catskins, and in every ship a good deal of live cattle, besides what they vend in Virginia. What cotton and silk the Carolinas sent England was excellent. In 1756, it is said that 500,000 lb. of indigo were raised there, though it was scarce expected. The greatest quantity of pitch and tar is made in North Carolina. Lat. 32, 45. long. 80, 6.

CHARLES RIVER, New-England, rises in 5 or 6 sources on the S. E. side of Hopkington and Hollinston Ridge, all running S. The chief stream runs N. E. then N. round this ridge, and N. E. into Natick township, from thence N. E. till it meets Mother Brook in Deadham. The other branch, called Mother Brook, has three

C H A

sources, two on each side of Moolhill, Naponset, and Mashapoog, which runs N. E. a third springs from the high elevated track S. of the Blue-Hills; these all join at Deadham, and form Charles River; from thence it runs W. over falls at S. W. end of Brooklin-Hills, till it comes near Framingham Pond; it then runs N. W. to Cambridge, where winding round in a S. W. course, it falls into Boston Harbour.

CHARLES-TOWN, in the county of Middlesex, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, situated at the angular point formed by the two entrances of Charles and Mystic rivers, a neat, populous, well-built trading town; but was destroyed by the English troops, June 17, 1775, at the battle of Bunker's-Hill, which was close to it, to prevent the Provincials annoying them from the houses. It took up all the space between Mystic-river and Charles-river, which last separated it from Boston, as the Thames does London from Southwark, and is as dependent upon, and in some sense a part of it, as the latter is of the metropolis of Great Britain. It had a ferry over the river; so that there was hardly any need of a bridge, except in winter, when the ice would neither bear nor admit of a boat. The proprietors out of the profits were obliged by law to pay 150l. sterling, to Harvard College, in the neighbouring town of Cambridge. Though the river is much broader above the town, it is not wider at the ferry than the Thames between London and Southwark. It was nearly half as large as Boston, and capable of being made as strong, standing as that did upon a peninsula. It was both a market and county-town, had a good large church, a market place in a handsome square by the river side, supplied with all necessary provisions both of flesh and fish, and two long streets

C H A

leading down to it. The river is navigable, only for small craft, and runs several miles up the country. Lat. 42, 26. long. 71. 5.

CHARLES-TOWN, the only town on the island of Nevis, one of the Caribbees, in the W. Indies. In it are large houses and well furnished shops, and is defended by Charles-fort. Here their market is kept every Sunday from sunrise till nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the negroes bring to it Indian corn, yams, garden-stuffs of all sorts, &c. Iron-wood and lignum vitæ are purchased by the planters of this island, as well as those of St. Christopher, from the islands of Descada, St. Bartholomew, Santa Cruz, in order to serve as posts for their sugar-houses, mills, &c. In the parish of St. John, on the S. side of Charles-town, is a large spot of sulphureous ground, at the upper end of a deep chasm in the earth, commonly called Sulphur-gut, which is so hot as to be felt through the soles of one's shoes. At the foot of the declivity, on the same side of this town, is a small hot river, called the Bath, supposed to proceed from the said gut, which is not above three quarters of a mile higher up in the country. Its course is at least for half a mile, and afterwards loses itself in the sands of the sea. At a particular part of it, towards the sea-side, a person may set one foot in a spring that is extremely cold, and the other at the same time in another that is as hot. The water of Black-rock-pond, about a quarter of a mile N. from Charles-town, is milk-warm, owing to the mixture of those hot and cold springs: yet it yields excellent fish; particularly fine eels, silver-fish, which has a bright deep body eight inches long, and tastes like a whiting: also slim-guts, as having a head too large for the size of its body, which is from ten to

C H A

twenty two inches long, and in taste and colour like a gudgeon.

A prodigious piece of Nevis-mountain falling down in a late earthquake left a large vacuity, which is still to be seen. The altitude of this mountain, taken by a quadrant from Charles-town bay, is said to be a mile and a half perpendicular, and from the said bay to the top four miles. The declivity from this mountain to the town is very steep half-way, but afterwards easy enough. The hill, here called Saddle-hill, as appearing at the top like a saddle, is higher than Skiddaw-hill in Cumberland, in the North of England. See *Nevis*. Latitude $16, 5$. long. $61, 55$.

CHARLETON-ISLAND, or CHARLES-ISLAND, is situated on the eastern-shore of Labrador, in that part of North America called New South Wales. Its soil consists of a white, dry sand, covered over with a white moss, abounding with juniper, and spruce-trees, though not very large. This isle yields a beautiful prospect in spring to those that are near it, after a voyage of three or four months in the most uncomfortable seas on the globe, and that by reason of the vast mountain of ice in Hudson's-bay and streights. They are rocks petrified by the intenseness of the continual frost; so that should a ship happen to strike against these, it is as inevitably dashed to pieces as if it ran full upon a real rock. The whole island, spread with trees and branches, exhibits, as it were, a beautiful green turf. The air even at the bottom of the bay, though in 51 degrees, a latitude nearer the sun than London, is excessively cold for 9 months, and the other three very hot, except on the blowing of a N. W. wind. The soil on the E. side, as well as the W. bears all kind of grain: and some fruits, such as goose-berries, straw-berries, and dew-berries, grow about Ru-

C H E

pert's-river. Latitude $52, 30$. long. 82° .

CHARLOTTE TOWN, a town on the S. W. side of the island of Dominica, on the South of a deep bay.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, in St. John's Island in the Gulf of St. Laurence.

CHARLOTTE-BURG, a town in the county of Brunswick, in North Carolina.

CHATHAM county is in the district of Hillsborough, in North Carolina.

CHATHAM, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New England, is situated at the S. E. extremity of the peninsula at Cape Malebar or Sandy Point, four miles E. of Eastham, at the point of the elbow formed by the peninsula.

CHEASAPEAK, a large bay, along which both the provinces of Virginia and Maryland are situated. It begins at Cape Henry and Cape Charles on the S. and runs up 120 miles to the North. It is 18 miles broad at the mouth, and almost seven or eight miles over to the bottom of it. Into it fall several large navigable rivers from the western shore, and a few smaller streams from the peninsula which divides the bay from the ocean.

CHELSEA, a small maritime town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated on the N. side of Boston Harbour, and about 6 miles from Boston by water, near Nahant-bay.

ЧЕРООК, a small Spanish town on the Isthmus of Darien, and Terra Firma, in South America; situated on a river of the same name, within six leagues of the sea, in going from which the town stands on the left hand. The country about it is champain, with several small hills clothed with woods; but the largest part is savannas. The mouth of the river Chepo is opposite to the island of Chepelio. It rises out

C H E

of the mountains near the North side of the isthmus; and, being pent up on the S. side by the mountains, bends its course to the westward between both; till finding a passage to the S. W. it makes a kind of half-circle; and, its stream being swelled considerably, runs with a rapid motion into the sea, seven leagues to the westward of Panama. This river is very deep, and about a quarter of a mile broad; but its mouth is choked up with sand; so that ships of burthen cannot enter, though barks may. On the S. side of this river is a woodland for many leagues together. Lat. 10, 42. long. 77, 50.

CHEAWAS district, in South Carolina, is bounded by a line from Lynch's Creek, the provincial boundary, and the line dividing St. Mark's and prince Frederick's parishes, and is continued till it intersects the North provincial line. In it is Frederickburgh township.

CHEROKEES, RIVER OF, a river of Florida, taking its name from a powerful nation, among whom it has its principal sources. It comes from the S. E. and its heads are in the mountains which separate this country from Carolina, and is the great road of the traders from thence to the Mississippi and intermediate places. Forty leagues above the Chicazas, this river forms the four following islands, which are very beautiful, namely, Tahogale, Kakick, Cochali, and Taly, with a different nation inhabiting each.

CHESTER, a county in the eastern division of Maryland.

CHESTER, a small town in Maryland, in the county of Kent, and eastern division of that colony, on the North side of a river of the same name, 6 miles S. of George Town.

CHESTER, EAST, a town in West-Chester county, New-York, 3 miles North of West-Chester, and 13 N. E. from New-York.

C H I

CHESTER, a town on the S. bank of James river, in Cumberland county Virginia, 6 miles S. of Richmond, 15 miles N. of Blandford, and 65 miles W. of York.

CHIAMETAN, a province in the audience of Guadalaxara, or kingdom of New Galicia, in New Spain, situated under the Tropick of Cancer; one half in the Temperate and the other in the Torrid Zone, lying along the South-Sea on the W. bounded by Zacatecas on the N. E. by Culiacan on the N. W. and by Xalisco and Guadalaxara on the S. and S. E. It is about 37 leagues either way from N. to S. or from E. to W. Is a fruitful soil, yielding great quantities of wax and honey, besides silver-mines. The river of St. Jago, which, according to our maps, comes from the lake of Guadalaxara, empties itself here into the sea. It is one of the principal rivers on this coast, being half a mile broad at the mouth, but much broader farther up, where three or four rivers meet together. At ebb the water is 10 feet deep on the bar. The chief town in this province is St. Sebastian.

CHIAPA, an inland province in New Spain, or Old Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala. It is bounded by Tabasco on the N. by Yucatan on the N. E. by Soconusco on the S. and by Vera Paz on the E. It is 85 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 where narrowest, but then some parts are near 100. It abounds with great woods of pine, cypress, cedar, oak, walnut, wood-vines, rosin-trees, aromatic gums, balsams, and liquid amber, taca-mahaca, copal, and others, that yield pure and sovereign balsams; also with corn, pears, apples, quinces, cocoa, cotton, and wild cochineal, with all kitchen herbs and salads; which, being once sowed, last for several years. Here they have achiote, which the na-

C H I

tives mix with their chocolate to give it a bright colour; likewise coleworts, or cabbage-trees, so large that birds build in them; and yet they are sweet and tender. Here are most sorts of wild and tame fowls, and very beautiful parrots; also a bird called toto, smaller than a pigeon, with green feathers, which the Indians take for its fine tail, but let it go again after they pulled its feathers out, it being held a capital crime by their law to kill it. It abounds with cattle of all sorts, sheep, goats, and swine from Spain, having multiplied here surprisingly; especially a breed of fine horses, so valuable, that they send their colts to Mexico, though 500 miles off. Beasts of prey, as lions, leopards, tygers, &c. are here in abundance, with foxes, rabbits, and wild hogs. In this province also is plenty of snakes, particularly in the hilly parts, some of which are 20 feet long, others are of a curious red colour, and streaked with white and black, which the natives wear about their necks. Here are two principal towns called Chiapa: which see. The Chiapese are of a fair complexion, courteous, great masters of music, painting, and mechanics, and obedient to their superiors. Its principal river is that of Tabasco, which running from the N. crosses the country of the Quelenes, at last falls into the sea at Tabasco. It is, in short, well watered; and, by means of the aforesaid river they carry on a pretty brisk trade with the neighbouring provinces, especially in cochineal, and silk; in which last commodity the Indians employ their wives for making handkerchiefs of all colours, which are bought by the Spaniards and sent home. Though the Spaniards reckon this one of the poorest countries belonging to them in America, as having no mines or sand of gold, nor any harbour on the South-Sea, yet is

C H I

larger than most provinces, and inferior to none but Guatemala. Besides, it is a place of great importance to the Spaniards, because the strength of all their empire in America depends on it; and into it is an easy entrance by the river Tabasco, Puerto Real, and its vicinity to Yucatan.

CHIAPA, the name of two towns in the above province of the same name; the one is sometimes called Ciudad Real, or the Royal-city, and the other Chiapa de los Indos, inhabited by Spaniards. Ciudad Real lies 100 leagues N. W. from Guatemala, is a bishop's see, and the seat of the judicial courts. It is a very delightful place, situated on a plain, and surrounded with mountains, and almost in the middle betwixt the North and South-Seas. The bishop's revenue is 8000 ducats a year, and the cathedral is a beautiful structure. Here are some monasteries; but the place is neither populous nor rich. Its chief trade is in cocoa, cotton, wool, sugar, cochineal, and pedlars small-wares. The friars are the principal merchants here for European goods, and the richest men both in the town and country. The Spanish gentry in this place are become a proverb, on account of their fantastical pride, ignorance, and poverty; for they all claim descent from Spanish dukes, who were the first conquerors, as they pretend, of this country. Latitude 17. long. 96, 40.

CHIAPA, the other town in the above province of the same name, is distinguished from that called Ciudad Real, by the appellation of Chiapa de los Indos, that is, as belonging to the Indians, who are about 20,000. It is the largest they have in this country, lies in a valley on the river Tabasco, which abounds with fish, and is about 12 leagues distant from the former, to the N. W. Bartholomew de las Casas, bishop of Chiapa, having complained to the

C H R

court of Madrid of the cruelties of the Spaniards here, procured the people great privileges, and an exemption from slavery. This is a very large and rich place, with many cloisters and churches in it; and no town has so many Dons of Indian blood as this Chiapa. On the river they have several boats, in which they often act sea-fights and sieges. In the town are frequent bull-baitings, horse-races, Spanish dances, music, and plays. And when they have a mind for a feast, they think nothing too much to spend on the friars, &c. In the neighbourhood are several farms well stocked with cattle, and some sugar-plantations. The days here are so hot, that both the friars and Indians wear towels about their necks, in order to wipe off the continual sweat; but the evenings are cool, and spent in walks and gardens near the river-side. Wheat is brought here from the Spanish Chiapa, and of it they make hard biscuit. These the poorer sort of Spaniards and Indians carry about, in order to exchange them for cotton, wool, &c.

CHILMARK, a town in Martha's Vineyard, Plymouth colony, New England, whose chief inhabitants are fishermen. It is situated at the S. W. part of the island, on a small creek, and about 8 miles W. of Tisbury.

CHOCO, several mines of silver in Mexico.

CHOWEN county, in the district of Edenton, in N. Carolina, in a swampy soil, being surrounded by water, viz. E. by Pequiman's river, S. by Albemarle-Sound, W. by Chowen river; and in it stands the towns of Hertford and Edenton.

CHRISTIANSTED, the principal town in the Island of Santa Cruz. It is situated on the N. side of the island, in a fine harbour. It is the residence of the Danish Governor, and is defended by a stony fortress,

C H R

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S or **ST. KITT'S**, an island in the West-Indies, the principal of the Caribbees, which gave birth to all the English and French colonies there. It is 15 leagues W. from Antigua. The French and English arrived here the same day, in 1625; they divided the island between them, agreeing, however, that hunting, fishing, the mines and forests, should be in common. Three years after their settling the Spaniards drove them away; they soon returned, and continued to live in good harmony till 1666, when war being commenced between England and France, St. Christopher's became, at different periods, the scene of war and bloodshed for half a century. In 1702 the French were entirely expelled, and the peace of Utrecht confirmed this island to the English. This island is about 14 leagues in circuit, the length being about 5, and the breadth one league and a half, except towards the S. where it is narrowed into an isthmus, which joins it to a head-land, about 1 league long, and half a league broad. It contains in the whole about 68 square miles. The center of the island is taken up by a great number of high and barren mountains, intersected by rocky precipices almost impassible, in many places of which issue hot springs. Mount Misery, which seems to be a decayed volcano, whose head is in the clouds, is the highest of all these mountains, its perpendicular height being 3711 feet; at a little distance it bears the resemblance of a man carrying another on his back. The assemblage of these mountains makes St. Christopher's appear, to those who approach by sea, like one huge mountain, covered with wood, but they find, as they come nearer, that the coast grows easier, as well as the ascent of the mountains, which rising one above another, are cultivated as high as possible.

CHR

The climate is hot, though, from the height of the country, much less than might be expected, the air pure and healthy, but unluckily subject to frequent storms and hurricanes, as well as earthquakes. In Aug. 30, 1772, they experienced a most dreadful storm, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands.

The soil in general is light and sandy, but very fruitful, and well watered by several rivulets which run down both sides of the mountains; it produces plenty of manioc, a quantity of eatable roots, vegetables, fruits, &c. as well as excellent timber. The whole island is covered with plantations, well managed, whose owners, noted for the softness of their manners, live in agreeable, clean, and convenient habitations, which are in general built with cedar, and their lands hedged with orange and lemon trees. The whole of their plantations take up 44,000 acres; and it is asserted that only 24,000 are fit for canes, but the sugar is excellent.

They have two considerable towns in the island, the principal of which is Basseterre, formerly the capital of the French part. The other is called Sandy Point, and always belonged to the English. There is no harbour, nor any thing that has the appearance of any; on the contrary, the surf is continually beating on the sandy shore at the few places fit to land at; which not only prevents the building of any key or wharf, but renders the landing or shipping goods inconvenient, and frequently dangerous; they have been obliged to adopt a particular method to embark or put the heavy goods, such as hogheads of sugar and rum, on board; for which purpose they use a small boat, of a particular construction, called a moses: this boat sets off from the ship with some active and expert rowers; when they see what they call a lull, that is, an

CHU

abatement in the violence of the surge, they push to land, and lay the sides of the moses on the strand, and the hoghead is rolled into it; and the same precautions are used in conveying it to the ship. In this inconvenient and very hazardous manner sugars are conveyed on board by single hogheads; rum, and other goods that will bear the water, are generally floated to the ship, both in carrying to and bringing from the ship. Calculators differ very much in their accounts of the population of this island; some make the whole number of its inhabitants only amount to 7000 whites, and 20,000 blacks; others make them 70,000 whites, and 30,000 blacks; however, it is certain that this is one of the islands belonging to the English, where there is the least disproportion between the masters and slaves. In 1770 the exportations of this island amounted to above 419,000l. sterling in sugar, molasses, and rum, and near 8000l. for cotton.

The public affairs are administered by a governor, a council, and an assembly chosen from the nine parishes into which the island is divided, and have each a large and handsome church. It has received immense damage by several storms.

CHURCHILL-RIVER, a large stream in New South Wales, one of the northern countries in America; at the mouth of which the Hudson's-bay company have a fort and settlement. It lies in about lat. 59, and long. 95. The trade here is increasing, being at too great a distance from the French for them to interfere with it. In the year 1742 it amounted to 20,000 beaver skins, when about 100 upland Indians came hither in their canoes to trade; and about 200 northern Indians brought their furs and skins upon sledges. Some of them came down the river of Seals, 15 leagues southward of Churchill, in their

C I N

canoes, and brought their furs from thence by land. To the northward of Churchill are no beavers, no such ponds or woods being there as those animals chuse to live in, or feed upon: but they have great numbers of martens, foxes, bears, rein-deer, buffaloes, and other beasts clothed with rich furs. The country is mostly rocky, and covered with white moss, upon which the rein-deer, or cariboux, feed; as also the moose, buffaloes, and some deer. Here is a great deal of small wood of the spruce, or fir kind, near the old factory. But the wood improves as it is farther up the river from the bay, where they have juniper, birch, and poplar. And more southerly the timber is large, and they have there a great variety of trees. They labour under great inconveniencies at the company's new fort, which standing on a rock without shelter, close by the shore, and surrounded with snow and ice for eight months of the year, is exposed to all the winds and storms that blow. Here is no conveniency for grass, hay, or gardening: and yet they had four or five horses, and a bull, with two cows, near the factory, for feeding of which they were obliged, in winter, to bring their hay from a marshy bottom, some miles up the river. It is said that there is a communication between the rivers of Churchill and Nelson, at a great distance within land; or a very short land-carriage between them. For the Indians who trade here, tell the English, what chiefs, with their followers, go down to Nelson, or Albany rivers.

CINALOA, a province in the audience of Guadalaxara, in Old Mexico, or New Spain; it is the most northern in the audience, and stretches out the farthest to the W. It has the gulph of California on the W. the province of Culiacan on the S. and the king-

C L A

dom of New Mexico on the N. and E. From the S. E. to the N. E. it is about 100 leagues; and not above 40 where broadest. On the E. side it is bounded by a ridge of high craggy mountains, called Tepecuan, 30 or 40 leagues from the sea; from which run several small rivers, whose banks are inhabited by the natives for the sake of fishing. The air is serene and healthy; and, besides pastures, abounds with cattle of all kind; the soil bears all sorts of fruit and grain, particularly Indian wheat, as also cotton, with the manufacture of which the natives cloath themselves after the Mexican fashion, both sexes wearing very long hair. They are a tall, lusty, and warlike people, formerly using bows and poisoned arrows, with clubs of hard wood, and buckles of a red wood. The Spaniards found a great deal of difficulty in subduing them.

CIVIDAD REAL, or ROYAL CITY, in the province of Chiapa, and audience of Guatemala, in New Spain, or Old Mexico, 10 leagues N. W. from the town of Guatemala. It is a bishoprick, and seat of the courts of justice. It lies in a plain, between the North and South seas; inhabited by Spaniards, and a few Indians. See *Chiapa*.

CLARENDON, a county of Carolina, to the N. of Santee-river. In this county is the famous Cape Fear, at the mouth of the said river. A colony from Barbadoes formerly settled hereabouts. See *Carolina*. The Indians in this neighbourhood are reckoned the most barbarous in all the province. In this county is Waterey-river, or Winyann, about 25 leagues from Ashley-river, being capacious enough to receive large vessels; but inferior to Port-Royal; nor is it much inhabited. Between this and Clarendon-river is another small one, called Wingen-river, and a little settlement which has the name of

COL

Charles-town, and is but thinly inhabited. In the maps we find a town here, called Brunswick-town, on the sea-coast, in lat.

34, 3.

COBAN. See *Vera Paz*.

COBHAM, a town on the S. bank of James-river, Virginia, opposite James-town, 20 miles N. W. of Suffolk.

COBHAM-ISLE, mentioned by Captain Middleton in the journal of his voyage for finding a N. E. passage. Its two extremities bear N. by E. and E. by N. lying in lat. 63. and long. from Churchill, 3, 40. which he takes to be the same which Fox called Brook Cobham.

COHANZY, a river of West Jersey, and, though small, is yet deep, and navigable for small craft. On it is a town of the same name, 10 or 12 miles up the river, containing about 80 families, who follow the fishery.

COLCHESTER, a town in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the N. side of Occoquan-river, a branch of Potowmack river, 16 miles S. of Belhaven, and 12 N. E. of Dumfries.

COLIMA, a large and rich town of Mechoacan, and New-Spain, situated on the South-Sea, near the borders of Xalisco, and in the most pleasant and fruitful valley in all Mexico, producing cocoa, cassia, and other things of value, besides some gold. Dampier takes notice of a volcano near it, with two sharp peaks, from which smoke and flame issue continually. In the neighbourhood grows the famous plant oleacazan, which is reckoned a catholicon for restoring decayed strength, and a specific against all sorts of poison. The natives apply the leaves to the part affected, and judge of the success of the operation by their sticking or falling off.

COLLETON, a county of Carolina. It is situated to the N. of Granville county, and watered by the river Stono, which is joined

COM

by a cut to Wadmoolaw river. The N. E. part is full of Indian settlements; and the Stono and other rivers form an island, called Boone's Island, a little below Charles-town, which is well planted and inhabited. The chief rivers in this county are North Edisto and South Edisto. For two or three miles up the latter, the plantations are thick on both sides, and they continue for three or four miles higher on the N. side; and there the river branching out meets with North-Edisto river. This county is reckoned to have 200 freeholders who vote for assembly-men, and send two members.

COLLERADO, a river in the most northern part of California. — See *California*.

COMMANOES, one of the small Virgin Isles, situated to the N. N. E. of Tortula. Longitude 63. latitude 18, 25.

COMPOSTELLA, the most considerable city, though not the capital, of the province of Xalisco, and audience of Guadalaxara, in New Spain. It is situated near the South Sea, about 30 miles N. of it. This is a rich town, and has several mines of silver at St. Pecaque, in its neighbourhood, where the Spaniards keep many hundred slaves at work in them. But the city is in a bad situation, the soil being so barren, that there is no pasture for cattle, nor the necessary materials for building houses; and the air is so hot and moist, that it breeds several insects. The Spaniards built Compostella in 1531, and made it a bishop's see; but because of its bad air, it was transferred to Guadalaxara. The Spaniards are not very numerous throughout this whole audience, except in the two cities of Guadalaxara and Compostella. The Mestizo's, indeed, make a considerable figure both in regard of number and estate. But the bulk of the people are the natives,

CON

who in general are well treated here, as being braver and more polite than any of their countrymen, and well affected to the Spaniards, especially their priests, tho' far from being such slaves to them as in other parts of New Spain. Lat. 21, 4. long. 107, 0.

CONA, an island near the coast of New Andalusia, on the Terra Firma, in America.

CONCORD, a small town near Boston, in New England, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and county of Middlesex, near which was the first attack of the King's troops on April 10, 1775. It is situated on the river Concord, over which it has a bridge.

CONNECTICUT RIVER. This river rises in lat. 45, 10, in long. 71, 30, in a swampy cove, and at ten miles distance, having tumbled over four separate falls, proceeds to a small distance from St. Francis's Waters, from it proceeds over several falls to Rockingham township, where it passes with great rapidity between two rocks not 30 feet asunder, and, after forming an extensive basin, continues the course nearly S. between the new settlements, and forms the boundary-line between the provinces of Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, over several falls, and entering the province of Connecticut, proceeds to Hertford town, very near which the tide flows, and where it meeting with a level country, leaves its straight course, and becomes more crooked. Hence for 36 miles, running by Weathersfield, Kensington, Middleton, Haddam, and Durham on the W. Glassenbury and Windham on the E. runs into Long Island Sound.

CONNECTICUT, a province in New England, (comprehending New Haven, though deemed a county,) bounded on the W. by New York and Hudson's river, divided from Long Island by an arm of the sea southward; it has Rhode Island, with part of Mas-

COO

sachusetts colony, on the E. and the residue of Massachusetts on the N. The Connecticut river, which is one of the largest and best in New England, runs through the heart of it, dividing itself into different parts, and is navigable above 40 miles for ships of burthen, and many more for smaller vessels. The country on both sides the river abounds with timber, and it is here that they produce so great a quantity of tar and turpentine as to require numbers of hands to extract it. The business of the people here is, beside fisheries, that of timber-felling, or cutting timber for knee-timber, plank for ship-building, deals, baulks, and spars for houses, masts and yards for ships. And the new-England merchants sent a present to Charles II. of several masts so large as to serve for first-rates. The great floats of this timber brought down this river have very much improved their navigation. Several sorts of metals have been found here, as lead, iron, copper. The iron-mines are still worked, and greatly improved; but the attempts to raise a stock for working the lead and copper have failed. The colony is populous and increasing, containing about 192,000 people. This colony is divided into the counties of Windham, Hertford, Litchfield, New London, New-Haven, and Fairfield. Lat. 42, 10. long. 72, 50.

CONNESTIGUCUNE, a settlement a little to the N. of Albany, in the county of that name, and to the Eastward of Schenectady or the Mohawk's river, which a little lower tumbles down a precipice of about 70 feet high.—See *Albany*.

COOPER'S ISLAND, one of the lesser Virgin Isles in the West Indies, situated on the S. W. of Ginger Island. It is about five miles long, and one broad; but not inhabited. Long. 62, 57. lat. 18, 5.

C O W

CORCAS, or **GRAND CORCAS**, an island almost in the form of a crescent, N. of St. Domingo, in the Windward Passage, about 7 leagues W. of Turk's Island, and about 20 E. of Little Inagua, or Hencagua. Long. 70, 55, lat. 21, 55.

CORNWALL, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, near the Stratford river, 11 miles S. of Salisbury, and 7 N. of Kent.

COSTA RICA, a province of New Spain. It signifies the rich coast, and is so called from its rich mines of gold and silver, those of Tinisgal being preferred by the Spaniards to the mines of Potosi; but otherwise it is mountainous and barren. It is bounded by Veraguas province on the S.E. and that of Nicaragua on the N.E. It reaches from the North to the South Sea, about 90 leagues from E. to W. and is 50 where broadest from N. to S. It has much the same productions as its neighbouring provinces. The soil in some parts is good, and it produces cocoa. On the North Sea it has two large convenient bays, the most westerly called St. Jerom's, and that near the frontiers of Veraguas called Caribaco; and on the South Sea it has several bays, capes, and convenient places for anchorage.

COURTLAND, a manor in the county of West Chester, and province of New York. It sends a member to the General Assembly.—See *West Chester*.

COURTLAND, a town in the above manor, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, on St. Anthony's Nose, 40 miles off New York.

COWETTA, a town of Georgia, to which General Oglethorpe had travelled, and is not less than 500 miles from Frederica. It belongs to the Creek Indians. And here the said General conferred not only with the chiefs of all the tribes of this nation, but also with the deputies of the Coctaws

C R E

and Chickcaws, who lie between the English and French settlements, and made a new treaty with the natives of the Lower Creeks more ample than the former ones. Lat. 30, 20. long. 90, 10.

COWS-ISLAND.—See *Vache*.

CRABS-ISLE, or **BORIQUEN**, an island situated on the S. side of Porto Rico. It had the former name from the buccaneers, as abounding with all kinds of that shell-fish. It is a fine large island, in which are both hills and vallies, planted with oranges and citrons, and the English settled on it in the year 1718; but is now quite desert: for the Spaniards, not liking such neighbours, surprized and took the place in 1720, and carried off the women and children to Porto Rico and St. Domingo. Lat. 18, 10. long. 64, 10.

CRAVEN, a county in the province of S. Carolina, lying along the banks of the river Congaree, or Santee. It is pretty well inhabited by English and French protestants. In this county is Sewee river, where some families from New England settled. In 1706, the French landed here; but were vigorously opposed by this little colony, who beat off the invaders, having forced them to leave many of their companions dead behind them. In this county are no towns, only two forts on the Southern bank of Santee river: the one, called Shenningh fort, is about 45 miles above the mouth of the river; the other called Congaree, an English fort, which stands 65 miles above the former.

CRAVEN County, in the district of Newbern, N. Carolina, in which stands Newbern, the capital of the province, through which runs the river Nuse, the N. boundary from Pitt county. Fort Barnwell also stands on the same river, in this county.

CREEK OF YAMACRAW In-

C U B

dians, a people of Georgia, whose King, Tomo-Chichi, with his Queen and son, came over to England with General Oglethorpe in the year 1734. There are nations both of the Upper and Lower Creeks; a country so called from its being intersected with rivers, and extending from the river Savannah to the lakes of Florida, the Cherokees mountains, and the river Coussa.

ST. CROIX, a river in Nova Scotia, the E. boundary of Massachusetts-Bay province.

CROOKED ISLAND, a small island in the Windward Passage, where the shipping frequently take in wood and water. It lies E. of Long Island, and is reckoned among the Bahama Islands.

CROWN POINT, a fort built by the French, in the province of New York. See *New York*.

CUBA, the most considerable island of the Great Antilles, and one of the finest in the universe.

It lies stretched out from W. to E. having Florida and Lucayos on the N. Hispaniola on the W. Jamaica, and the southern continent, on the S. and the Gulf of Mexico on the E. It lies between 19. 30. and 23. of N. latitude, and between 74. and 87. of W. longitude. It is 220 leagues in length, and in the broadest part, which is toward the island of Hispaniola, 40 leagues; in the narrowest about 12, leaving between its shores and the southern flats of Florida, a channel of about 22 leagues, through which the waters run with great rapidity into the Atlantic ocean.

It lies within the Tropick of Cancer, and is by far the most temperate and pleasant of all the Antilles. The Europeans, who are generally troubled with the heat of these parts, confess themselves agreeably refreshed by the cooling winds, which blow morning and evening throughout the island.

This island is divided into three

C U B

grand districts, which have each a commander, all under the governor of the Havanna, the capital of the principal district as well as of the island. The chief place of the second is Spiritu Santo, a little town in the inland part, whose port is another small town called La Trinidad, on the S. side of the island. The third is that of St. Jago, at the eastern extremity. This island is 13 leagues from St. Domingo, and the strait between them is known by the name of the Windward Passage.

As to the soil, it differs pretty much in the several parts of the island. All the western part of the country is plain, and, if it were properly cultivated, might be fruitful. The eastern part is exceedingly mountainous, and from thence there runs a chain of hills almost through the whole island; but the farther W. you go they are the less rough and barren. From these hills there run down to the North, and S. many rivers, and amongst them some pretty considerable ones, which, besides their bestowing verdure and coolness as they pass, are full of fish, and alligators, of which there are thought to be more than in any other part of the world. The greatest inconveniency in Cuba is its being overgrown with woods. Amongst these, however, there are some very valuable trees, particularly cedars of an enormous size, and other sorts of odoriferous wood. Birds there are of all kinds, more than in any other of the islands.

This island was discovered by the famous Christopher Columbus, in 1492, who had a very slight view of it, which yet was fatal to the natives, for they having presented him with gold, some pieces of which he carried into Spain, it occasioned an immediate resolution to settle in it. This was performed in 1511, by John Velasquez, who transported hither about 500 foot, and 80 horse,

C U B

who did not lose a single man; the Indians, being mild and peaceable, submitted themselves with eagerness to the Spaniards, who soon in return exterminated them, to the amount of 500,000. The breed of European cattle, introduced by the Spaniards, and became wild, has so multiplied in the immense woods that it is now become one of the principal riches of the island, and they export above 12,000 hides annually to Old Spain. The mountains abound in mines of all kinds; however, they only work those of copper, which are in the eastern part of the island; the produce of them serves for casting all the cannon the Spaniards make use of in the West Indies, and a great part of those they have in Europe.

This island has great conveniences both for making of salt, and catching of fish, which are principally barbel and shad. It has mules, plenty of horses, sheep, wild boars, hogs, and cattle of a larger and better breed than any other part of America; wild and tame fowl, parrots, partridges with blue heads, and large tortoises. Their shores also abound with sea-fowl, particularly a sort of cranes which are white when young, and of various colours when old. Here are quarries of flints, and fountains of bitumen, which is used in calking ships instead of pitch, as well as in medicinal compositions.

Abundance of tobacco, both in leaf and snuff, is exported hence to New Spain, Costa Rica, and the South-Sea, besides what is shipped for Old Spain, &c. in Europe. Another of its trading commodities is Campeachy wood, and lately they have introduced the cultivation of coffee, and it is computed to have 25,000 slaves, and 30,000 mongrels, independent of those in the capital Havanna.

However, from the depopulation of Cuba, the improvements on it are not so general, nor so

C U L

good in their nature and tendency, as in our islands. Here are more churches than farms, more priests than planters, and more lazy bigots than useful labourers. And to this it is owing, that so large an island, with a luxuriant soil, besides food for its inhabitants, which is more easily produced and obtained here than perhaps in any other part of the world, here being forests with plenty of venison, besides the cattle above-mentioned, does not produce for exportation, including even their hides and tallow, tobacco and snuff, &c. near the value of our little island of Antigua. A storm in July 1773, did considerable damage in this island.

The city of St. Jago de Cuba is the most ancient in the island, and is, generally speaking, esteemed the capital, though now the governor resides at the Havanna, and only such of the Spaniards as have estates on the island, and are contented with their possessions without meddling much in trade, inhabit this place, which has a declining aspect, and preserves only the ruins of its former greatness. Yet even this city has a noble, safe, and commodious port, inferior to the Havanna only in its situation, that being on the N. W. side of the island, towards the channel of Bahama, whereas St. Jago de Cuba lies on the N. E. and commands the Windward Passage.

CUBAGUA, an island of Terra Firma, from whence it is parted but by a strait of 65 miles from Paria, or New Andalusia. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is about 9 miles long; and its fishery produces the greatest number of pearls, but they are not of the largest size. It lies in Latitude 11, 45. long. 64, 12. has but a few inhabitants, and is subject to Spain.

CULIACAN, a province of Guadalaxara, in the audience or kingdom of New Galicia, in Old

CUM

Mexico, or New Spain. It has the province of Cinaloa on the N. New Biscay and the Zacatacas on the E. Chiametlan on the S. and the gulf of California on the W. Its length, according to Moll, is 10 leagues, and breadth 50. The Sanfons make its length 270 miles. It abounds with all sorts of fruit. When this country was first discovered by the Spaniards, they found houses here built after a strange manner, and full of serpents hissing at such as came near. These were often worshipped by the natives, who alleged that the devil frequently appeared to them in that shape. The great river La Sal in this country is well inhabited on each side. According to Dampier, it is a salt lake, or bay, in which is good riding at anchor, though it has a narrow entrance, and runs 12 leagues E. and parallel with the shore. Here are several Spanish farms and salt-ponds about it; and 5 leagues from it are two rich mines, worked by slaves belonging to the citizens of Compostella. Here also is another great river, whose banks are full of woods and pastures. Gazman, who first discovered, or at least subdued this part of the country, called it Mugerres, or the Women's-river, as he saw a great number of women here; which gave occasion to the fable of Amazons living in this country. On this river he built a town, to which he gave the name of St. Michael; which see.

CUMANA, or COMANA, the capital of New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma. It sometimes gives its name to the province. The Spaniards built this city in 1520, and it is defended by a strong castle. This town stands near the mouth of a great lake, or branch of the sea called Laguna de Carriaco; about which are several rich towns; but its mouth is so shallow, that no ships of burthen can enter it. It has but few inhabitants and little trade.

CUM

The privateers were once repulsed at Cumana, without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North-Seas they had in vain attempted. It is situated three leagues S. of the North Sea, and to the S. W. of Margareta island. Lat. 9, 55. long 65, 3.

CUMANAGATE, a small town in a bay on the coast of Terra Firma, in the West-Indies, in the province of Cumana, or Andalusia. It is situated on a low flat shore, which abounds with oysters that produce pearls.

CUMBERLAND BAY, in the most northern countries of America. Its mouth lies under the polar circle, and runs to the N. W. and it is thought to communicate with Baffin's-bay on the N. In the cod of Cumberland-bay are several small islands, called Cumberland Islands. None but the English, as Martiniere observes, call that bay Cumberland-bay; and De Lisle does not mention it.

CUMBERLAND county, in West Jersey, has the Delaware-bay, on the S. and W. of the county, and Greenwich is the county town.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Massachusetts-Bay, formerly the territory Sagodock. See the article *Mina*.

CUMBERLAND, a county in Pennsylvania, the largest and most western in the whole province, and is very mountainous.

CUMBERLAND, a town in New Kent county, Virginia, on Pamunky-river, 17 miles S. E. of Newcastle, 11 W. of Delawar, and 26 N. W. from Williamf-burgh.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, in Georgia, is about twenty miles S. of the town of Frederica. On it are the two forts called William and St. Andrew's. The former which is at its S. end, and commands the inlet of Amelia-sound, is strongly pallifadoed and defended by eight pieces of cannon.

CUR

barracks are built here for 220 men, besides store-houses. Within the pallisadoes are fine springs of water, and a timber-house, with large magazines under it for ammunition and provisions.

CUMBERLAND - HARBOUR, in the S. E. part of the island of Cuba, one of the Great Antilles, was formerly called Walthenam. But admiral Vernon, and general Wentworth, who arrived here with a squadron in July, 1741, made an encampment on shore, where they built a fort, giving it the present name, in honour of the duke of Cumberland. It is one of the finest harbours in the West-Indies, capable of sheltering any number of ships from hurricanes: it lies in a wholesome country, abounding with cattle and provisions, and a fine fresh-water river, which the admiral called Augusta, and is navigable for several leagues. This harbour is about 20 leagues E. from St. Jago de Cuba, with thick woods mostly all the way to it. Here the English forces having stayed till almost the end of November following, were, by reason of the sickness among them, extremely diminished, and being obliged to quit the island, were carried back to Jamaica. Lat. 20, 30. long. 76, 50.

CURACAO, CURASSOW, or QUERISAO, one of the Leeward or Little Antilles Islands: it is the only island of importance which the Dutch possess in the West-Indies. The northmost point of this island lies about 20 leagues from the main, or Terra Firma, N. E. of Cape Roman. It is about 15 leagues in length, and 4 broad. The island is almost every where ragged and stony, as well as barren, and very badly watered; neither is its climate healthy or agreeable, and does not produce sufficient to maintain its inhabitants 24 hours, yet by the regulation of its masters, there is no place in the West Indies where

CUR

want is less felt. On the S. side near the W. extremity is a good harbour, called Santa Barbara, but its principal one is about three leagues from the S. E. end, on the N. side of it, where the Dutch have a very good town and strong fort, called St. Joris's-Bay. Ships bound in thither must be sure to keep close to the mouth of the harbour, and have a rope ready to send one end a-shore to the fort: for there is no anchoring at the entrance of the harbour; but being once got in, it is a very secure port, either to careen or lie safe. At the E. end are two hills; one of them much higher than the other, and steepest towards the N. side. It has another good bay on the W. near the middle of the island, called St. Martha's-Bay. Also Bay St. Ann, near the S. W. end, which is defended by Fort Amsterdam. Some merchants have erected sugar-works, which formerly was all pasture-land for cattle. Here are also some plantations of potatoes and yams; and they have still great numbers of cattle on the island. But it is not so much esteemed for its produce, as its situation for trade with the Spanish continent; for the Dutch smuggle considerably with the settlements of that nation on the Terra Firma. Formerly the harbour was never without ships from Carthage and Porto Bello, which used to buy of the Dutch about 1000 or 1500 negroes at a time, besides great quantities of European commodities. But of late that trade has fallen into the hands of the English at Jamaica. Yet still the Dutch have a vast trade all over the West-Indies, sending from Holland ships of good force which are laden with European goods, whereby they make very profitable returns. Latitude 12, 0. long. 68, 0.

CURRITUCK, a maritime county, in the district of Edinton, in North-Carolina. It is joined

D A R

to the main land, by an isthmus, being surrounded by water, viz. on the E. by Currituck Sound, on the S. by Albemarle Sound, and W. by North river.

CURRITUCK, a sea-port town in North-Carolina, in the county of Currituck, at which place is a custom-house, with a collector. It stands on an island, and has an inlet and sound of the same name a little South of it.

CUZUMEL, an island in the province of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, in South America, in the bay of Honduras, 15 leagues long, and five broad. The adventurers who used to touch here, when they went upon discoveries from the isle of Cuba, called it Santa Cruz, from its chief town. It lies four leagues to the E. of the lake of Bacalal, in Latitude 19. long. 87.

D

DANBURY, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on a branch of the river Stratford, 10 miles N. E. of Ridgefield, 7 miles E. from New-town, and 13 S. of New Fairfield.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, or TERRA FIRMA, properly so called, is that country lying between the Gulph of Darien and Mexico, or New Spain, along the coast of the North and South Seas. It is that narrow neck of land which joins South and North America together; and otherwise called the Isthmus of Panama, or of America. On the W. side, its southern coast extends to long. 83. W. from London; but its northern does not extend beyond longitude 82. Beyond the great river Darien the land spreads to E. and N. E. as that on the other side does to the N. and N. W. so that it cannot any further be called an isthmus. It is mostly comprehended between lat. 5 and 10, and near 300 miles long. But its breadth in the narrowest part is

D A R

about 55 or 60 miles from sea to sea.

On the N. and E. it is sufficiently bounded by each of the vast oceans. And considering that this is the narrowest land which disjoins them, and how great the compass is which must be fetched from one shore to the other by sea, having North and South America for each extreme, it is of a very singular situation, being extremely pleasant and agreeable.

Nor does either of the oceans fall in at once upon the shore, but is intercepted by a great many valuable islands that lie scattered along each coast. Those in the gulf of Darien are principally three, viz. Golden-island; another, the biggest of the three, and the island of Pines; besides these, are the Sambaloes-islands, great numbers of them disseminated in a row, and collaterally at very unequal distances.

The land of this continent is of an unequal surface. The vallies are generally watered with rivers, brooks, and perennial springs. They fall some into the N. and others into the South Sea; and most of them take their rise from a ridge of high hills, running the length of the isthmus parallel to the shore; these are of an unequal breadth, and tend along, bending as the isthmus itself does. It is mostly nearest the North Sea, seldom above 10 or 15 miles distant from it.

On the North side the country is every where so covered with woods, that it is all one continued forest. Some of the rivers which water this country are indifferently large, though few of them navigable, having bars and shoals at their mouth. On the North coast the rivers are, for the most part very small: for, rising generally from the main ridge, which lies near the shore, their course is short. The river of Darien is very large; but the depth at the entrance is not an-

D A R

swerable to the wideness of its mouth, though further in it is deep enough. The river of Chagre is pretty considerable: has a long winding course from the S. and E. part of the isthmus, its source being at a pretty great distance from its mouth. The soil on this N. coast is various: generally it is good land where rising in hills; but towards the sea are swamps. The shore of this coast rises in hills directly, and the main ridge is about five or six miles distant. Caret-bay has two or three rivulets of fresh water falling into it. It is a small bay, and having two little islands lying before it, make it an indifferent good harbour, and it has clear anchoring-ground, without any rocks. The islands are pretty high land, clothed with a variety of trees.

To the eastward of the promontory at the entrance of the river Darien, is another fine sandy bay.

The province of Darien is of great importance to the Spaniards, and the scene of more actions than any in America. From its situation both on the North and South Seas, the gold sands of its rivers, and the treasures of Peru, which are brought hither, and imported into Old Spain, have induced several adventurers to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, &c. The country is extremely hot, and the low lands are overflowed with continual rains. The mountains here are so difficult of access, that it takes up several days to cross them, though the distance be inconsiderable. From the tops of some of these the Spaniards first discovered the S. or great Pacific ocean, anno 1513, and called it the South-Sea, in regard they crossed the isthmus from the North-Sea: though in fact the Pacific Ocean lies W. of the main-land of America. The principal towns of Darien are Panama and Porto Bello; which see.

D A U

DARTMOUTH, a maritime town in Bristol county, in Plymouth colony, New-England, situated on Akushnet river, Clarke Cove. It is about five miles S.W. from Rochester, near 8 South of Dighton, and but 12 E. of Tiverton.

DAVIS'S-STRAIT, a very narrow sea, lying between the North main of America, and the western-coast of Greenland; running N.W. from Cape Farewell, lat. 60. N. to Baffin's-bay, in 80. It had its name from Mr. John Davis, who first discovered it. For in the year 1585, he undertook, with two barks, to search the N. W. coast, and came to the S. W. cape of Greenland, in lat. 62. where the strait first begins; and he called that Cape Desolation. Here he found many pieces of furs like that of beavers and wool; and exchanged some commodities with the natives, who often came to him in their canoes, bringing him stag-skins, white hare-skins, small cod, muscles, &c. He afterwards arrived in lat. 64, 15. where was found a great quantity of such sand as Forbisher had before brought into England. He steered thence to lat. 66, 40. and as far as Mount Rawleigh. In 1586, he made a second voyage to the same coast, searching many places towards the W. and next year in a third voyage, he came to lat. 72, 12. He gave the name of London-coast to the land on the E. side, which is the coast of Greenland. Davis's-strait extends to long. 75. where it communicates with Baffin's-bay, which lies to the North of this strait, and of the North-main, or James's-island. — See *Baffin's-bay*.

DAUPHIN, ISLE OF, a small settlement, about 70 leagues E. of the mouth of that of the Mississippi. This island is situated on the river Mobile: it is five leagues in length, but of a small breadth. Not a tree is to be seen

DER

in one half of this island; and the other is not much better. The fort, and the only village or dwelling-place which remain on it, are situated in the western part of the island. Between L'Isle Dauphine and L'Isle Corne, which is a league distant from the former, is but little water. At the extremity of the latter is another very small island, called L'Isle Roude, on account of its figure.

DEADHAM, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-Bay, five miles E. of Natick, with the Charles river between them, and about 12 miles S.W. from Boston.

DEAD-CHEST Island, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated near the E. end of Peter's Island, and W. of Cooper's Island.

DEERFIELD, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, on the W. side of Connecticut river, near where it branches off on the W. and is called Deerfield river.

DELAWARE, a town on the point between Pamunky river W. and Mattapony E. where they run into York river, Virginia. It is in King William's county, 20 miles N. of Williamsburg.

DELAWARE, a river of Pennsylvania. It rises far N. in the country of the Iroquois; takes its course to the southward, and, dividing this province from that of New Jersey, falls into the Atlantic Ocean between capes May and Henlopen, forming at its mouth a large bay, called also Delaware. This river is navigable for above 200 miles, but has a cataract or steep water-fall in it above Bristol, which renders its navigation impracticable northwards of the county of Bucks.

DERBY, a town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, 14 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 10 from Stratford.

DERBY, a town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, situated on Derby creek, which runs into the Delaware river near Chester, from

DOB

whence it is distant but 7 miles, and 5 from Philadelphia.

DESCADA, DESIRADA, or DESIDERADA, the first of the Caribbee Islands discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, anno 1494, when he gave it that name. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 3 leagues E. from Guadeloupe. The Spaniards make this in their way to America, sometimes, as well as Guadeloupe. It looks at a distance like a galley, with a low point at the N. W. end. Here are sand-hills on the N. end of it, full of red veins. In some parts it is fruitful, and well cultivated with cotton; in others barren, and destitute of trees. It breeds guanias, and a multitude of the fowls called frigats, &c. There is a very deep cavern in this island, which is almost full of bones, relics of the ancient Indians. It has no water, except in ponds. It is three leagues in length, but one in breadth. Lat. 16, 36. long. 60, 30.

DEVIL'S-MOUTH, a name given by our sailors to a volcano near Leon de Nicaragua, a city of the province of Nicaragua, in New Spain. It is situated on the side of Nicaragua lake, which, according to some, may be seen from the North Sea, or at least a great way in the lake towards that sea. It has a frightful appearance, being cleft down almost from the top to the bottom, like a broken saw. Lat. 13, 10. long. 65, 10.

DIAMOND or ROUND ISLAND, one of the Granadille Islands, in the West Indies. It is situated between Grenada and Carriacou, but is not inhabited, as it has no fresh water, though otherwise, for its size, fertile.

DIGHTON, a town in Bristol county, Plymouth colony, New-England, one mile E. of the Station-tree on Titiguit river, and 5 S.W. of Raynham.

DOBBS County, in the district of Newbern, North Carolina, is

DOM

divided on the N. from Pitt's county by the river Nuse, and has Craven county E. and Duplin county S.

DOGS - ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated on the W. of Virgin Gorda, and E. of Tortula. Long. 62, 55. lat. 18, 20.

DOMINGO, ST. or HISPANIOLA, one of the Large Antilles Islands, in the West-Indies. It partly belongs to the Spaniards, and partly to the French. The natives stiled it Aitii, and the Spaniards, when Christopher Columbus first discovered it, in 1492, called it Hispaniola, or the Spanish Island. The city, which he founded in 1494, being dedicated to St. Dominic, the name was first extended to that quarter of the island, and in process of time to the whole; so that it is now generally called in our charts, &c. St. Domingo. It is situated in the middle between Cuba and Jamaica on the N.W. and S.W. and Porto Rico on the E. and separated from the last only by a narrow channel. It extends from lat. 17, 37. to lat. 20. and from long. 67, 35. to long. 74, 15. being near 400 miles from W. to E. and almost 120, where broadest, from N. to S. Some reckon it 300 leagues in circuit, exclusive of its bays, creeks, &c. which, it is thought, would make up 200 more. It is distant from Cuba but 13 leagues, which strait is called the Windward Passage. The climate here is extremely hot, but cooled by winds that blow at certain seasons. It also rains excessively at sometimes, yet not at all places alike. Tho' the climate agrees but badly with new-comers, yet they live here in good health, and to a great age, many of the inhabitants exceeding 80, and some reaching to 120 years.

This island, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of all the Antilles, is allowed to be the most fruitful, and by much the

DOM

pleasantest, in the West Indies, having vast forests of cabbage-trees, palms, elms, oaks, pines, the jenipah, caramite, acajou, and other trees still taller and larger, and the fruit more pleasing to the eye, and better tasted than in the other islands; particularly ananas, bananas, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, toronias, limes, dates, and apricots. Here are all the birds common in the West Indies; as also the muskettoes, and fire-flies. In the meadows, or savannahs, are innumerable herds of black cattle, which belong to the country. There are a sufficient quantity of horses in the French part of the island to supply all their neighbouring colonies, besides wild horses and wild hogs of the breed first brought over by the Spaniards. The hunters shoot the beeves for their hides, as they do in Cuba; and, with regard to the pork, they strip the flesh from the bones, and jerk it as they do in Jamaica. Scarce a country in the world is better watered, either by brooks or navigable rivers, which are all full of fish, as the coast is of crocodiles and tortoises. Its principal river is called Ocoa. In the sands of the rivers they find gold-dust; and the island has many mines of gold, silver, and copper, which, though formerly worked with great profit, yet the Spaniards have found themselves too weak to carry them on to advantage, and take all the care they can to conceal them from others. The principal commodities of this island are hides, sugar, indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, salt, wax, ambergris, various sorts of drugs, and dyers wood. What corn they have ripens at such different times, that it cannot be reaped with any profit. The numbers of French on this side is said to equal, if not exceed, that of the Spaniards; though both together are very far short of what the

DOM

island is capable of maintaining. In 1726, the inhabitants were computed at 30,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes and mulattoes, namely Creols and Mestizoes, whose daily allowance is potatoes, though they have leave to keep hogs.

The Spaniards, by degrees, conquered the natives; and in battle, and cold blood, destroying 3,000,000 men, women, and children. As this island was among the first discovered by the Spaniards, so it was the centre of their commerce in these parts; and as they had been for many years sole possessors of it, it was for some part of the time a very flourishing colony. But after the conquest of Peru, and the considerable additions made to the territories on the continent of North America, they neglected this island, which encouraged the French, about the middle of the last century, to fix themselves on its W. part, where they have improved the settlements.

In short, the frequent descents both of the English and French on the W. part of the island, by degrees obliged the Spaniards to abandon all that part of it to the W. of Monte Christo on the N. and Cape Mongon on the S. The French, indeed, had no legal settlement here till 1697, when the Spaniards yielded the W. half of the island to them by the treaty of Ryswick; the boundaries between them and the French were settled by a line drawn across the country from N. to S.

For many years its principal trade consisted in tobacco, in which from 60 to 100 ships had been employed; but that sunk to nothing upon the establishing an exclusive farm of this commodity in France: and afterwards sugar became the staple-commodity of the island, and generally it yields three or four shillings a hundred more than that of any

DOM

among the other islands. In 1726 it was computed here were 200 sugar-works; and one year with another the island made 400 hog-heads of 500 weight each, and that it yielded annually to the French 200,000*l.* and the indigo is reckoned to produce near half as much.

The colony of the French here is allowed to be the most considerable and important they have in these parts; and would become much more so, could they get a cession of the other part from the Spaniards, which they have extremely at heart. They are already possessed of so many noble harbours and forts as gives them an opportunity of disturbing and ruining the commerce of any nation which they happen to be at war with. And indeed so many harbours are all round the island, that sailors can scarce miss of one in which they may have fresh water and provisions.

The part of the island belonging to the French is under a General of their own country. It begins at a large plain, called Bahaiá, on the N. side of the island, and about 30 miles E. of Cape François: and extending all along the coast from thence to the W. reaches on the S. side as far as Cape Mongon; measuring all the bays, creeks, &c. cannot be less than 300 leagues in circuit: but, exclusive of those windings, it is 215 from Cape François on the N. to that of Mongon on the S. On the W. side from Cape Lobos to that of Tiberon, where is a round black rock, which is the most Western point of the whole island, are four harbours larger and better than any in England. From Cape Tiberon to that of Donna Maria on the same side, but 25 miles to the N. are two more excellent harbours; and from this cape to that of St. Nicholas on the N. E. which is itself a large, deep, safe harbour, 12 more, each of which lies near the

DOM

confluence of two or three rivers. The French governor-general has under him the governors of Cape François, St. Louis, or L'Isle de Vache, and those of Port Paix, and Petit Guaves. The most noted places in the French part of St. Domingo, as they lie from the S. W. to the N. E. are St. Louis, Vache, Donna-Maria-bay, Fond de Negros, Petit Guaves, Leogane, several desert islands in the bay called Cul de Sac of Leogane, the largest of which is called Gonave, La Petite Riviere, L'Esterre, Port Paix, Cape St. Nicholas, Tortugas or Tortudas island, and Cape François.

The E. part of this island, in the possession of the Spaniards, is the largest. The commodities of the whole colonies of France in St. Domingo amounted in 1764 to 20 millions weight of rough sugar, 35 million of refined sugar, and 1,880,000 lb. of indigo; at the same time they gathered 7 million weight of coffee, and one million and half of cotton. Above half these were the product of the N. coast alone; the rest came from the West and South. There was, besides, this difference, that the indigo and cotton were chiefly from the S. and W. and the sugar and coffee from the North.

In 1764 this island had 8,786 whites able to bear arms; 4,306 inhabited on the N. 3,470 on the W. and 1,010 on the S. coasts; from hence, according to the general method of calculating, the whole of the whites was above 35,000. To these were to be added 5,817 mulattoes, or free negroes, who were enrolled. The negroes were 206,000, and dispersed in the following manner: 12,000 in the nine great towns; 4000 in country towns; 1000 in raising vegetables; and 180,000 in the culture which produced the commodities for exportation. After this enumeration, in 1767, 51,567 negroes were imported in 171 French ships. The deficiency

DOM

of dead ones has been more than sufficiently supplied by those introduced in a clandestine trade, and it is confidently asserted, there are not less than 250,000 now in the French division only; and the culture of the land has encreased proportionably. The culture of indigo is diminished, but there are 40 new sugar-plantations; so that they reckon 260 in the N. division, 197 in the W. and 84 in the South. There are also some plantations of cacao raised in the woods. In 1767 there were exported by the French from this island 124 millions weight of sugar, 1,769,562 lb. of indigo, 150,000 lb. of cacao, 12,197,977 lb. of coffee, 2,965,920 lb. of cotton, 8,470 packets of raw hides, 10,350 sides of tanned hides, 4,180 hogshheads of rum, and 21,104 hogshheads of molasses, all which was registered at the custom-house, and exported in 347 ships. To which may be added a sixth more, that was smuggled out; and yet those well versed in the island say it will produce a third as much more; of such prodigious value is this island.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital of the above island, first built by Columbus on the S. side of it, and situated at the mouth of the river Ozama, or Isabella, in a fine plain, which shows it to a great advantage from the sea. Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral, is said to have founded it in the year 1594, and gave it the name of Domingo, or Dominick, in honour of St. Dominick. It was taken by Sir Francis Drake, in 1586, who held it a month, and then burnt a part of it; but spared the rest for a ransom of 60,000 pieces of eight. It soon recovered itself; but the trade, which was considerable in sugar, hides, tallow, horses, hogs, and cassia, has decayed since the Spaniards have been tempted by later discoveries in Mexico, &c. Nevertheless, it still makes a good

DOM

figure: and its inhabitants, including the negroes, &c. are thought to exceed 25,000; and some reckon them many more. They are Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Albatraces, and of these a sixth part is supposed to be Spaniards. St. Domingo is a large well-built city, a good port, and it has several structures more magnificent than is usual in the West-Indies, especially those of the King of Spain's collectors. Here is a Latin school, and hospital with an endowment of 20,000 ducats per annum, besides a university. Here is a fine cathedral, seven large monasteries, and two nunneries, besides a mint, and a college, with a revenue of 4000 ducats. It is the see of an archbishop, whose suffragans are the bishops of La Concepcion in this island, St. John's in Porto Rico, St. Jago in Cuba, Venezuela in New Castile, and of the city of Honduras. Here also is the residence of the governor-general of the Spanish Indies, and of the judges of the royal courts; which makes it the supreme seat of justice, as it is the most eminent royal audience of the Spaniards in America; so that the lawyers and the clergy keep this city from utter decay, since the declension of its trade. The greatest part of the commerce carried on by the Spaniards of this island is however from this port, which has 15 fathom water at the bar; it is safe and large, and defended by several batteries, with a castle at the end of the pier, which has two half moons within it, and reaches by two bulwarks to the river. On the utmost shore, near the S. bulwark, stands a round tower. The president from Old Spain lives in a house in this city that is said to have been built and occupied by Columbus himself. To this officer, on account of prior settlement, appeals are brought from all the Spanish West-India islands, as formerly they were from

DOM

every province of Spanish America; and his sentence is definitive, unless it is called by a particular commission into Old Spain. As he purchases his place, he consequently executes it with oppression.

St. Domingo is built of stone, after the Spanish model, having a large square market-place in the middle, about which stands the cathedral, and other public buildings. And from this square the principal streets run in a direct line, being crossed by others at right angles; so that the form of the town is almost quadrangular; and it is most delightfully situated between a large navigable river on the W. the ocean on the S. and a fine fruitful country on the N. and E. Lat. 18, 25. Long. 69, 30.

DOMINICA, the last of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, taking them from N. W. to S. E. but the Spaniards call it the last of the Windward Islands. It is situated much about half way betwixt Guadaloupe on the N. W. and Martinico on the S. E. 15 leagues from each. It extends from N. W. to S. E. and is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in length, and near 4 where broadest. It derives its name from the first discovery of it being made on a Sunday, Nov. 3, 1593, by Columbus.

It is divided, like Guadaloupe, Martinico, and some of the other Caribbee islands, into the Cabes-terre, and Basse-terre; and the soil is much of the same nature. Its appearance is rugged and mountainous, especially towards the sea, but the ascents easy. The soil is good; and the slopes of the hills, which bear the finest trees in the world, are fit for the production of our plants: so that some have reported it to be one of the best of the Caribbees for its fruitful valleys, large plains, and fine rivulets: and with ease and certainty all the productions of the other West-India islands may be cultivated here. The Cabes-terre is watered with a great number of

DOM

fresh-water rivers, which abound with excellent fish. Only two or three places in that called the Basse-terre are tolerable; the principal of which is called the Great Savannah, and situated nearly in the middle of it; namely the tract from the point facing Martinico, to that which is opposite to the Saints. It produces ananas, madioca, cassava, bannanas, and the finest figs, which are left to rot on the ground, all but what they eat with their food; and these they gather before they are ripe. They have potatoes and ignamas in abundance, with a great deal of millet and cotton. Here are great numbers of hogs, ring doves, partridges, and ortolans. They breed hogs and poultry; and of the former are two sorts of wild ones, descended from those that first came from France and Spain. Here are the finest eels in the world; but the Caribbeans never eat them.

The Caribbeans having, for the most part, retired hither, as they were driven out of the other islands by the Europeans, are consequently more numerous here than in any of the rest. The anchorage is good all round the coast of Dominica; but it has no port, or bay for retiring into: and all the advantage it has is the shelter which ships find behind some of its capes. The French have always opposed the attempts of the English for settling on this island, because it would enable them in time of war to cut off the communication between Martinico and Guadaloupe. The climate is remarkable hot, even for this part of the world, though the air is pure and very thin. Among the mountains it is imagined there is a gold mine, and two more towards the S. end of the island called Souffrieres, from the plenty of sulphur they contain. They have also several springs of mineral waters, whose virtues are highly extolled. Its forests afford

DOR

an inexhaustible quantity of rose-wood, so esteemed by cabinet-makers. Dominica is divided into ten parishes, 7 to the leeward, and 3 to the windward. On the leeward coast is the capital. Lat. 15, 30. long. 60, 30.

DORCHESTER, a little town of Berkley county, on the confines of Colleton county, and province of Carolina. It contains about 350 souls: and in it is an independent meeting-house. Latitude 36, 10. long. 79, 20.

DORCHESTER, one of the 5 counties on the E. side of Delaware-bay, in the province of Maryland. It is situated to the S. of Talbot county. Its principal parish bears also the same name, where the county-court is kept. The land here lying to the N. side of Nantikoke-river, beginning at the mouth of Chickacoan-river, and so up to its source, and from thence to the head of Anderton branch, and down to the N. W. fork, and to the mouth of the said Chickacoan-river, was, by an act of the assembly, anno 1668, declared to belong to Panquash and Annatouquem, two Indian kings, and the people under their government, their heirs, and successors for ever, to be holden by the lord proprietary, under the yearly rent of one beaver-skin. More Indian towns are in this, than in any other of the counties.

DORCHESTER, a maritime town of Suffolk county, in New-England. It is for magnitude the next to Boston, from whence it is distant about 3 miles, and built at the mouth of two small rivers, contiguous to the sea-side. Before the present troubles, it sent four members to the assembly, and had two fairs, the one on the fourth Tuesday in March, and the other on the last Wednesday in October. From hence it was that Boston was bombarded previous to the departure of the British troops under General Howe,

D U K

when he relinquished Boston in March, 1776.

DOVER, a town belonging to Kent county, in Pennsylvania. It was formerly called St. John's-town, and consists of about 50 families. It is looked upon as the principal place of the county; which, like Virginia, is settled, not in townships, but scattered plantations.

DOUGLAS, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, on the great road from Boston to New Hampshire, 5 miles W. from Uxbridge, and 7 S. E. from Oxford.

DRAKE, a harbour in California, the most northern part of the New World. It was so called, because the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake, landing there, took possession of the peninsula of California, for his mistress queen Elizabeth, by the name of New-Albion; the king of the country actually investing him with its sovereignty, and presenting him with his own crown of beautiful feathers: and the natives taking the English to be more than men, began to sacrifice to them; but were restrained. Lat. 28, 15. long. III, 39.

DRAKE'S BAY, see *Virgin Isles*.

DRAKUT, a village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, on the banks of Beaver-Brook, near the Station Greens, and Merrimack river.

DUBLIN, a pretty town of Philadelphia county, belonging to Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, and the same distance S. W. of Bristol.

DUCHESS COUNTY, in New-York, on the E. side of the Hudson's river, N. of Philipsburg, and W. of Connecticut.

DUKE COUNTY, New-England. See *Martha's Vineyard*.

DUKE'S COUNTY, in the province of New-York; bounded on the S. by the county of West-Chester, on the E. by the Connecticut-line, on the W. by Hudson's-river, and N. by the county

E A S

of Albany. The S. part is occupied by iron-works, being mountainous: the rest is a good upland country, well watered. There are in it two mean villages, Pough-keeping, and the French-kill. The inhabitants on the banks of the river are Dutch; but those more easterly, Englishmen. It has lately rose very much in commerce. A few years have raised it from 12 families, to that pitch, that by the lists it will furnish at present 3500 fighting men.

DUMFRIES, a town in Stafford county, Virginia, on a branch of Patowmack river, 12 miles S. W. of Colchester, and 30 N. from Falmouth.

DUNSTABLE, a town in the province of New-Hampshire, in New-England, on the banks of the river Merimack, where it has a large precinct.

DUPLIN COUNTY, in the district of Wilmington, in N. Carolina, has the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river for its boundary on the N. and E. and Pelham county S.

DURANGO, a town belonging to the province of Zacatecas, and the audience of Guadalaxara, in Old Mexico, or New-Spain. It is situated to leagues from Nombre de Dios, and is a bishop's see, at the confluence of several rivers, which render it convenient for trade.

DURHAM, a town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, 9 miles S. W. from Middletown, and the same distance E. from Hadham, and 8 N. E. from Wallingford.

DUXBURY, a maritime town in Plymouth colony and county, Massachusetts-Bay, on a river that runs into Plymouth-bay, from whence it is 2 miles distant, and about 30 from Boston.

E.

EAST-CHESTER, a town in the county of West-Chester, in the province of New-York. See *West-Chester, County of*.

G

E D G

EASTHAM, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New-England. It is situated in the middle of the peninsula, on the W. coast that forms Cape-Cod-bay, and is but 5 miles from Chatham on the E. coast at Sandy Point.

EAST MAIN: the county of Labrador is so called, as that of New Wales is denominated the West Main.

EASTON, a village in Bristol county, Plymouth colony, New-England, near the head of Rainham-river, 6 miles N. W. of Rainham, and 12 W. of Bridge-water.

EASTON, a town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, opposite Philipsburg, in New-Jersey, 10 miles N. E. of Northampton, and is situated on the Delaware river.

EBENEZER, a town of Georgia, about five miles from Abercorn, and up the river Savannah. It is a very healthy place where the Saltburghers are settled, with two ministers, who are a sober industrious people, that raise not only corn, and other productions, sufficient for their own subsistence, but sell great quantities to the inhabitants of Savannah. They have large herds of cattle, and are in a very thriving condition. Ten miles from thence, on a river running into the Savannah, is Old Ebenezer, where, till lately, was a cow-pen, and a great number of cattle for the use of the public, and for breeding. Latitude 32, 10. Long. 82, 20.

EDENTON, a town in the county of Chowen, and district of Edenton, in N. Carolina, and formerly the capital of the whole province. It is situated at the bottom of a bay of its own name, in Albemarle Sound.

EDGAR, a town in the island of Martha's Vineyard, New-England, near the E. extremity of the island, about 14 miles from Barnstable county, on the continent.

E N G

EDGE CUMBE COUNTY, in the district of Halifax, N. Carolina, is bounded on the S. and W. by the river Tarr, which gives it communication with several counties in the province, and runs into Pamlico Sound.

ELENTHERA, or **ELUTHERA**, or **ALABASTER**, one of the Bahama or Lucaya Islands, where above 60 families, settled under Dep. Gov. Holmes, erected a small fort, and raised a company of militia for their defence. See *Alabaster*.

ELIZABETH, a town of Essex county, and the most considerable of New-Jersey. It lies three miles within a creek opposite to the W. part of Staten-island. Here the English settled first, and it has thriven most: so that it was, till the present troubles, the seat of government of the two provinces of East and West Jersey, and of the judicial courts and assemblies; though great endeavours were used by the Scotch proprietors of East Jersey, in 1683, to remove the courts from thence to Perth-amboy. The town of Elizabeth has above 250 families, and 40,000 acres of plantation. The proprietors had one here, which went by the name of the Farm.

ELIZABETH-ISLANDS, several small islands on the S. end of Falmouth, in Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New-England. They are S. of Buzzard-bay, and W. of Martha's Vineyard. The largest is Nashawn, the next Tinkers, the third Slokums; besides which there are two much smaller, called Kuttihunt-ises; which are as far distant from the coast of Barnstable county, N. E. as the coast of Bristol county W.

ENGLAND, NEW, lately the most flourishing, and most powerful colony the British nation had in America. It is bounded on the N. E. by Nova-Scotia. E. and S. Atlantic Ocean. W. New-York. N. and N. W. Canada. 450 miles long; 190 broad. It

E N G

lies between lat. 41 and 46, and long. 67 and 74. Though New-England is situated almost 10 degrees nearer the sun, than we are in England, yet the winter begins earlier, lasts longer, and is incomparably more severe than it is with us. The summer again is extremely hot, and more fervently so than in places which lie under the same parallels in Europe. However, both the heat and cold are now far more moderate; and the constitution of the air, in all respects, far better than at the first settlement. The clearing away of the woods, and opening the ground every where, has, by giving a free passage to the air, carried off those noxious vapours which were so prejudicial to the health of the first inhabitants. The temperament of the sky is generally, both in summer and winter, very steady and serene. Two months frequently pass without the appearance of a cloud. Their rains are heavy, and soon over.

The climate of New-England, compared with that of Virginia, is as the climate of South-Britain is to that of North-Britain. New-England being, as has been said, nearer to the equinoctial line than the old, their days and nights are consequently more equal. The sun rises at Boston, on the longest day, June 11th, 26 minutes after 4 in the morning, and sets at 34 minutes after 7 in the evening. And on December 13, which is the shortest day, it rises at 35 minutes after 7 in the morning, and sets at 27 minutes after 4 in the afternoon. So that the longest day in New-England is about 15 hours, and the shortest about 9.

This country, when first visited by the English, was one great forest, the Indians having cleared a small spot here and there for corn; but every three or four miles our countrymen found some fruitful valleys and brooks. The land next the sea is generally low, and

E N G

and in some parts marshy; but further up it rises into hills, and on the N. E. it is rocky and mountainous. About Massachusetts-Bay the soil is as fat and black as any part of England; and the first planters found the grass in the valleys very rank for want of cutting. But the uplands are not so fruitful, being mostly a gravelly and sandy soil, inclining to a clay.

Few countries are better watered with springs, rivers, and lakes, though the latter are not so large as those to the N. and W. Of its rivers, which all abound with fish, the Connecticut, Thames, Narraganset, Pantucket, Piguakket, Concord, Patuxet, Merimack, Piscataqua, Sawko, Casco, Kennebeck, and Penobscot, are the largest.

To the conveniency of so many fine rivers, the number of large populous towns in this country is justly ascribed: and in the tracts between the rivers are so many brooks and springs, that there is hardly a place but fresh water may be had, by sinking a well within 10 or 12 feet of the surface, and such water as is generally good.

The most remarkable capes and points from S. to N. are Pemaquid and Small Points, Cape Elizabeth, Black Point, Porpus and Nidduk, or Bald-head capes, York Nubbles, Lock's Point, Great Boar's-head, Pigeon-hill, Cape Ann, Nahant, Pullein's, Alderton, Marshfield, Gurnet, Monument, and Sandy Points, Murray's-cliffs, Sandy, Belinsgate, and Race Points, Cape Cod, Head of Pamet, Cape Malabar or Sandy Point, Gooseberry Neck, Ninigret, Quakhoragok, Watch, Black, Pipe-itaves, and Hemunasset Points, Sachem's Head, South, Long-Neck, and Elizabeth Points, and Lion's Tongue; also Cape Poge, and Gay-Head, in Martha's Vineyard.—Bays chiefly to be noted are, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Casco, Sawko, Wells, the great bay of Massachusetts, Cape-

E N G

Cod-bay (including Plymouth-bay), Buzzard's and Narraganset bay; to which may be added the Devil's - Belt, or Long - Island Sound, between that island and Connecticut, and Winipissioke-pond, in New-Hampshire. The coves and inferior bays are, Merymeeting, Mussequoif, and Hærafekket bays, Broad-cove, Exeter and Little bays, Sandy-cove, Nahant, Oyster-river, Falmouth and Naskytukket bays, Clark's-cove, Nahantik, Guilford, and Fairfield bays, Tarpaulin and Homes's coves in Martha's Vineyard island, and Tarpaulin-cove in Nahaw-nisland (one of those called Elizabeth). Its principal harbours are, Winter, Piscataqua, Cape Ann, Boston, Konohasset, Scituate, Yarmouth, Skokum's, New-haven, Ship, and Old Town (in Martha's Vineyard-island).

The soil of New-England is various, but best as you approach the southward. It affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good pasture almost every where. They commonly allot at the rate of two acres for the maintenance of a cow. The meadows, which they reckon the best, yield about a ton of hay each acre. Some produce two tons, but then the hay is rank and sour. This country is not very favourable to any of the European kinds of grain.

The wheat is subject to be blasted; the barley is an hungry grain; and the oats are lean and chaffy; but the Indian corn, called maize, which makes the common food of the lowest sort of people, flourishes here.

About 6 quarts of seed is sufficient for an acre, which, at a medium, produces about 50 bushels. The New England people not only make bread of this grain, but they malt and brew it into a beer, which is not despicable. The greater part of their beer, however, is made of molasses steeped, with the addition, some-

E N G

times, of the tops of the spruce-fir infused.

They raise a large quantity of flax; and have made essays upon hemp, which have been far from unsuccessful.

They have great plenty of all sorts of roots, as turnips, parsnips, carrots, radishes much larger and richer than ours, though their seeds came originally from hence; fore of onions, cucumbers, and pumpions. But the seed of the water-melons, and squashes, which grow here in great plenty, is brought from Portugal, to which the traders here have all along sent great quantities of fish.

They had a variety of fruits of their own growth, before the English arrived here; particularly grapes, currants, strawberries, raspberries, hurtleberries, whitethorn-haws as big as our cherries, chestnuts, walnuts, small nuts, filberts, and many more; as also sorrel, water-cresses, favory, and the like salad and pot-herbs; besides others for physick, and several sorts of pulse, but especially kidney-beans; and without doubt those vegetables have been since improved. The peaches here are large, all standard, and the fruit better than ours; and they commonly bear in three years from the stone. They have also great plenty of apples, with which they make large quantities of cyder; so that, in 1721, at a village near Boston of about 40 houses, they made near 3000 barrels; and some of their apple-trees yield six or seven barrels, at the rate of eight or nine bushels to the barrel. Here was a pearmain-tree, which, a foot from the ground, measured 10 feet 4 inches round, bore 38 bushels of fine fruit.

Their horned cattle are very numerous, and some of them very large. Oxen have been killed there of 1800 weight. They have also great numbers of hogs, and those excellent; and some so large as to weigh 25 score. They have

E N G

besides a breed of small horses, which are extremely hardy. They pace naturally, though in no very graceful or easy manner; but with such swiftness, and for so long a continuance, as must appear almost incredible to those who have not experienced it. They have a great number of sheep too, and of a good kind. The wool is of a staple sufficiently long; but it is not so fine as that of Old England. They, however, manufacture a great deal of it successfully. Cloths are made of it, of as close and firm a texture, though not so fine, as our best drabs, being thick, and superior for the ordinary wear of country people to any thing we make in England.

There are in many parts mines of iron ore, and some of copper; notwithstanding which most of the iron used there is brought from the more Southern provinces in pigs; and none of the copper-mines have hitherto been worked. They have great quantities of bog-iron, which is used for cast metal, and much esteemed.

The people, by their being generally freeholders, and by their form of government, have a very free, bold, and republican spirit. In no part of the world are the ordinary so independent, or possess so many of the conveniences of life. They are used from their infancy to the exercise of arms; and they have a militia, which, as such, is by no means contemptible, and in several skirmishes lately have proved themselves good soldiers. This, too, is much the best peopled of any of our colonies upon the continent. It is judged that the four provinces it comprises, namely, Massachusetts-bay, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and New-Hampshire, contain upwards of 600,000 souls. These four governments are confederated for their common defence. The most considerable of them, for riches and number of people, being 200,000 of the latter, though not

E N G

for extent of territory, is Massachusetts-bay.

Though in all the provinces of New-England are large towns, which formerly carried on a considerable trade, the chief one was Boston, the capital of Massachusetts-bay, and till lately the first city of New-England, and of all North-America. See *Boston*.

For the towns of New-England see the different provinces, viz. *New-Hampshire, York, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode-Island, &c.*

We derive our rights in America from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, who first made the Northern continent in 1497. It was, in general, called then Newfoundland, a name which is now appropriated to an island on its N.E. coast. It was a long time before we made any attempt to settle in this country; Sir Walter Raleigh shewed the way, by planting a colony in the Southern part, which he called Virginia.

Early in the reign of King James I. a colony established itself at a place which they called New Plymouth. They were but few in number: near half of them perished by the scurvy, by want, and the severity of the climate. But those who survived, not dispirited with their losses, nor with the hardships they were still to endure, and finding themselves out of the reach of the spiritual arm, reduced this savage country to yield them a tolerable livelihood, and by degrees a comfortable subsistence.

This little settlement was made in the year 1621. Several of their brethren in England took the same methods, whereby the colony of puritans insensibly increased; but they had not extended themselves much beyond New-Plymouth. In 1629 the colony began to flourish, so that they soon became a considerable people. By the close of the ensuing year they had built four towns, Salem, Dorchester, Charles-town, and Boston.

Those who found themselves uneasy upon a religious account in England, and several on account of the then profitable trade of furs and skins, and for the sake of the fisheries, were invited to settle in New-England. But this colony received its principal assistance from the discontent of several great men of the puritan party, who were its protectors, and who entertained a design of settling among them in New-England, if they should fail in the measures they were pursuing for establishing the liberty, and reforming the religion, of their mother-country. They solicited for grants in New-England, and were at a great expence in settling of them. Amongst these patentees we see the Lord Brooke, the Lord Say and Seal, the Pelhams, the Hampdens, and the Pym. And Sir Mathew Boynton, Sir William Constable, Sir Arthur Haslerig, and Oliver Cromwell, were actually upon the point of embarking for New-England; when archbishop Laud obtained an order for putting a stop to these emigrations.

The part of New-England called Massachusetts Bay had now settlements very thick all along the sea-shore. Some slips from these were planted in the province of York and New-Hampshire, being torn from the original stock by that religious violence which was the chief characteristic of the first settlers in New-England. The patentees last mentioned settled upon the river Connecticut, and established a separate and independent government there; some persons having before that fixed themselves upon the borders of this river, who fled from the tyranny of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies.

For a considerable time the people of New-England had hardly any regular form of government. By their charter they were empowered to establish such order, and make such laws, as they pleased,

provided they were not contrary to the laws of England; a point not easily settled, as they who composed the new colonies were of a contracted way of thinking, and most violent enthusiasts. They adopted the books of Moses as the law of the land; but the first laws grounded upon these have since fallen into disuse.

As to religion, it was, as has been said, the puritan. And as soon as they found themselves at liberty in America, they fell into a way very little different from the independent mode. Some of these people settled themselves to the Southward, near Cape Cod, where they formed a new government upon their own principles, and built a town, which they called Providence. This has since made the fourth and smallest, but not the worst inhabited, of the New-England governments, called Rhode-Island, from an island of that name forming a part of it.

The British and India commodities annually imported into this colony, till the commencement of the present troubles, were estimated at nearly 395,000*l.* and the exports to Great-Britain at 370,000*l.* but their ship-building and fishery trade was on the decline.

In their wars with the Indians the people of New-England shewed very little conduct: and though they prevailed in the end, in a manner, to the extirpation of that race of people, yet the Indians had always great advantages in the beginning; and the measures of the English to oppose them were for the most part injudiciously taken. Their manner too of treating them in the beginning was so indiscreet, as to provoke them as much to those wars as the French influence has done since that time.

ENGLISH HARBOUR, one of the ports of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies. It is the best port in the island, and is situated on the South side; and at a great expence has been rendered fit to

ESK

receive the largest ships of war, who find there a dock-yard with stores and all the materials for repairing and careening. It is but a small distance from the town and harbour of Falmouth.

ERIES, a nation of Indians in Canada. About the year 1655 they were extirpated by the Iroquois: and though the beginning of the war did not turn out in favour of the latter, yet they were not at all discouraged by it; and at last they got so much the advantage over the Eries, that were it not for the great lake which to this day bears the name of that nation, one would not have known that they ever existed. This Erie-lake empties itself into that of Ontario, by a canal called the Leap of Niagara.

ESCATARI, a small island about five leagues N. of Louisbourg, in the island of Cape-Breton.

ESKIMAUX, or **ESQUIMAUX**, one of the fiercest people of all North-America. They dwell on its most Eastern verge, beyond the river of St. Laurence, and spread themselves up N. and E. into the large track called Terra de Labrador, opposite to Newfoundland, from lat. 50 to 64. and from long. 59 to 80. They were at first discovered by the Danes, who did not think it worth their while to make any settlement, or even carry on any traffick among them. Their name is supposed to be originally Esquimantse, which, in the Albenagin dialect, signifies eaters of raw flesh; they being almost the only people in those parts that eat it so, tho' they use also to boil, or dry it in the sun. By the complexions, customs, language, &c. they seem to be a quite different people from all the other Americans, and probably are descended from the Groenlanders; but they are of so savage and brutal a nature, that no European nation cares to claim kindred with them. And such as

ESK

trade among them for furs, the only commodity they bring down from the inland, and exchange for knives, scissars, pots, kettles, &c. are obliged to keep them off at staff's length, and not suffer them to come in too great numbers; for when they do, they make no scruple of plundering, instead of bartering. They hate the Europeans, and are always ready to do them some mischief; so that they will come to the water-side, and cut their cables in the night, hoping to see them wrecked upon their coast against the next morning.

They are generally tall, stout, and nimble, with a skin as fair as that of any European, because they always go covered, even in the hottest weather. Their hair and beards are either sandy or brown, and very bushy; and the latter, (those being almost the only people of this country who have any) grows up almost to their very eyes; which gives them a very dreadful look; at least one is at a loss to discover the features of their face. They have small eyes, that look wild, large and very dirty teeth; hair commonly black, sometimes brown; very much disordered, and a brutal appearance all over. Their manners and character do not belye this bad physiognomy. They are fierce, wild, distrustful, restless, and always disposed to do strangers a mischief, who ought to be continually on their guard against them. With regard to their genius, so little traffick is carried on with this nation, that one knows not yet what particular bias it is of. However, they have always enough for doing mischief.

They make themselves shirts of the wind-bladders, guts, and skins of fish, which they sew in slips neatly enough; but they come down no lower than the middle with the men, and down to the knees with the women: over that they wear a short jacket, made of the skins of bears, or other wild

ESK

creatures, as also those of dogs, and sea-calves, with a cape hanging behind, which they throw over their heads in bad weather, so that scarce any part of their face can be seen. They wear also breeches and boots made of the same skins, with the fur inward; and the outside they adorn with sable, ermine, or other fine skins. The men's jackets come down only half to the thighs, and those of the women, below the calf. Both are tied with a girdle, to which they commonly hang some trinkets made of fish or other bone, or such other toys as they barter with the Europeans. In summer they live in huts in the open air, but in winter they withdraw to their caverns under ground. The French at several times, built some forts and little towns on their frontiers, such as Cartier, St. Nicholas, Chichequedec, Port Neuf, and Port Beau, &c. in hopes of civilizing, and introducing a traffick among them, as well as for the security of the missionaries who were to convert them to christianity. But they were found so shy and indocile, that those settlements have since fallen to decay.

They are reckoned to be so numerous as to have at least 30,000 fighting men; but they are so cowardly, that 500 Clifinos of Hudson's-Bay, commonly beat 5 or 6000 of them. They are dangerous at sea, as well as land; and with their canoes, into a fort of which they sometimes can throw 30 or 40 men, they so infest the cod and other fisheries, that the Malowins on the N. and the Spaniards of Porto Chova, are forced to arm some of their barco longos, in order to protect their fishermen; they making nothing of crossing over into Newfoundland, by the straits of Bellisle, which are about seven leagues broad: but they seldom venture further.

The Esquimaux are used to

ESK

drink salt water; and frequently they have no other. This, however, is not sea-water, but got from some brackish ponds, such as are sometimes to be met with far up in the country.

By some Danish vessels which, in 1605, sailed pretty high beyond Hudson's-Bay, we learn that they met with little men, who had square heads, a tawny complexion, and large protuberant lips: these eat both flesh and fish quite raw, who could never take to bread, or drink boiled victuals, and still less to wine; drank whale-oil as we do water; and devoured flesh by way of dainty.

The canoes of these pigmies resemble a weaver's shuttle, being ten or twelve feet long. They are constructed of pieces of whalebone, about the thickness of one's finger, covered on both sides with the skins of seals, or sea-calves, sewed together with sinews: two other skins cover the top of the canoe, so that only an opening is left in the middle for the rower, and he draws it close round his loins like a purse; so that being set down, and thus fastened by the middle, they do not receive one drop of water into the canoe, though the waves should roll over their heads, and be sometimes surrounded with them every way. The strength of these machines consists in the two ends, where the whalebone is well fastened together by the extremities; and the whole so compact, and well sewed, that these small vessels can weather out the most violent storms. In these canoes, only one man generally manages each, in which he sits, with his legs extended, his sleeves tied close about his wrists, and his head wrapped in a kind of cowl fastened to his jacket: so that whatever happens, the water cannot penetrate it. They hold with both hands an oar, broad at each end, and be-

EST

tween five and six feet long, which serves at the same time as an oar, rudder, and balance, or counterpoise. In these canoes the pigmies are very dexterous, and move very swiftly.

The Esquimaux, who use the same sort of canoes, have also other vessels, which are larger, and nearly resembling the decked chaloups among the French. The ribs of these are made of wood, but covered with the same skins as the other. They carry about 150 persons, and go either with sails or oars.

The Esquimaux are the only natural inhabitants ever seen on the coasts of Newfoundland, who pass thither from the main-land of Labrador, in order to hunt, and for the sake of traffic with Europeans. One of their women was brought to England and presented at court in the year 1773.

ESKIMAUX, or NEW-BRITAIN, and TERRA DE LABRADOR, is the country of that people bearing the first name, situated as above described. It was yielded to Great-Britain by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. But no colonies have been sent thither from these kingdoms, a few small settlements at the bottom of Hudson's-bay excepted. Here the Indians and Canadians hunt for furs, though they have no colonies in the country.

ESSEX, a maritime county of Massachusetts-bay, New-England, the most N. of the whole province, through which runs Merimack-river, and its eastern point to the Atlantic is Cape Ann. The principal town in this county, Salem, is now the capital of the province, since the port is removed from Boston hither.

ESSEX, a county in New-E. Jersey, whose principal towns are Elizabeth and Newark.

ESTAPA, or ESTAPE, a town belonging to the province of Tabasco, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain. It is mentioned

EUT

by Dampier as situated on the river Tabasco, four leagues beyond Villa de Mosc. It is said to be a place of good trade; and so strong, that it repulsed captain Hewet when he attacked it with 200 desperate buccaneers.

ESTHER-TOWN, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. bank of the Susquehannah-river, 10 miles S. W. of Middle-town, and 12 miles N. E. of Carlisle.

ESTECHIMINES, savage nations confining on Nova Scotia. See *Mallecties*.

EUSTACE, or EUSTACIA, ISLAND OF. called also Metanzas, or Slaughter, (from a butchering made on it by the Spaniards). It forms, with a long point of land, the entrance to the harbour of St. Augustine, in Florida. This island is long and narrow, consisting principally of sand and bushes, and but one mountain, of about 20 miles in circuit.

ST. EUSTATIA, or EUSTATHIUS, one of the Caribbee Islands. It is about 5 leagues in circuit, is properly a very steep mountain, which seems to rise out of the sea, in the shape of a sugar-loaf. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, in America, five miles W. from St. Christopher's; is a very fine, well cultivated island, subject to the Dutch, and something larger than Saba, which has the same masters, between which and St. Christopher's runs a narrow channel. It has no harbour, only an open road on the W. side. Its principal product is tobacco, which is planted all round the mountain, by the Dutch, who are well fortified here; and have 1000 white people, besides 1200 negroes: they produce near 60,000 lb. of sugar here. With regard to situation, it is reckoned the strongest of all the Caribbee Islands, here being only one good landing-place, which may be easily defended by

E U S

a few men; besides, the harbour is commanded by a fort, mounted with guns: only the very top of the mountain is covered with wood, all its circuit else being manured, and planted. Though the said top looks as if it was barren; yet on it is a pretty large plain, where wild beasts harbour. Though in this island are neither springs nor rivers, they never want proper supplies of water from their ponds and cisterns. In the island is only one church; but several store-houses, well furnished with all necessaries, particularly the commodities of Europe. The air here is healthy; but subject to terrible thunders, earthquakes, and hurricanes: the last of which generally happen in the months of August and Sept. to the frequent ruin of their houses, plantations, and ships. It is said that even the birds foreseeing, by instinct, the approach of these hurricanes, lay themselves flat on the ground; and the rain which precedes them is always bitter and salt.

The Dutch took possession of this island in the year 1635, the property of which the States granted to some merchants of Flushing, who soon settled a colony on it of about 600 families, or, as some say, 1600 persons. In 1665, the English, from Jamaica, turned the Dutch out; but it was soon retaken by the Dutch and French, then united in war against the English; and the French placed a garrison in it. But by the treaty of Breda it was restored to the Dutch. In 1689, it was taken from them by the French; and from these it was taken the very next year by the English, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, having had only 8 of his own men killed or wounded in the attack, though the fort was mounted by 16 great guns, and surrounded with a strong double palisado, and defended on one side by a deep ditch, and a nar-

F A I

row bridge over it to the gate, which admitted but one man at a time. The island being again restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Ryswick, they have remained ever since in the quiet possession of it. Here they have also fine fields of sugar-canes. This island, as well as Curassoa, is engaged in the Spanish contraband trade, for which, however it is not so well situated. The island lies in latitude 17, 29. long. 62, 56.

EXETER, a town in the province of New-Hampshire, in New England, on the W. branch of the Piscataqua river.

EXETER, a town in the county of New Hanover, in N. Carolina, situated on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles from Wilmington, and 22 from the New river.

EXUMA ISLE, one of the Bahama Isles, situated on the E. of the Great Bank, between Stocking Isles, on the S. W. and Long Isle, on the E. it is now uninhabited except by two families, yet is one of the best of the Bahamas, not only for its fertility, but for the excellency of its anchoring-places in the sound to which it gives name, where all the British navy could ride in safety. The only sugar plantation which has ever been attempted here, was abandoned last war. It lies under the tropic of Cancer. Longitude 74, 30, lat. 24, 30.

EXUMA SOUND, lies E. of the Great Bahama Bank, between it and the isle of Guanahani. Lat. 24. long. 75.

F

FAIRFIELD, a county on the coast of Connecticut, New-England. Fairfield was formerly the Mohegin territory, and was in part planted by the Dutch. It is bounded all along to the South by the province of New-York; by New Haven to the N. E. and New-York to the

F A L

S.W. The inland part of the country, about eight or 10 miles from the shore, is full of hills and swamps, which are uninhabited; but used to have good game, and consequently a trade of furs. Most of the towns are built in small creeks; but not much noted for trade.

FAIRFIELD, a town or rather village of the county just mentioned. It is situated in a creek on the sea-coast. Lat. 41, 16. long. 72, 12.

FALLEN CITY, or OLD JERUSALEM, a range of rocks among the Virgin Isles in the W. Indies, S. W. of Virgin Gorda. Long. 62, 53. lat. 18, 10.

FALMOUTH-TOWN and HARBOUR, in the Island of Antigua, in the West Indies. It lies on the S. side of the island, and is defended by two forts, which have a magazine.

FALMOUTH, a small town in the county of York, and province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, which was destroyed, January 1776, by the British forces, for refusing to supply stores when demanded. It consisted of 600 families, and was divided into 300 parishes; New Casco, Sapodock, and Stroud Water. The principal part of the town was situated on a neck of land stretching out E. from Stroud Water, and formed a kind of mole to the Little Cove within it. This part consisted of a church and town-house, with about 112 houses. It was laid out in lots forming two streets parallel to the harbour, and five at right angles to them; on which a great number of buildings were carrying on. The harbour was extremely fine, large and commodious, and masts and naval stores were loaded here. There was much trade carried on from thence to the West India Islands, and many ships were built here.

FALMOUTH, a town and bay, at the S. W. extremity of the

F E S

peninsula in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New England, 16 miles S. W. from Sandwich, and 5 N. E. from Nawshton-Island, at the mouth of Buzzards-bay, one of the Elizabeth-Islands.

FALMOUTH, a town in King George's county, Virginia, on the N. side of the Rappahanock river, 5 miles N. of Fredericksburg, and 29 S. of Dumfries.

FAREWELL CAPE, the most southerly headland of Greenland, at the entrance into Davis's-straits. Latitude 59, 37. long. 44, 30.

FARMINGHAM, a town in Hertford county, Connecticut, N. of New Cambridge, and W. of Hertford.

FE D'ANTIOCHIA, SANTA, the most northern town of Popyan, a district of Terra Firma. It is situated about 200 miles to the N. of Popyan city, near the confines of the province of Carthagea, on the banks of the river Santa Martha, and near 180 miles to the S. of its conflux with the Magdalena. Thither the inhabitants removed from another town called Antiochia, which was 15 leagues distant from it; and now but small, and thinly peopled; whereas Santa Fe d'Antiochia is a considerable place, being the capital of a government called the audience of Santa Fe. This town had the addition of Antiochia annexed to it, to distinguish it from Santa Fe de Bogata, S. America.

FE, or FOY, SANTA, a place in the middle of Veragua, a province in the audience of Guatemala, where the King of Spain keeps officers for casting and refining gold. It stands at the source of a river which runs into the North-Sea.

FE, SANTA, the capital of New-Mexico. It is situated 130 leagues from the sea, near the source of Rio del Norte, which running a great way through the country southward, and then

F L O

bending east, falls into the gulf of Mexico. Baudrand makes it nine leagues from that river. It is said to be a rich city, regularly built; and is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Mexico, as well as the seat of the governor of the country, who holds his post for five years, and is then succeeded by another. By some it is called Santa Fe de Granada, and by others New Mexico. Latitude 7, 29. long. 77, 20.

FISHERS ISLAND. It is situated about 5 miles from the coast of Connecticut, near the mouth of the Thames river; it is E. and W. near 5 miles long, and about 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad N. and S.

FLORIDA, a country situated on the E. side of the Mississippi-river, and extending to the frontiers of Carolina and Georgia, and forms an extensive peninsula from lat. 25 to 31. This was discovered by the Spaniards in 1512, and by the cruelties exercised on the natives, it soon became a desert, and the small number of settlements Spain formed here, which they never peopled, served less to make any advantage of the country, than to hinder another nation from settling in it; and she was obliged, in 1763, at the peace, to yield it to Great-Britain, who divided it into colonies or governments, under the name of East and West Florida, whose limits were settled by proclamation, Oct. 7, 1763.

FLORIDA, EAST, comprehends all the peninsula; it is bounded on the N. by Georgia, and on the W. by the river Apalachicola. It contains 12 million of acres, which is about the quantity of Ireland. Its soil, except in the middle, is very low, and cut into lakes and rivers full of fish; the trees which cover it are not close together, as in the American forests, but at a distance from each other without any underwood. The shores are sandy or marshy to a great distance within land. The

F L O

agitation of the waters violently attacking with a continual force its southern extremity, which they incessantly wear away, has divided it into a great number of islands, keys, banks, and rocks, whose mass bending from the W. towards the N. has followed the direction of the current. These separations, in which are formed several channels for small vessels, were named by the Spaniards The Islands and Keys of the Martyrs. Besides, the situation of this colony between two seas renders the air colder, and the rains more frequent, than in the neighbouring parts of the continent. The mildness of the seasons, and the wholesome quality of the climate, became a proverb among its first masters, who used to resort thither from the Havanna, Vera Cruz, and several other places, for the recovery of their impaired healths. The country abounds with all sorts of timber and fruit trees, especially oaks, firs, pines, but these last without bearing fruit, nut-trees, small cherry-trees, mulberry trees, both white and red, which here grow much larger than in any other part of America, mahogany, walnut, maple, ash, lentisques, limes, chestnut, cedar, laurel, and palm-trees, with vines, which grow naturally, of which last is a kind whose grapes are larger betwixt the two tropics; and it is reckoned as good as our manchet, and six times cheaper. Also others that serve for dying, as fustic, braziletto, logwood, &c. the sassafras and tolu-tree used in physic; the magnolia, tulip laurel, the tupelow-tree, &c. are become the greatest ornaments of gardens; and other shrubs which may become of great consequence in trade, such as the myrtle-wax shrub, which grows in every soil, the opuntia or cochineal fig-tree, the senna shrub, &c. to this may be added, that East-Florida has the greatest part of the fruit-tree of the New World, and almost al

F L O

those of Europe succeed wonderfully there; where also may be cultivated to advantage not only all the productions of the Antilles, but likewise silk, indigo, and vines. In 1772 they exported from this colony 30,000 weight of indigo, of an excellent quality. It is the only English settlement that produces much of the plant called Barilla or Kali, with which pearl-ashes are made, and of which the English import a considerable quantity for manufacturing of glass, soap, &c. All the shores and overflowed lands are covered with it. When this country was yielded to England, it was desolate in some degree; and as yet it contains but a small number of planters. One of the most flourishing settlements is Mr. Boll's, which is S. of St. Augustine, the capital of the colony. In 1770 E. Florida received 50 sloops and fitted out 52; so flourishing is it in its infant state. Its ancient inhabitants were exterminated by the Creeks; a savage nation who lived further in-land. Here is a sort of grain like our oats, and when rightly prepared, exceeds our best oat-meal. It grows spontaneously in marshy places, and by the sides of rivers, like rushes. The Indians, when it is ripe, take handfuls, and shake them into their canoes, and what escapes them, falling into the water, produces, without any further trouble, the next year's crop. In Florida they have also the tunas, a most delicious food, especially in hot weather; and so wholesome, that, when ripe, Europeans call it the cordial julap.

There is good beef, veal, and mutton, with plenty of hogs, especially on the sea-coast; acorns, cocoa-nuts, and other masts. Here are not only cattle for draught of the Tartar breed, but horses for the saddle, the latter incredibly cheap. Every where on this coast is shelter for vessels, and sometimes a little fishing and

F L O

hunting. It appears that few savages inhabit this part of the country. But this coast is the kingdom, as it were, of oysters, as the great bank of Newfoundland, the gulph and river of St. Laurence, are that of cod and haddock. All the low lands on the coast, as far as they can be approached, are bordered with mangler-trees, to which adhere a prodigious quantity of small oysters, of an exquisite taste. Others a great deal larger, and not so delicious, are to be met with in the sea; and that in such numbers, that they form shelves therein, which at first one takes for rocks level with the surface of the water.

WEST FLORIDA is separated from East Florida by the river Apalachicola on the East, by the Gulf of Mexico on the South; on the North, by the 31st parallel of latitude; and on the West, by the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain and the river Mississippi. It is a long land of more than 80 leagues, in which settlements are enclosed, yielded to Great-Britain at the peace in 1763. The climate is very hot, damp and unhealthy, particularly near the sea; the Strand takes up a great depth, it is a white and dry sand. As you advance into the country, which is tolerably even, the climate becomes more healthy, and the lands more fruitful; they get every year two harvests of maize, and have very good pastures with plenty of cattle. The trees and plants are nearly the same as in East Florida, but this affords several articles which are wanted there. The inland parts are also much better.

Pearls are to be found here in great abundance; but the Indians value our beads more. Upon the whole coast, for 200 leagues, are several vast beds of oysters; and in the fresh-water lakes and rivers is a sort of shell-fish between a muscle and a pearl-oyster, in

F L O

which is found abundance of pearls, and many larger than ordinary; and on the coast they often gather ambergris. Here are two sorts of cochineal; one the wild sort, which is far inferior to what is cultivated in the gardens and fields; and the plant of which indigo is made, is very common in most of the S. parts of this province. Here is to be found also, especially after high S. winds, a sort of stone-pitch, which the Spaniards, who call it *copea*, moisten with grease, and use it for their vessels in the nature of pitch; than which they say it is much better in hot countries, it not being apt to melt. The high grounds contain mines of copper, iron, lead, and coal, and they find orpiment and sandarac in several places. Great part of the inhabitants are French, who build ships and cultivate rice, cotton, and indigo. Their cotton is very fine, of a bright white, and their indigo is more brilliant than that from St. Domingo. The inhabitants of this colony amount to about 6000; but they have lately increased rapidly towards the Mississippi. At present their chief trade is in furs and wood for dying and building. In 1768 their exports amounted to 10,495*l.* the year following to 10,806. In 1770 30 vessels entered their ports, and they fitted out 41.

On the banks of the Mississippi are several springs and lakes, which produce excellent salt. The plants producing hemp and flax are very common in this country; and that sort of silk-grass, of which are made such stuffs as come from the East Indies, called herb-stuffs. Vast flights of pigeons come hither at certain seasons of the year, for above a league in length, and half as broad; which roost on the trees in such numbers, that they often break down the branches. In

F O R

many places are mines of pit-coal, and iron-ore is often found near the surface of the earth, whence a metal is extracted little inferior to steel. Here are also some mines of quicksilver, or rather the mineral from which it is extracted, and only used by the natives to paint their faces and bodies in time of war, or high festivals.

With regard to the rivers which do not communicate with the Mississippi, only two large ones are betwixt it and the peninsula of Florida, namely, the Coza, Coussa, or Mobile, and Palache. The distance between these two rivers to the E. is about 190 miles; and the coast between them is very deep and bold. The chief harbour betwixt them also, and indeed the best upon all this coast of the Gulph of Mexico, is Pensacola. The other places in Florida may be seen under the respective names.

FORBISHER'S STRAIT, so called from the discoverer of it, Martin Forbisher, who in the year 1578 found it out, in lat. 62 N. when he went a voyage in quest of Greenland; and from thence, forcing his way through the ice, he arrived at a place in these northern countries, which he called the Countess of Warwick's Sound, where he designed to build a fort; but part of the timber which he brought from England being lost, he returned home, loaded with a glittering sort of sand, which he had imagined to contain gold. (See *Greenland*.)

FORDHAM, a manor in the county of West-Chester, and province of New-York.

FORT-ROYAL, the capital of Granada, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, which lies at the bottom of a spacious harbour, that is capable of containing 25 ships of the line with ease and in perfect security. It is situated at the S. W. end of the

F R A

island, where the seat of government is fixed, which retains the French division of the island into 7 quarters or parishes.

F O R T - R O Y A L, one of the principal towns in the island of Martinico, in the West Indies. It is the seat of government in the island; its streets are regular, and houses agreeable, and the inhabitants addicted to luxury. To the E. of the town, on a neck of land, is an irregular fort, badly built, and worse designed, which gives name to the town it poorly defends. Since the peace the French have built a citadel, which has cost 325,000*l.* sterl. Its harbour, where the men of war winter, is one of the best in the West Indies.

F R A N C K F O R T, a town of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. It is as well built, and as large, as Bristol town, in Buckingham county. The inhabitants were at first Swedes and Dutch, who had dwelt in several places of Pennsylvania. The former settled themselves principally on the creeks near the freshes, and the latter planted near Oxford, upon the bay. At Franckfort is a Church-of-England congregation; and in the town are about 80 families. It is about 4 miles E. of Philadelphia, on a branch of the Delaware river.

F R A N C I S, Lake of, St. in the river of St. Laurence, belonging to Canada. It is 7 leagues long, and at most 3 in its greatest breadth. The land on both sides is low, but apparently pretty good. The road from Montreal to it lies a little to the S. W. and the Lac de St. François runs W. S. W. and E. N. E.

F R A N C I S, St. at the western extremity of Lac de St. Pierre, in Canada, is a vast number of isles of all dimensions, called De Richelieu. In turning upon the left, as one comes from Quebec, are particularly six islands, which

F R E

border a deep neck of land, into which a fine river discharges itself, whose source is in the neighbourhood of New-York. The isles, the river, and the whole country watered by it, all go by the name of St. Francis. Each of the islands is upwards of a large quarter of a league in length, but of unequal breadth; but the greatest part of those called De Richelieu are smaller.

In the river of St. Francis, and at its mouth, they catch excellent fish. In winter they make holes in the ice, through which passing nets five or six fathoms in length, they seldom draw them empty. The fish which they commonly take are, barbel, jilt-fish, achigans, masquinougez, a species of pike with a head larger than that of ours, and a mouth under a crooked snout. The soil of St. Francis, if we may judge of it by the trees produced on it, and the little which has hitherto been cultivated, is very good; yet the inhabitants are poor.

F R A N C O I S E C A P E, in St. Domingo. See *Hippocli.*

F R A N C E S - T O W N, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated among the mountains at the N. W. extremity of the province, 22 miles S. W. of Huntingdon, on the same river, which runs into the Susquehannah.

F R A Y L E S, an island near the coast of New Andalusia, on the Terra Firma.

F R E D E R I C A, so called from Frederick late Prince of Wales, a town of Georgia. It is situated in the middle of St. Simon's island, near the coast. Round the place are good fortifications, at the mouth of the river Abatamaha, particularly a regular fortress, strengthened by four bastions and a spur-work, towards the river, mounted with several pieces of cannon. Here is a magistracy as at Savannah, the capital of the province, supported

F R O

at the expence of the trustees for the colony of Georgia.

In 1742, the Spaniards, having invaded St. Simon, took the fort of that name; but, upon marching to besiege Frederica, were repulsed, and forced to quit the enterprise. This island is 13 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad, 20 leagues N. of St. Augustinc. The fort of St. Simon is 7 miles from the town. Besides this are several small islands in the mouth of the river, fortified. Lat. 31, 12. long. 81, 42.

FREDERICK'S-TOWN, or **WINCHESTER**, an inland town in Frederick's county, Virginia, near the head of Opeckon creek, which runs into the Patowmack river.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town in Spotsylvania, Virginia, 5 miles S. of Falmouth, 107 N. of Williamsburg, on the S. bank of the Rappahannock river. It is 26 miles S. E. to Port-Foyal, 52 S. E. to Hobb's Hole, 61 to Belhaven, 84 N. W. to Winchester.

FREEHOLD, the chief town of the county of Monmouth, in New E. Jersey.

FROUSAC CHANNEL, a strait lying between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, which is no more than 5 common French leagues in length by 1 in breadth.

FRONTENAC, a fort built by the French. It is situated in Canada, on the river St. Laurence, about 110 leagues above Quebec, and at about a short league from its mouth where it discharges itself on the lake Ontario, or Pretty lake, called also Frontenc. It was erected with a view to suppress the ravages of the Iroquois. The winter about this place is much shorter than at Quebec; and the soil is so well cultivated, as to produce all sorts of European and Indian corn, with other fruits. The fort at first was but indifferent, being only surrounded with mud banks and palli-

F U N

sades; but afterwards its walls, bastions, and other fortifications, were built of square stone, found here in great plenty, and ready polished by the beating of the waves of the lake, on the N. side of which it is erected. It is a square of 4 bastions, a quarter of a league in circuit. Its situation, indeed, has something in it that is very agreeable: the banks of the river present every way a landscape beautifully variegated; as likewise does the entrance into the lake Ontario, which is sown with islands of different magnitudes, all well wooded, on a peninsula; and near it is a good haven, where all sorts of vessels may ride in safety. Some of the colonies which came hither, brought with them several sorts of horned cattle, fowl, and other useful animals; so that there is no want of any thing: and, besides, the fortifications are greatly improved. But the misfortune is, that the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal, and Quebec, is somewhat difficult and dangerous, on account of the river being full of rocks and waterfalls, and may be easily obstructed by the ambuscades of the Iroquois, who lie on each side: so that the French abandoned the fort, and damaged those works which they could not demolish, in the year 1689. But since that time they retook and repaired the place, and were in quiet possession of it till the English, under the command of Colonel Bradstreet, took it in the year 1759, to whom it was confirmed at the peace in 1763.

FUNDY-BAY, a large bay on the coast of Nova Scotia, running above 200 miles into the land, from Cape Sable, the most southern point of Nova Scotia, to the isthmus which joins that province to the continent. The mouth of it lies in lat. 43, 12. long. 66, 40.

G A N

G

GABORI, BAY OF, is on the S. E. coast of Cape Breton. The entrance into it, which is 20 leagues from the isles of St. Pierre, is a league in breadth, and lying between islands and rocks. To every one of the former vessels may approach very near; some stretch themselves into the sea about a league and a half. The depth of this bay inland is two leagues, and here is good anchorage.

GALETTE, LA, a neck of land in the river St. Lawrence, belonging to Canada. From the point opposite to Pisle de Montreal a road might be made to Galette, by which means 40 leagues of navigation would be avoided, which the waterfalls render almost impracticable, and always very tedious. The land about la Galette is very good; and in two days time a bark may sail from la Galette to Niagara, with a good wind. La Galette is a league and a half above the fall called les Galots.

GALOTS, a waterfall so called, which lies in the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. It is the last of the cascades here. Betwixt the neck of land la Galette and les Galots is an admirable country, and no where can be seen finer forests.

GALOTS, L'ISLE AUX, an island in the river of St. Lawrence, in Canada. It is situated 3 leagues beyond Pisle aux Chevres, in lat. 43, 33.

GANOS, a place in Canada, where the Ohio or Fair river joins that of St. Lawrence. It is 60 leagues above the mouth of the latter, and 10 leagues more by land to the right hand, before one comes to the Ohio. At Ganos is a spring, the water of which is like oil, and tastes ferruginous. A little further is ano-

G A S

ther of quite the same nature, which the savages make use of against all sorts of pains.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, a small island about 5 miles long, and one broad, at the E. end of Long Island, New York, on which are two pretty villages.

GASPE, OR GACHEPE, THE BAY AND HEADLAND OF, lies a little to the S. of Cape des Rosiers, in Canada. Below this bay one sees a sort of island, which in reality is no other than a steep rock, about 30 toises long, 10 high, and 4 broad. One would take it for the point or slope of an old wall; and it is assured, that it was formerly joined to Mount Joli, which lies opposite to it on the continent. This rock has in its middle an opening in the form of an arch, through which a Biscayan chaloupe may pass under sail; and on this account it has had the name of Pisle Percée. The natives of the district of Gaspé are commonly distinguished by the names of the rivers along whose banks they live, the three principal of which are St. Jean, Rivière du Petit, and Miramichi, and by the French St. Croix. They are tall and well shaped, civil and hospitable; and their women handsome and chaste.

With regard to Gaspé itself, it is not remarkable for anything, only that it takes its name from the bay on which it is situated, and which lies between the Cape des Rosiers and Pisle Percée, or the Hollow Island, above mentioned. Besides this bay, are two other noted ones upon the coast, namely, des Chaleurs and Campsieus; all which are mostly frequented by fishermen, who commonly catch salmon, jack, cod, porpoises, and the like.

GASPE, the capital of a territory called Gaspesia, in Canada Proper, extending itself along the eastern coasts of this province.

G E O

from Cape des Rosiers, at the mouth of St. Lawrence river, to another promontory which lies opposite to Cape Breton, about 110 leagues, and stretches much further inland.

GEMESIE, Fort of, in the river of St. John after the taking of Pentagoet, in 1674, by 110 men under the command of an Englishman in a Flemish corsair, by surprise fell easily into our hands soon after.

GEORGIA, a large tract of land between Carolina and Florida. It is separated from South-Carolina by the river Savannah on the N. has the Atlantic Ocean on the E. is bounded by the Mississippi on the W. and parted from the Floridas on the S. Its extent is 170 miles from N. to S. near the sea, but widens in the remoter parts to above 150. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Savannah, which contains the capital towns of Savannah and Ebenezer; Halifax, has the town of Queenborough; Augusta, which has Augusta and Wrightborough; and Southern, which has Sunbury, a port of entry, and Frederica.

George II. was pleased to grant a charter, dated the 9th of June, 1732, constituting a corporation under the name of Trustees for establishing a colony in Georgia; which included all that country situated in South-Carolina, which lies from the most Northern stream of the river Savannah, along the coast, to the most Southern stream of the Alatamaha, and W. from the sources of the said rivers, respectively in direct lines, as far as the South or Pacific Sea. Georgia is but indifferently peopled, tho' it is now upwards of 40 years since its first settlement. Not one of our colonies was of so slow a growth, though none had so much of the attention of the government, or of the people in general, or raised so great expecta-

G E O

tions in the beginning. They export some corn and lumber to the West-Indies, they raise some rice, and of late have gone with success into indigo.

After passing the bars, ships meet with a secure and commodious harbour in the mouth of the Savannah river; and to the S. of it is a still more capacious road, called Tacky-sound, where a large fleet may anchor in between 10 and 14 fathoms water, being land-locked, and having a safe entrance over the bar. The tide of flood generally rises on this coast to seven feet.

This country produces Indian corn, as also wheat, oats, and barley, of which the two last grains grow best. Very good wheat is likewise reaped in May; and they mow the grass in June. Here are potatoes, pumpkins, water and musk melons, cucumbers, all sorts of English green pease (which, with proper care and culture, may be had almost the whole year round), and garden-beans, but the Windsor fort will not flourish here; Indian pease, all sorts of salading the year round, and all sorts of sweet herbs and pot-herbs. Here are nectarines, plumbs, and peaches; which three, especially the last, are almost as common as apple-trees are in Herefordshire. The plumbs are ripe the beginning of May; peaches and nectarines the latter end of June. Here are no hazle-nuts, but chin-capins very sweet and good; wild grapes in abundance, which are ripe in June; as also four or five sorts of good wind-berries; pre-simmins, much like our medlars; wild cherries, that grow in sprays like currants, and are not much larger, but taste like a small black cherry, and are ripe in May. Here are a few English cherries in the gardens and orchards; also apple, pear, and a few apricot trees: many of the apple-trees bear twice a year; but the latter

G E O

crop is small. Here are great quantities of white mulberry-trees, the fruit of which is not to compare with those of England, tho' the leaves are the best food for the silk-worms. Olives flourish here in the greatest perfection; and so do oranges, especially in the S. part of the province, where an orange-tree has been known, in seven years, to rise 15 feet from the root to the branches. The chief timber-trees are, pines in abundance, six or seven species of oaks, hickory, black walnut, cedar, white and black cypress, white and red laurels, bays, myrtle, of whose berries they make candles; saffras, an infusion of which makes good drink; beech trees, and many others which have no particular name. In some places here the land is as good as any in England, were there but hands enough to cultivate it.

This country affords a great deal of wild game, particularly in winter, from Nov. to March, such as wild geese, ducks, teals, and widgeons, wild turkeys from 20 to 30 pounds weight, turtle-doves in abundance, curlews, sand-birds, woodcocks, and partridges, but much smaller than in England; deer, a creature between a rabbit and a hare, which is very good eating: and, when it is very cold weather in the Northern parts of America, here are vast flights of wild pigeons, which are very easy to shoot. The chief game here in the summer season is deer and ducks. Here are many tygers, but small; and bears, the flesh of whose cubs eats like that of young pigs. Here are wild cattle, and wolves, that often run away with the calves of the tame ones. In the woods are abundance of snakes, but none venomous, except the rattle-snake. In the rivers are abundance of sharks and alligators. Here is plenty of fish. With regard to shell-fish, here are oysters innumerable, but not so good as

G E O

the English, crabs, clams, muscles, conchs, and very large prawns.

Of all manufactures, none seems so practicable, and withal so beneficial here, as the raising of silk, the soil of Georgia being extremely proper for the culture of mulberry-trees, and the climate no less agreeable to silk-worms. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Altamaha or George, and St. Mary's, in Georgia, the last dividing it from Florida; and its chief harbours are the mouths of the rivers Savannah and Altamaha.

The following account of the exports for twenty-three years, shews the progress of the trade of the province: In the first column is the year, the second contains the number of vessels cleared, and the third the value in sterling money of the exports in each year:

1750	8	20041.
1751	11	3810
1752	17	4841
1753	23	6403
1754	42	9507
1755	52	15,744
1756	42	16,766
1757	44	15,649
1758	21	8613
1759	48	12,694
1760	37	20,852
1761	45	15,870
1762	57	27,021
1763	92	47,551
1764	115	55,025
1765	148	73,426
1766	154	81,228
1767	154	67,092
1768	186	92,284
1769	181	86,480
1770	186	99,383
1771	185	105,387
1772	217	121,677

Of the exports in 1772 about 20,000*l.* was from Sunbury, and the rest from Savannah.

The number of white inhabitants is very uncertain. The number of negroes and other slaves is supposed to be 14,000; that of free negroes, mulattoes, &c. very inconsiderable.

GER

The sum granted in 1773, to defray the expences of government for the three preceding years, was 5171l. 15s. 10½d.; to raise which, every 100 acres of land, and every slave, was taxed 2s. 6d. goods imported, 7s. 6d. per cent. which are the principal articles; other smaller articles were taxed in proportion.

The principal town of Georgia is Savannah; which see.

GEORGE TOWN District, in S. Carolina, includes all places between Santee river, the sea, and the line which divides the parishes of St. Mark and Prince Frederick, which is continued in the same course across Pedee river to the N. Carolina boundary.

GEORGE TOWN, a sea-port in the above district, at the mouth of the Pedee river, and has a good harbour of its own name, where resides a collector, &c. to receive the duties; at the mouth of which is Craven Island.

ST. GEORGE'S TOWN, a town in Newcastle county, Delaware, Pennsylvania, 9 miles N. of Noxon, and 10 S. W. of Newcastle.

ST. GEORGE'S TOWN, the capital of the island of Granada, in the West Indies. It began to be constructed since the peace of 1762, and was destroyed in 1771, by a dreadful fire, and on Nov. 1. 1775, again suffered the like misfortune, when, as the houses, which were become very numerous, were built mostly of wood, they were all destroyed, to the loss of above 500,000l.

ST. GEORGE'S RIVER, in the county of Lincoln, in the province of New Hampshire, New-England. It is 2 leagues S. W. from Penobscot-Bay, and is a mile wide at the mouth, on which is a fort of the same name, 2 miles above which the navigation is obstructed by several falls.

GERMANTOWN, in the county of Philadelphia, and province

GOY

of Pennsylvania, is the most considerable place, next to the city of Philadelphia, in all this country; and is a corporation, consisting of High and Low Dutch: in it are between 2 and 300 houses: peach-trees are planted all along before the doors; and the town is very pleasant, and well cleared from trees: 5 miles N. from Philadelphia.

GINGER ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated between the Round Rock on the N. and Cooper's Isle on the S. between which is the King's Channel, Long. 62, 51. lat. 18, 5.

GLASSEN BURY, a town in Hertford county, Connecticut, about 1 mile E. of the Connecticut river, 4 miles S. E. of Wetherfield, and 8 miles N. E. of Hadham.

GLOCESTER, a county and town in W. Jersey, not above 4 miles from Philadelphia, on the river Delaware.

GLOCESTER, a maritime town in the county of Essex, Massachusetts-Bay, New England. It is situated on the isthmus of the peninsula that forms Cape Ann.

GLOCESTER, a maritime town in Gloucester county, Virginia, on a point of land the N. side of York River, which is defended by a fort opposite York city.

GOLD RIVER, according to Wafer, lies to the southward of the river Santa Maria, in the Terra Firma, or Isthmus of Darien, affording gold-dust in great plenty; whence it has obtained its name.

COSTEN, a village in the county of Orange, and province of New York. It is fruitful in cattle, cheese, pasture, and butter. Near it are woods of white cedar and black walnut-trees.

GOYOGOUIN, the third canton of Nova Scotia, bordering on New York to the westward; and hence, with those of Onneyouth,

G O Y

Onantagne, and Tsonnouthonan, following each other in order, are called the Upper Cantons, unless they have been so denominated from meeting with them in the arrangement as one goes up the river of St. Laurence, and the lake Ontario, through which that river runs. This canton of Goyogouin surpasses all the others in the goodness of the soil, and mildness of the climate: and the inhabitants appear the most tractable amongst all the Iroquois.

Over the whole extent of these five cantons, our European fruit-trees may be cultivated with success: several grow of themselves there without culture; and others are to be found there which are unknown to us. The forests in these parts abound with chestnut and fibert-trees of all sorts: the one bears a fruit which is quite mild, and the other very bitter: but passing them through ashes, a good oil is extracted from them by means of a mill, fire, and water, in the same manner as we do from linseed. In several places are cherries without kernels, very good to eat; also a tree, the blossom of which resembles our white lilly, and its fruit of the size and colour of an apricot, with the taste and smell of a citron.

Here is also a wild citron-tree, which is very small: its fruit, of the magnitude of a china-orange, is very agreeable to the taste, and very refreshing: it issues from the middle of two leaves, which are of the form of a heart; but the root of this plant is poison. Here are apple-trees, the apples on which are of the figure of a goose-egg, and the seed a kind of bean: this fruit is sweet-scented, and very delicious: it is a dwarf-tree which requires a rich and moist soil: the Iroquois have brought it from the country of the Eriez. These districts have a great many roots which are fit for dying, and some

G R A

of them give a very lively colour. See *Iroquois*.

GOYOGOUINS, BAY OF, in Nova Scotia, lies 10 leagues from the river of Onnontague. All the coast in this space is intermixed with marshes and high grounds a little sandy, covered with very fine trees, especially oak. A peninsula well-wooded stretches out to the middle of a bay, and forms a kind of theatre. On the left hand, at entering it, one perceives in a corner a little island, which hides the mouth of a river, by which the Goyogouins go down into the lake.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a town belonging to the province of Honduras, or Comaiagua, and audience of Guatimala. It is situated at the mouth of a river upon a rocky mountain, which has some gold mines in its neighbourhood; and it was built the same year as Valladolid the capital, from which it lies about 27 leagues to the W. for the security of the miners.

GRANADA, ISLAND OF, or GRENADA, one of the Caribbee Islands. It is situated in latitude 12, 10. and longitude 23, 40. about 20 leagues N. W. of Tobago, and 20 N. of New-Andalucia, on the continent of America, to which this is the nearest of all the French islands in the Antilles, 30 leagues S. W. of Barbadoes, and 70 from Martinico. Its extent from N. to S. being 9 leagues in length, and 5 where broadest, it is twice as large as St. Christopher's, and about 24 leagues in compass.

This island, has a chain of mountains, some of which are very high, crosses it from N. to S. It enjoys a good air; and has a soil so fruitful, that all the trees upon it, both for fruit and timber, are better, straighter, taller, and larger, than those in the neighbouring islands, the cocoon-tree excepted, which does not grow so high here as in the other

G R A

neighbouring islands. The most remarkable tree in this island is the *Latin-tree*, which, has a tall trunk; and, instead of boughs, bears leaves, like fans, in long stalks, which, growing together in bundles, serve for the roofs of houses. Here are salt-pits, and plenty of armadillos, whose flesh is as good as mutton, and is the principal food of the inhabitants, besides tortoises and lamantins. The coast has abundance of fine vallies, watered with good rivers, most of which issue from a lake at the top of high mountains in the middle of the island: and one of them runs into the sea on the S. W. where the shore is low, with good anchorage at the distance of 12 leagues; but an exceeding strong current, which both ebbs and flows in a few hours. Round the island are several little bays and harbours, which serve for mooring of ships, and landing of goods, and some of the harbours are fortified. The whole E. coast is very safe close by the shore, and the island is not subject to hurricanes. In short, the soil is capable of producing all the commodities of the climate. Its particular articles, besides cattle and wild fowl, are sugar, ginger, indigo, and tobacco, with millet and pease. Along the shore run mountains, and also about the harbour, where the habitations are; but all the rest is a very fine country; and here is good travelling either for horses or carriages.

Its principal port, called Fort Royal, stands in the middle of a large bay on the S. W. side of the island, having a sandy bottom, where 25 ships of the line may ride secure from storms; and the harbour will contain 100 ships of 1000 tons, moored. Near the harbour is a large round basin, parted from it by a sand-bank, which, if cut, would hold a vast number of vessels: by reason of this bank

G R A

large ships are obliged to pass within 80 paces of one of the two little mountains at the mouth of the harbour, and about half a mile asunder. Upon one of these a French engineer erected a fort, with a half-moon in front, and other regular works, all of good stone.

The Dominicans have a settlement 4 leagues N. of the fort, which is upwards of a mile in breadth: through the middle of it runs a large river, abounding with eels, mullets, and cray-fish; as the adjacent countries do with partridges, wood-pigeons, ortolans, thrushes, parrots, &c. The people here are subject to obstinate fevers, which turn sometimes to a dropsy.—One third of the island is not cultivated; and tho' a great part of this space is taken up by mountains incapable of being ploughed, yet many places remain to be cultivated by industry: however, the whole exports of Granada in 1770 were more than 506,000*l.* sterling. Before the year 1763, this was a neutral island, when the English became possessed of it by the peace. In 1771 this island received a very considerable loss by a fire at St. George's town, the capital of the island, which it had scarcely recovered before another happened, Nov. 1. 1775, which burnt down the whole town, and the loss was estimated at above 500,000*l.* Lat. 12, 21. long. 61, 36.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of Terra Firma. It borders on Carthagea and St. Martha's on the N. Venezuela on the E. Popayan on the S. and Darien on the W. Its length is reckoned to be 130 leagues, or 390 miles, and its breadth about 30 leagues, or 90 miles. It is surrounded with savage nations, who inhabit a very hot country; though New Granada, generally speaking, is cold, or at least temperate.

The natives use maize, or the

G R A

cassava root, instead of bread.— They have plenty of salt, which they sell to great profit in the neighbouring countries, particularly those situated in the mountains, and along the river Magdalena. They have store of game: the lakes and rivers abound with fish. The natives are tall, and wear black, white, or variegated cloaks, which they tie round the waist with a sash. They adorn their heads with strings of painted flowers very ingeniously made of cotton. The country abounds with gold and silver mines; and as they have store of horses and mules, they send a great many of them into Peru. The country abounds with pasture, wheat and other grain, and likewise with fruit.

GRANADA, a city in the province of Nicaragua, and audience of Guatimala, in Old Mexico, or New Spain. It is situated on the S. side of the lake of Nicaragua, 60 miles S. E. of Leon; where the Spaniards have mills for the making of sugar, canes abounding in that neighbourhood. It is defended by a castle, is more populous and better built than Leon, and the inhabitants carry on a trade both to the North and South Seas. It is the most frequented of any town in all Guatimala, as the merchants of Guatimala dispatch their goods from hence by the way of Carthagena. This town was taken in 1680 by French and English freebooters, who set fire to it. The intermediate country, lying between this city and Leon, is very fruitful and pleasant. Near Granada, on the side of Nicaragua lake, is a volcano which may be seen from the North Sea, or at least a great way in the lake towards that sea. It is a frightful hill, being cleft down almost from the top to the bottom, like a broken saw, and our sailors call it the Devil's Mouth. Granada lies 51 miles

G R A

W. from the city of Mexico, Lat. 11, 26. long. 89, 12.

GRANADILLAS, or GRENADILLAS, a knot of dangerous islands and rocks near the Leeward Islands, where the greatest channel is but 3 or 4 leagues broad. They lie about the 18th degree of latitude, and are a range of small islands and rocks dependent on Granada. This archipelago, whose length is about 14 leagues, contains 23 islands fit to produce cotton, coffee, indigo, and even sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no running springs of fresh water. The most considerable at the N. end of the chain is not above 2 leagues from St. Vincent, and is called Becouya, or Bequia, but the French called it Little Martinico. Besides this, there are the islands of Moskitos and Cannouan; Frigate island, and Union island, are between Becouya and Carriacou. The Grison, and the Diamond or Round island, are the two principal ones among those which fill up the interval between Carriacou and Granada.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, the most southern subdivision of S. Carolina, of which the other 3 are Colleton, Berkley, and Craven. It is situated along the river Savannah, and reckoned the most convenient and fruitful part of all Carolina. Here a colony of Scots settled under Lord Cardross, but were obliged to quit it for fear of the Spaniards; so that the country continued uninhabited by any Europeans till the year 1732, when one Mont. Parry, a gentleman of Neuf-Chattel, in Switzerland, being encouraged by the Government both in England and Carolina, undertook to settle a company of Swifs there: and accordingly 172 persons were transported thither the aforesaid year, who were soon followed by a great many more; so that in a very little time the

G R E

colony consisted of above 300 persons. They settled on the northern bank of the river Savannah, where they built a town, which they called Purrysburgh, about 36 miles above the mouth of the river. The side which M. Purry pitched on is in lat. 32, 20. on a spot of ground formerly called the great Yamasee-Bluff.

In the county of Granville is the river May, which joining with the river Cabbage, forms, together with the sea, the island of Edelar-o. The country lying upon the banks of the May was formerly inhabited by an Indian nation called the Vessics. In it also is a pleasant lake, and delightful valley. Port-Royal river lies about 15 miles to the northwards of the river May: it has a bold entrance, and 17 feet in depth on the bar at low water. The harbour is large, commodious, and safe for shipping; and it runs up into a fine fruitful country, preferable to any other parts of Carolina. It spends itself, by various branches, into other large rivers. This port lies not above 180 miles from St. Augustine.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, in the district of Hillsborough, in N. Carolina, and is one of the most N. subdivisions of the province. It is divided from Virginia in some parts by the river Roanoke, by which it has communication with the sea.

GRATIAS A DIOS, or GRACIAS A DIOS, the name Columbus gave to a cape of Honduras, in Mexico, upon his meeting with a favourable wind. It is situated in lat. 14, 36. long. 84, 12.

GREEN ISLAND, or *Serpent Island*, one of the lesser Virgin Isles, which is claimed by the Spaniards, and situated near the E. end of Porto Rico.

GREENWICH, a town in Greenwich township, Rhode Island, on

G U A

the W. bank of Narraganset-bay, opposite which is Hope Island.

GREENWICH, a town in West Jersey, in Cumberland county, 15 miles S. W. from Salem, and 34 S. of Philadelphia, about 4 miles from the Delaware river.

GREENWICH, a town at the W. extremity of Fairfield county, Connecticut, 3 miles W. from Rye, and 7 E. from Stamford, on the coast of Long-Island Sound, off which lie Luttrell's Isles.

GREENADA. See *Grenada*.

GRISON, one of the smaller Granadillas Islands. It is situated between Diamond isle and Corinaecou. It is not inhabited, having no fresh water.

GROTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, about 24 miles N. W. from Cambridge, at the head of a branch of the river Merrimack, in the great road to Peterburg, in New Hampshire.

GROTON, in New London county, Connecticut, New England, about 2 miles E. of the river Thames, and the same N. of the sea-coast, off which lies Fisher's Island.

GUADALAJARA, one of the three districts, governments, or courts of audience, into which Old Mexico, or New Spain, is divided: the other two are Mexico and Guatimala. This audience is also called the kingdom of New Galicia. It lies the furthest to the N. of the three audiences of New Spain, though situated on the coast of the South Sea. Its extent is between lat. 20 and 25. On the E. and S. it is bounded by Panuco, with several provinces of the audience of Mexico; on the N. by the kingdom of New Mexico; and on the W. it is washed by the South Sea and the Gulph of California, on the coast of which last it stretches above 200 leagues from S. E. to N. W. but within land it is very irregular, and the

G U A

N. part, especially, is very narrow; yet in some places it is reckoned 500 miles broad.

Its climate differs much, according to its situation, being partly in the Temperate, and partly in the Torrid Zone: yet it is much more temperate than any other part of New Spain; and in the general it is reckoned healthy: so that it is common for people to live here to 100 years of age: but it is much infested with gnats, bugs, and other vermin. The soil is mostly mountainous and woody: so that the coast looks like a desert. It is said, that the Spaniards have quite forsaken the coast on purpose, that, if strangers should land, they may not find an temptation to stay, because, besides the silver mines in this province, some of gold have been lately discovered, which are of very great value: and they chuse to transport the ore on mules to Mexico, rather than run the risk of exposing so valuable a product to be intercepted by foreigners, if they ventured to send it in small vessels by sea. With regard to the rest, the country is pretty fruitful; and it produces European and Indian grain so plentifully, that the latter yields a hundred-fold, and the other two hundred: but it is often destroyed by locusts, and vast numbers of pyes no larger than sparrows, as their olives are by ants. In this country are all sorts of fruits, herbs, and roots, better than those in Europe; plenty of sugar-canes, cochineal, and bees said to be without stings. The pastures abound with all sorts of cattle; and the woods with venison, pine and oak trees; yet they are infested by wolves and scorpions. Here is a medicinal pepper, which cures all sores; green stones, also, said to be a specific against the gravel, fragrant flowers, valuable drugs, and rich mines of silver, copper, and

G U A

lead. On the coast also is a good pearl-fishery. The natives are subtle, treacherous, and lazy: they are armed with bows and arrows; and often attack the Spaniards from the woods, except when the Spanish officers are in conjunction with their caciques in the government. The better sort of Spaniards live here by trade, and are masters of the silver-mines: the others following tillage and grazing.

Such of the natives as pretend to be civilized, are very indolent and lazy, and will not work but for great wages. Their apparel is a shirt, and square cloak of cotton, fastened with two buttons before: they have drawers and coverlids of the same, and lie upon flags and mats made of these: they wear green stones and shells about their necks, arms, and legs. Their chief recreation is dancing to the sound of a hollow stick. Horse-flesh, and maize-cakes, are their principal and most delicious dainties; and chocolate and magney-wine, their favourite liquors.

This audience of Guadalaxara is subdivided into the following seven provinces, as they lie from S. to N. namely, Guadalaxara Proper, Xalisco, Chiamatlan, Zacateans, New Biscay, Culliacan, and Cinaloa; all which see.

GUADALAXARA PROPER, which is the principal province, and gives name to the whole audience, is bounded on the E. and S. by the province of Mechoacan; on the N. by that of Xalisco; and a corner of it washed by the Pacific Ocean on the W. Notwithstanding its situation under the Torrid Zone, it is healthy, temperate, and fruitful; producing not only good timber, but European and Indian wheat in great plenty, and all the fruits found in both countries; besides the vast treasures of silver commonly taken out of its mines. It is not above

G U A

50 leagues either in length or breadth.

GUADALAXARA, a city of Mexico, and capital of the last mentioned province, bearing its name, or of New Galicia. It is the head of the audience, the seat of the royal courts of justice, and a bishop's see of a considerable revenue, which is a suffragan to Mexico. It is a large, populous, and neat city, standing very pleasantly on the banks of the river Baranja, or Esquitlan, which issues from the lake of Mechoacan, whence it goes with a rapid stream towards the N. W. and at 4 leagues from this city it has a very high fall, after which it hastens into the Pacific Ocean, between Xalisco and Chiametlan. It is no where fordable; so that the Spaniards cross it in boats. The lake of Chapala, which is said to be 40 leagues in circuit, lies on the S. side of this city. In this city are several churches, besides its stately cathedral, and some convents for both sexes. It is reckoned to lie 262 miles W. of the city of Mexico; and stands in a plain which is not only watered by the above-mentioned river, but by several brooks and springs that make it productive of great store both of corn and grass. About 5 leagues from it is a mountain of a prodigious height, and so steep that no beasts of burthen can climb it; and all the other mountains about it are craggy, and full of large pine and oak trees. It lies in latitude 20, 51. long. 108, 20.

GUADALOUPE, one of the largest of all the Caribbees, in that division of them called the Leeward Islands. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean. It was so called by the great Columbus, who first discovered it, from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Old Spain: the Caribbeans called it Karukera, or Carriceura. As soon

G U A

as Columbus landed here, he and his Spaniards were attacked by a shower of arrows, shot by the women on the island, who were soon, however, dispersed by his fire-arms: upon which his men plundered and burnt their houses, or huts, where were found great quantities of honey, wax, iron, bows and arrows, cotton spun and unspun, cotton-hammocks, and looms for weaving; together with pompions, or a sort of pine-apples, mastic, aloes, sandal, ginger, frankincense, a sort of cinnamon-trees, and various fruits and herbs different from ours. The birds he saw here were large parrots, partridges, turtles, and nightingales; besides daws, herons, falcons, and kites. He found the houses here better and fuller of provisions than any he had seen in these islands. A voyage made to Guadaloupe by the Spaniards, in 1625, gives the following account. The naked Barbarians of this, as well as the other islands, used to be very impatient for the arrival of the Spanish fleets once a year: they reckoned up their months by moons; and when they thought the time drawing near, prepared sugar-canes, plantanes, tortoises, and other provisions, in order to barter with them for iron, knives, and haberdashery-wares. The Indians had round canoes like troughs, painted with the English, Dutch, and French arms; this being then a common port for all nations that sailed to America. The hair of the natives hung down to the middle of their backs, and their faces were slashed and pinked. They had thin plates dangling at their noses like hog-rings, and they fawned like children upon the Spaniards.

It is upwards of 60 miles long, and about the same breadth. This island is 25 miles N. W. of Marigalante; and it is reckoned to be 65 miles N. of Martinico.

G U A

Till the year 1759, it was subject to the French; when Commodore Moor and General Barrington entirely reduced it to the obedience of Great Britain. Guadeloupe is the largest and one of the finest islands which belonged to the French in those parts; being, near 60 leagues in circuit. It is divided into two parts by a channel not a league and a half long, and from 30 to 8 yards broad, called the Salt-river, navigable for barks of 50 tons burthen; which runs N. and S. and communicates with the sea on both sides, by a large bay at each end, of which that on the N. is called Grand Cul de Sac, and that on the S. Petit Cul de Sac. The E. part of the island is called Grande Terre, and is about 19 leagues from Antigua point on the N. W. to the point of Guadeloupe on the S. E. and about 9 leagues and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the middle, where broadest; and about 50 leagues in circuit. The W. part, which is properly Guadeloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains, into Cabes-terre on the W. and Bassé-terre on the E. This is 13 leagues and $\frac{1}{2}$ from N. to S. and 7 and $\frac{1}{2}$ where broadest: and 35 leagues in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus a league and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, were it not cut through by the said canal. The cold on those rocks suffers nothing to grow but fern, and some useless trees covered with moss. Towards the S. point at the summit of them, rises so high as to be lost out of sight, in the middle region of the air, a mountain called the Sulphur Mountain, which exhales, out of an opening 100 feet wide, a thick and black smoke, mixed with sparks, which are visible in the night. Out of these mountains run a great many streams that carry fruitfulness into the plains which they water, and temper the burning air of the climate. The

G U A

whole island is divided into 22 parishes, 14 in Guadeloupe, and 8 in Grand Terre. Grande Terre is destitute of fresh water, and 25 leagues in compass: both islands together about 60. The Salt-river is about 50 toises or 300 feet over at its mouth, towards the Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows narrower; so that in some places it is not above 90 feet over. Its depth is likewise as unequal as its breadth; for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, and in others hardly bear a vessel of 50. It is a smooth, clear stream, from the one Cul de Sac to the other, and finely shaded, for the most part, with mangroves.

The air is very clear and healthy, and not so hot as in Martinico. Here is also plenty of water, and as good as the soil is rich; which last is not inferior to that of Martinico. It is as well cultivated, and fortified with equal strength. Its produce is the same with that of Martinico, and its export of sugar is as great, besides indigo, cotton, and those other commodities produced in all the islands of that part of America called the West Indies.

The chief product of the soil, is cassada, tobacco, cassia, bananas, pine-apples, store of rice, maize, and potatoes. Some of the mountains are overgrown with trees; and at the foot of others are large plains, watered by fresh and sweet streams. Here are several boiling hot springs; particularly one to the W. side near the island of Goyaves. The two gulphs called the Culs de Sac, abound with tortoises, sharks, pilots, and the other fish common to these seas; and here is abundance of those called land-crabs, with swarms of musquitos and gnats.

The forts of this island, are, 1. Fort Lewis in the Grande Terre, on the E. side of the bay called Petit Cul de Sac. It is too

G U A

high to defend the vessels that anchor at the bottom of it; and therefore they have erected a redoubt below it, with a battery of six guns, which play into the road. From this fort may be seen not only the greatest part of the Cabes-terre, and Grand Cul de Sac, and many small islands in the Petit Cul, with the islands of Xaintes, but also the mountains of Dominica in clear weather. This fort lies in the parish of Cosier, on the Grande Terre. Certain abysses are in the Grande Terre, which are great indentures made in the land by the sea, affording shelter for vessels, in very deep water, from the hurricanes or an enemy; and where they are moored to palmetto-trees on each side.

2. The Great Cul de Sac contains a basin five or six leagues in length, from the point of Grosse Morne, in the Basse Terre, to that of Antigua, in the Grande Terre. It is also nearly three leagues in the broadest part, and at least one in the narrowest; with safe riding for ships of all rates.

3. The Petit Cul de Sac is a populous, well cultivated, and trading parish, to the N. of that of Goyaves: and both are in the Cabes-terre, on the E. side of Gaudaloupe Proper. Here are no less than eight rivers, besides near as many brooks that run into the sea in the space of four leagues, betwixt the river of Coin, which is to the W. of the Salt-river, and the Brick-kiln river.

Ginger comes up extremely well in the E. part of Gaudaloupe Proper, betwixt the Great Cul de Sac and the river of Cabes-terre; and though the climate of these islands is very hot, the people eat a vast quantity of it, even when green. The Cabes-terre river, called the Great river, is in some places 180 feet wide. Its water is very clear; but almost impassable by reason of numerous rocks,

G U A

The next river to the S. is the Grand Carbet, and a little further is the Grand Bananiers, that terminates the quarter called Cabes-terre, which is by much the finest part of the island. For from this river to the Gros Morne, where begins the Grand Cul, it is a very even country, near 20 leagues in extent by the sea-side; which is only a league in some places, and at most but four from the mountains.

The quarter of the Trois Rivières on the S. E. side is four miles broad, with a good soil for sugar-canes, and several considerable settlements. They have here at the S. end, what they call the Old Fort, for the security of the coast, which is very even, has good anchorage, and smooth water; where, should an enemy make a descent, and possess themselves of this part, they might cut off the communication betwixt the Cabes-terre and Basse-terre, and so make themselves masters of the whole. In the sulphur mountains is a redoubt called Dos d'Asne, to which, upon a descent, they send their best effects, wives, children, &c. But the country here is so full of woods and precipices, that a handful of men might keep off an army.

The river of the Galleons on the S. W. side, where is another fort, is a considerable river; and when fordable, the only passage from the Cabes terre to the Basse-terre. Here is excellent anchorage, but the water tastes of sulphur and vitriol, causing fluxes.

The chief fort of the whole island is that at the town of Basse-terre, two leagues N. from the point of the old fort; which at the first peopling consisted of two considerable towns, one close by the river St. Louis, or the Riviere des Peres, i. e. the Jacobite Friars river; the other on both sides of the Basiff river, where was at first a chapel, now turned

G U A

to a parochial church. But the former having been carried away twice by the inundations of the river in hurricanes, the inhabitants removed towards the fort, where they built the town of St. Louis, which is now the principal town of the island, having several churches, monasteries, &c. and a castle with four bulwarks, besides a fort on a neighbouring mountain: yet it has been ruined more than once. In 1691 it was burned by the English, together with some other forts; and when entirely rebuilt, it was carried away by an inundation of the river Bailiff. It was begun to be rebuilt when the English burnt it again in 1703, together with Magdalen and other forts. A considerable addition is planned to be added to it, called Le Bourg, which will make it the handsomest of any in the colony. This fort stands upon higher ground than the town: its walls are washed on the S. E. by the river Galleons; on the S. W. it faces the sea, being only 100 paces from it; and on the N. W. side it looks towards the town and the mountains. The most considerable part of the town is between the fort and the river of Herbs; and this is properly the town of Basse-terre; and that which extends from the river to the brook of Billan, is called the town of St. Francis, from a church and convent of Capuchins in it. In May, 1759; by the unanimity between Commodore Moore and General Barrington, together with the great valour of the British troops, this island came gradually, and in a very short time, into our hands; as did that of Marigalante soon after; but by the Peace in 1763 it was returned to the French.

Between the river Bailiff on the W. and the great river of Goyaves, or St. Charles, on the E. are the ruins of another fortification destroyed by the English in 1691.

G U A

All the ground between the Bailiff river, and that of Plessis, is called the Marsh of St. Robert.

The top of the Sulphur mountain, to which you must pass over the river St. Louis, is bare, without any thing but fern, and some sorry shrubs full of moss. From hence may plainly be seen not only Dominica, the Xaintes islands, and Marigalante, but a clear view of Martinico one way, as well as Monicerrat, Nevis, and the neighbouring islands, the other. Round the hill are burnt stones and whitish ashes, which smell strong of sulphur. These increase the higher you ascended; and at the top, which is a vast rugged platform, covered with all sizes of burnt stones; smoke issues out from sundry clefts and chinks. On the E. side of the mountain are two mouths of this Sulphur pit, one of which was oval, and judged to be about 100 feet in its greatest diameter; every now and then emitting thick clouds of smoke, with sparks of fire. The negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this mountain. About 200 paces below the least and lowest mouth are 3 little pools of very hot water, 4 or 5 paces asunder, the biggest of which may be about 6 feet in diameter. Its water is very dark-coloured, and smells like that in a smith's forge. The second is whitish, and has the taste of alum. The third is blue, and of a vitriolic taste. Here are also several small springs, which, uniting, form divers rivers or torrents; one of them, called the White river, from the ashes and sulphur covering it, falls into that of St. Louis. The middle and bottom of this burning mountain are as different from the top as if in quite another country, being covered with a delightful verdure of tall trees and herbage, watered with abundance of rivulets, and very carefully cultivated.

The French, when they settled

G U A

here in 1635, began by attacking the Caribbs, who possessed the island. This war was followed, during three years, by a horrible famine that almost destroyed the infant colony; the inhabitants were reduced to eat grass, and to dig up the dead corps to live on. After the famine succeeded incursions of enemies, disputes among the chiefs and planters, and some other sad disasters, which almost brought this colony to ruin, and prevented it from making any progress, so that at the end of 60 years the mother-country hardly perceived the existence of the colony. The success and prosperity of the island cannot be dated before the peace of Utrecht. At the end of 1755, Guadaloupe contained 9624 whites, and 41,000 slaves. The amount of its saleable goods was produced by 334 sugar-plantations, 15 square fields of indigo, 46,850 cacao-trees, 11,700 tobacco-plants, 2,257,725 of coffee, and 12,748,447 of cotton. For its provisions they cultivated 29 squares of rice, or maize, and 1219 of potatoes and yams, 2,028,520 bananas, and 32,577,950 holes of manioc or cassada. The cattle consisted of 4926 horses, 2924 mules, 125 asses, 13,716 horned beasts, 11,162 sheep and goats, and 2455 swine. The principal article is cassada or manioc, of which they make bread, and of this plant there is more cultivated here than in all the English islands taken together. In 1763 it was rendered independent of Martinico, and had a governor of its own appointed, and has Desirade island and Margalante annexed to it, as well as Xaintes. In 1767 Guadaloupe contained 11,863 white inhabitants, 752 free blacks, or mulattoes, 72,761 slaves, in all 85,376 persons. Its cattle consisted of 5060 horses, 4854 mules, 111 asses, 17,378 horned beasts, 14,833 sheep and goats, and 2209 swine.

G U A

For provisions it had 30,476,218 holes of manioc, 2,810,262 bananas, 2118 squares of land with yams and potatoes. Among its plantations were 72 anattas, 327 cassia-trees, 134,294 cacao-trees, 5,881,176 coffee-trees, 12,156,769 plants of cotton, 21,474 squares of land with sugar-canes. The woods take up 22,097 squares of land; there are 20,247 of pasture or savannas, and 6405 uncultivated or abandoned, 1582 plantations of cotton, coffee, cacao, and provisions; 401 of sugar-canes, which employ 40 water mills, 263 moved by oxen, and 11 by wind.

Its productions, with those of its dependencies, amount annually to 46 million pounds of sugar, 21 millions of coffee, 320,000 of cotton, and 8000 cacao.

GUANABACOA.—See *Hivannah*.

GUANAHANI, or ST. SALVADOR, now *Catt-Island*, one of the Bahamas; situated in the Atlantic Ocean. This was the first land which Columbus discovered in the year 1492, whence he called it St. Salvador, his crew having given themselves over for lost in an immense ocean, till they saw this island. It lies in lat 24, 10. long. 76, 12.

GUARICO, a town situated on the N. side of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is also called Cape François, and lies in lat. 19, 55. It is near half a league in length, and contains about 14 or 1500 inhabitants, being a mixture of Creols, Europeans, Negroes, Mulattos, and Casts. Here is a church, a good square, a college of Jesuits, a nunnery, an hospital, and a convent of religious. The town lies open, without any other defence than a single rampart: but it is well garrisoned within.

The place is extremely well cultivated, being sown with every species of grain. The servile

G U A

work is all done by negroes, and the people here are rich enough to send large returns to France for the European commodities brought hither. The grounds here are laid out in plantations of sugar, indigo, tobacco, and coffee; the joint produce of which is so large, that 30,000 tons are annually exported to France. It is in these respects a very considerable colony to France, no less than 160 sail, small and great, coming annually from France, from 150 to 500 tons, to Guarico. All these ships come loaded with goods and provisions; and every one returns with 30 or 40,000 dollars in specie. Those only which go from Guarico, exclusive of the cargo, which consists of the products of the colony, carry to France every year half a million of dollars. Not one fourth part of the cargo of so many ships can be consumed in this colony and its dependencies; and consequently it must find a great account in its trade with the Spanish settlements, as the Havannah, Carraccas, Santa Martha, Carthagena, Terra Firma, Nicaragua, and Honduras.—See *Cape François*.

GUASTACA, or PANUCO, (which see,) a province which borders on New Leon and Mexico, in which province they gather cochineal and several grains, and it abounds with very rich silver mines. All the shores are low, overflowed, unhealthy, and full of salt marshes; in other respects it is like Tlascala.

GUATIMALA, Audience and Province of, in New-Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Chiapa and Verapaz; on the S. and W. by the South-Sea, and on the E. by Honduras. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native

G U A

Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profess christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run across it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, cotton, and indigo. The merchandize of this province are generally conveyed to the port of St. Thomas, in the bay of Honduras, to be sent to Europe. The way across this province to the South-Sea is about 65 leagues, and is the next to that from Vera Cruz to Acapulco.

St. Jago de Guatimala was the capital of the whole audience; a large and rich town, with a bishop's see, and an university, but it was swallowed up by an earthquake in April, 1773. It contained about 60,000 inhabitants of all colours, and was immensely rich, but there are no traces of it left. The loss was estimated at 15 millions sterling, in merchandize; and it was the third city of the Spanish empire in America.

GUATIMALA, the Volcano of, is a mountain which throws out fire and smoke. St. Jago de Guatimala was almost ruined by it in 1541. It was rebuilt at a good distance from this dreadful mountain, which totally demolished it in April, 1773.

GUAVES PETIT, in St. Domingo.—See *Hspaniola*.

GUAXACA, a province belonging to the audience of Mexico, or New Spain. It reaches from the bay of Mexico on the N. to the South Sea on the S. having the province of Tlascala on the N. W. and those of Chiapa, Guatimala, and Tabasco, on the E. It extends nearly 95 leagues along the South Sea, 50 along the bay of Mexico, and near 120, say some, along the confines of Tlascala.

G U A

calz, but not above 50 on those of Chiapa. The air here is good, and the soil fruitful, especially in mulberry-trees; so that it produces more silk than any province in America. Except the valley of Guaxaca, the greatest part is mountainous, yet abounding with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantanes, and other fruits. It has rich mines of gold, silver, and lead; and all its rivers have gold in their sands. Cassia, cochineal, crystal, and copperas, abound also here. Were the people of this province industrious, they might be the richest in the West Indies; but they are accustomed to a lazy life by the clergy, who have 120 monasteries, besides several hospitals, schools, and other places of public charity: inasmuch that the Indians purchase provisions principally by the gold which the women pick up in the rivers. This province was formerly reckoned to contain 150 considerable towns, besides upwards of 300 villages; but now it is said to be thinly inhabited. Great part of the estates belonging to the Cortez family lie in this country. The least difficult pass from one sea to another is through this province by the river Guazahualcos to the port De la Ventosa, in the gulf Tequantepac. The mountain of Cocola, which separates this province from Tlascala, has mines of gold, silver, crystal, vitriol, and different sorts of precious stones.

The vanilla, a drug used as a perfume to give chocolate a flavour, is the produce of Guaxaca. It grows, indeed, in divers parts of Mexico, but no where so plentifully as in this province.

GUAXACA, the capital of the last-mentioned province bearing its name, in New Spain. It is the see of a bishop, and the residence of a governor. It lies 120 miles W. of Spirito Santo, and 230 S. of the city of Mexico, 132 in the same direction from

G U I

the gulf of this last name, and S. of Vera Cruz, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, which is 18 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and in the road leading through Chiapa to Guatemala.— Here is a very stately cathedral, and it contains several thousand families, both Spaniards and Indians. Of the former are several which are rich, and descended from the old Spanish governors. This, though a middling city, and but indifferently built, carries on a considerable trade both with the North and South Seas. The river here is not fortified; so that small vessels might easily sail up and subdue the country. The best chocolate in America is made here by the nuns, and exported from hence to Spain. In this valley, which Charles V. of Spain gave Cortez, with the title of Marquis del Velle, are several rich towns, cloisters, and churches; with an excellent breed of horses, and great herds of black cattle and sheep, which furnish the clothiers of Los Angeles with wool, and Spain with hides. The Creolian clergy here are as great enemies to the Spanish clergy as the native Americans are. According to some, the proper name of Guaxaca is Antiquera; but this last others make a separate town, and bishop's see also, situated about 80 miles to the S. W. It is said to have a stately cathedral, adorned with many large and high pillars of marble, each of which is as one entire stone. It is situated in lat. 18, 2. long. 101, 10.

GUIARA, a town of Terra Firma. It has a harbour on the Caracoa coast, 212 miles E. of Maracaibo; where, in the years 1739 and 1743 the English were twice repulsed, and lost some men in attacking this place. It lies in lat. 10, 39, S. long. 66, 1.

GUILDFORD, an inland county in the district of Salisbury, in N. Carolina.

H A M

H

HACHA, RIO DE LA, on the coast of Terra Firma. The Spaniards formerly called it Nuestra Senora de los Neieves, and afterwards De los Remedios. It is situated on the banks of the river of the same name, namely, Rio de la Hacha; and but a short mile from the sea-coast upon a little hill, and containing not much above 100 houses. It lies about 246 miles E. of Carthagena. It is situated within the government of St. Martha, and is the second city of the province. It is but small, but fortified, and the Indians about it do not acknowledge the yoke of the Spaniards; they are generally shepherds, and breed vast flocks in their fruitful pastures which their plains and mountains afford them.

HADHAM, E. and W. two towns in Hartford county, Connecticut, near the banks of Connecticut river. E. Hadham is S. E. 9 miles from Middletown, and the same distance E. from Durham.

HADLEY, a town in Hampshire county, in Massachusetts-Bay, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, where it almost forms an island.

HALIFAX, a town in the district of Halifax, in N. Carolina.

It is situated on the banks of the Roanoke river, which runs into Albemarle sound.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, on the W. side of the harbour of Chebueto, which, tho' founded so lately as in 1747, is now a considerable place, with above 1000 houses, laid out in regular handsome streets. It is the residence of the Governor and other officers, and carried on a considerable trade. Here the British troops retired when they evacuated Boston in March, 1776.

HAMPSHIRE, a county, the western extremity of Massachu-

H A V

sets-Bay, through which Connecticut river runs; and it is the least cultivated of any of the counties of this province.

HAMPSTEAD and **HIGHGATE**, two villages, inland, belonging to Georgia. They are about a mile asunder, and 4 miles from Savannah, the capital of the province. The inhabitants apply themselves principally to gardening, and supply the town with greens, pot-herbs, roots, &c.

HAMPTON, a maritime town in Elizabeth county, Virginia, at the bottom of a bay near the mouth of James river, 15 miles S. E. from York.

HAMPTON, **EAST** and **SOUTH**, two towns in Long Island, in the province of New York, and county of Suffolk, on the S. E. coast.

HANOVER, a town in York county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles S. W. of New York, 7 S. of Berwick, and the same distance N. from the limits of Maryland.

HARLEY, a village in the county of Ulster, in the province of New York.

HARTFORD, a town in Chownen county, and district of Edenton, in N. Carolina. It is situated on Perquimans river, which empties itself into Albemarle sound, from whence it is distant about 15 miles S. E. and about 13 N. from Edenton.

HARTFORD.—See *Hertford*.

HARWICH, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New England, on the N. side of the peninsula, on a small creek of Cape Cod or Barnstable bay. It is situated near the middle of the peninsula, 6 miles W. of Eastham, and 10 from Chatham.

HATFIELD, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, on Mill river, which runs into Connecticut river. It is 5 miles N. E. from Northampton, and 4 from Hadley.

HAVANNAH, a city situated on the N. W. part of the island

H A V

of Cuba, one of the Greater Antilles, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. The city and port of Havannah stands 191 miles almost directly S. of Cape Florida, and consequently commands the gulf of that name. It was built in 1511. It was originally called the port of Carennas; afterwards, when the city, by its alteration of site, and increase of wealth, grew considerable, it was called St. Christopher of the Havannah. In 1536 it was taken by a French pirate, and was of so inconsiderable a value, that it was ransomed for 700 pieces of eight. It was taken sometime after by the English, and a second time by the French; nor was it till the reign of Philip II. of Spain, that the importance of it was thoroughly understood, and any care taken in fortifying it. What was then done proved not sufficient, and most of the fortifications were in a very bad condition when Francis Coreal was there in 1666; and very little better when he visited it again, 20 years afterwards. Since the accession of the House of Bourbon to the throne of Spain, more pains have been taken about it, and therefore we shall describe first the city, and then the port, in the condition they now are.

The city of Havannah, according to the last and exact map of these parts, lies in 23, 10, of lat. and consequently within 22 of the Tropic of Cancer; and its long. from London is 82, 13. It stands on the N. side of the island, and W. side of the harbour, in a very beautiful and pleasant plain, having the sea before it, and being surrounded on all sides by two branches of the river Lagida. The buildings, tho' low, are built of stone, and make a very good appearance, though but meanly furnished. Here are several handsome churches, monasteries, and hospitals. The churches are rich and magnificent, that dedicated

H A V

to St. Clara having 7 altars, all adorned with plate to a great value; and the monastery adjoining contains 100 nuns, with their servants, all habited in blue. It is not a bishop's see, though the bishop generally resides there; but the cathedral is at St. Jago, and the revenue of this prelate not less than 50,000 pieces of eight per annum. The number of inhabitants in this city are about 15,000. One part of the island is under the jurisdiction of this city, as the other is under that of St. Jago; but the district belonging to the Havannah is by far the best cultivated, and has the most towns and villages in it; and these are not above 6 in number.

The port is not only the best in the West-Indies, but perhaps one of the finest in the universe. It is so capacious, that 1000 sail of ships may ride there commodiously, without either cable or anchor; and there is, generally speaking, 6 fathom water in the bay. The entrance is by a channel about 2 fourths of a mile in length, which is pretty narrow, and of difficult access to an enemy, being well defended by forts, and platforms of guns; which is rendered more difficult since 1762, when the governor ordered three men of war to be sunk there; and through it you come into the bay, which lies like a basin at the bottom of it, with a small island at the E. corner thereof. At the entrance of the channel there are 2 strong castles, which are supposed to be capable of defending the place against any number of ships. The first of these is called the Moro, and stands on the E. side of the channel. It is a kind of a triangle, fortified with bastions, on which are mounted about 40 pieces of cannon, stiled the twelve apostles, almost level with the water, and carrying each a ball of 36 pounds. On the other side of the chan-

H A V

nel stands a strong fort, called the Punta, a regular square, with good bastions, well mounted with cannon; which fort, &c. stands so very high above the level of the sea, that it is impossible for the largest ships to batter them. Between this city and the sea there is a watch-tower, where a man sits in a round lantern at the top, and, on the appearance of ships at sea, puts out as many flags from thence as there are sail. The third is stiled the fort; it is a small, but strong work on the W. side, towards the end of the narrow channel, with four large bastions, and a platform, mounted with 60 pieces of heavy cannon. Besides these, there are two forts, one on the E. side, called Cajemar, the other on the W. called the fort of Chorrera, of 12 guns each. The governor has a very numerous garrison, this being the key of the West-Indies.

The commerce in this port is the most considerable of any in America, and for the sake of perspicuity we will divide it into the particular commerce of the isle of Cuba, and into the general by the register-ships. The former consists in hides, sugar, tobacco, ginger, mastic, aloes, sarsaparilla, other drugs, and great quantities of tortoise-shell. It must be observed, that the commerce of the island of Cuba is not entirely confined to the Havannah, but extends itself to other ports, particularly St. Jago, where there are frequently many little vessels from the Canaries, and other parts, which trade entirely for the commodities of the country. As to the general commerce, this port is the place of rendezvous for all the ships, particularly from Porto Bello, and Vera Cruz, which return into Spain from the Indies; so that there are frequently 50 or 60 sail in the port at once. While they ride here, there is a fair kept on shore, where they trade

H A V

for immense sums; and with so great honour, that it is said they never open the bales, but take the goods according to the bills of parcels, without any inspection. While the fleet is in the bay, provisions are excessively dear on shore, and money so plenty, that a Spaniard expects half a piece of eight a day from a male slave, and half so much from a female, out of what they earn by their labour. The fleet generally sails from thence through the channel of Bahama, in the month of Sept. and is the richest in the world, since in silver and merchandize there is seldom less than 30,000,000 pieces of eight on board, or 6,750,000 pounds of our money.

The town of Havannah is not 2 miles in circuit; and the number of inhabitants does not exceed 15,000 souls, consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes, besides the garrison, the governor of which is stiled Captain-general of the island. It belongs to Spain. Havannah lies 18 leagues from Cape de Sed, which is a promontory on the N. side of the island. The heat here is extreme, and more intolerable even in the night than in the day time. This port with the Spanish fleet of war, and 25 merchantmen, who had taken refuge there, the forts, the city, its immense magazines, 3 millions of piasters, &c. were all taken, July 30, 1762, by the English, after a siege of 29 days, by 19 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and 10,000 men, under admiral Pocock, and the earl of Albemarle. The Spaniards, having recovered it at the peace, rebuilt the Moro Castle and the Fort Punta, besides other immense works, the expence of which is incredible; all which will not defend the place so much as its pernicious climate.

H A V E R S O W, a town in New York, on the W. bank of Hud-

HER

son's river, in which it has a fine bay, 35 miles N of New-York.

H A V E R I L L, a town in Essex county, Massachusetts-Bay, New-England, on the river Merimack, and near Mitchell's Falls.

H A Y E S I S L A N D, in New South Wales, formed by the rivers Nelson and Hayes, which, after running a little way together, separate again. The most northern is still called Nelson river, near the mouth of which stands Fort York, by the French called Bourbon, as also is the river Nelson. The most southern branch is called Hayes river by the English, and St. Theresa by the French. On either branch, the stream is so gentle that large vessels and shallows might be built there to carry bulky goods, and also return against the stream without any difficulty.

H E N D R I C, a town at the W. end of Long Island, New-York, situated in Queen's county, on the coast of the Narrows, 10 miles N. E. of Bedford, and 7 miles N. of New-York.

H E N R I C O, a county of Virginia, on the N. E. coast of James river.

H E N R Y C A P E, the S. promontory of Virginia. It is situated at the entrance of the Chesapeake-Bay. Lat. 36, 57. longitude 76, 23.

H E R T F O R D, or **H A R T F O R D**, county in the district of Edenton, N. Carolina.

H E R T F O R D, a county of Connecticut, bounded on the N. by Hampshire, in Massachusetts-Bay, W. by Litchfield county E. by Windham county, and S. by New-Haven and New-London counties; having the river running through it.

H E R T F O R D, the chief town of the foregoing county, is situated on the Western bank of Connecticut river, near the center of the county, not 6 miles N. W. of Classenbury, 14 miles N. E. of

HIS

New Cambridge, 6 miles S. of W. Windsor, and 17 miles W. of Mansfield.

H E V E, or **L A H A I V E**, a port of Nova Scotia, where the French had a fort defended with pallisades, which the English took by capitulation, with the loss of some of their people and their commander, in 1712.

H I G H L A N D S, a range of mountains, stretching westward from Hudson's river, dividing the county of Ulster, in the province of New York, from that river; they are clothed thick with timber, and abound with iron-ore, ponds, and fine streams for iron-works.

H I S P A N I O L A, or **S T. D O M I N G O**. See *Domingo*.—One of the Antilles Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, in America. It is situated between lat. 18 and 20, and between long. 67 and 74; is upwards of 400 miles long from E. to W. and 124 broad from N. to S. The island partly belongs to the Spaniards, and partly to the French; which latter (their buccanniers having settled there before) obtained a legal right to their share of the island by the cession which the Spaniards made them of the N. W. part of Hispaniola, by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697; the best and most fertile part of the best and most fertile island in the West Indies. This is the principal settlement of the French in all America. The country is mixed; pretty mountainous in some parts; but many of these mountains are fertile, and covered with fine woods. Others, which are barren and rocky, had anciently mines of gold: they are not worked now; though it is judged they not only contain those of gold, but mines of silver, copper, and iron. But the French think their labour better bestowed on the culture of the plains for the rich commodities which vend so well in Europe,

H I S

This country has likewise prodigious fine plains of a vast extent, and extreme fertility, either covered with noble forests of timber and fruit trees, excellent in their kinds, or filled with vast numbers of horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. The air of Hispaniola is the most healthy in the West-Indies. The country is admirably watered with rivulets as well as navigable rivers. And it is no wonder therefore that this active nation, in possession of so extensive a country, has reaped from it prodigious advantages. In the year 1726, on this island were no less than 100,000 negroes, and 30,000 whites; they made 60,000 hogheads of sugar of 500 wt. each; their indigo was half as much in value as their sugar; they exported large quantities of cotton; and they sent besides to France cacao and ginger in tolerable plenty. Since that time they raise coffee here to a very great amount. Suppose the sugar at 20 shillings the hundred, the whole must yield 300,000 sterling. The indigo is somewhat fallen its price since; but as it has increased largely in its quantity, it is not too much to value it at 100,000l. If to these we add the produce of cotton, cacao, ginger, and hides, it will not be too much to allow 100,000l. more; so that at this rate her share of the island is worth to France 530,000l. sterling. But considering that these several articles have greatly increased since that time, it will not be excessive to rate the value of this colony at 750,000l. sterling a year.

The largest town in the French part of Hispaniola is Cape François, which is situated on the northern part of the island, upon a very fine harbour. It is well built, and contains about 8000 inhabitants, blacks and whites. But though this be the largest town, Leogane, on the western side, is a good port too, and a place of considerable trade, being the seat

H E W

of government, which here is lodged in the hands of a governor and the intendant, who are mutually a check upon each other. There are, besides, two other towns considerable for their trade, Petit Guaves on the W. end of the island, and port Louis on the S. W. part.

The E. part of this island is in the possession of the Spaniards; and this is the largest part, and has most towns. Their capital is St. Domingo, which was built first by Columbus, on the S. side of the island, at the mouth of the river Hayna, or Isabella, as our maps call it, in a fine plain, which shews it to great advantage from the sea. In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took it, who held it a month, and then burnt part of it, but spared the rest for a ransom of 60,000 pieces of eight. This and several other places were quit- ted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as being judged unpolitic then to keep them. However, Cromwell thought otherwise; for he sent his generals Penn and Venables, with the greatest force the English ever had in those seas, in order to possess themselves of St. Domingo; of which being disappointed, they afterwards, in 1654, reduced Jamaica. The trade of St. Domingo, which was a considerable one in sugar, hides, tallow, horses, hogs, and cassia, has decayed since the Spaniards have been tempted to Havannah and other places: yet for all that St. Domingo makes a good figure, and its inhabitants, including Negroes, &c. are thought to exceed 25,000. these consist of Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Albatraces, of all which number a sixth part is supposed to be Spaniards.

HEWREUL, a village of Canada, consisting of between 25 and 30 houses well built, with a fort, where was a governor and a garrison. It was taken by the French in the year 1708.

K

H O H

HILLSBOROUGH, a town in the county of Orange, and district of Hillsborough, N. Carolina. It is situated near the head of the Nuse river, on a branch of the same.

HILL-TOWN, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, is near the center of the county, 28 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 20 N. from Wilmington, in Newcastle county, Delaware, and 21 miles N. W. from Chester.

HINGHAM, a town of Suffolk county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated on a southern creek of Boston harbour, on the banks of the river Way, 5 miles W. of Kono-hasset, and the same distance E. from Weymouth.

HOBBS-HOLE, a town in Effex county, Virginia, on the W. bank of Rappahanock river, 15 miles N. E. from Walkerton, 32 S. E. of Port-Royal, and 67 N. of Williamsburg.

HOCHELAGA, a village of wild Indians in Canada. It is pretty large, and situated in the island at this day known under the name of Montreal. It is of a round figure, and 3 rows of palisadoes inclose about 50 huts, each upwards of 50 paces in length, and 14 or 15 in breadth, and made in the form of funnels. The entrance to this inclosure is by one gate, over which, as well as the first row of palisadoes, is a sort of gallery, the ascent to which is by a ladder, and it is plentifully provided with stones and flints for the defence of the place. The inhabitants of this village speak the Huron language. It is situated at the foot of a mountain called Montroyal, now Montreal.

HOHIO, or **OHIO**, a famous river, having its source in the Apalachian mountains, near the borders of Carolina and Virginia; and after a S. W. course falls into the river Mississippi, of which it is reckoned the principal stream.

—See *Ohio*.

H O N

HOLLISTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, about 4 miles N. from Medway, and the same distance S. W. from Sherborn.

HONDURAS, or **COMAIGNA**, a province of Old Mexico, or New Spain, which, including the country of the Moskitoes, is situated between lat. 12 and 13, and between long. 85 and 94. It has the bay bearing its name, and the North Sea, on the N. and E. is bounded by Nicaragua and Guatimala on the S. and by Vera Paz on the W. It extends E. and W. along the North Sea above 130 leagues, and in some places is near 60 leagues over from N. to S. but it is narrower at both ends. The Spaniards claim this country; but the English have been long in possession of the logwood tract in the Bay of Honduras, cutting large quantities of it there every year. And the Moskito Indians to the E. of this province have entered into treaties with the English, received them into their country, and done them several services. Besides, the Spaniards have no forts in this bay, or in the country of the Moskitoes, only 2 small towns.

This country consists in general of hills and deep dales, and has a good air. It is rendered the more fruitful by the inundations of its rivers about Michaelmas, when the natives convey the water by canals to their fields and gardens. The soil in many parts bears Indian corn thrice a year. It also yields European wheat and pease, cotton-wool, called vi-goion, &c. has excellent pasture, with honey, wax, and abundance of all sorts of provisions, besides mines of gold and silver. It produces also great quantities of extraordinary large gourds or calabashes, which the Hispaniola Indians call H'bueras. And the first discoverer, seeing many of them float along the coast, called it

H O N

Golfo de Hibueras, and the province itself Hibuera; yet afterwards, finding very deep water at the great cape of this country, they called it Cabo de Honduras, i. e. the Promontory of Depth, and the country itself Honduras. The vineyards bear twice a year; for immediately after the vintage the vines are cut again, and the second grapes are ripe before Christmas.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, noted for cutting of logwood, as that of Campeachy formerly was. It lies in the province of the same name, betwixt Cape Honduras, in lat. $15\frac{1}{2}$, and Cape Catoche, the easternmost point of Yucatan, in lat. $21\frac{1}{2}$. Moil makes the distance between these capes above 270 miles. The great lake of Nicaragua has an outlet into it by a river called Rio de Anuzelos, or Angelos, only navigable by small craft. In this bay are several small islands, particularly the Pearl Islands, a little to the N. but the pearls fished up here are not in such quantities as formerly, nor so large. Into this bay runs also a small river from the province of Veraguas, called by the Spaniards Rio de Saere, i. e. Sugar river, from the sugar-works here, with which the country so abounds, that, did not the Spaniards consume large quantities of it in sweetmeats and preserves, &c. they might send several ship-loads of sugar into Europe.

The country where the English cut their logwood is all a flat, and a great part of it a morass, with several lagunes, which are very often overflowed. In the dry season, when the cutters have found a good number of trees, they build a hut near them, where they live. After cutting down a tree, they chip of the bark and lay it in heaps, marking paths to each, that, when the rains come which overflow the ground, they

H O N

are as so many channels, where they go with small currents and land them, bringing them sometimes 30 miles to the barcaderas, whence the buyers fetch it at 3l. 11s. 6d. sterl. a ton. During the floods, the cutters dwell at the barcaderas, which are 42 miles up the river, where they have huts built on high banks to secure them from the floods. As soon as they have notice of any vessel's arrival at the mouth of the river, they flock down to purchase whatever they want.— They amount to 15 or 1600 men, but form no regular colony; yet they chuse a chief, who cannot have less authority, luxury, or emolument, or whose subjects are more disobedient.

The quantity of wood annually furnished by the Bay has been valued at 20,000 tons. The English export only about 6000, whose trade is carried on in general by North American ships, who supply the Bay with what merchandise they want; but the principal branch of the trade is carried on by the Dutch, whose annual clear profit amounts to above 90,000l. sterl. The Bay is sprinkled with an infinity of shoals, rocks, and clusters of drowned islands, which abound with great plenty of green turtles. There are several channels between them, among which a ship should not venture without an experienced pilot.

Some trees of the logwood itself grow very tall and straight; though mostly low and crooked. They bear a small leaf, and have a prickly underwood, like our white-thorn in both these respects. It blossoms and bears seed; which, by falling off, sows the ground from which it springs up, and its vegetation is much forwarded by the inundations bringing the soil over it. All the rivers and creeks in the Bay of Honduras not only swarm with alligators and guans, but fish also.

H U D

Among other fowls they have guans, cansas, Muscovy ducks, whistling ducks, somewhat larger than our teal, and as good to eat, cockatoos, macaws, parrots, two-penny chicks, double and single curlews, and crab-catchers.

With regard to land animals, here are wild deer, but small and lean, tigers, and monkeys. Among the little islands in the Bay are great numbers of green turtle, mostly caught in nets. The manatee is also frequently met with here; and that called the jew-fish, which exceeds all the rest in goodness, is shaped something like a cod, but thicker in proportion, and much better eating. They have very broad scales, and some of them weigh 50l.

The principal towns of this province are, Valladolid, or Coniapa, which is the capital; Truxillo, or Trugillo, Gracias a Dios, St. Pedro, Porto de Cavallos, St. Jago, with the island of Ruatan, or Rattan.

From Cape Gracias a Dios, the most easterly promontory of Honduras, the land falls off due S. forming another great bay, which runs along the coast of Nicaragua, and then bends again E. by N. to Nombre de Dios and Porto Bello.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, a long narrow island in Chesapeake bay, Maryland, opposite the entrance of Patuxen river.

HOUGUE, LA, a little fort situated two leagues beyond the Havana, in the island of Cuba. From hence we begin to discover Le Pain de Matance, a mountain, whose top resembles an oven or a loaf. It serves sailors to know the bay of Matance by, which is about 14 leagues from the Havannah.

HUDSON'S BAY or STRAIT, the N. part of Canada, where the English company of the same name have several settlements and forts, who, by their agents, carry

H U D

on here a traffic with the native Indians for beaver-skins and other valuable furs to a considerable amount, being one of the most profitable trades our merchants deal in. But the garrisons and forts here seem not to be of a strength sufficient for holding out long against an attack. This Bay is about 300 leagues wide from S. to N. but above 530, by reckoning from the bottom of James-bay, in lat. 51, to that of Repulse-bay, in lat. 57, 10. Its breadth is unequal, being about 130 leagues where broadest; but it grows narrower both to the southward and northward, being not much above 35 leagues broad in some places. At the mouth of Hudson's Bay is Resolution island, also Mansfield island; and in the Strait are Charles Dunl, Salisbury island, and Nottingham island. From Resolution island to Cape Diggs, at the entrance of the Bay, is about 140 leagues in length. The land on both sides, namely, Labrador and North Main, are inhabited by savages, of which we have little or no knowledge. That part of the Bay on the W. side, in about lat. 57, is called Button's bay; and the eastern part, from lat. 55, 15. to lat 51, and the most southern part, are called James's bay. The coast from Cape Henrietta-Maria, in lat. 55, 15, where James's bay begins, to the bottom of the bay, is about 100 leagues, and of much the same breadth all the way, being between 50 and 60 leagues over.

On the eastern shore, or Labrador coast, lie several islands, called the North Sleepers, the West Sleepers, Baker's Dozen, Belchier's Isles; and in James's bay are Bear island, Vincer's island, Chariton island, Cape-Hope island, &c. All the country from Button's bay S. and E. as far as Labrador, is called New South Wales.

HUDSON'S RIVER, a large

HUD

river whose source has not been discovered. Running southward, it approaches the Mohawk's river, within a few miles of Sacoundauga. In general we know that it has its source in the mountainous country between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. From its approach near Sacoundauga, it runs N. and north-easterly towards lake St. Sacrament, now lake George, within 10 miles of it. The course then to New-York is very uniform, being in the main S. 12 or 15° W. The distance from Albany to lake George is computed at 65 miles. This river in that interval is navigable only to batteaus, and interrupted by rifts, which occasion two postages of half a mile each. In the passage from Albany to Fort Edward the whole land-carriage is 12 miles. There are 3 routes from Crown-Point to Hudson's river, in the way to Albany; one through lake George; another through a branch of lake Champlain, bearing a southern course, and terminating in a basin, several miles E. of lake George, called the South bay. The third is by ascending the Wood-creek, a shallow stream about 30 yards broad, which coming from the S. E. empties itself into the S. branch of the lake Champlain. The place where these routes meet on the banks of Hudson's river is called the carrying-place. Here Fort Edward is built; but Fort Henry, a much stronger garrison, was erected at the S. end of lake George, after the repulse of the French forces under the command of Baron Dieckaw, on the 8th of Sept. 1755. The passage through the highlands is about 16 miles; the tide flows a few miles above Albany. The navigation is safe, and performed in sloops of 40 or 50 tons burthen. About 60 miles above the city of New York the water is fresh, and in wet seasons very low, and abounds with variety of fish.

HUR

HUMMEL'S-TOWN, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Great Swatawro creek, 7 miles from the Susquehannah river, 5 N. of Middletown, 16 W. of Lebanon, 19 S. E. of Munheim, and 85 from Philadelphia.

HUNTERTON, a county in New-Jersey, near the Delaware river, the principal town of which is Trenton.

HUNTINGDON, a town near the N. W. extremity of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Juniata river, a branch of the Susquehannah river, 22 miles N. E. of Franks-town, 11 miles N. W. of Fort Shirley, and 60 from Carlisle.

HUNTINGDON, a town in Long-Island, New-York, in King's county division, on the N. side, at the bottom of Brandon harbour, 7 miles W. of Smith-town, the same distance E. of Oyster-bay, and N. of Hempstead-plain.

HURON, Lake of, a large collection of inland waters, in Canada. It lies between lat. 43 and 46. and between long. 84 and 89. This lake communicates with lake Michigan or Illinois by a strait, and is 350 leagues in circuit. It is in the form of a triangle. The lands about this lake are called the country of the Hurons.

HURONS, savages inhabiting the country contiguous to the lake of the same name, in Canada: their true name is Yendats.

The country inhabited by these people, at the beginning of the last century, had the lake Erie to the S. the lake Huron to the W. and lake Ontario to the E. It is situated between lat. 42 and 45 N. Here they have a good many cantons, or villages; and the whole nation still consists of between 40 and 50 000 souls.

In this country are large meadows, which would bear wheat and all other grain that the natives would sow in them. The forests

J A G

are full of very beautiful trees, especially cedars of a prodigious magnitude, and proportionable tallness. The country is well watered, and the water is very good. Here are some stones that can be fused like metal, and contain veins of silver.

This country is well situated for commerce: whence, by means of the lakes with which it is almost surrounded, it would be an easy matter to push on discoveries even to the extreme parts of North-America.

HYDE, a maritime county in the district of Newbern, North-Carolina.

JAGO DE LEON, SANT, a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is situated about 18 miles from the sea-coast to the S. To it are two ways from the sea; the one short and easy; but may be easily guarded by a few people, being about the middle pent in by inaccessible mountains and groves, so that it is hardly 25 feet broad: the other road is through craggy mountains and precipices, which the Indians generally use. After passing those mountains is a plain in which the town is built. In 1599, the English took this town, after making themselves masters of the Caraccas.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, ST. one of the principal towns of New-Spain, the capital of the province of Guatimala. The old city was utterly destroyed by a hurricane and earthquake in 1541, when 10,000 Spaniards lost their lives. It was built at the bottom of a volcano with two tops, from one of which issued fire, and from the other water. It was rebuilt in 1550, in a fine valley, on a river, about three leagues from the volcano, and was again totally destroyed by an earthquake in April, 1773; before which melancholy accident it was the residence of the presidents, the seats of the royal courts, and of a rich bishop,

J A G

suffragan to Mexico. It had an university, and was the center of commerce in all those parts. It contained about 8000 families: and the citizens carried on a considerable trade through all the provinces of Mexico, and even into Peru, by the ports of La Trinidad and Realejo. Its trade with Spain was from Golfo Dolce. The principal commodities in which they dealt were hides, indigo, anatta, sylvester, cochineal, cocoa, &c. And indeed no city could stand more commodiously for an extensive trade, and be safer from pirates and privateers, lying 8 leagues from the South-Sea, and about 40 from the Gulph of Mexico: yet still was liable to frequent earthquakes, as well as to eruptions from a neighbouring volcano, which burns most furcely during the rainy season, and throws out huge stones and pieces of rock. This mountain is seen a great way off at sea, it being 9 miles high. The cathedral and parish churches here were extremely rich; and here were also 2 fine monasteries, besides a good hospital. The valley in which the city stood was about 2 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, opening a little beyond the old town into a wide champaign towards the sea. Though it was surrounded with mountains, yet there were good roads over them.

The government of the adjacent country, and of the provinces of Honduras, Soconusco, Vera Paz, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Chiapa, was subordinate to the chancery here, which consisted of a president, who had as great a power as the viceroys of Peru and Mexico, also of six judges, the King's attorney, and two chief justices. They had all handsome salaries, which they very much increased by trading and bribes. The university here was founded, in 1624, by Philip IV. joined to the Dominican convent, a stately pile, with a yearly

J A G

revenue computed to be at least 30,000 ducats; and its treasury would have made it 100,000. The nunnery of the Conception consisted of 1000 women, including servants and scholars; and they received none but such as brought with them from 500 to 1000 ducats. Lat. 14, 10. Long. 92, 18.

JAGO DE NEXAPHA, ST. a town of Guaxaca, one of the provinces in the audience of Mexico. It has the addition of Nexapha from the valley in which it is situated, on the side of a river, which falls into the Alvarado, 18 miles S. of Idefonso. It has a convent of Dominicans, much enriched by presents of votaries, who come far and near to see an image of the Virgin Mary, and its pretended miracles.

JAGO DE LOS VALLES, ST. a town of Panuco, a province of New-Spain. It is situated 5 leagues S. W. of Panuco city, on the river of the same name. Here the Spaniards have a garrison, and in its neighbourhood are salt-works.

JAGO DE CUBA, ST. once the capital, though not the most considerable town of the island of Cuba. It is situated at the bottom of a spacious bay, on the S. side of the island, about 2 leagues from the sea. The entrance into this bay is narrow for several miles; but within it are little islands forming a most commodious harbour, and shelter from storms. It was built by Velasquez, the first conqueror, who made it the seat of his government. The city is still the see of a bishop, with a cathedral, where the canons are residentiary, but the mitred head resides at the Havannah. It had once a good trade: but this is also removed to that city; so that St. Jago has dwindled almost to nothing; though it has jurisdiction over one half of the island. After the English had left the island, about 400 men were continually employed for some

J A M

time in repairing its fortifications. Within 3 leagues of it, at Covery, is a rich copper mine. In 1756, a terrible earthquake happened here, which did considerable damage. Latitude 20, 15. long. 76, 40.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, ST. commonly called Spanish-Town, the capital of the island of Jamaica. It is situated 5 miles N. of Port-Passage and the bay of Port-Royal. It is the residence of the governor, and the general assembly and courts of justice are held here. It is a small city, with about 20 streets and 4000 inhabitants, in a healthy situation; and the greatest part of the inhabitants are people of fortune, or rank, which gives it the air of splendor and magnificence; but being 2 leagues distant from the sea, is destitute of trade. It has a very handsome church, a chapel, and a Jews synagogue: but the principal building is the governor's house, one of the handsomest in all America. It received great damage from a storm, July 16, 1772, when the hailstones were as large as oranges. Lat. 18, 26. long. 76, 32.

JAMAICA, one of the principal towns on Long Island, or Nassau Island, belonging to Queen's county, in New York. It is situated on the W. side, 8 miles from Hampstead, and the same distance E. of Bedford, and has a church in it.

JAMAICA, one of the Greater Antilles, in the West Indies, and situated in the Atlantic Ocean. This island being discovered by Columbus in the year 1494, in his second voyage from Spain to this part of the world, he changed the name of Jamaica to that of St. Jago, which it retained while it was in the hands of the Spaniards; but they were dispossessed of it, in 1655, by the English, with a fleet primarily designed for the reduction of Hispaniola, un-

J A M

der the command of Penn and Venables: it yielded without much opposition, and recovered its old appellation. Afterwards the Spaniards ceded the island to the British court. The whole people on the island did not exceed 3000, including even the slaves, who were 1500. Soon after the Restoration of Charles II. this colony had increased the number of its inhabitants to 18,000, who had almost no other trade but their depredations on the Spaniards; but they soon after began to make sugar and plant cacao-trees, and erect salt works.

This is the largest of all the English island-colonies, and even of any of the Greater Antilles, except Cuba and Hispaniola. It extends itself between lat. 17 and 18, 27. and between long. 76 and 79. so that it is about 140 miles in length from Point Negril on the W. to Point Morant on the E. and 60 in breadth where broadest, namely, from Gallina Point on the N. to Portland Pitch on the S. but, it being of an oval form, it grows narrower towards each end. The acres it contains are computed at 4,000,000; of which, some say, one half is planted, and others 1,500,000.-- It is placed in a most happy situation at 36 leagues to the S. of Cuba, and 39 to the W. of St. Domingo. The disposition and number of its harbours enable it to trade with either of the islands of the West Indies or the continent. It has about 16 principal harbours, besides 20 bays, roads, or good anchoring-places.

It is divided by a ridge of mountains which runs through the whole island from E. to W. The eastern part are called the "Blue Mountains." They contain the springs of fine rivers, stored with fish of various kinds; and many of them navigable by canoes, in which sugars are carried from the plantations to the

J A M

sea-side. In several districts they go by several names, being crowned with trees of almost 100 various kinds, particularly cedars, lignum vitæ, mahogany, &c. ever verdant, forming groves and cool retreats. The tops of some of the mountains are higher than others; on each side of the ridge are others much lower, which, with the woods on their brows, and the little plantations on their sides, form at sea a very agreeable prospect. These mountains consist either of rock, or stiff clay. The vallies too are always verdant, being embellished with plantations curiously laid out, and producing the richest plants in the universe. Several of its rivers disappear, or alter their course, after a storm, and lose their names; and some of them run for many miles under ground, and then emerge again. In some parts of the island, indeed, where it seldom rains, the water is brackish and unwholesome. The number of rivers in this island, Sir Hans Sloane reckons to be near 100. These may more properly be called torrents; for they come precipitately down the mountains, running but a few miles before they fall into the sea, and carrying with them in their course large stones, pieces of rock, and timber, generally much clay or earth, which fouls the water; but this, after settling some days in jars, proves good. One frequently sees cataracts in the rivers among the mountains 50 or 60 feet high. Spring-water remote from the sea is preferred to that of rivers or ponds. The well-water near the sea, as particularly at Port-Royal, is brackish, and occasions fluxes and other diseases to such as drink it. Some springs in this island, as well as rivers, petrify their channels, and stop their own course. The most remarkable river of this kind is at Abraham's plantation on the N. side of the

J A M

island. Near Port Morant, in the E. part of the island, is a hot bath in a wood, the water of which has been used with great success, by drinking as well as bathing in it, for the cure of the gripes, the common disease of the country. In a level ground, under the hills in Cabbage-tree bottom, about two miles from the sea, rise a great many salt-springs, which, uniting, form what is called the Salt river. Here salt is made in the ponds into which the sea-water comes, where the moisture being exhaled by the heat of the sun, leaves the salt in great plenty, particularly at the ponds about Old Harbour, &c. It is not perfectly white, nor granulated, but is in large lumps, with a cast of red in it. Here also are many lakes, one of which, called Rio Hoa, receives a great deal of water by a river, with no visible outlet to it.

The climate of Jamaica is more temperate, and the weather more various, than in the Caribbee Islands: and there is no country between the Tropics where the heat is less troublesome, the air being continually cooled by breezes from the E. frequent rains, and nocturnal dews. The E. and W. parts of the island are not so agreeable, on account of the thick forests there, as the S. and N. parts, which are not only more open, but much less subject to storms of wind and rain. The air in the mountainous parts is cooler. Though it rains frequently in January, yet May and October or November are those distinguished by the name of the winter-months, on account of the rain and thunder, more violent at some times than others; and sometimes the rains last for a fortnight together, without any intermission, laying the level grounds several inches under water, and rendering the roads almost impassable. All the year round,

J A M

the mornings are excessively hot, till about eight o'clock, when the easterly breezes begin to blow. These are called the Doctor, the people, while they last, being able to stir about their business, and the Negroes to work in the fields. These gales gently approach the shore, the sea before them coming on as smooth as can be imagined. In half an hour after the breeze has reached the shore, it fans pretty briskly, and gradually increases till about 12, when it is generally strongest, and lasts till 2 or 3, when it begins to die away till about 5, when it is quite spent, and returns no more till next morning. About 8 in the evening begins a land-breeze, which blows 4 leagues into the sea, and continues increasing till 12 at night; after which it decreases till 4 in the morning, when no more of it is to be felt till next night. The sea-breeze is more violent at some times than others; and particularly at the change or full-moon, when it gains very much on the land-winds. And in December, January, and February, when the N. winds reign, they blow over the ridge of mountains with violence, and hinder the sea-breeze, which blows stronger and longer near the sea, as at Port-Royal, or Passage-Fort, than within-land, as at Spanish-Town: as, on the contrary, the land-wind blows harder at the town than it does at Passage-Fort or Port-Royal. As the trade-wind between the Tropics comes not directly from the E. but varies from N. E. to S. E. according to the place and position of the sun; so the sea-breeze here has the like variation, not coming always from the same point. On the contrary, the land-breezes come always from the ridge of mountains, and from the same point of them, on the N. and S. sides. Sometimes the sea-breeze

J A M

blows in the winter-months 14 days and nights together; and then no clouds gather, but dews fall: but, if a N. wind blow, which it sometimes does full as long in the winter-months, then no dews fall, no clouds gather. In the vallies among the mountains neither of these breezes has any great influence; but the N. winds often blow down trees. The land-wind blowing at night every way at once, and the sea-breeze in the day-time, no ship can come into port, except in the day; nor any go out, but soon after day-break. The N. winds come in when the sun is nearest the Tropic of Capricorn, and consequently most to the S. This is a very cold, unhealthy wind, and is most violent in the night, when it has the additional force of the land-wind. It checks the growth of the sugar-canes, and all vegetables, on the N. side; but it is hindered by the ridge of mountains from venting much of its fury on the S. where it is seldom accompanied with rain. The S. winds bring the most lasting rains; but none from the land are lifting on the S. side. Storms used to be very rare here, till within these 70 or 80 years, that terrible hurricanes and earthquakes have extremely incommoded vessels on the coast. The nights here are sometimes pretty cool, the sun being so far under the horizon, that scarce any reflected rays enlighten the atmosphere, which causes an increase of the cold. Every night here are piercing dews, which are reckoned very unwholesome, especially to new comers, who are too apt to expose themselves: but in the plains or sandy places near the sea, there are few, if any fogs. The rains are violent, and the drops very large. The tides are scarce discernible, their increase or decrease depending mostly on the winds, and not

J A M

according to the age of the moon. The days and nights here are almost of an equal length all the year round; the longest day of all being a little above 13 hours, and the night proportionably. The twilight is not above three quarters of an hour.

The months of July, August, and September, are called hurricane months, in which scarcely a year but some such storm happens in a greater or less degree. The strong winds from the N. bring storms of very large hail-stones. It lightens almost every night, but without much thunder; which, when it does happen, roars very terribly, and often does a deal of damage. Earthquakes here are but too common, as well as in Hispaniola, and commit dreadful devastations in this island, particularly those of 1688 and 1692; as did a fire not long after, that burnt down almost the whole remaining town at the point called Port-Royal, which has never since been rebuilt; and most destructive hurricanes, one in 1712, and another, accompanied with an earthquake, in 1722. The vallies in Jamaica are very level and smooth, without rocks or stones, or scarcely any rising; and the mountains very steep, and some of them impassable, being surrounded on both sides by deep channels caused by the violent rains.

This island is so far from being all over cultivated, that it has as much lying waste as would produce about three times what it does at present. One third of the island is uninhabited. There are plantations round the island; but none at any great distance from the sea, and even one half of the ground in these is over-run with wood. The soil in some places is so fertile, that one acre has been known to yield several hogheads of sugar: yet here and there are savannahs, or large plains, where

J A M

the Indians used to plant their maize, and where the Spaniards afterwards bred their cattle, grafs growing there in such plenty, that the inhabitants have been forced to burn it: so that now they are quite bare and barren. In all other parts, however, the soil is good and fruitful, especially in the northern parts, where the mould is blackish, and in many places mixed with potters-earth: but in others, especially towards the S. E. the soil is reddish and sandy. Jamaica, as well as most of the sugar-islands, has a sort of white chalky soil, called marle, lying two or three feet deep, which is of so hot a quality, and that so increased by manure, that their crops in all dry seasons fail. In a wet year the leaves grow rank, and never come to maturity.

The natural productions of Jamaica are sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, called all-spice, or Jamaica pepper, cocoa, several kinds of woods, some medicinal drugs, and tobacco; but this last of so ordinary a sort, that it is only cultivated to serve the negroes, who are passionately fond of it. Jamaica bears no sort of European grain: yet it produces maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, pease of various kinds, but none like ours, except some English pease in gardens, with cabbages, and a variety of roots. Fruits grow here in great abundance, as the Seville and China orange, the common and sweet lemon, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, mameys, fourtops, papas, pine-apples, custard-apples, star-apples, prickly-pears, Alicada-pears, pompions, melons, guavas, and several sorts of berries to be found every where in the woods. But our common apple-trees, it is observed, will not grow here, or at least only in very few places, as may be said of other fruits which prosper more in colder climates,

J A M

Some of its productions deserve a more particular description: among these, pimento and sugar, with some others as follow, claim the principal regard.

They have here the wild cinnamon-tree, the bark of which is so serviceable in medicine; the manchinele, a most beautiful tree to the eye, with the fairest apple in the world, and, when cut down, a very fine ornamental wood for the joiners and cabinet-makers; but the apple and juice, in every part of the tree, contain one of the rankest poisons. Here is the mahogany, which is in such general use with us; of which in 1770 they exported to England to the value of 50,000l. sterling. The cabbage-tree, a tall plant which has been known to grow 270 feet high, famous for a substance looking and tasting like cabbage, which grows on the very top, and produces but one in a year; for the extreme hardness of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any tool. The palma, from which is drawn a great deal of oil, much esteemed by the negroes both in food and medicine: the white wood, which never breeds the worm in ships; the soap-tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing; the mangrove and olive-bark, useful to tanners; the fustic and red-wood, to the dyers; and lately the logwood. Their forests also supply the apothecaries with guaicum, salsaparilla, china, cassia, and tamarinds; they have aloes too; and do not want the cochineal plant.

The whole produce of the island may be reduced to these general heads, viz. sugars, of which they export near 100,000 hogheads; 30,000 puncheons, or three million gallons of rum; and 300,000 gallons of molasses; 3,000,000 pounds weight of pimento, or Jamaica pepper; 500 bags of ginger of 500lb. weight each; 1000 bags

J A M

of cotton of 180lb. weight each; and 800 casks of coffee of 300lb. weight each; the indigo, formerly much cultivated, is now inconsiderable. With these they send home a considerable quantity of drugs for dyers and apothecaries, sweatmeats, mahogany and manchenille plank. But some of the most considerable articles of their trade are with the Spanish continent of New Spain, and Terra Firma; for in the former they cut large quantities of logwood; and both in the former and latter they drive a large and profitable trade in negroes, and all kinds of the same European goods which are carried thither from Old Spain by the flota.

Few colonies in America are so well stored with cattle as Jamaica. Their horses, asses, and mules, are very cheap; the oxen and cows are large; and there would be much greater quantities of these, only that the English mind planting more than grazing; so that they are supplied with flesh from the northern colonies, as well as the Leeward Islands. Their sheep are generally large and fat, and the flesh good, but the wool is worth nothing. Here is an abundance of goats, or cabrettos, rabbits and hogs; and their pork is as good as that of Barbadoes; but here are no deer nor hares.

Their bays, roads, and rivers, abound with excellent fish of all kinds; but the tortoise is by much the most valuable, both for its shell and fish.

Here are all sorts of fowls, wild and tame, and more parrots than in any of the other islands; besides paroquets, impes, Guinea-hens, pigeons, turkeys, geese, ducks, and poultry. The peican is about the size of a goose, and lives on the small fish it pecks out of the sea; its wings will extend seven or eight feet.

The fire-flies, a species of cantharides, so called, as contracting

J A M

and expanding their light as they fly. They look green in the day-time, but glow in the night, even some days after they are dead.

Here is a great variety of birds; but the most remarkable is the colibry or humming-bird.

On the 7th of June 1692, one of the most violent earthquakes happened at Jamaica that perhaps was ever felt, by which Port Royal was almost entirely destroyed. The number of people who perished on this dreadful day was upwards of 30,000; and a general sickness happened after it, which cut off a great many more. Though Jamaica suffered most by this earthquake; yet it was felt much about the same time in most parts of the world. In the year 1703 was an universal sickness in Jamaica, which carried off abundance of people: and about the beginning of the following year the whole town of Port Royal was burnt to the ground in one afternoon; but, by the help of the men of war's boats, most of the merchants saved their books and money, and some of them considerable quantities of merchandize.

August 28, 1712, arose a hurricane here, which lasted from 8 at night till 2 in the morning, whereby 14 ships belonging to the island were lost, together with others from London and Bristol, and 400 of their crews drowned.

On the 28th of August, 1722, happened another hurricane in Jamaica, almost as ruinous as the earthquake of 1692. The inhabitants were put into a terrible consternation the day before, by a prodigious swell of the sea. The hurricane began, with a violent rain, next morning at 8, and held till 10 at night. Near half of the houses at Kingston were thrown down or shattered. The wharfs at Port-Royal were all destroyed, and most of the sugars and other commodities washed away. Of

J A M

26 top-sail vessels, and 10 sloops in the harbour, only 10 were to be seen after the hurricane, and of these only 5 or 6 repairable. Though the town-wall of Port-Royal was 9 feet above the surface of the water, and 7 feet thick, the sea broke over it, carrying vast numbers of large stones along with it. In short, above half the town of Port-Royal was destroyed, and near 400 lives lost.

The whole island is divided into 19 districts or parishes, which send each two members to the assembly, and allow a competent maintenance to a minister. The parishes are, St. Catherine's, Port-Royal, Kingston, St. Dorothy's, Clarendon, Vere, St. Elizabeth's, Westmoreland, St. Ann's, St. Thomas in the East, St. Andrew's, St. John's, and St. Thomas in the Vale; which have each a parochial church. St. Catherine's, Clarendon, and St. Anne's parishes, have also each a chapel of ease; but the parishes of Hanover, St. George, St. James, St. Mary's, and Portland, have neither church nor chapel.

In the year 1736, there were six forts in Jamaica; namely, Fort Charles at Port-Royal, the rock-port at the entrance of Kingston harbour, a fort at Port-Antonie, Fort-William, Fort-Morant, and a fort in Carlisle-bay. The forces of the island consisted then of 9 regiments of militia, horse and foot, containing about 3000 men, which are under the direction of officers appointed by the governor, and 8 independent companies in his Majesty's pay, amounting to 800.

By the laws of the island, every man between 16 and 60 is obliged to enlist in their militia.

This and all the British colonies of America, are under the inspection of the Bishop of London; but learning is here at a low ebb, there being no public school in the whole island, Read-

J A M

ing, writing, and casting accounts, is all the education desired.

The administration of public affairs in Jamaica is by a governor, who represents the King, a council of 12, which form the upper house, and the 43 representatives of the people, which compose the lower house, and are chosen by the parishes. The whole of the emoluments of the governor in time of peace amounts to 5000l. per annum, the annual supply required from the colony is about 30,000l. besides 8000l. the amount of its revenue; and the total of all the taxes, both public and parochial, is never above 60,000l. per ann.

In 1673 Jamaica contained but 18,668 inhabitants, 8564 of whom were whites, and 9504 were blacks. In 1768 they reckoned 17,949 whites, and 166,904 blacks, including free negroes and mulattoes. At present they estimate the number of plantations and inhabitants as follows: 680 sugar-plantations; 110 cotton-works; 100 pimento-walks; 30 ginger-plantations; 500 breeding-pens; 600 polink and provision places; 150 coffee-plantations; and 8 indigo-works: all which take up and employ 600,000 acres; 18,000 whites; 170,000 blacks; and 136,000 horses, mules, and horned cattle. This number of negroes require a recruit of 6000 every year. Among the whites, who are all enrolled and form the militia, are reckoned 8 or 900 Jews, who are here permitted to possess estates. The commerce of Jamaica is very considerable, as well as universal throughout Europe and America; and the whole of its annual exports are reckoned by a mean proportion at 1,310,000l. sterling, while the total of the imports amount to only 1,054,000l. The annual state of the shipping of the island is about 500, making 58,000 tons, which employ 3000 white sailors.

J A M

JAMES'-BAY, the eastern part, and the most southern division of Hudson's-Bay, in the northern countries of America. The distance from Cape Henrietta Maria, in lat. 55, 15. where James'-bay begins, to the bottom of the bay, is about 100 leagues, and of much the same breadth all the way, being between 50 and 60 leagues over. In James'-bay are Bear-island, Viner's-island, Charlton-island, Cape Hope-island, &c.

JAMES-COUNTY, a district of Virginia. It lies to the eastward of Charles-county, and extends on both sides the river of the same name. The number of acres it contains amount to 108,362, and is divided into 5 parishes; namely, Warrington, Wilmington, James-town, Merchants Hundred on the north side of the river, and Bruton on the south side.

JAMES-ISLAND. See *North-Main*.

JAMES-RIVER, *Virginia*; it has its rise within 40 miles of the Kenhawa, a branch of the Ohio, and extends as far as Augusta. It has several falls, notwithstanding it has a good inland navigation, extends to New Virginia, and empties itself into Chesapeake-bay.

JAMES-TOWN, formerly the capital of James-county, is situated on a peninsula upon the north side of James or Ponhatan river, forty-two miles above its mouth. The buildings in this place are neither many nor contiguous, their number at present not exceeding 70, and those principally inhabited by sea-faring people; the seat of the government and the Courts of Justice being removed to Warrington, 8 miles to the north of it, which is a dry and healthy situation; whereas the water near James-town being brackish, produced slow and intermitting fevers. It lies in lat. 37, 36. long. 76, 31.

J E R

ST. JAMES, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated in the King's Channel, E. of Tortula, and W. of St. Thomas, between which and them is St. James's-passage.

JEKYL-SOUND, a small bay of St. Simon's island, in the mouth of the river Alatamba, in Georgia. Here 10 or 12 ships of 40 guns may safely ride, and for its defence a strong castle and battery were erected by General Oglethorpe.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the provinces of America. It was at its first settlement, in 1682, divided into two provinces, namely, East and West-Jersey; but in Q. Ann's reign were united into one. It is bounded on the N. by New-York; E. and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. and S. W. by the Delaware river and bay. Lat. betw. 39 & 42. long. betw. 74 & 76, from London, 160 miles long, 60 broad. It now forms one royal government, the king appointing a governor and council, and the freemen choosing the members of the assembly or representative body of the commons. Sometimes the governor of New-York is also governor of New-Jersey, but by distinct commissions.

The climate of New-Jersey, in general, is somewhat warmer than that of New-England or New-York, by reason of its more southerly situation. The produce of both the Jerseys is all sorts of grain, with horses, black-cattle, hogs, furs, skins, and pipe-staves. They used to export bread, corn, flour, beef, pork, and fish, also hemp, some butter, hams, beer, flax-seed, bar-iron, and lumber, to the West-Indies; for which they receive rum, sugar, &c. in return. They also, before the present unhappy disturbances, exported furs, skins, tobacco, pitch, tar, and other productions to Old England; which they bartered for furniture, cloathing, &c. The New-

J E R

Jersey ships also often took whales, the oyl and bones of which they sent to England. As the towns generally lie up in the country, the trade was chiefly over land to New-York. There are from 100 to 150, or 200 families in one place, great part of which are Dutch. There are in this colony two copper mines, the ore of one, which is on the Passaic river, sold for 70l. sterl. per ton; and the ore of the other, which is on the upper part of the Raritan, in 1754, sold for 62l. sterling, per ton.

JERSEY, EAST, the largest and most populous of the two, extends east and north for 100 miles all along these coasts, and Hudson's-river, from little Egg-harbour, to that part of Hudson's river which is in lat. 41. and is divided on the S. and W. from West-Jersey, by a line of partition passing from Egg-harbour to Creswick-river, Stony-brook, and the south branch of Raritan-river. Its breadth is very unequal, being in some places much indented by West-Jersey. 'Tis, however, the most valuable part of the country, and is subdivided into Monmouth county on the south of Raritan-river, Middlesex and Essex counties on the north of it, and Bergen county on Hudson's-river. In this division are the following counties: Middlesex; — Monmouth; — Essex; — Somerset; — Bergen.

JERSEY, WEST, is not so well planted as East-Jersey; yet by reason of its navigable creeks lying at a convenient distance, and some of them running up a good way inland, this province is rendered very commodious for trade. Dr. Cox, with propriety, caused seven counties to be laid out; but his successors dropped the project, and, till lately, no part of this province had the name of a county, except that called Cape-May county, being a tract betwixt Cape-May, its most easterly point

J E R

of land, at the mouth of Delaware-bay, and Little Egg-harbour, dividing the two Jerseys. On this neck of land are several straggling houses, the principal is Cox's-hall. The falls on Passaic river deserves particular mention. From a considerable width the channel becomes contracted to that of about 40 yards, and the current runs with great rapidity till it is crossed by a deep chasm or cleft: here it falls in one entire sheet, 70 feet perpendicularly; and one end of the cleft being closed up, the water rushes out at the other with incredible vehemence, in an acute angle, to its former direction and breadth. Thirty yards above this is another fall, over rocky ledges, each 2 or 3 feet perpendicular. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen, there being a whalery on both shores of the mouth of Delaware-bay, which, together with the river of the same name, waters all the S. E. the S. and S. W. parts of West-Jersey; and the plantations, some of which are so close that they are called a town, lie all along on that bay and river; and most of them on creeks. Maurice-river, betwixt Cape-May and Cohanzey-river, is the largest in all the country; and the latter, tho' only a small river, is deep and navigable for small craft. Ten or 12 miles up the river is a town of the same name, containing about 80 families. In this division are the following counties: Burlington; — Gloucester; — Salem; — Cumberland; — Cape-May; — Hunterdon; — Morris; — Sussex.

There is no established religion in this province; but here are 22 churches, 57 English and Scotch Presbyterian meeting-houses, 22 Dutch, 39 Quakers, 22 Baptists, 7 Lutheran, 1 Moravian, 1 Separatists, and 1 Rogereens meeting-house. There are 130,000 inhabitants, including negroes.

I N V

ILLINOIS, a nation of Canada, dwelling near the lake and river so named. The latter issues from Lake Dauphine, and after a course of above 200 leagues falls into the great river Mississippi.

ILLINOIS LAKE, a large collection of waters, lying between latitude 41, and 46, and between long. 89, and 94. It communicates, by means of a narrow channel, with Huron lake.

INAGUA, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands in the Windward Passage, the N. W. end of St. Domingo, and well known among navigators.

INDIANE, the name of a small harbour in the island of Cape Breton.

INVERNESS, NEW, a settlement of Georgia, so called from its having been principally peopled by Highlanders, and servants collected from the town and shire of the same name in the north of Scotland, and carried from thence by Captain William Mackintosh, in the year 1738, by order of the Georgia trustees, and under the command of Capt. George Dunbar. It lies in the S. part of the province, on the river Alatamaha, about 20 miles from Frederica.

JOHN'S, ST. an island in the Gulf, at the entrance of the river of St. Lawrence. It has Nova-Scotia on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. It is situated in long. 63. lat. 46, 50. and is computed to be about 100 miles long from E. to W. and about 25 broad from N. to S. It has several commodious harbours for carrying on the fishery, and abounds with a variety of useful timber, and most kinds of game common to the neighbouring country. This island was so well improved, when in the possession of the French, that it was justly called the granary of Canada, which it furnished with plenty of corn, beef, pork &c. and when taken by the English had up-

I R O

wards of 10,000 head of black cattle, and some of the farmers raised 12,000 bushels of corn annually. It has several rivers, which abound with salmon, trout, eels, &c. and the surrounding sea affords plenty of sturgeon, plaice, and most kinds of shell-fish. The island is divided into three counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Prince's counties, which are subdivided into 14 parishes, consisting of 67 townships, which in all make 1,363,400 acres, the contents of the island. The principal towns are, Georgetown, Charlotte-town, and Princes-town; besides which are Hillsborough-town, Pownall-town, Maryborough-town, &c.

JONAS'S SOUND, the most northern inlet on the western coast of Sir Thomas Smith's bay, lying near the arctic circle, in lat. 76.

IPSWICH, NEW, a town of Essex county, the most northerly part of the colony of Massachusetts-Bay. It lies on the north-side of Cape Anne, on the banks of a fine river.

IROQUOIS, the most considerable and best known of all the Indians, as well as the strongest and most powerful.

Their country lies between lat. 41, and 44. and extends 70 or 80 leagues from E. to W. From the source of the river of the Iroquois, to that of Richelieu and Sorel; from the lake of St. Sacrement to the Fall of Niagara; and upwards of 40 leagues from N. to S. namely, from the spring-head of the river Apuiers to the Ohio, which, together with Pennsylvania, forms the southern boundary. It is terminated on the W. by lake Ontario, on the S. W. by lake Erie, on the N. by lake George and the river St. Lawrence, and by New-York on the N. E.

They are divided into several cantons, the five principal of which are, the Tsonantovans, Go-

J O S

yogoans, Onotagues, Ounogoats, and Agniez.

These five nations have each a large village, consisting of mean huts, about 30 leagues from one another, mostly seated along the southern coast of lake Ontario.

ST. JOHN, or **JUAN DE PORTO RICO**, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, in the West-Indies.—See *Porto Rico*.

ST. JOHN'S, the capital of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies. It is a regular built town, on the W. shore, with a good harbour of the same name, whose entrance is defended by fort James. It is the residence of the Governor-General of the Caribbee Leeward Islands, and where the assembly of this island is held, and the port where the greatest trade is carried on. It was so flourishing as to receive a loss by a storm to the value of 400,000l. sterling in 1772.

ST. JOHN'S, one of the Virgin Islands, about 12 leagues E. of Porto Rico. It is about 5 miles long, and 1 broad, situated about 2 leagues S. of St. Thomas. This is the best watered of all the Virgin Isles, and its harbour the reputation of being better than that of St. Thomas, but passes for the best to the leeward of Antigua: the English give it the name of Crawl-Bay. Notwithstanding these advantages, there is so little good land in the island, that its planting and exportations form only a very trifling object.

JOHNSON, an inland county, in the district of Halifax, North-Carolina.

JONES'S-TOWN, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Great Swatawro creek that runs into the Susquehannah, 9 miles W. of Tuspehocken-town, 5 miles N. of Lebanon, and 21 miles E. of Esther-town.

JOSEPH, ST. a port on the W. side of the island of Trinidad, on the coast of Terra Firma, and

J U C

near the mouth of Orinoco river. It has a garrison and governor, but the inhabitants are few, and trade but trifling. It lies in lat. 10, 38. long. 60, 27, and is subject to Spain.

JUCATAN, or **YUCATAN**, one of the 7 provinces of the audience of Mexico. It is a peninsula, surrounded on the W. and N. by the gulph of Mexico, between the bay of Campeachy on the S. W. and that of Honduras on the S. E. having the little province of Tabasco on the S. W. and that of Vera-Paz in the audience of Guatimala on the S. where it is joined to the continent by an isthmus not 40 leagues broad. This, in all respects, is a very noble country: it extends from lat. 17 to 21, 30. and from long. 91 to 95.

This climate is very warm in summer, which begins about April, and ends in September. It rarely rains here during the winter season, though the weather is tolerably cool, except in January and February, which are almost as hot as in the middle of summer. It is, however, a very healthy country, especially a large mountainous tract, extending from Salamanca on the W. to the eastern boundary, where is Cape Catoche, and where the natives live to a vast age. The south side of this ridge is ill peopled, and worse cultivated, for want of water; but the north part is very populous, being rendered pleasant by gentle breezes; though the sun is very hot. The days and nights are nearly equal all the year. The soil, when properly cultivated, produces great quantities of corn, cotton, and indigo. All sorts of cattle, wild beasts, honey, wax, and fowl, are here in great plenty; and on the coast are found large pieces of amber: but as no mines were ever discovered in this country, the Spaniards are not fond of making settlements here; so that it abounds mostly with In-

K E N

dians, subject to the Spaniards, who employ them in making salt in the bay of Campeachy, where they are forced to endure all the extremities of the weather, without so much as a hut to shelter them: they likewise keep their cattle, and do every other servile office for them. This peninsula has very few rivers, but wells without number; and wherefoever they dig up the land, abundance of shells are found, which, with the lowness of the country, and shallowness of the sea about it, has induced many to think that the greatest part of it was once under water.

The capital of Yucatan is Campeachy; in the bay of which, and of Honduras, the former lying on the W. and the latter on the E. side of this province, the English cut their logwood. See *Campeachy* and *Honduras*.

K.

KAPPAS, a savage tribe of Illinois Indians, in Louisiana: they lie a little above the Sothouis. This nation was formerly very numerous, before the discovery of the Mississippi. There is not, perhaps, in all Louisiana, a country more proper for producing all sorts of grain; and it abounds in pasture for cattle.

KENDERHOOK, a town in New-York, 1 mile E. of Hudson's river, 4 N. E. of Lunenburg, 10 N. of Livingston, and 35 from Kingston.

KENEPEG RIVER, the boundary between Lincoln and York counties, in New-Hampshire, New-England. This river begins in lat. 45, 20. long. 69, 30. where is a carrying-place to the river Chandiere, which enabled Arnold to approach St. Laurence river. It runs nearly N. and S. over several falls. It has a communication by a carrying-place to the river Kenobicut. On it is built

K I N

Fort Halifax, and Fort Western, where is a fall, and the head of the Tyde-Water, and where sloops of 90 tons burthen can arrive, being 30 miles distant from Merry-meeting bay.

KENT, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 9 miles N. of Woodbury, and 7 S. of Cornwall.

KENT, a county in the E. division of Maryland, and an island of the same name in Chesapeake bay.

KENT ISLAND, an island 12 miles long from N. to S. and 6 from E. to W. in Chesapeake bay, Maryland.

KICAPOUS, a savage people of Canada, who, with the Masfontins, inhabit a very fine country, especially that which extends itself S. to the Illinois river.

KING'S, or **PEARL ISLAND**, a small island in the bay of Panama: it belongs to Spain, and is famous for its pearl fishery, and lies in lat. 7, 12. long. 81, 36.

KILLISTINONS, a people of Canada, otherwise called Crisinnaux, or Creeks.

KING'S-COUNTY, in New-York, lies opposite to New-York, on the N. side of Long island. The inhabitants are all Dutch, and, having a good soil near our markets, are generally in easy circumstances. The county which is very small, is fertile in every part, and contains several pleasant villages.

KINGSTON, a pretty well built and populous town, in the province of New-York, situated on the banks of Hudson's or Iroquois-river, about 90 miles from its mouth. It is inhabited by English and Dutch, but the houses are straggling, except about 100 that are pretty compact; and these, indeed, are the chief part of the town. The river *Cæfopus*, from New-Jersey, falls into Hudson's-river, near the town, by means of which

K I N

there is a good communication between the two provinces.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, one of the Antilles Islands, in the West-Indies. It stands on the N. side of Port-Royal bay, in the county of Surry, and is now the capital of the island; at least the place where most of the shipping of Jamaica load and unload: it is at present a separate parish of itself, but formerly belonged to that of St. Andrew's: it is about five miles from Port Royal by water, between which is Fort Passage, a village of 15 houses, but not less than 15 by land, and withal a very bad road to it. All the way round by land from Spanish Town, on the N. W. it is 19 miles, and only 12 another way; namely, 6 by water, and 6 more by land. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay on the S. coast, where ships of 200 tons come up to the key.

This town was built in 1692, from a plan of colonel Lilly's, after the great earthquake which destroyed Port-Royal. It has the harbour of the latter place on the S. W. and Sir William Beefton's lands on the W. and N. This is a pretty town, containing 1665 houses, well situated, and daily increasing. It is laid out into little squares, with wide regular streets and cross streets at right angles; being a mile and half long, and half a mile broad. It is the residence of the most considerable merchants, whose ships load and unload here: and its inhabitants are 11,000, among whom are 5000 whites, and 1200 free negroes and mulattoes: this renders it a place of vast trade; and there are never less than 200 vessels in the bay before it, inasmuch that it almost vies with Port Royal. The harbour is spacious, is capable of admitting 1000 ships at a time; and the ships lie land locked; but the peninsula which covers them from the sea being low and narrow, they are not alto-

L A B

gether safe from storms. It musters 10 companies of foot, and 2 troops of horse, being in all about 11 hundred men. Here is one church, a Jewish synagogue, and a quaker's meeting-house. It sends three representatives to the assembly. Here are held the quarter sessions, besides a court of common-pleas every two months; and a receiver-general, naval officer, secretary, and surveyor of the island, are obliged to keep offices here. Upon an average of 20 years, the ships that go out annually from this port amount to 400. Lat. 17, 40. long, 75, 52.

KINGSTOWN, the capital of the island of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee Islands, which stands on a bay of the same name at the S. W. end of the island. It is the residence of the governor, and the place where the assembly of the island meet.

KITTERY, a town in York county, Massachusetts-Bay. It is situated the most S. of the whole county, near Piscataqua Harbour, between York and Portsmouth.

KONOHASSET, a maritime town with a harbour, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-Bay, off which are several rocks that bear the same name. It is situated about 5 miles E. of Hingham, and 4 N. of Situate town and harbour.

KONONIKUT Island, in Narraganset-bay, Rhode-Island, is a long narrow island, being above 7 miles from N. to S. and not above one where broadest.

L.

LABRADOR, one of the northern countries, called also **NEW BRITAIN** and **ESKIMAUX**. It lies to the S. W. of Groenland. It has Hudson's Straits and part of the Atlantic Ocean on the N. E. and the latter also on the E. On the S. E. it is divided from Newfoundland by the straits of Belleisle; on the

LAN

S. it has the gulph and river of St. Laurence, with part of Canada; and on the W. Hudson's Bay. It extends from lat. 50 to 63, N. from long. 51 to 79, W. It is almost of a triangular form, but we have no knowledge of the inland parts of the country, and only an imperfect one of the coast. The great poverty and ferocity of the people who live near the seashore, with the excessive coldness of the climate, have deterred Europeans from settling any colonies here. The natives hunt for furs, in which they carry on a traffic with the Europeans. This, with the coast on Hudson's Bay, and the neighbouring country, was ceded by France to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713.

Among all the people known in America, none are so conformable to the idea conveyed by the word savages as the Eskimaux, who are, in all respects, a very brutal people.—See *ESKIMAUX*.

LABRADOR-LAKES, the name of several collections of water in Cape-Breton, which empty themselves eastward into the sea, by two channels of unequal breadth, formed by the isle of Verderonne, or la Bourladerie, which is 7 or 8 leagues long.

LANCASTER, a county and town in Pennsylvania. The county is bounded on the E. by Chester county, N. E. by Berks county, W. by Cumberland county, and S. W. by York county. The town is situated near the great Conestoga Creek, which runs into the Susquehannah River; 6 miles S. of Lents, 10 miles E. of the Susquehannah River, and 60 W. of Philadelphia, and contains above 500 families.

LANCASTER BAY, a sound or inlet on the western coast of Sir Thomas Smith's Bay. The furthest part lies in lat. 74, 20. N. the most northerly is called Alderman Jonas's sound, and lies in lat. 76. N.

LEO

LAPIS LAZULI ROCK, a small rocky island, almost covered with the sea, near the coast of Nova-Scotia. It lies about 3/4ths of a league from the isle Monano, and shews the passage into St. John's river, on the north side of Fundy-bay, and La Plate.

LEBANON, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and the same distance S. W. of Tulpehocken town, and 6 S. E. of Jones's, and 16 E. of Hummel's town, on a branch of the great Swatawro Creek, which runs into the Susquehannah River.

LEEDS, a town in Richmond county, Virginia, on the N. side of Rappahanock River, 14 miles E. of Port-Royal.

LEICESTER, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, 7 miles W. from Worcester, 12 N. of Oxford, and 6 S. of Old Rutland.

LEMAIRE, see *Maire Strait*.

LENTS, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. of Lancaster, 7 S. W. of Ephrata, 5 S. E. of Manheim, and 3 miles E. of a branch of the Conestoga Creek, which runs into the Susquehannah River.

LEON, a town of the province of Panuco, in Mexico. It has rich mines, and lies 30 leagues N. of Mechoacan, and 55. N. W. of the city of Mexico.

St. LEON DE CARACAS, a city, the capital of the province of the Caracas, situated on a river, about 6 leagues S. from the coast, enclosed by mountains. The valley in which it stands is a savanna, or meadow, well watered and very healthy, about 3 leagues long and one broad in the middle; whose only entrance is through a crooked and steep road. This valley is bordered on the E. by mountains of an immense height; those on the W. and S. are not so high. The city is near a mile long; the houses handsome and well furnished, the streets regular, straight,

LEW

and broad, cutting each other at right angles, and terminating at a magnificent square in the center. The number of inhabitants are about 4 or 5000, most of them owners of the plantations of cocoas, which 12 or 13,000 negroes cultivate in the rich vallies, which is the only cultivation they have.

LEWIS, the principal town of Suffex, one of the Delawar counties of Pennsylvania. It is large and handsome, and situated on the beautiful bank of a river, the mouth of which forms the harbour. Before Lewis is Cape Hinlopen, or Cape William; and 20 miles below that Cape James, the boundary of Pennsylvania.

LEWISBURG.--See *Louisbourg*.

LEWIS, the chief port of Granada, one of the Caribbee-Islands, in the West-Indies. It stands in the middle of a large bay on the W. side of the island, with a sandy bottom, where 1000 ships, from 3 to 400 tons, may ride safe from storms. The harbour is remarkably capacious, being sufficient for 100 sail of 1000 tons to moor in. Near the harbour is a large round bafon, parted from it by a sand-bank, which, if cut, would be capable of holding a very great number of vessels; but by reason of this bank, great ships are obliged to pass within 80 paces of one of the two little mountains which are at the mouth of the harbour, and about half a mile asunder. Upon one of these a fort has been erected with a half moon in front, and other regular works all of good stone. The fort between the harbour and the bafon is of wood, 25 feet square, and encompassed with a strong palifado of entire trees. At the two corners towards the sea are two little wooden pavilions, in one of which the commander resides. M. Parquet, its first proprietor, lived in a great wilderness encompassing the moun-

LIM

tain, near the harbour, at the foot of which are magazines built of bricks and timber. The church, which is near the fort, is built of canes laid upon forks, and the inside has the same mean appearance. In Parquet's time, at every 6th cottage there was a little sentry-box erected, two stories high, to which the inhabitants of every six habitations retired in the night, to prevent their being surprized by the savages.

LEXINGTON, a small town in Middlesex county, in Massachusetts-Bay, about 12 miles W. of Charles Town, between which place and Concord, about 4 miles distant, is the spot remarkable for the commencement of open hostilities in the present disturbances in that part of the world on April 10, 1775.

LIME, a town in New London county, Connecticut, the coast of Long Island sound, W. of New London, and E. of Saybrook.

LINCOLN, a county the most northern of Massachusetts - Bay, formerly part of the territory of Sagadahok, bounded on the N. by Canada, on the E. by Nova-Scotia, W. by Cumberland, and S. by the Atlantic. It is laid out into townships, for which see the article *Main*.

LITCHFIELD, a county in Connecticut, whose boundary N. is Hampshire in Massachusetts-Bay; on the E. Hartford county; S. Fairfield and Newhaven counties; and, on the W. part of New York.

LITCHFIELD, the capital of the foregoing county, and has Woodbury $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. Kent the same distance S. W. and New Cambridge 17 miles S. E.

LIVINGSTON, a town on the E. banks of Hudson's river, New York, 25 miles N. E. from Kingston, and 5 S. E. from Salisbury.

LONDON, see *New London*.

LONDON, a town in the W. division of Maryland, 6 S. W. of

L O N

Annapolis, on the S. bank of the South river.

L O N G - I S L A N D, sometimes called Nassau-island, a large island in the province of New-York. It has Staaten-island, and that in which New-York lies, on the N. and N. W. the colony of Connecticut on the N. and the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. It is not above 16 miles in breadth, but 130 in length, stretching itself along Fairfield-county, in New-England, near the mouth of Hudson's river, being furnished every where with convenient harbours. A channel of 100 miles long, and 12 broad, divides it from the continent. It contains the counties of Suffolk, King's, and Queen's county. The trade which the English drive here is in furs and skins; tobacco, as good as that of Maryland; horses, beef, pork, peas, wheat, and all sorts of English grain, which here yield a very great increase. These they send to the sugar colonies, and have sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo, in return. The soil is likewise so good, that all other fruits and vegetables thrive here, together with flax, hemp, pumpkins, melons, &c. In the middle of it is Jamaica or Hampstead plain, 24 miles long, and 4 broad, without a stick or a stone on it. It is 20 miles from New-York; Connecticut opposite to it; New-Jersey 30 miles distant; Philadelphia 110; Maryland 130; Rhode-Island 150 miles; the land fertile enough to support an army, without succour from elsewhere.

There being an excellent breed of horses in this island, the militia regiment is cavalry: and there were races on the plain twice a year for a silver cup, to which the gentry of New-England and New-York resorted. There are also two or three other plains, each about a mile square, which are very convenient to the neighbouring towns.

L O U

Several islands lie off the coast, particularly the eastern; but none of them are inhabited.

They have also here a whale-fishery, sending the oil and bone to England, in exchange for cloaths and furniture. The other fisheries here are very considerable.

LOREMBEC.—See *Louisbourg*.

LORETTO, a small village of Christian Indians, three leagues N. E. of Quebec, in Canada. It has its name from a chapel built according to the model of the Santa Casa at Loretto, in Italy; from whence an image of the Holy Virgin has been sent to the converts here, resembling that in the famous Italian sanctuary.

LORETTO, LAZY OF, a place at the district of St. Dennis, in the isthmus of California; the Indians call it Concho. Here is a small fort, erected by the missionaries, consisting of four bastions, and surrounded by a deep ditch.

LOUDON, FORT, a castle erected in the country of the Cherokees.

LOVE-COVE, a fine opening to the westward of Whale-cove, in New N. Wales, and the Arctic countries of America, and supposed to be the passage into the South-Sea.

LOUIS, FORT, a settlement erected by the French near the mouth of the river Coza, in Florida, about 20 leagues N. E. of the nearest mouth of the Mississippi, and till the late peace in 1763 the usual residence of the principal governor of Louisiana.

LOUIS, ST. the capital town of Guadaloupe, Grand-Terre. It has a fortress 3 leagues to the S. E. of the Salt-river. Several considerable additions have been made to it since the peace of 1763, and an additional town planned, to be called Le Bourg, which will be the handiomest in the colony.

LOUISBOURG, the capital of the island of Cape-Breton. Its

L O U

harbour is one of the finest in that country, being almost 4 leagues in circuit, and 6 or 7 fathom water in every part of it.

The anchorage, or mooring, is good, and ships may run a-ground without any danger. Its entrance is not above 300 toises in breadth, formed by two small islands, and is known 12 leagues off at sea, by Cape Lorembec, situated near the N. E. side of it. Here is vast plenty of cod, and the fishery may be continued from April to the close of December.

It was taken from the French by the English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, and our American forces, commanded by Sir William Pepperel, in the year 1745, but afterwards restored to France, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

It was again taken by the English, under the command of Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-General Amherst, on the 27th of July, 1758, and its fortifications demolished.

The town of Louisbourg stands on a point of land on the S. E. side of the island; its streets are regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel; the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. On its N. side, while possessed by the French, stood the governor's house and the church; the other sides were taken up with barracks, bomb-proof; in which the French secured their women and children during the siege. The town is near half an English mile in length, and 2 in circuit.

The harbour is more than half an English mile in breadth, from N. W. to S. E. in the narrowest part; and 6 miles in length, from N. E. to S. W. In the N. E. part of the harbour is a fine careening wharf to heave down, and very secure from all winds. On the

L O U

opposite side are the fishing stages, and room for 2000 boats to cure their fish.

In winter the harbour is totally impracticable, being entirely frozen up, so as to be walked over: which season begins here at the close of November, and lasts till May or June: sometimes the frosts set in sooner, and are more intense; as particularly in 1745, when by the middle of October a great part of the harbour was already frozen.

The principal, if not the only, trade of Louisbourg is the cod-fishery, from which vast profits accrued to the inhabitants; the plenty of fish being remarkable, and at the same time better than any about Newfoundland. Their wealth consisted in their store-houses, some within the fort, and others along the shore; and in the number of fishing barks. One inhabitant maintained forty or fifty, with 3 or 4 men to each, with a settled salary, but were obliged to deliver a certain number of standard fish. So that the cod store houses never failed of being filled against the time the ships resorted hither with provisions and other goods in exchange for this fish: vessels also from the colonies brought sugar, tobacco, coffee, rum, &c. and returned loaded with cod. and any surplus, after Louisbourg was supplied, found a vent in Canada; the return from which was made in beaver skins and other fine furs.

Louisbourg lies in lat. 45, 55. long. 59, 50. from the meridian of London.

LOUISIANA, a country of pretty large extent. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulph of Mexico; on the N. by the river Illinois, and the territories of the Paniasus, Paoducas, Ofages, Trononte, Tecagas, Chavanons, and other wild Indians; on the E. by West Florida, Georgia, and Caro-

L O U

lina; and on the W. by New Mexico, and New Spain. It stretches from N. to S. about 15 deg. namely from lat. 25 to 40; and from E. to W. about 10 or 11 degrees; that is, from long. 86 to 96 or 97, for the limits are not precisely fixed. M. de Lisle gives it a much greater extent, especially on the N. side, which he joins to Canada: so that part of it is bounded by New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. and on the W. by the rivers Bravo and Salado.

Notwithstanding the several attempts of the Spaniards and French to make settlements in this country, which generally miscarried, it appears that the latter had hardly any tolerable settlements in it till 1720, except that of Isle Dauphine, on the banks of the Mobile, about 80 leagues E. of the mouth of the Mississippi. They indeed increased their settlements since, both along some of the coasts, and the banks of the Mobile and Mississippi, which are inconsiderable, that of Isle Dauphine and Fort Lewis excepted. In 1769, the French gave up the whole of the country to the Spaniards.

The inhabitants of Louisiana differ in general from those of Canada, in being more sprightly and active, less thoughtful and morose; their Cliefs are more absolute, and their government more polite. They knew nothing of any instruments made of iron and steel, much less of fire-arms, till the coming of the French, all their cutting-tools being very ingeniously made of sharp flints, and they used them with equal dexterity. Their principal ornaments are bracelets, pendants, and collars; some of pearl, but spoiled for want of knowing how to bore them.

Several of the rivers, which overflow at certain seasons, render the country very pleasant and

L U C

fertile. Nothing is more delightful than the meadows, which are well adapted to agriculture. In some parts the ground yields three or four crops: for the winter consists only in heavy rains, without any nipping frosts.

All the trees known in Europe flourish here, together with a great variety of others unknown to us; such as the tall cedars, which distil an odoriferous gum; and the cotton-tree, which is here of a prodigious height.

The whole country abounds with variety of game, towt, cattle, and every thing necessary for life.

Louisiana abounds with rivers, the principal of which, besides the Mississippi, are, St. Francis, the river of Oxen, the Black river, and the Mobile, which waters one of the finest countries in the world, and forms at its mouth a noble bay.

LUCAYAS, or BAHAMA ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Columbus in his long search after America.—See *Bahama*.

LUCAYO ISLAND, one of the Bahama isles, about 70 leagues, E. of the Coast of Florida, and 6 from Bahama Isle. It is about 9 leagues long and 2 broad, whose name has been given to the whole range. Long. 78, 5. latitude 27, 27.

LUCAYONEQUE, another of the Bahama Isles which lies about 9 leagues further E. than the former, whose length is 28 leagues, and breadth 3, and lies North and South.

LUCIA, St. by the French called *Sainte Alouise*, from its being discovered on St. Lucia's day; one of the Caribbee Islands, 6 miles S. of Martineco, and 21 N. W. of Barbadoes. It is about 27 miles long, N. and S. and 12 broad. Here are several hills, 2 of which being very round and steep, are called the *Pins-heads* of

LUC

St. Lucy, and were volcanos. At the foot of them are fine valleys, having a good soil, and well watered. In these are tall trees, with the timber of which the planters of Martinico and Barbadoes build their houses and wind-mills. Here is also plenty of cacao and fustic.

The air is reckoned healthy, the hills not being so high as to intercept the trade-winds, which always fan it from the E. by which means the heat of the climate is moderated, and rendered agreeable.

In St. Lucia are several commodious bays and harbours, with good anchorage; particularly one, called the Little Carenage, one of the principal inducements for the French to prefer it to the other Neutral Islands. This port has several united advantages; there is every where depth enough, and the quality of the bottom is excellent. Nature has formed there three careening-places, which do not want a key, and require nothing but a capstern to turn the keel above-ground. Thirty ships of the line might lie there, sheltered from hurricanes, without the trouble of being moored. The boats of the country, which have been kept a long time in this harbour, have never been cut by the worms; however, they do not expect that this advantage will last, whatever be the cause. For the other harbours, the winds are always good to go out with, and the largest squadron might be in the offing in less than an hour.

This island has been possessed and quitted by the English and French alternately, more than once. But at last the Courts of both nations agreed, about the year 1722, that St. Lucia, together with St. Vincent and Dominica, should be evacuated, till the right to them was amicably determined. In 1763, it was assured to the French by the treaty of Versailles. There are alrea-

MAD

dy 9 parishes in the colony, 8 to the leeward, and only 1 to windward. This preference given to one part of the island more than another, does not proceed from the superiority of the soil, but from the greater or less conveniency in sending out or receiving ships. A high road made round the island, and 2 others, which cross it from E. to W. afford all manner of facilities to carry the commodities of the plantations to the barea leres.

In January, 1769, the free inhabitants of the island amounted to 2522; the slaves to 10270. It had in cattle 593 mules and horses, 1819 horned beasts, and 2378 sheep. Its plantations were 1,279,080 plants of cacao, 2,463,880 of coffee, 681 squares of cotton, and 254 of canes; there were 16 sugar-works going on, and 18 nearly completed. Its produce yielded 112,000*l.* which by improvement might be increased to 500,000*l.* Since Europe has acquired possessions in the New World, none has been more favourably treated than the inhabitants of St. Lucia, who enjoy a free trade, and encumbered but with 50 troops is the whole island, and pay no tax whatever. It lies in lat. 13, 45. long. 61.

LUMLEY'S INLET, a gulph of the North-Main, in the Arctic countries of America. It lies on the eastern coast, and is situated E. of Whitebear-bay.

LYN, a market-town of Essex county, and Massachusetts Proper, in New England. It lies at the bottom of a bay, S. of Marblehead, and near a river, which, at the breaking up of winter, and the melting of the ice and snow, runs into the sea with a very rapid current.

M.

MADRE DE DEUSA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, situated on the river Grande

M

M A G

The pilgrims in S. America resort in great numbers to this religious foundation, which is there in almost as great reputation as the Santa Casa, or Holy House of Loreto, is in Europe; great numbers of miracles being said to have been wrought here, by the Holy Virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets and their sailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her shrine. It lies fifty four miles E. of Carthagena, lat. 10 deg. 51 min, long, 76 deg. 15 min.

MAGDALENA, a large river, the two principal sources of which are at no great distance from the city of Popayan, in Terra Firma. Belcazar, by going down this river, found a passage to the N. sea: and returned to Old Spain, in order to solicit the title of Governor of the country which he had discovered, conquered, and peopled. This river, after uniting its waters with the Cance, takes the name of Grande, and falls into the N. sea below the town of Madre de Pozo.

The banks of this great river are well inhabited, and it has a course of above 200 leagues. Its mouth is much frequented by smugglers, and conveys to Carthagena the productions of New-Granada, viz. gold and grain. Among many other considerable places on its banks are, Malaubito, Tererife, Talaygua, Monpoz, Tamalsaque, &c.

MAGDALEN, CAPE OF, a promontory in the centre of Canada, where there is an iron-mine, which promises great advantages, both with regard to the goodness of the metal, and the plenty of the ore.

MAGDALEN ISLES, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, long, 61, 30. lat. 47, 30. They are situated about 50 miles N. W. of St. Lawrence's Cape, the N. end of Cape Breton. The principal one is almost round, and is 5 miles

M A I

over each way, and surrounded by rocks.

MAGUELON, the most westerly of the three islands of St. Peter, lying off Newfoundland. This is not so high as the other two; and its soil very indifferent. It is about 3 quarters of a league in length.

MAINE, a province of New-England, by others made only a county in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, by the name of York County. It is bounded on the N. E. by Nova Scotia; on the S. by Massachusetts-Bay; and on the S. W. and N. W. by New Hampshire.

It is divided into the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, and contains the following Townships:

Townships in York County.

- 1 Kittery
- 2 Berwick
- 3 Lebanon
- 4 Sandford
- 5 Buxton
- 6 Wells
- 7 Arundel
- 8 Biddeford
- 9 Norisquamet, N. I.
- 10 Peppereborough
- 11 York, the county town.

Townships in Cumberland County.

- 1 Scarborough
- 2 New Casco
- 3 New Yarmouth
- 4 Harpswell
- 5 Brunswick
- 6 New Boston
- 7 Windham
- 8 New Gloucester
- 9 Pearfontown
- 10 New Marble-Head
- 11 Falmouth the county town.

Townships in Lincoln County.

- 1 Bowdointown
- 2 Woolwich
- 3 George-Town
- 4 Naft'borough
- 5 Winthrop
- 6 Winslow
- 7 E.istol

M A R

- 8 Gardners Town
- 9 Hollowell
- 10 Edgcomb
- 11 Medumcook
- 12 Boothbay
- 13 Waldoborough
- 14 St. George
- 15 Belfast
- 16 Pownallborough, the county town.

This and Cornwall being two frontier counties, and chiefly exposed to the Indians, most of the towns are defended by regular block-houses, which are kept in good repair.

MALDEN, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated about 5 miles N. of Charlestown, and has a river of the same name runs by it, which empties itself into Mystic river.

MANHEIM, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of a creek which runs into the Susquehannah river at 10 miles distance; it is 9 miles N. of Lancaster, 11 W. of Eureka, and 13 S. of Lebanon.

MANITOUALIN,--See *Manualin*.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, a small island in the mouth of Hudson's Bay.

MANSFIELD, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, on the river Willimant, which runs into the Thames. It is 5 miles N. of Windham, and 9 S. of Willington, 15 E. of Glastenbury.

MANTOVANIN, an island in the lake Huron, in Canada. It is along the northern coast, is upwards of thirty leagues long, and about four or five broad.

MARACAIBO, or **MARAYVA**, a small, but rich, city of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firme, situated on the western banks of the lake of the same name, about 18 miles from its mouth, and 73 S. W. of the ruins of the city of Coro. It is extremely well built, has several assembly houses, very regular, and

M A R

adorned with balconies, from which there is a prospect of the lake, which has the appearance of a sea. Here are about 5000 inhabitants, of which 800 are able to bear arms. It has a Governor subordinate to the Governor of Terra Firme. Here is a large parochial church, a hospital, and four convents. Vessels from 25 to 30 tons are continually coming hither, with manufactures and merchandises from the places near the lake, which are afterwards put on board Spanish ships that come hither to buy them. Ships are built at Maracaibo, which trade all over America, and even into Spain, this place being very commodious for ship-building. It lies 228 miles E. of Rio de la Hacha. Lat. 10, 51. Long. 70, 15.

MARACAIBO LAKE, or rather Gulph, a large collection of waters, on which the town above mentioned is situated. It is near 60 miles long, and, in some parts, 90 in breadth, running from S. to N. and emptying itself into the N. sea; the entrance of which is well defended by strong forts; but Sir Henry Morgan passed by them, plundered several Spanish towns on the coast, and defeated a squadron which had been sent to intercept him.

As the tide flows into this lake, its water is something brackish, notwithstanding the many rivers it receives. It abounds with all sorts of fish, some of which are very large. By the navigation of this lake the inhabitants of Venezuela carry on a trade with those of New-Granada.

MARBLEHEAD, a town of Essex county, and Massachusetts Proper, in New-England. It lies four miles to the S. of Salem, has a small harbour, but a rocky shore. Here the society for propagation of the Gospel have a missionary. It carries on an extensive fishery.

M A R

MARGARETTA, or SANTA MARGARITA DE LAS CARACAS, an island of Terra Firma, from which it is parted by a strait, 68 miles W. of Paria, or New-Andalusia. Columbus discovered it in his 3d voyage, anno 1498. It is about 50 miles long, and 24 broad. The climate is said to be unhealthy, from the frequent fogs with which the island is covered.

It produces Indian corn, with the usual fruits of the Torrid zone. The N. parts are high land, and have a soil proper for sugar-canes, tobacco, &c. Here are several sorts of animals, particularly wild hogs, with fish and fowl. It is subject to Spain, and is remarked for its pearl fishery, having produced the finest ever seen, valued at 25,000l. sterling, bought by the king of Spain. The inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians, who are lazy, thievish, and superstitious. This island is N. of Cubagua, another island. Lat. 11, 45. long. 64, 12.

MARIGALANTE, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean; so called from the ship's name in which Columbus discovered it, in 1492. It is of an elliptical figure, 4 leagues and an half from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. It lies near Guadalupe: from which it is separated by a channel 5 or 6 leagues broad. It is covered with barren mountains above half its surface. There are only 2 parishes, the principal at the S. defended by a fort called Bastille-terre. It is indifferently watered, but produces 800,000 lb. of coffee, 100,000 cotton, and a million of sugar. Lat. 16, 32. long. 60, 57.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, or Duke's County, an island near Barnstable county, Plymouth colony, New-England, from whence it is distant only 8 miles S. W. and 76 miles S. of Boston. Its inhabitants, as well as those of

M A R

Nantucket, another island, follow the fisheries, in which they have great success. In it are the following towns: Sherborn, Chilmark, Tisbury, and Edgar, the county town. It is one of the counties of Massachusetts-Bay, by the name of Duke's County. It is a very peculiar spot of ground, being a triangular piece of meadow ground, hemmed in on the N. W. and N. E. by hilly rocky sides. It swarms with inhabitants, and is a settlement of considerable. Lat. 41, 20. long. 70, 40.

MARTHA, ST. a province of Terra Firma. It is bounded on the N. by the N. sea; on the E. by Rio de la Hacha; on the S. by New-Granada; and on the W. by the territory of Carthage. The air is colder here and more pure than in the adjoining countries. The vallies are fertile, and produce maize, with other grains and fruits, especially oranges, lemons, pine-apples, grapes, &c. also a little indigo and cochineal, and some woods for dyeing. The mountains, which are known to sailors by the name of the Snowy Mountains of St. Martha, produce gold, emeralds, sapphires, chalcidonic, jasper, and curious marbles. On the coasts, where smuggling is carried on, are salt-works, and 2 fisheries for pearls. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and reckoned the highest land in the world.

MARTHA, ST. a city in the province last-mentioned, with a harbour on the N. sea, at the mouth of the Guayra; about 124 miles N. E. of Carthage. It is a maritime city, and the residence of a Governor and Bishop. The houses are built with canes, and are very neat. Its harbour is large, convenient, and safe; and the environs agreeable and fertile. At present it contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive rich trade, and

M A R

make a great quantity of cottons, stuffs, &c. with earthen ware, which is much esteemed. It has a valuable pearl fishery, wherein a great number of slaves are employed, whose dexterity in procuring the oysters is very extraordinary, some of whom will remain for a quarter of an hour under water, and will rise with a basket full. Lat. 11, 55. long. 74, 56.

MARTINICO, one of the largest of the Caribbee, or Windward Islands. It belongs to the French, and is the seat of their Governor-general of the islands. It is about 60 miles long, and 6 in breadth, and lies 40 leagues to the N. W. of Barbadoes; 22 S. of Guadaloupe. It is crossed by a ridge of lofty mountains, especially in the inland parts; from which a number of rivulets flow into the valleys on every side, beautifying the island, and rendering it remarkably fruitful. Its bays and harbours are numerous, safe, and commodious; and well fortified. It is divided into 28 parishes, which contain about the same number of towns and villages, and two principal towns, Fort Royal and St. Pierre.

The soil is very fruitful, abounding in the same productions as are common to our islands in that part of the world. Sugar is the principal commodity, of which great quantities are made. Indigo, cotton, pimento or all-spice, ginger, cacao, alocs, plantains, and other fruits common to the Torrid zone, are produced here; together with great quantities of coffee, which was first cultivated in this island of any in the western world. In 1736, there were in the island 11,953,332 coffee-trees; and by some calculations made concerning the number of inhabitants, as well as the articles of culture and trade, the island was then in a state of pro-

M A R

perity much superior to what it is at present.

The air at Martinico is hotter than at Guadaloupe; but the hurricanes less frequent and violent than in that and some others of the Caribbee Islands.

It has no less than 40 rivers, some of which are navigable a great way up the country, and never dry; but at times overflow their banks, and sweep away houses and trees with their current. Besides these there are great variety of streams, which, in the rainy season, water the dales and savannas. Some of the hills are cultivated, and others covered with woods, which afford shelter to wild beasts, and abundance of serpents and snakes. The tobacco growing on the steep declivities is preferable to that in the valleys.

Besides the disturbances occasioned here by frequent revolts of the native savages, a dreadful earthquake shook it, October 29, 1727, which continued for 11 hours with very little intermission; and shocks were felt for several days after. It was again in August, 1767, in a great measure destroyed by another earthquake, when 1600 inhabitants lost their lives, and a great number of the plantations and buildings were destroyed. It also suffered very severely from a hurricane on September 12, 1766, and in March 1772, by an earthquake that destroyed the French fortifications.

The town of Martinico is the residence of many merchants, and is much frequented by shipping, especially from Nantes, whose cargoes are sure of a quick sale here. The harbour is also a safe retreat in the hurricane season, and at the same time to windward of all the islands; a circumstance of great advantage to ships bound to Europe. The church is only a wooden structure. In July, 1767, the island contained

M A R

12,450 white inhabitants, 1814 free blacks or mulattoes, 70,553 slaves, 443 fugitive negroes, in all 84,817 souls. The number of births in 1767 was a 30th part among the whites, and a 25th among the blacks. The cattle of the colony are composed of 3776 horses, 4214 mules, 293 asses, 12,736 horned beasts, 975 swine, and 13,544 sheep and hogs. For its provisions it has 17,903,596 holes of cassada, 3,509,048 bananas, 406 squares and a half of yams and potatoes. The plantations consist of 11,444 squares of land with sugar-canes, 6,638,757 plants of coffee, 871,043 of cacao, 1,764,807 of cotton, 59,966 of cassia, and 61 of anatta. The pastures or savannas take up 10,972 squares of land; there are 11,966 of wood, and 8448 uncultivated or abandoned. The number of plantations for coffee, cotton, cacao, and other objects, is 1515, there are only 286 where they make sugar. All these plantations employ 116 water-mills, 12 wind-mills, and 184 saddle-mills. Before the hurricane in 1766, they reckoned 302 of the smaller habitations, and 15 sugar-works, more than in 1767. The products of this island at present are computed at 23 million lb. weight of sugar, 3 million lb. of coffee, 600,000 lb. of cotton, and 40,000 lb. of cacao. Foreigners carry off privately about a 12th part of the product of the island, and the rest goes to France; for which exportation in 1766, 143 vessels were employed. Lat. 14, 23. long. 60, 51.

MARTIN, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, between Anguilla on the N. from whence it is situated a league and a half, and St. Bartholomew on the S. E. 15 miles. It is about 5 leagues in circumference, with commodious bays and roads on the N. W. side. Here are good fountains, and lakes of

M A R

salt water, which run a great way within the island; but has no fresh water but what falls from the clouds, and is saved by the inhabitants in cisterns. The salt lakes abound in good fish, particularly turtle; and the saltwater-pools are frequented by vast numbers of birds. In the woods are wild hogs, turtle-doves, and parrots innumerable. Here are several trees producing gums; and plenty of the candle-tree, splinters of which, when dry and lighted, emit a very fragrant smell. Its tobacco, which is reckoned the best in all the Caribbee Islands, is the principal commodity and trade of the inhabitants.

The Spaniards formerly kept a garrison here in a fort; but, about the year 1650, they blew up the fort, burned their houses, and abandoned the place. Then the Dutch and the French shared the island between them, and they lived very amicably. The French had, however, the best part of the island; but the spot where the Spanish fort stood fell to the Dutch, who erected fine houses, with large store-houses, and purchased a considerable number of negroes. But in 1689, the French were attacked and plundered by Sir Timothy Thornhill; and in July, 1744, driven out by the English, and did not return till after the peace 1763. They now enjoy about 35,000 acres out of the 55,000 which the whole island contains. Through this large space are scattered about 100 white inhabitants, and 300 blacks; but it is capable of containing 400 white families, and 10,000 slaves. The line of separation, lying from E. to W. was agreed upon in 1684; the two nations signing their treaty on a mountain, which makes itself a natural division, and has been since named, "The Mountain of Concord." Their line, in assigning a less part to the Dutch,

M A R

has sufficiently made them amends by the possession of the only harbour in the island. These republicans have not, however, profited more from this advantage than the French, since their division contains no more than 60 families, and about 200 slaves. The two Colonies breed poultry and sheep, which they sell to the other islands. They have always cultivated cotton, and lately planted coffee, with success. Lat. 18, 6. long. 62, 30.

MARYLAND, one of the British colonies; it was always reckoned part of Virginia, 'till K. Charles I. made a grant of it to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, of Ireland; who dying before the patent was made out, his son finished it in 1632. The settlement of the colony cost a large sum, and was made, at first, with about 200 persons, all Roman Catholics, and most of them of good families: but the proprietary very wisely introduced a general toleration for all Christians: a measure that greatly tended to the flourishing state of the colony.

It is divided, by the north extremity of Chesapeak-Bay, into two parts, called the eastern and western shores; and lies between lat. 38 and 40. and between long. 74 and 78.

It is divided in two by the Bay of Chesapeak, into the following counties:

W. Division.	E. Division.
Arundel.	Dorset.
Baltimore.	Somerset.
Calvert.	Worcester.
Charles.	Talbot.
Prince George.	Queen's.
St. Mary's.	Kent.

Maryland is bounded by Pennsylvania on the N. by another part of the same province, called Delaware, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the Apalachian mountains on the W. and by Virginia on the S. It is about 140

M A R

miles long, and nearly the same in breadth.

The lands next the sea are low, but rise gradually 'till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains. Great part of the country was covered with wood, 'till cut and cleared by the planters; but interspersed with savannas and meadows, watered with several small streams and springs.

Maryland, like Virginia, has no considerable town, and for the same reason; namely, the number of its navigable creeks and rivers. Annapolis, however, is the seat of government; it is small, but beautifully situated on the river Patuxent: and here is the principal custom house, and about 150 houses.

The people of Maryland are of the same established religion as those of Virginia, that of the church of England; but the clergy are here provided for in a much more liberal manner.

At present the people of Maryland chiefly cultivate tobacco, as they do in Virginia; and the planters live in farms scattered about the country, and have the like conveniency of ships coming up to their very doors, by means of Chesapeak-Bay, and its rivers.

Their tobacco, called Oroonoko, which is stronger than that of Virginia, and on that account greatly in demand in the eastern and northern parts of Europe, where it is preferred to the sweet-scented tobacco of James and York rivers, in Virginia, amounts to about 40,000 hogheads. The white inhabitants are about 10,000, and the negroes upwards of 260,000.

There is little or no woollen manufacture followed by any of the inhabitants, except what is done in Somerset county. Their common drink is cyder, which is very good; and, when properly made, not inferior to the best white

M A S

wine. They have rum from Barbadoes, wine from Madeira and Fial; also beer, malt, and various sorts of wines, from England. Plenty of good grapes grow wild in the woods, but no wine is made from them.

Most of the Indians live on the eastern shore. Some of them indeed come over to the other side in winter, to hunt for deer, in which they greatly delight: and it is very rare that any of them will embrace the life or worship of the Christians. But their number is now inconsiderable, occasioned by the perpetual discords among themselves.

The chief bay is Chesapeak, including many creeks.—Numerous rivers intersect this province, the chief of which are, the Patowmac, Pocomac, Patuxent, Patapisc, Cheptonk, Susquehannah, Severn, Sassafras, &c.

Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, enjoy peculiar commercial advantages from their numerous harbours, creeks, and large navigable rivers; but, being destitute of fortifications, cannot but prove of equal disadvantage in a war, if the enemy be master of the adjacent seas, who will have it in his power, by these means, to carry desolation into the best settled parts of the several countries; as unhappily may be too soon experienced.

ST. MARY'S, a small maritime town in a county of the same name, in the Western division of Maryland, on the E. side of St. George's river, near St. George's island, at the entrance of Patowmac river and Chesapeak bay.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, a province, the principal subdivision of New-England. It is bounded on the N. by New-Hampshire; on the E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean and Connecticut; and on the W. by New-York; producing Indian corn in abundance, though but little other grain. Here is

M A S

plenty of mutton, beef, pork, fowl, and fish, with flax and hemp; and the inhabitants are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, and leather. They build great numbers of ships, having plenty of timber and other materials for that purpose. They have copper and iron mines, and some of the latter are manufactured; but their fabrics in general, particularly those of hats, are discouraged by the mother-country. They furnish the sugar-islands with salt provisions, in return for which they take sugar and molasses. They have stills for making rum, and some sugar-houses.

This province is divided into the following counties, to each of which we have annexed the townships that belong to it.

County of Hampshire.

- 1 Canada
- 2 Pequiong
- 3 Salem
- 4 Petersham
- 5 Narraganset
- 6 Greenwich
- 7 Brimfield
- 8 Kingston
- 9 Pelham
- 10 Sunderland
- 11 Hadley
- 12 N. Hadley
- 13 Northampton
- 14 Northfield
- 15 Hatfield
- 16 Deerfield
- 17 Blandford
- 18 Granville
- 19 Westfield
- 20 Springfield, the co. town.

County of Suffolk.

- 1 Roxbury
- 2 Dorchester
- 3 Needham
- 4 Medway
- 5 Billingham
- 6 Wrentham
- 7 Medfield
- 8 Walpole
- 9 Stoughton
- 10 Braintree
- 11 Weymouth

M A S

- 12 Higham
- 13 Milton
- 14 Deadham
- 15 Boston, the county town.
County of Worcester.
- 1 Dudley
- 2 Stourbridge
- 3 Western
- 4 Hardwick
- 5 New Ipswich
- 6 Canada to Dorchester
- 7 Lunenburg
- 8 Bolton
- 9 Shrewsbury
- 10 Westborough
- 11 Hopkinton
- 12 Grafton
- 13 Menden
- 14 Uxbridge
- 15 Douglas
- 16 Oxford
- 17 Sutton
- 18 Gole
- 19 Brookfield
- 20 Braintree
- 21 West Wing
- 22 Rutland
- 23 Holden
- 24 Worcester, the co. town.
County of Essex.
- 1 Beverley
- 2 Middleton
- 3 Tapsfield
- 4 Andover
- 5 Bradford
- 6 Rowley
- 7 Newbury
- 8 Almbury
- 9 Haverhill
- 10 Methuen
- 11 Dracut
- 12 Lynn, the county town.
County of Middlesex.
- 1 Townshend
- 2 Hollis
- 3 Dunstable
- 4 Chelmsford
- 5 Reading
- 6 Malden
- 7 Medford
- 8 Groton
- 9 Billerica
- 10 Westford
- 11 Bedford
- 12 Tewksbury

M A S

- 13 Lexington
- 14 Woburn
- 15 Marlborough
- 16 Stow
- 17 Concord
- 18 Waltham
- 19 Weston
- 20 Sherborn
- 21 Holliston
- 22 Charles-Town
- 23 Cambridge, co. town.
County of Bristol.
- 1 Attleborough
- 2 Rehoboth, or Sea Rank
- 3 Barrington
- 4 Swansey
- 5 Dighton
- 6 Rainsham
- 7 Easton
- 8 Norton
- 9 Berkley
- 10 Freetown
- 11 Dartmouth
- 12 Taunton, the co. town.
County of Plymouth.
- 1 Hanver
- 2 Abingdon
- 3 Duxbury
- 4 Kingston
- 5 Halifax
- 6 Pembroke
- 7 Bridgewater
- 8 Middleborough
- 9 Rochester
- 10 Wareham
- 11 Plympton
- 12 Plymouth, the co. town.
County of Barnstable.
- 1 Sandwich
- 2 Falmouth
- 3 Yarmouth
- 4 Harwich
- 5 Eastham
- 6 Silver Spring
- 7 Bellingshale
- 8 Truro
- 9 Chatham
- 10 Barnstable, the co. town.
Duke's County, or Island of Martha's Vineyard.
- 1 Chilmak
- 2 Tibory
- 3 Edgar, the co. town.
County and Island of Nantucket.
- Sherborn, the co. town.

Besides the above, there belongs to this colony the territory of Sagadok, or York, Lincoln, and Cumberland, (which see,) with Elizabeth Islands, viz. Nathawn, Tinkers, Slokums, Muskejet, Norman's, and Kuttihunt isles.

The inhabitants of this province are computed at 400,000, of whom 80,000 are capable of bearing arms.

This is by far the most powerful of the British colonies; to which there has lately been annexed the counties of Cumberland, York, and Lincoln. The bulk of the people are of the Independent persuasion.—See *New-England*.

MASSEDAN, a bay between Acapulco and Aquicara, a port near the Cape of California, where Sir Thomas Cavendish lay, after passing the Magellan Straits.

MASTERSKOUT, a small town in the county of Prince George, in the western division of Maryland.

MATANE, a river of Canada, the mouth of which is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons. All this coast of the river St. Lawrence, especially near Matane, for upwards of 20 leagues, abounds in cod, and might employ above 500 shalops, or fishing-smacks, at a time. The fish is very fine, and fit for exportation to the Straits, Spain, and the Levant. Great numbers of whales have been seen here floating upon the water, which may be struck with the harpoon, and prove a very valuable fishery.

MATTHIAS, ST. the westernmost of the two islands discovered by Dampier, on the coast of New-Britain, and southern countries of America. It is about nine or ten leagues in length, mountainous and woody, but interspersed with several savannas, and some spots which seemed to be cleared.

MAYEN'S ISLAND, or **JOHN MAYEN'S ISLAND**, an island lying S. W. of Spitzbergen, in lat. 74, 23. The sea which washes its

coast was formerly frequented by abundance of whales; but these fish removing further to the N. the island has been forsaken. A very high mountain, beginning near its northern extremity, called Beerenbergen, or Bear-mountain, extends quite across the island, and may be seen 30 miles at sea. Here are several good bays, and the land is habitable, abounding with fish and deer. But the vast quantities of ice floating on all sides, especially towards the E. render it absolutely inaccessible in spring.

MECHOACAN, a province in the audience of Mexico. It is bounded on the N. by part of Panuco, and the provinces of Zacatecas and Guadalupe; on the E. by another part of Panuco and Mexico Proper; on the S. by the latter and the South-Sea, which, together with Xalisco, bounds it also on the W. and N. W. It extends 70 leagues along the coast, and still farther inland.

The climate is extremely good, and the soil remarkably fruitful. In this province are mines of silver, and a few of gold and copper. Among its numerous productions are the cacao or chocolate nut, the root mechoacan, several odoriferous gums and balsams, sarsaparilla, ambergis, vanillas, cassia, &c.

The natives, now incorporated with the Spaniards, learn all kinds of trades; and are particularly curious in making cabinets, and weaving silk: but their greatest art is in making images of small leathers, equal to the most exquisite painting. The country is infested with foxes, squirrels, lions, wild dogs and tygers. But it has also a numerous breed of excellent horses for the saddle or harness; and produces plenty of honey and wax; and the sea and rivers are stored with excellent fish.

Mechoacan was formerly a kingdom, but the Spaniards have re-

M E R

duced it to a bishopric, in which are about 200 towns of converted natives. The greatest part of the trade in this province is carried on by land, there being hardly any seaports deserving that name.

MECHOACAN, an episcopal city, and the capital of the province of the same name, situated on a large river, abounding in fish, near the west side of a lake, about 120 miles W. of Mex. co. It is a large place, beautifully decorated with a fine cathedral, and handsome houses belonging to rich Spaniards, who own the silver mines at Guanaxoato or Guaxabata.

MECKLENBURG, an inland county, in the district of Salisbury, North-Carolina, whose principal town is Charlotteburgh. It is the most S. limits of the province, as boundary to the Cheraws precinct, S. Carolina.

MEDFIELD, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-Bay, in the midway between Wrentham and Deadham, being 7 miles distant from each, and about 18 S. W. from Cambridge, near the river Charles.

MEDFORD, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, which stands near the head of the Mystic river, about 7 miles N. of Cambridge, and 9 S. of Wilmington.

MEDWAY, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, near the river Charles, on the principal road to Providence, 6 miles N. from Wrentham, and about the same distance S. from herburn.

MENDON, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, 5 miles E. of Uxbridge, and 4 N. W. from Bellingham.

MERIDA, the capital of Spanish Yucatan, a province in the audience of Mexico. It is the seat of the Governor, and the see of the bishop, and lies near the north side of the province, be-

M E X

tween the gulphs of Mexico and Honduras. It is a handsome city, of a square form, with straight and spacious streets, cutting each other at right angles; the houses are of stone, and their artificial whiteness is very hurtful to the eyes in this burning climate. There are about 30 churches. The greatest part of the inhabitants pass their lives in idleness, supported by the continual labour of the Indians. It stands 45 miles south of the ocean, and 135 north-east of the city of Campeachy. Lat. 21, 38. long. 90, 36.

MERIDA, a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra-Firma. The soil round this place abounds with fruit of all sorts, and there are also gold-mines in the neighbourhood. It lies about 54 miles from the lake of Maracaibo, and 260 N. E. from St. Fé. The inhabitants carry their fruit and other merchandize to Truxillo.

MERRIMEETING-BAY, at the fork of Sagadahock and Kennebec rivers, on which is built Richmond fort. It is about 4 miles from point to point, and is about 12 inland from Casco-bay, in York county, in the province of New-Hampshire, New-England.

MESASSIPPI. See *Mississippi*.

META INCOGNITA, a tract of land which Sir Martin Forbisher, in his third voyage to discover a north-west passage, in 1578, took possession of in the name of Queen Elizabeth; but has never been thought worth looking after since.

MEXICO, called also New-Spain, a large province, subject to the crown of Spain. It forms a powerful empire, and is subdivided into two parts, Old or South Mexico, and New or North Mexico.

MEXICO, OLD, is bounded on the W. by New Mexico; on the N. and N. E. by the gulph of Mexico; on the S. E. by Terra Firma; and on the S. W. by the

M E X

Pacific Ocean, or South-Sea. It is upwards of 2000 miles in length, and from 75 to 550 in breadth, occasioned, by its indentures, by several bays on the north coast, and the gulph of California on the west.

It is, in general, a mountainous country, chains of high hills running through it from S. E. to N. W. Its eastern shore is a flat plain country, full of morasses, and overflowed in the rainy season; but so covered with thickets of bambou, mangroves, and bushes, that the logwood-cutters make their way through it with their hatchets. The barren trees are continually verdant, and those that are fructiferous blossom and bear almost the whole year round. The cochineal insect for dying of scarlet, is bred here in great quantities. They have pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and cocoa-nuts, in the greatest plenty and perfection.

The present inhabitants are native Indians, Spaniards, Creols, Mestizoes, Negroes, and Mulattos.

Mexico is governed by a Viceroy from Old Spain, who is despotic. The forces in this country are not considerable, nor are there many fortified towns, and even those have been taken and plundered by buccaneers of small force.

The revenues which the King of Spain draws from this country are prodigious, arising from the fifth part of gold and silver taken from the mines, the customs, excise, and other imposts, and the rents and services by which all lands are holden of the crown.

This is the first country which the Spaniards settled on the continent of America; and it still continues their principal colony. It is excessively hot, lying mostly within the Torrid zone, and on the E. coast extremely unhealthy,

M E X

and encumbered with woods, which extend a considerable way into the water. The inland country is more agreeable, and the air of a better temperament.

The number of horned cattle is, in a manner, infinite, many of them running wild; and a very considerable trade is carried on in their hides and tallow; but their flesh turns to little account in commerce, by reason of the extreme heat. Swine are equally numerous, and their lard is much in request, and used instead of butter all over the country. Sheep are numerous, but their wool is of no great consideration in their trade, being hairy and short. Cotton is here very good, and in great plenty, of which there are large manufactures, and is the general wear of the inhabitants; the woollens and linens of Europe being worn only by persons of some condition. Some provinces produce silk, but not in such abundance or perfection as to form a remarkable part of their export. The gold and silver of this country engross the principal attention of the inhabitants. The commodities of most importance in foreign commerce, are cochineal, indigo, and cacao; also sugar, tobacco, and logwood.

The trade of Mexico may be considered as consisting of three great branches, by which it communicates with the whole world: namely, the trade with Europe, by La Vera Cruz; the trade with the East-Indies, by Acapulco; and the commerce of the South-sea, by the same port.

Old Mexico is divided into three districts, or governments, called audiences, as having sovereign courts; which, though under the inspection of the Viceroy, decide in all civil or criminal matters. These are, 1. Guadalaxara, containing the provinces of Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chamephan, Nahuco, Guadalaxara Proper, Za-

M E X

catecas, and New Biscay. 2. Mexico, including the provinces of Mechoacan, Mexico Proper, Panuco, Tlascala, Guaxaca, Tabasco, and Yucatan. 3. Guatemala, which comprehends the provinces of Chiapa, Soconusco, Guatemala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Ricca, and Veragua.

Mexico audience is bounded on the N. by New Mexico; on the E. by the North-Sea, or gulph of Mexico; has the South-Sea on the S. and S. W. and on the S. E. side it joins the provinces of Chiapa and Soconusco, in the government of Guatemala. It lies between lat. 17, 23. wholly in the Torrid zone. Its extent, from the remotest point of Panuco, on the N. E. to that of Mechoacan, on the S. W. from sea to sea, is 200 leagues; and much the same from the N. part of Mechoacan, on the N. W. to Chiapa, on the S. E. yet it is hardly 60 leagues from sea to sea across Guaxaca; but this dimension is exclusive of the peninsula of Yucatan.

The province called Mexico Proper has Tlascala on the E. Mechoacan on the W. Panuco on the N. and the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is 315 miles from S. to N. and 200 where broadest, on the coast; but narrower towards the S.

MEXICO, a royal city, archiepiscopal see, and the capital of the province of the same name, and of the whole kingdom of Mexico. It stands on an island in the middle of a spacious lake, about 30 leagues in circumference, and is accessible only by 5 causeways of a considerable length. It is of a square form, and about 7 miles in circuit; some reckon the number of inhabitants to be about 50 or 60,000, who are composed of Spaniards, Mongrels, Indians, Negroes, and Mulattoes; in short, men of all the tints that the mixture of white, copper colour, and

M E X

black, can produce. It is greatly admired for straight and spacious streets and squares, its cool situation in such a hot climate, and its natural strength. It contains 29 convents, 22 nunneries, and a great number of parish-churches, besides the cathedral. Their enormous riches, and shocking luxury, can only be paralleled by the excess of their superstition, and the corruption of their morals.

It is the residence of the Viceroy, the seat of the first audience, and one of the richest and most splendid cities in the world. And though it has no sea-port, nor any communication with the sea by navigable rivers, it enjoys a prodigious commerce, and is itself the centre of all that is carried on between America and Europe on one hand, and between America and the East-Indies on the other. The goods from Acapulco to La Vera Cruz, or from La Vera Cruz to Acapulco, for the use of the Philippines, and, in a great measure for the use of Peru and Lima, pass thro' this city, and employ an incredible number of horses and mules. Hither all the gold and silver is brought to be coined; here the King's fifth is deposited; and all that immense quantity of plate wrought, which is annually sent into Europe. The shops glitter on all sides with gold, silver, and jewels, besides great chests piled up to the ceilings, waiting for an opportunity of being sent to Old Spain, &c. The city itself is regularly built, and the houses handsome, though not lofty. The ornaments of the churches are extravagantly rich, though the taste of their architecture is comparatively poor. It is 170 miles W. of the gulph of Mexico, and 190 N. from Acapulco. Lat. 20, 15, long. 103, 12.

MEXICO, NEW, including California, is bounded by unknown lands on the N. by Flo-

M I A

rida on the E. by Old Mexico on the S. and by the Pacific Ocean on the W. It is a temperate, and in some parts a fruitful country; though California is a mountainous, craggy, and barren tract, both in the outer and inner coasts towards the gulph: and notwithstanding the indefatigable pains of the Jesuit missionaries, among the natives of this country, for converting them to christianity, by feeding them regularly every day, and using all the endearing methods to win them, they seem still to retain their pristine brutality: of which they have given several instances; for after seizing upon a horse belonging to one of the missionaries, killing and feasting on him, in a ring round the carcase, they not long after proceeded to a more shocking extremity, and barbarously massacred the fathers Caranco and Tamaral, with many more persons, some of whom were natives attached to the missionaries, who fell into their hands, having totally ruined four other missionaries, the remaining twelve or thirteen narrowly escaping the same fate. The fathers, by their surveys, have found California to be a peninsula, joined to New Mexico on the N. E. near which are pearl-fisheries; and these seem to be the chief thing valuable; tho' the paltry natives cannot be made to labour in quest of that treasure, or any thing else. See *California*.

In Mexico are rich silver mines, the principal of which are those of St. Barbe.

MIAMES, a savage nation of Canada, at the bottom of lake Michigan, where they have a village at Chicagon, the residence of the Chief, or Cacique, who can raise between 4 and 5000 warriors, and never goes abroad without a guard of 20 soldiers, who keep twenty day and night round his hut or cabin, while he is there. He seldom appears in person to

M I C

his subjects, but contents himself with signifying his orders to them by one of his officers.

MICHIGAN, one of the five principal inland lakes of Canada. Between a point of the neighbouring continent at Michillimakinac, a Huron settlement, extending itself S. and opposite to another, which looks N. is formed a strait, through which the lake Huron communicates with the lake Michigan.

This is an incommodious place for a settlement, the cold being excessive; owing, undoubtedly, to the usual agitation, by very tempestuous winds, in the waters of the three lakes among which it lies; the least, namely, Michigan, being 300 leagues in circuit, without reckoning the bay Des Puans, 28 leagues more in depth inland, that empties itself into it.

The inequality of the tides disturbs very much the navigation of these lakes; for they are observed to keep no sort of regularity, and they are pretty strong in some places. Near the little island of Michillimakinac they rise and fall once in 24 hours, at full and new moon, always running into lake Michigan. It is no less certain, that, independently of these tides, there is a current which is continually directed from lake Huron into the other; a phenomenon apparently occasioned by springs, such as are frequently to be met with in the open sea.

This current, however, does not hinder the natural course of the Michigan, which discharges its waters into the lake Huron, as well as the Superior lake. The first of these two currents, namely, that of lake Huron into lake Michigan, is more perceptible when the wind blows from the opposite quarter; namely, from the S. at which time flakes of ice are seen to be carried from the former into the latter, with as much velocity as a ship before the

M I C

wind. This is known to be exactly the case in the straits of Bahama.

In the channel by which the Superior lake throws its waters into the Huron lake there are currents in great numbers under water, and so strong as sometimes to carry away the fishermen's nets: from which it is conjectured, that this large lake discharges a part of its waters into that of Michigan by means of subterraneous channels, which it has hollowed for this purpose, in the same manner as it is thought the Caspian sea communicates with the Euxine, and the latter again with the Mediterranean. All this is the more likely, as the Superior lake receives into it at least 40 rivers, 10 or 12 of which are as large as the strait itself, and would not give out so much water, by a great deal, as it receives, had it no other outlet than this channel.

The same thing may be said of Michigan, which, besides the waters of the great lake, receives also into its bosom a vast number of rivers, many of which are very large, and have a long course: for, besides the visible discharge of its waters into the lake Huron, it must necessarily have hollowed also a subterraneous passage for itself, as has been said already of the Superior lake. A discovery which has been made on this head corroborates the conjecture; namely, that all the rocks which are found at a certain depth in the strait called the Sault or Fall of St. Mary, are perforated, or porous, like sponge, and many of them are even hollow, in the form of grottoes; and this apparently owing to the currents which have been already mentioned.

In sailing from Michillimakinac to the river St. Joseph, at the bottom of lake Michigan, it is found, though the wind is contrary, that a vessel will go about eight or ten

M I C

leagues in a day: and this proves that the currents must increase her velocity. The same thing has been observed at entering the bay Des Puans. There is no doubt but that this bay, which has no visible outlet but on one side, discharges itself into lake Michigan; and that the Michigan, which is circumstanced in the same manner as that bay, empties its waters into the lake Huron: and the rather as Michigan and the bay receive several rivers into their bosoms, especially the Michigan lake, to which there is an accession of a very great number, some of them not inferior in magnitude to the river Seine in France. Yet these currents are perceivable only in the middle of the channel, by a kind of eddy, or counter-current, on both sides of their banks, of which an advantage is made by coasting along near the shore, as those are obliged to do who sail in canoes made of bark.

At first they run 5 leagues to the W. in order to gain lake Michigan, and afterwards steering to the S. which is the only course vessels have to take for 100 leagues (the extent of this lake from N. to S.) till they come to the river St. Joseph.

Nothing exceeds the beauty of the country which separates lake Michigan from lake Huron.

MICHELLIMAKINAC, a small island in the Huron lake of Canada. It lies in lat. 43, 30. Here is only a middling village, in which, however, a pretty good trade in peltry was carried on till lately, as being the pass, or the place of rendezvous, for several savage nations; but this traffic is removed to Hudson's-Bay, by the channel of the river Bourbon.

The situation of Michillimakinac is very advantageous for the purposes of commerce. It lies between three great lakes; namely, Michigan, which is 300 leagues in circuit, without saying any

M I D

thing of the great bay Puans that empties itself into it; lake Huron, which is 350 leagues in circuit, and is in the form of a triangle; and, lastly, the Superior lake, which is 500. All three are navigable for the largest barks: and the two first are separated only by a small strait, in which there is also abundant water for the same vessels to navigate through, without obstruction, over all lake Erie, as far as Niagara. There is indeed a communication between lake Huron and the Superior lake, only by means of a canal of 22 leagues in length, but very much interrupted by cataracts or waterfalls: yet so as not to hinder canoes from coming to unload at Michillimakinac all that they can bring from the Superior lake.— See *Superior* and the other lakes, under their proper names; also *Canada*.

MIDDLESEX, the most considerable county in the province of Massachusetts-Bay.

MIDDLESEX County, in New E. Jersey, which has the provincial town of Perth-Amboy in its district.

MIDDLETON, a town in Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated about 3 miles N. from Newman's-town, 7 S. from Tulpehocken, and 12 S. W. from Reading.

MIDDLETON, a pretty good town of Monmouth, the most southern county of East-Jersey. It consists of 100 families, with out-plantations of 30,000 acres. The shore near this place, winding like a hook, and being sandy, is denominated Sandyhook. It lies 26 miles S. of Piscataway.

MIDDLETOWN, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Great Swatawro creek, 2 miles from the Susquehannah river, 5 miles S. of Hummel's-town, and 10 miles E. of Lisburn.

MIDDLETOWN, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the W. bank of Connecticut river,

M I S

14 miles S. of Hartford, and 9 N. of Hadham.

MILFORD, a town in New-haven county, Connecticut, situated on the W. side of a creek of its own name, that runs into Long-Island Sound. It is 4 miles E. from Stratford, and 6 W. from Newhaven.

MILRON, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated on a river of the same name, that runs into Boston harbour. It is about 7 miles S. of Boston, 2 from Dorchester, and 6 N. W. from Franconia.

MINGAN ISLANDS, at the N. side of the mouth of the river St. Laurence, with the island of Anticosti S. from whence it is distant but 10 leagues. It is a very secure harbour for ships in all weathers, with excellent anchorage and plenty of cod-fish. It is very convenient for the fishery; has the advantage of a level good soil, and profitable Indian trade; and has its tides rise 10 or 12 feet. They lie in long. 63, 25. lat. 50. 15.

MISASSIPPI, **MESCHASIPPI**, or **MISSISSIPPI**. It is bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by the British plantations; on the S. by the gulph of Mexico; and on the W. by Louisiana.

Also a large river of the same name with the preceding country, rising in Canada, and running to the Southward, till it falls into the gulph of Mexico. It is navigable, and said to run upwards of 2100 miles, in a very winding course; which, as well as the neighbouring country, the French possessed from the year 1712 till the peace of 1763. This river was then fixed on as the boundary between the English and Spanish American dominions, the navigation of it being left free to the subjects of both nations.

Upon founding the entrance into the Mississippi, it was found

M I S

to have 16 feet water upon the bar; after which the Neptune, a ship just arrived from France, was immediately sent, and she easily sailed up the river as far as New Orleans, 24 leagues from the mouths.

From Fort Crevecoeur the Mississippi was entered by the Sieur Dacan and Father Hennepin, who sailed up it as far as lat. 46, where they were stopped by a pretty high waterfall for the whole breadth of the river, called by them Sault de S. Antoine de Padoue, or St. Anthony of Padua's Leap. The source of the Mississippi is still unknown; but it runs almost quite through North America. The lake Assiniboils is very far from the places where these two voyagers were; and it is certain that the French had at that time no settlement on the banks of the river which they sailed down.

It receives a great number of large rivers in its course, as the Ohio (almost equal to the Danube), the Ouabache (scarcely inferior to it), with the great rivers Alabama, Mobile, &c. some of which bring down such prodigious quantities of mud and slime, that it can hardly clear itself in the course of 20 leagues. It breeds vast numbers of crocodiles, and other amphibious creatures. It hath plenty of waterfowl, and the country on both sides is pretty fertile, and inhabited by a great variety of nations.

It discharges itself by two branches, which form an island of a considerable length. Its mouths lie between lat. 29 and 30, and long. 89 and 90, being filled with several other small islands.

The country on each side these two mouths is quite uninhabitable, on account of the frequent inundations, as well as barrenness of the soil, producing nothing but rushes, canes, and some kinds

M I S

of trees, great part of which lie rooted up by the force of the water. But a few leagues higher, towards the island, it is a delightful country, covered with vines and all sorts of fruit-trees; the ground producing plenty of Indian corn, pulse, and other grain, and yielding two crops in the year.

About 60 leagues higher up on the E. side, is the river of Yafona, which comes into the Mississippi 2 or 300 miles out of the country; and its borders are inhabited by the nations of the Yafones, Tounicas, Kowronas, &c. 60 leagues higher is the river and nation of Chongue, with some others to the E. 30 leagues higher the Mississippi receives a river which issues from a lake about 10 miles distant, 20 miles long; and receives 4 large rivers: 1. The Casqui, or Cufates, the most southern of these, being the river of the Cherokees, a mighty nation, among which are its principal sources. It comes from the S. E. and its heads are among the mountains which separate this country from Carolina, and is the great road of the traders from thence to the Mississippi and intermediate places. 40 leagues above the Chikazas, this river forms four delicate islands, namely, Tahogale, Kakick, Cochali, and Taly; and these have each a nation inhabiting them. 2. The river Onespere, which, about 30 leagues to the N. E. of the lake, divides into 2 branches, of which the most southern is called the Black river; but with very few inhabitants upon either, these having been destroyed or driven away by the Iroquois. The heads of this river are situated in that vast ridge of mountains which run on the back of Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, through which mountains is a short passage to the sources of the great river Polomack on the E. side of them.

M I S

3. The river Ohio, or Hohio, is more to the N. It is a vast river which comes from the back of New-York, Maryland, and Virginia. In the Indian language it signifies a fair river, and is navigable for 600 miles. It runs through the most pleasant countries in the world, and receives 10 or 12 rivers, besides innumerable rivulets. Several nations formerly dwelt on this river, as the Chawanoes, or Chouanons, a great people, who, with many others, were totally extirpated by the Iroquois, who made this river their usual road, when they entered into a war with the nations either to the S. or W.

4. The most northerly river, which runs into the said lake, and which comes, like the rest, from the N. E. is the Onabache, or St. Jeremy's river. 25 leagues above the Ohio is the great island of the Tamaroas, with a nation opposite to it that goes by its name; and another by that of Catiokia, who dwell on the banks of the Chepuffo. 30 leagues higher is the river Checagou, or the river of the Illinonecks, corruptly called Illinois: which nation lived upon this river in about 60 towns, and consisted of 20,000 fighting men, before they were destroyed by the Iroquois, and driven to the W. of the Mississippi. This is a large pleasant river, and, about 250 miles above its entrance into the Mississippi, is divided into two branches; the lesser comes from N. and by E. and its source is within 4 or 5 miles of the W. side of the great lake of the Illinonecks, or Michigan. The larger comes directly from the E. and issues from a marsh within two miles of the river Miamiha, which runs into the same lake. On the S. E. side is a communication between these two rivers, by a land-carriage of 2 leagues, about 50 miles to the S. E. of the lake. The course of the Che-

M O B

cagou is above 400 miles, navigable above half-way by ships; and most of the rest by sloops and barges. It receives many small rivers, and forms 2 or 3 lakes; one especially called Pimeteovi, 20 miles long, and 3 broad, which affords great quantities of good fish. On the S. E. bank of the river Checagou, M. de Sale erected a fort, which he called Creveccœur, or Heart-breaker, on account of the troubles he met with here. The fort stands about half-way betwixt the gulph of Mexico and Canada; and was formerly the usual road of the French to and from both, till they discovered a shorter and easier passage by the rivers Ouabache and Ohio, which rise at a small distance from the lake Erie, or some rivers entering into it. 80 leagues higher, the Mississippi receives the Mitconfiag, a river resembling that of the Illinonecks in breadth, depth, and course; and the country adjacent to its branches is alike pleasant and fruitful. 60 miles before it falls into the Mississippi it is joined by the river Kikapouz, which is also navigable, and comes a great way from the N. W. 80 miles further, almost directly E. is a communication, by land-carriage of two leagues, with the river Misconqui, which runs to the N. E. and, after a passage of 150 miles from the land-carriage, falls into the great bay of Ponkeontamis, or the Puans, which joins on the N. W. side of the great lake of the Illinonecks. Higher up the Mississippi is the river Chabadaba, above which the Mississippi forms a fine lake, 20 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. 10 miles above that lake is the river Tortoises, a large fair river, which runs into the country a good way to the N. E. and is navigable 40 miles by the largest boats.

MOBILE, a river of Canada,

M O N

and one of those considerable streams which fall into the Mississippi. On its banks is the settlement of Dauphin Island, about 70 leagues E. of the latter river.

MOHAWKS, one of the Five Nations of the Iroquois, in alliance with Great Britain. Their country lies between New-York and the lake Ontario.

Of the same name is also a river, which runs through the Mohawks country.

MONA, one of the Antilles Islands, not far from Hispaniola, and due E. from St. Domingo, in the way to Porto Rico; not above 3 leagues in circuit; but is said to have an excellent climate and soil, bearing oranges, much the largest and finest in America, besides other fruit.— Here is plenty of good water, and the island is pretty populous.

MONATOMY, a village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, 3 miles N. of Watertown, and 4 N. W. of Cambridge.

MONHEGAN ISLAND, near the coast of the county of Lincoln, in the province of New Hampshire, New England. It is situated between 3 and 4 leagues S. S. E. from Duck harbour, and forms the W. point of Penobscot bay.

MONMOUTH, a county of New E. Jersey, whose chief town is Freehold.

MONPOX, a large city on the Terra Firma, in the province of Carthage, in New Spain, on the river Magdalena, which is a place of great trade, and receives the products of New Granada, by means of that river, which it conveys to Carthage.

MONTREAL, a town of Canada. It stands in an island of the same name, in the river St. Laurence, and 60 leagues (others say 100 miles) S. of Quebec. It is a well peopled place, of an oblong form, the streets very open, and the houses well built. The

M O N

fortifications are pretty strong, being surrounded by a wall, flanked with 11 redoubts, which serve instead of bastions; the ditch is about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry, encompassing the town, except that part which lies towards the river. It has four gates, one of them very small. It has also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which command the streets of the town from one end to the other; and over the river St. Peter is a bridge.

The bank of the river St. Laurence, on which the town of Montreal is built, rises insensibly from the water's edge to the opposite part of the town; which is divided into two parts, called the Lower and the Upper Town; tho' the ascent in passing from the former to the latter is scarcely perceivable. The merchants in general reside in the Lower Town; and here is also the place of arms, the nunnery hospital, and royal magazines: but the principal structures are in the Upper Town; among which are the Recollets convent, the parish-church and free-school, the Jesuits church and seminary, the palace of the governor, and the houses of most of the officers belonging to the garrison. The Recollets convent is a spacious structure, and their community very numerous. The parish-church is large and well-built, of hewn stone; the free-school, which joins to it, very commodious, but not magnificent. The Jesuits seminary is small, but their church is well ornamented. The governor's palace is a large building: and the same may be said of several others in the town of Montreal. The nunnery-hospital is a commodious structure, and served by religious sisters, who originally came from La Fleche, a town of Anjou, in France. Their salon in this building is grand and well-finish-

M O N

ed; and their church is well-built, neat, and convenient.

Without the town, on the other side of St. Peter's river, are several elegant houses; particularly one belonging to M. de Caliere, and the General Hospital, called les Freres Charrons, from its being established by a gentleman of that name, who had associated with him several persons of piety and learning, for founding so useful a charity, and furnishing the country-parish with school-masters for the instruction of the Indian children. He had the pleasure of seeing the General Hospital established before his death, which happened in the year 1719, though his brethren had deserted him some time before. The place formerly belonged to the French, but the English took it from them in 1760, having before made themselves masters of Quebec. It was taken by the Provincials in 1775, but retaken in 1776. Lat. 46, 10. long. 75, 12.

The island of Montreal, in which the town of the same name is built, is about 10 leagues long, and 4 broad, being very fruitful in corn, and abounding with elegant plantations. It has its name from a mountain of great height, situated about the middle of the island, which it seems to overlook, like a monarch from his throne, and thence acquired the appellation of the Royal Mountain, a name which has been since given to the town itself, which was originally called Ville Marie.

The river St. Laurence is here about a league in breadth, and its banks interspersed with trees and seats, containing several islands: some of which are inhabited, and others in their natural state, exhibiting to the eye the most beautiful prospect. Indeed the banks of the river from Quebec to Montreal are pretty well settled. The farms lie pretty close all the way, and several gentlemen's seats shew

M O N

themselves at intervals. The river is not navigable at Montreal, on account of several cataracts and rocks, which obstruct the passage.

Though the lands of Montreal produce Indian corn in abundance, and all the vegetables of Europe flourish in it; yet the French have never been able to establish any staple commodity to answer their demands on their mother-country. Their trade with the Indians produces all their returns to that market. The furs of the beaver, with those of foxes and racoons, the skins of deer, and all the branches of the peltry, together with what corn and lumber they can send to the West-Indies, constitute their whole stock of merchandise. And these have been found sufficient to render their lives agreeable in this fruitful country.

They have wine, brandy, cloth, linen, and wrought iron from Europe: and the Indian trade requires brandy, tobacco, a sort of duffel blankets, guns, powder and ball, kettles, hatchets, tomahawks, with several sorts of toys and trinkets. The Indians supply the peltry; and the French have traders, whom they call Coureurs de Bois, who, like the original inhabitants, traversing the vast lakes and rivers, which intersect this country, in canoes made of bark, with incredible patience and industry, carry their goods into the remotest parts of America, and dispose of them to nations entirely unknown to us. This in return brings the market home to them, as the Indians are by this means encouraged to trade at Montreal; for which purpose people from all parts, even those who dwell above 1000 miles distant, come to the fair at Montreal, which is annually holden in June; and it sometimes continues for three months together. Many solemnities are observed on this oc-

M O N

caſion ; guards are planted in proper ſtations, and the governor himſelf aſſiſts in perſon to preſerve order among ſuch a vaſt concourſe of ſavage nations. Nor are all theſe precautions ſufficient, as the ſavages too often find means of intoxicating themſelves with ſpirituſous liquors, which produces a temporary madneſs, during which they are guilty of the moſt enormous exceſſes.

MONSERAT, one of the Caribbee - Iſlands, and among the ſmalleſt of them in the Atlantic-Ocean. Columbus diſcovered it in 1493. It is of an oval form, about 3 leagues long, and 2 in breadth, being 18 or 20 in circuit ; and contains about 50,000 acres. It was ſettled in 1632. The firſt ſettlers were Iriſhmen, and the preſent inhabitants are their deſcendants, or other natives of Ireland ſince ſettled there, by which means the Iriſh language is preſerved there, even among the negroes. The government of the iſland is compoſed of a Lieut. Governor, a Council, and an Aſſembly of 8 repreſentatives, 2 for each of the 4 diſtricts which divide the iſland. Its mountains are covered with cedars, &c. Its valleys are well watered and fruitful : but the climate and ſoil, tho' highly fertile, are much the ſame with thoſe of the other iſlands ; as are alſo its animals and trade. Its chief produce is indigo, but of a very inferior kind, beſides ſome ſugar, and the commodities derived from the cane. It is ſo ſurrounded with rocks, that the riding before it is very precarious and dangerous on the approach of a tornado, having no haven. It contains about 1500 Europeans, who are maſters of about 12,000 African ſlaves. The exports in 1770 amounted to 90,000*l.* to Great-Britain and Ireland, and 12,000 to N. America. It has only 3 roads, viz. Plymouth, Old-harbour, and Ker's-key ; where

M O R

they are obliged to obſerve the ſame methods as at St. Chriſtopher's in loading or unloading the veſſels.

On the 29th and 30th of June, 1733, a hurricane happened here, the whole damage of which, excluſive of the ſhipping, was reckoned not leſs than 50,000*l.* currency. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Antigua, the ſame diſtance S. E. from Nevis, and is ſubject to Great-Britain. Latitude 17, 10, longitude 62, 100.

MOOSE RIVER FACTORY, an Engliſh ſettlement in New-South-Wales, which has been erected ever ſince 1740. It is built near the mouth of the river Mooſe, in lat. 51, 28, on a navigable river, which at 12 miles diſtance from the fort is divided into 2 branches ; the one comes from the ſouthward, and the other from the S. W. Upon the ſouthern branch thrive all forts of grain, as barley, beans, and peaſe do at the factory, though expoſed to the chilling winds from the ice in the bay. Upon the ſouthern part above the falls grows naturally along the river a kind of wild oats, and rye like rice. In the woods, at the bottom of the bay at Mooſe and Albany, as well as at Rupert's-river, are very large timber-trees of all kinds, oak, aſh, &c. as well as pine, cedar, and ſpruce. They have exceeding good graſs for hay ; and they may have every where, with-in land, pulſe, grain, and fruit-trees, as in the ſame climate in Europe.

The ice breaks up at Mooſe factory in the beginning of March, but higher up about the middle of that month. The river is navigable for canoes a great way up among the falls. At a conſiderable diſtance there is one fall of 50 feet ; but above that it is deep and navigable a great way. The climate above the fall is very good.

MORRIS, a county of New-Jerſey, bounded on the E. by the

M O S

Hudson-river, and on the W. by the Delawar. It is chiefly hilly, nor has any very considerable town in its limits, but a town of its own name.

MOSKITO or MUSQUITO, a country of Mexico, between Truxillo and Honduras. Lat. 13, 15. long, 85, 88. It is bounded by the North-Sea on the N. and E. by Nicaragua on the S. and Honduras on the W. This space takes in 150 leagues of the shore, and forms an obtuse angle at Cape Gracias a Dios, having one of its sides exposed to the N. the other to the E. The general name of Moskito is given to all the nations which occupy this extent, as well as the inner space between the coast and the higher chain of mountains. The whole of these nations together, are above 30,000. The Muskitos are the most numerous and bravest. Their country is one of the most healthy and beautiful spots in the world; and here the Europeans do not suffer by any of the disorders so dangerous in the West-Indies, and live here to a very old age. The Spaniards, indeed, reckon this a part of the province of Honduras, though they have no settlements in the Moskito country.

When the Spaniards first invaded this part of Mexico, they barbarously massacred most of the natives, whence proceeds the insuperable aversion of such of them as escaped into the inaccessible mountains against the Spaniards: and for that reason they have always readily joined with any Europeans that come upon their coast in enterprises against the Spaniards, particularly with the English, who frequently come among them.

The Moskito Indians being excellent marksmen, are employed by the English to strike the manatee-fish; and many of them sail in English vessels to Jamaica.

When the Duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica, these people put themselves under the

M Y R

protection of the crown of England, and their King received a commission from him. Since which time, when their King dies, the next male heir goes to Jamaica, and receives a commission accordingly; but before that he is not acknowledged as such by his countrymen.

Like all other uncivilized nations they have few wants, and are very indolent: indeed, they never labour but when they are hungry, then they hunt or fish, exercises in which they are very dexterous. Their country produces woods of several kinds for dyeing and cabinet-work; and from hence we procure tiger and buck-skins, but in small quantities.

MOSKITO ISLAND, one of the Smaller Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, situated near the N. coast of Virgin Gorda, to whom it is dependent. Long. 63, 15, lat. 18, 25.

MOUNT DESART, a little island of very high land at the mouth of Penobscot-Bay, in the county of Lincoln, in New-Hampshire, New-England. It is near the eastern extremity of the province, near Nova-Scotia, in the territory of the Sagadahocks. It is covered on the S. side near the continent with a string of little islands that form a fine safe harbour; the entrance of which is on the E. where is a middle ground, of which the navigator much be careful. Lat. 68. long. 44, 50. Behind this island, which lies near the shore, is a very large opening that forms the bay or mouth of Mount Desart river.

MOUNT JOY, a maror of Newcastle country, and Pennsylvania, where the first lime-stone found in America was dug. This whole county is remarkable for its excellent gravel, a thing very rarely to be met with on the continent of America.

MYRTLE ISLAND, an island in the bay of Nassau, in Florida.— See *Nassau Bay*.

N A T

N.

NANTUCKET, an island S. E. of the main-land of New-England, 80 miles S. of Boston. Near it is one of the most considerable fisheries in this province, particularly for whales.

This island is become so considerable in its interests and property, as to form one of the counties of Massachusetts-Bay. It is a hilly, sandy, bare island, which of itself could give subsistence to no species of beings but fishermen; and is about 14 miles from E. to W. and 4 from N. to S.

The town on Nantucket isle flourished in proportion to the traffic the inhabitants carried on, there being 60 or 80 ships and vessels belonging to its port. Lat. 41, 12. long. 70, 10.

NARRAGANSET, a town and district in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, 5 miles E. of Sunderland, and 10 W. of Peterham.

NARRAGANSET, a river which runs into a bay of the same name near Providence, Rhode-Island.

NASSAU BAY, or **SPIRITO SANCTO**, a large bay in Florida. It is about a degree in length from N. to S. containing four islands, situated in a line from S. W. to N. E. for 50 miles, with openings between them a mile or two over. The most northerly is called Myrtle island; between which and the continent is the entrance of the bay. Here are many springs of excellent water. The bay is 15 miles broad, from Myrtle island to a row of islands running parallel with the Main-land, and another bay between them stretching 50 or 60 miles to the S. as far as one of the smaller mouths of the Mississippi.

NATA, a town in the isthmus of Darien, a province of Terra Firma, with a harbour in Panama Bay. Here, as in the neighbouring parts, they breed hogs, fowls, cattle; they also plant maize pur-

N E G

posely for supplying Panama with provisions: it lies 67 miles S. W. of that city. Lat. 9, 12. long. 82, 10.

NATICK, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, on the river Charles, 15 miles S. W. of Cambridge, and 3 miles E. from Sherborn.

NAVASIA, a small island in the Windward Passage, or strait between Cuba and Hispaniola, in the W. Indies. Thither the inhabitants of Jamaica come in boats, to kill guanias, an amphibious creature that breeds plentifully at the roots of old trees. They are in the shape of a lizard, with scales, but firm, white flesh, which, sailors say, makes good broth. Some of them are 3 feet in length.

NAVIDAD, a town of Mechoacan, a province of Mexico, with a harbour on the Pacific Ocean: 156 miles W. of Mexico city, and subject to Spain. Lat. 18, 51. long. 111, 10.

NAWSHAWN'S Island, one of the Elizabeth Islands at the mouth of Buzzard's bay, Plymouth Colony, New-England, and is but 3 miles S. W. from the peninsula of Barnstable county, which forms Cape Cod-bay.

NAZARETH, a town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. of Easton, and 10 N. E. of Bethlehem.

NEGADA, or **ANEGADA**, one of the Caribbee Islands. It is low and desert, being encompassed with shoals and sand-banks; and lies 50 miles N. W. of Anguilla. It is called Negada, from its being mostly overflowed by high tides. It abounds with a remarkable bird called the colibri, or humming bird. Here are also painted crabs, that creep down the hills in May, and eat all the herbage, and after going several times to wash themselves, return again. But at a certain season the females take to the sea, and there lay their eggs,

N E V

which, being cast ashore and warmed by the sun, produce young ones, that creep to the woods, and as they grow bigger get up the rocks. They come out of their shells through an opening at the tail, almost imperceptible, being only covered with a thin skin, which at last becomes as firm as the shells which they have cast. Lat. 18, 6. long. 63, 5.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly cape of Jamaica. Lat. 18, 45. long. 78.

NELSON'S FORT, a settlement on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, in Canada, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It lies 250 miles S. E. of Churchill-fort, and 600 N. W. of Rupert-fort, belonging to Great Britain, and in the possession of the Hudson's-Bay Company. Lat. 57, 12. long. 91, 12.

NE ULTRA, OR SIR THOMAS ROE'S WELCOME, a narrow strait between lat. 62 and 63. in New North Wales, and the Arctic regions of America.

NEVIS, an island about a league S. from St. Christopher's, one of the Caribbees. The island is about 2 leagues long, and 1 broad, and is only a vast mountain rising to a great height. At the foot of it the soil is very fine and fruitful, and takes up in some places near half a league in breadth, but decreases in goodness as well as extent, as one approaches the top. Nevis was formerly more flourishing than at present, and before the Revolution contained 30,000 inhabitants: the invasion of the French about that time, and some epidemical disorders, have strangely diminished the number, since they only reckon at present 2 or 3000 whites, and 6 or 7000 negroes. The productions are nearly the same as at St. Christopher's, and they surpass those in that island in activity and industry, as well as in the neatness of their houses, for which they are distin-

N E W

guished in the West-Indies. They have three tolerable roads or bays on which are situated as many towns, viz. Newcastle, Littleborough or Moreton-Bay, and Charles Town, the capital of the island. The island is divided into 3 parishes, and its trade annually employs about 20 vessels. The exportation to Great Britain, in 1770, in cotton and sugar, amounted to near 44,000l. to North-America, where they sent molasses, rum, and lemons, exceeded 14,000l. Lat. 61, 55. long. 17, 15.

NEW ALBANY, called also Orange-Fort, in the province of New-York. Here is a strong stone fort.—See *Albany*.

NEW ALBION, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California, in New Mexico, when he took possession of it, anno 1578, in Queen Elizabeth's name, the King of the country actually investing him with its sovereignty.—See *California*, and *Mexico*, *New*.

NEWARK, a town of Essex county in New Jersey. It is the most compact place in both the Jerseys, consisting of about 100 families, with 50,000 acres laid out for cultivation; about 6 or 7 miles N. of Elizabeth, 7 miles N. of Staten island, and 11 W. from New-York.

NEWBERN, a town in the county of Craven, in North-Carolina, situated on the E. side of the river Neuse, which at about 30 miles distance empties itself into the Pamlico Sound. It is a very thriving place, has the residence of a Governor, and is not above 20 miles E. from Fort-Barnwell, on the same river, and nearly the same distance from Bathtown.

NEW BISCAY, a province of Guadalaxara audience, in Old Mexico, or New Spain. It is bounded by New Mexico, on the N. by part of Florida and Panuco on the E. by Zacatecas on the S. and by Caliacan on the W. It is

NEW

about 100 leagues from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. From its being well watered, it is fruitful; and being situated a little above the Tropic of Cancer, its climate is temperate. Though part of it is a mountainous, barren spot, most of the country abounds with all sorts of provisions; and tho' this province is inland, the inhabitants are very rich, not only in corn, cattle, &c. but also in silver-mines, and some of lead. The natives are not yet totally reduced: so that between the mines of Zacatecas and those of this country, they have four large towns situated in morasses.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a town in the county of Brunwick, in New E. Jersey, situated on the Raritan river.

NEW BRUNSWICK, in New-York, on a W. branch of Hudson's river, 20 miles N. of New-Windsor, and the same distance S. of Kingston.

NEW BRITAIN, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, &c. Bounded on the N. by frozen seas and parts unknown. E. Atlantic Ocean. S. Canada. W. parts unexplored.

No precise divisions have yet been made in the country forming this great portion of North America; but it consists, indefinitely, of New Britain and New South Wales on the S. New Denmark, New North Wales, and Prince William's Land, on the W. and of unknown arctic parts on the North; on the E. lie New or West Greenland, belonging to Denmark, and part of the Atlantic Ocean: the whole inclosing the two vast bays called Hudson's and Baffin's, with the adjacent straits, islands, &c. &c. On the lands bordering on Hudson's-Bay, the company so called (consisting of about 10 persons) have several forts and small settlements for the purpose of defending and carrying on their fur and peltry trade with

NEW

the Indians, and their fishery; the chief are those on the rivers Churchill, Nelson, Albany, and Moose. The forts on New Severn and Rupert rivers are destroyed. The boundary of the Hudson's-Bay country runs from a certain promontory on the Atlantic Ocean in 58° N. lat. S. W. to the lakes Mistassin and Abitibis, then S. W. to lat. 49° N. and thence due W. indefinitely.

The principal rivers are St. John's, Eskimaux, Moose, Albany, New Severn, St. Theresas or Hayes, Nelson, and Churchill.

Among others are the following capes: Chudley, Churchill, Dobbs, Hope, and Elizabeth's; with the great bay of Eskimaux, Hudson's (including James's, Button's, Pistol, Wager, Rupert's or Repulse, the whole length about 530 leagues, breadth from 35 to 130), Baffin's-bay, Mistaken-bay (in the Isle of Good Fortune); and the straits of Belle-Isle, Hudson's (between Labrador and the Isle of Good Fortune), Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, Davis's (between James's Island and West Greenland), Baffin's, and Cumberland.

The summer begins not till July, and ends in September; and, as spring and autumn may be said not to be known here, the rest of the year is winter, which reigns with uncontroled rigour.—The soil is rocky, producing little more than spruce and pine-trees.

The animals are moose and rein-deer, bears, wolves, foxes, porcupines, mountain-cats, lynxes, martins, beavers, otters, hares, ermines, eagles, hawks, horn-owls, squirrels; all kinds of wild fowl, geese, ducks, bustards, and partridges. In winter all the birds, beasts, &c. of these countries become white as the snow which then every where surrounds them; and, on the return of summer, they resume the different colours common to them in other

NEW

parts of the world : nay, what may be thought more astonishing, the dogs and cats carried to Hudson's-Bay from England experience the same changes, and their hair becomes much longer, softer, and thicker. In the seas are whales, seals, morfes, cod-fish, and a white fish preferable to a herring ; in the rivers, salmon, pike, carp, trout, &c.

NEWBURY, a small town of Essex, the northern county of Massachusetts-Bay, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Merrimack, where abundance of sturgeons are caught and pickled. The society for propagating the Gospel have a missionary here. It lies 34 miles N. of Boston.

NEW CAMBRIDGE, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, on a branch of Connecticut river, 15 miles S. W. of Hertford, and the same distance N. W. of Middletown.

NEWCASTLE, a county and town on the river Delaware, in Pennsylvania, 30 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains between five and six hundred houses, well built, and filled with inhabitants, being the second place for trade in the province ; and is 5 miles S. of Wilmington.

NEWCASTLE, a town and a castle of the same name, in Virginia, on the S. W. of Pamunky river, 15 miles S. W. of Walkerton, and 50 N. W. of York.

NEW ENGLAND.—*See England, New.*

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island, discovered by John Cabot, in the year 1494, and still in the possession of the English.

It is of a triangular form, about the bigness of Ireland, and 930 miles in circuit. On the N. it is separated from Terra de Labrador, or New Britain, by the straits of Belle - Isle ; on the W. it is washed by the Gulph of St. Lawrence ; and on the S. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Cape Race, the most southerly point of

NEW

the island, lies in the lat. 46, 45. the most northern point in 51, 30. and Cape Raye, its westernmost point, in 47, 35.

The island is full of hills and mountains covered with pines, so that the country can be traversed only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads through the woods. The trees of this species of pine seldom exceed 18 or 20 feet in height, except those growing in the valleys, where they are sheltered from the piercing winds, which often are 40 feet high. The cold during the winter is excessive here ; and the frosts, which are remarkably severe, set in about the middle of November, and soon after the harbours and bays are entirely frozen.

The whole circuit of the island is full of spacious bays and harbours, well sheltered by the mountains, except their entrance ; so that vessels lie in perfect security. Some of these harbours are a league and a half or two leagues in length, and near half a league in breadth ; having several rivers and brooks of excellent water falling into them from the adjacent mountains. They are also very near each other, being only separated by a point of land, seldom above two leagues in breadth ; so that the whole coast of the island is a succession of harbours. But it must not be imagined that there are towns or villages at every harbour ; these are only to be found on the larger and more commodious bays, where the nature and disposition of the country are most convenient for a settlement, the inhabitants being few in number, considering the great extent of the coast. Cod-fishing is the only business followed here ; and the inhabitants, besides their dwellings, have large store-houses for preparing and laying up their fish till the time arrives for sending it into Europe on their own account, or bartering it

N E W

for European goods, with the ships that frequent the island for that purpose. None of these villages are without a fort or battery for their security in time of war ; it being common for small privateers to visit them.

Newfoundland was formerly peopled by a race of savage Indians, who have since retired to the continent ; but sometimes pay a visit to their ancient abodes. These Indians generally live by fishing and hunting, and both Newfoundland and Cape Breton abound with bustards and wild geese. Here are also foxes, bears, beavers, and other quadrupeds found in Canada, though not in any great plenty ; the continual search after them, for the sake of their furs, having greatly lessened their number.

Notwithstanding the severity of the climate, the inhabitants are not destitute of horned cattle, tho' they find it difficult to procure food for them during the severity of the winter. The inhabitants have also their small kitchen-gardens for summer-herbs ; but all the other species of provisions, as flour, salt, meat, &c. are brought from other colonies to the southward ; goods of other kinds are brought from England.

Though all the coasts of Newfoundland may be said to abound with cod, yet in some parts it is found in greater plenty than in others. This is owing to the quality of the bottom ; for where it is sandy the fish are far more numerous than where it is rocky ; but if the bottom be muddy, fish are very scarce. The depth of water should be also considered ; for though cod be found at all depths, yet they are not taken in such plenty as between 30 and 40 fathom.

When a ship has taken her station, she is immediately unrigged ; and at the same time a proper place chosen for securing the fish, as it is prepared ; huts are likewise

N E W

run up for the men who work ashore, so as to form a kind of village ; and at the water's edge a large stage or scaffold is erected. Here the number of shallops destined for the fishery is got ready, and, when the season is over, left there till the next year ; when he who first enters the bay has the privilege of applying them to his own use. Every thing being ready, the whole ship's company, officers included, without any exception, are divided into as many classes as there are different occupations ; some fish, some cut off the heads, some gut the fish, and others have the care of salting and laying them up. The fishers go out early in their boats, that they may be at their station by break of day, and do not return 'till the evening, unless they happen to have loaded their boat before. This fishery is wholly carried on with a hook ; and every boat is provided with a sufficient quantity of fishing-tackle, in case of any accident in breaking their lines, or losing their hooks. On their return, the fish is delivered to those who open them ; and that this may be done with the greater dispatch, a boy stands by to hand the fish to them, and take them away when finished. This work is done in a very methodical manner ; for he that beheads them does nothing else. They are opened with one cut lengthways, the back-bone and all their entrails taken out, and the offals thrown into the water. While some open the fish, others are employed in salting, and others in laying them in heaps. The next day, or when the salt appears sufficiently to have penetrated the fish, they wash them, to take off the scum extracted by the salt ; afterwards, that the water may drain off, they are piled up on little boards ; then they are stretched out, one by one, with the skin upwards, for drying, and turned three or four times. When thoroughly dry they are piled up

NEW

in small parcels, that they may not entirely lose the heat communicated to them by the first salt; and now, being salted a second time, they are piled up in regular heaps on the stage, where they remain till the time of shipping them. As the boats go constantly every day, the work of the several classes may be imagined pretty hard and fatiguing. On the return of the boats they immediately begin with opening and salting the fish, which takes up the greater part of the night; and the succeeding parts of the cutting above-mentioned necessarily employ them the following day, when the return of the shallops calls upon them to renew their task; so that they have very few hours left for sleep and refreshment.

What is called the Great Bank of Newfoundland is, properly speaking, a vast mountain under water, about 530 miles in length, and 270 in breadth. The depth of the water is very unequal, from 15 to 60 fathoms. The bottom is covered with a vast quantity of shells, and frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, which are here in amazing plenty; for tho' 2 or 300 vessels have been annually loaded with them, during the last and present centuries, yet the prodigious consumption has not yet lessened their plenty. And we cannot help observing, that this fishery is a mine of greater value than any of those in Mexico or Peru.

NEW FAIRFIELD, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on a branch of Stratford river, 14 miles N. of Danbury, 6 miles W. of New Milford, and 12 S. W. of Kent, and within 2 miles of the equivalent lands granted New-York.

NEW GOTTINGEN, a town on the river Savannah, in the county of Savannah, 35 miles N. W. of Ebenezer, in the province of Georgia.

NEW

NEW GRANADA.—See *Granada, New*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, a distinct province of Massachusetts-Bay, New England. It is immediately dependant on the Crown, which appoints the Governor, Deputy-governor, Council, and Magistrates. It extends S. from Massachusetts to the limits of Quebec N. as settled by proclamation in 1774, and on the E. are the three annexed counties of Massachusetts, of which Main or York is one, and Lincoln the most easterly, from which it is divided by the county of Cumberland. New Hampshire is not divided into counties, but has the following townships:

- 1 Kingston
- 2 Windham
- 3 Peiham
- 4 Nottingham
- 5 Dunstable
- 6 Hollis
- 7 Mason
- 8 New Ipswich
- 9 Rindge
- 10 Richmond
- 11 Hensdale
- 12 Swanby
- 13 Linlborough
- 14 Wilton
- 15 Amherst
- 16 Merrimack
- 17 Bedford
- 18 Deerfield
- 19 Pown
- 20 Kei fington
- 21 Rye
- 22 Durham
- 23 Dover
- 24 Cassan
- 25 Epton
- 26 Alton
- 27 Goffstown
- 28 Bow
- 29 Wears
- 30 New Boston
- 31 Frances Town
- 32 Dearing
- 33 Linn brick
- 34 Paekersfield
- 35 Keene
- 36 Gilfome

NEW

- 37 Westmoreland
- 38 Alstead
- 39 Marlow
- 40 Hillsborough
- 41 Bradford
- 42 Fisherfield
- 43 Almsbury
- 44 Hennaker
- 45 Hopkintown
- 46 Concord
- 47 Barrington
- 48 Rochester
- 49 New Durham
- 50 Gilmantown
- 51 Sambertown
- 52 Canterbury
- 53 London
- 54 Boscawen, or Cantoocock
- 55 Perry
- 56 Alexandria
- 57 Salisbury
- 58 New Britain
- 59 New Chester
- 60 Plymouth
- 61 Montonborough
- 62 Cockermonth
- 63 Grafton
- 64 Claremont
- 65 Plainfield
- 66 Lebanon
- 67 Hanover
- 68 Dorchester
- 69 Rumney
- 70 Campion
- 71 Sandwich
- 72 Tamworth
- 73 Eaton
- 74 Thornton
- 75 Farfield
- 76 Pierrepoint
- 77 Haverhill
- 78 Landaff
- 79 Warren
- 80 Lyman
- 81 Lloyd Hills
- 82 Chiswick
- 83 Whitefield
- 84 Bretton Woods
- 85 Dartmouth
- 86 Lancaster
- 87 Northumberland
- 88 New Stratford
- 89 Cockburntown
- 90 Colebroketown
- 91 Stuart Town
- 92 Millsfield

NEW

- 93 Errol
- 94 Dummer
- 95 Cambridge
- 96 Paulsbourg
- 97 Mainsbourg
- 98 Succesf
- 99 Durand
- 100 Shelburne.

This province supplied the royal navy with masts, yards, &c. The inhabitants are estimated 150,000; and their chief exports are masts, spars, ships about 200 annually, cattle, fish, &c.

NEW HANOVER, a maritime county in the district of Wilmington, whose coasts are lined with islands and inlets, and its principal town is Exeter.

NEW HAVEN, a town and county in the province of Connecticut, situated at the bottom of a bay in the strait that separates Long-Island from the continent. The town is the capital of the county, and in a very flourishing condition, with a well-furnished college for academical learning, called Yale-hall, situated 6 miles N. E. of Milford. Lat. 41, 18. long. 72, 42.

NEW-JERSEY. See *Jersey, New*.

NEW LONDON, a county in Connecticut, bounded on the E. by Providence and Rhode-Island, on the S. by Long-Island Sound, on the W. by Newhaven county, and on the N. by Hertford.

NEW LONDON, the chief town of the foregoing county, on the W. of Thames-river, 10 miles E. from Seabrook, and 3 W. from Groton.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a town in King George's county, Virginia, on the W. side of Patowmack-river, 10 miles E. of Falmouth, and 22 S. of Dumfries.

NEW MILFORD, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, near the river Stratford, 7 miles S. W. from Woodbury, 6 E. from Fairfield, and 9 S. of Kent.

NEW NORTH-WALES. See *Wales*.

N I A

NEW ORLEANS. See *Orleans, New.*

NEWPORT, the chief town of Rhode-Island, situated on the S. W. part of it, having a safe commodious harbour, defended by a regular fort at the entrance, on which are planted 300 pieces of cannon.

It has a very good trade, and some few years ago had above 70 sail of ships and vessels belonging to it; it has also in time of war a court of Admiralty. It lies 60 miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41, 30. long. 71, 22.

NEW SCOTLAND. See *Nova-Scotia.*

NEW SEVERN. See *Severn, New.*

NEW SOUTH WALES. See *Wales.*

NEW SAVANNAH, a little flourishing town, in the district of Augusta, in the province of Georgia, 13 miles S. E. of Augusta Town, on the river Savannah.

NEWTON, a small town of Chester county, Pennsylvania. It consists of between 30 and 40 houses, and lies 22 miles S. of Philadelphia.

NEWTOWN, a town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. of Wrightstown, 10 W. of Trenton, in New-Jersey, and 11 N. of Bristol.

NEWTOWN, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, near the Stratford-river, 7 miles E. of Danbury, and 16 N. of Stratford.

NEW WINDSOR, a town in New-York, in the county of Orange, on the W. bank of Hudson's-river, 25 miles N. of Orange.

NEW YORK. See *York, New.*

NIAGARA, a fort built by the French on a river of the same name, at its influx into the lake Ontario.

NIAGARA, FALL OF, a famous cataract in the river of the same name, about mid-way be-

N I C

tween the lakes Erie and Ontario. This is supposed to be the greatest cataract in the known world, the water tumbling down a precipice near 140 feet high. The river at the fall is near half a league in breadth, and the water runs with such rapidity a quarter of a league above it, that all beasts attempting to cross it are swept away by the stream, tumble down the precipice, and perish. Above the fall, in the middle of the river, is an island, which divides the water into two streams, and in that manner it tumbles down the fall. When the water has reached the bottom of the fall, it jumps back to a great height in the air, and in other places is as white as snow, and all in motion like a boiling cauldron. Abundance of vapours likewise arise, representing a thick smoke, and on these, when the sun shines bright, is painted a beautiful rainbow.

NICARAGUA, a province of New-Spain, bounded on the W. by Guatemala Proper, and the South-Sea; on the N. and E. by Honduras and the North-Sea; and on the S. by Costa Rica and the South-Sea. The winter in this province is rainy and tempestuous; the summer excessive hot, but healthy. It is reckoned the most woody part of New-Spain. It produces good flax and hemp, together with the wood used by the dyers in Europe, called Nicaragua wood; but little wheat. It abounds with black cattle and hogs, but sheep are scarce. Balm, cotton, sugar, American pepper, liquid amber, and turpentine, are here produced in very great plenty; with which, and the produce of their silver mines, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Panama and Nombre de Dios. It abounds in turkeys, and parrots are so numerous they are become a nuisance; and the country itself is so pleasant, as well as fruitful, that it is considered as

N O M

the garden of America; the hills and sands of the rivers abound with gold, and the fields and woods are perfumed; so that when the Spaniards first visited it, they called it Mahomet's Paradise.

NICKER, one of the small Virgin-Islands, situated between Anegada and Virgin Gorda, on the latter of whom it is dependant. Long. 65, 5. lat. 18, 30.

NICARAGUA LAKE, a large collection of water in the province of the same name, 117 leagues in circumference. The water in it flows and ebbs like the sea, is interspersed with several islands, and full of fish, but infested with crocodiles. The west end of it is only a few leagues from the South-Sea, and it falls into the North-Sea at the port of St. Juan, by a pretty broad channel, called also Nicaragua.

NICOYA, a pretty large town on the river Cipanfo, near its influx into the South-Sea, on the frontiers of Nicaragua. The inhabitants send from hence to Panama salt, honey, maize, wheat, fowls, and the purple juice of a shell-fish found in the bay of Salinas, about 30 miles E. of the town. The Spaniards have also a pearl-fishery here. Lat 9, 50. long. 85, 30.

NINETY-SIX DISTRICT, South-Carolina, includes the western division of that colony, whose boundary is the Savannah-river S. Orangeburgh district E. Camden N. and the Cherokees W.

NINETY-SIX, the principal town of the above district.

NOMANS ISLE, an island 2 miles broad, and 3 long, 5 miles S. of Martha's Vineyard, New-England.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a large populous town, a little to the N. of the Tropic of Cancer, 60 miles N. of Guadalaxara. The Spanish General who subdued it having granted the property of some of the silver mines to the natives, it

N O R

drew so many people hither, that it soon became the most populous town in the province. Lat. 23, 38. long. 104.

There was formerly another place called Nombre de Dios, situated on the isthmus of Darien, but destroyed in its infancy by the Indians of Darien. Some years after, however, it was rebuilt, and the inhabitants maintained their ground 'till the year 1584, when orders arrived from Philip II. for their removing to Porto Bello, it much better situated for the commerce of that country.

NOMERE DE DIOS BAY, a bay in the isthmus of Darien, at the bottom of which the town of Nombre de Dios stood, and in which are the islands called Bastimentos. See *Baytimertes*.

NOODLE ISLAND, a small island in Boston-Harbour, Massachusetts-Bay.

NORFOLK, a maritime town, in Princess-Ann county, Virginia, on the S. bank of James-river, and was burnt by the Liverpool man of war, Jan. 7, 1776, to the amount of 300,000*l.* sterling damages. The rents of the houses and warehouses destroyed amounted, in 1773, to 8000*l.* in 1774 to 9313, in 1775 to near 10,000*l.* in so flourishing a condition was its trade.

NORTHAMPTON, a county and town in Pennsylvania. The county is bounded E. by Jersey, S.W. by Berkshire, and S. by Bucks. The town is 5 miles W. of Bethlehem, and 30 E. of Reading.

NORTHAMPTON, an inland town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, about 2 miles W. of Connecticut-River, and 5 S.W. of Hatfield.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, in the district of Halifax, North-Carolina, whose N. E. boundary is Chawen-river, and its S. W. the Roanoke-river.

NORTHFIELD, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay,

N O V

on the E. side of Connecticut-river, and near the boundary line of New Hampshire, where the new granted townships commenced.

NORTH-RIVER, a river of Old Mexico, which, after running a long course through the kingdom of the same name, falls into the Gulph of Mexico.

NORTON, an inland town in New West-Jersey, on a branch of the E. branch of the Delawar, 20 miles E. of Philipburgh.

NORWALK, a town, river, and bay, on the coast of Fairfield, Connecticut, off which, in the Long-Island sound, are some small islands of the same name.

NORWICH, a town in New London county, Connecticut, on a branch of the Thames, near the Falls, 15 miles N. of New-London, and 11 S. of Canterbury.

NOTTINGHAM, a town in the eastern division of Maryland, 6 miles N. of Charles and Chesapeake-Bay.

NOVA-SCOTIA, a province called by the French Acadie. It is bounded on the N. by part of Canada; E. Gulf of St. Laurence and Atlantic-Ocean; S. Atlantic-Ocean; W. New-England. Latitude between 43 and 49. longitude between 60, and 67. Length 350 miles, breadth 250. Though in a very favourable part of the temperate zone, it has a winter of an almost insupportable length and coldness, continuing at least 7 months in the year: to this immediately succeeds, without the intervention of any thing that may be called spring, a summer, when the heat is as violent as the cold was in the winter months; the heat indeed is of no long continuance, the country being wrapt in the gloom of a perpetual fog, long after the summer season has commenced. The soil in most parts is thin and barren, the corn it produces of a shrivelled kind like rye, and the grass intermixed with a cold spongy moss. It is not, indeed, uniformly bad, there

N O V

being tracts in Nova-Scotia not inferior to the best land in New-England.

But however unpromising this country may be, some of the first Europeans, neglecting all the delightful tracts to the southward, here formed their settlements. The French seated themselves here before they made any establishment in Canada, and increased largely with very little assistance from Europe; whereas the colony we have lately planted there, notwithstanding the immense sums expended in its establishment, would, in all probability, sink into nothing, if the support of the royal hand was withdrawn.

The country round Halifax has a flourishing appearance, and rewards the labours of the settlers. Among other particulars it has the following *Capes*: Sable, St. Mary, Rosiers, Sambro, &c.—Numerous small lakes without names.—*Bays* (including Fundy, Chenisto, and Green): Gaspee, Chaleur, Chenibucto, Verte, Chebucto, &c.—*Rivers*: Risgouche, Nepisiguit, St. John, and St. Croix, (separating this province from New-England).—In Halifax harbour (in Chebucto-bay), which is capable of containing 1000 vessels in security.—The harbour of Annapolis-Royal, but for its very difficult entrance, would be one of the finest in the world.

A very considerable expence attended this settlement, to accomplish which the British Parliament granted, within the first 7 years, for its support, no less a sum than 415,484l. 14s. 11d. $\frac{3}{4}$, and in April, 1775, 43461. 10s. 5d. more was granted. The British exports to Nova-Scotia consists chiefly of fishing-tackle, rigging for ships, woollen and linen cloth, to the value of about 26,500l. annually; the imports in return are timber, and the produce of the fishery, to the amount of about 38,000l.

ONS

NOXAN, a town in Newcastle county, Delawar, Pennsylvania, 21 miles N. of Dover, and 9 S. of St. George's.

O

OHIO or **HOKIO**, a famous river, rising in the mountains on the back of New-York, Maryland, and Virginia, and after a long course falling into the Mississippi. It is the boundary of Quebec government. Its mouth is 1164 miles from Fort Pitt, and near the entrance of the Cherokee-river; it is between 700 and 800 yards wide. The Muskingam - river, which runs into the Ohio, in lat. 39, 10, is 250 yards wide. The Ohio, from 50 miles above this river to Sioto, is most beautifully interspersed with numbers of islands, and in some places is 700 yards wide. The name is formed from an Indian word, signifying fair or pleasant, and hence it is often called the Fair River. It runs through the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world; and receives 10 or 12 rivers, besides an innumerable number of rivulets, and is navigable above 600 miles.

OMASUOS, a jurisdiction in the diocese of La Paz. It begins almost at the gates of La Paz, and extends 20 leagues, being bounded on the W. by the famous lake of Titi Caca. The air of this jurisdiction is somewhat cold, so that it produces little grain; but that deficiency is abundantly compensated by the great numbers of cattle fed in its pastures; besides a very advantageous trade carried on in another jurisdiction by the Indians living on the borders of the lake, who are remarkably industrious in improving that advantage.

OMOA, a small fortified town, upon the coast of Honduras, in possession of the Spaniards. The harbour is excellent for the largest vessels.

ORC

ONSLow, a maritime county, in the district of Newbern, North-Carolina, whose western boundary is New-river.

ONTARIO, LAKE, a large collection of fresh waters, above 270 miles in length from E. to W. and 65 in breadth from N. to S. The fortress of Oswego stands on the southern shore of this lake. It has a small rising and falling of the water, like tides, 12 or 18 inches perpendicular. The snow is deeper on the S. side of this lake than any other, and its water does not freeze in the severest winter out of sight of land.

ORANGE, a county and town, in New-York, on the W. bank of the Hudson-river, 25 miles N. of New-York.

ORANGE, an inland county, in the district of Hillsborough, N. Carolina, in which Hillsborough, the county town, is situated.

ORANGEBURGH DISTRICT includes all the places between Savannah, Santee, Congaree, and Broad - rivers, and a line from Nelson's-ferry to Matthew's bluff, on Savannah-river, to the mouth of Rocky-creek, on Saluda-river, and thence in the same course to Broad-river.

ORANGEBURGH, a county in the above district, wherein stands the town of Orangeburgh, on a branch of the Eddisto-river. It has a court-house, and furnishes one of the regiments of the militia.

ORCHILLA, an island on the coast of Venezuela, in the North Sea, lying between the islands of Tortuga and Roca. It is divided into several small islands, the greatest of which, being almost all low land, is in the form of a crescent, or half-moon. They are all separated from each other by very shallow canals. On the E. and W. capes are some hills, and on these the goats chiefly feed. On the S. W. side of the island the water is very deep, and

O X F

the shore perpendicular like a wall, for which reason ships may come very near it. The N. W. side has hardly any trees or grafs; but on the E. and N. sides plenty of both. The soil, from its flatness, is salt, and consequently produces few plants. There is very little fresh water on the island, and the only animals found there are goats and lizards. Lat. 11, 40. long. 66, 42.

ORLEANS, an island in the river St. Laurence, at a small distance below Quebec.

ORLEANS, NEW, a town of Louisiana, situated between the eastern shore of the Mississippi and the Fish river, 24 leagues from the sea. The soil about it is rich and fertile, and the climate excellent. It is the metropolis of this country, and the residence of the Governor, Grand Council, and Courts of Justice, as well as the grand emporium of Louisiana. Lat. 30, 5. long. 90, 7.

OSWEGO, a fortress erected on the southern bank of the lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Onondaga river. Here the Indians carry on a considerable trade with the English, exchanging their furs for the commodities they are in want of. This trade begins in May, and continues till the latter end of July. It was taken by the English from the French in 1756, and confirmed to them by the peace in 1763. Lat. 43, 18. long. 76, 30.

OXFORD, a small town in the county of Talbot, in the eastern division of Maryland, on the N. bank of the Choptank river.

OXFORD, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts - Bay, 10 miles S. of Leicester, and the same distance S. W. from Worcester, 5 W. from Sutton, and 6 N. W. from Douglas, on a branch of the French river, that runs into the Thames in Connecticut colony.

OXFORD, in New W. Jersey,

P A N

on a branch of the E. branch of the Delaware river, 15 miles E. of Philipsburgh, and 7 N. W. of Norton.

P.

PACHUCO, a town of Mexico, 60 miles from the city of Mexico. It is famous for silver mines: Gemelli says, that in the space of 6 leagues there are not less than a thousand. One of them, called Trinity, is supposed as rich as any in Mexico, there having been taken from it in 10 years time only above 40 millions of silver.

PAKEPSKY, a town on the E. bank of Hudson's river, 70 miles N. of New York.

PALTZ TOWN, a town in New York, 7 miles W. of Hudson's river, and 8 miles N. W. of Pakepsky.

PANAMA, a large city, built on the isthmus of the same name, and on the coast of the South Sea. The first discovery of Panama the Spaniards owe to Tello de Guzman, who landed here in 1515. This discovery was, in the year 1518, followed by the settlement of a colony under the Governor of Terra Firma. And in 1521 Panama was constituted a city, with the usual privileges. In the year 1670 it was taken, sacked, and burned, by John Morgan, an English adventurer. This misfortune rendering it absolutely necessary to rebuild the city, it was removed to its present situation, which is about a league and a half from the former, and much more convenient. It is surrounded with a wall of free-stone, and defended with a large garrison of regulars. The houses were at first, in general, of wood, having but one story and a tiled roof. Without the walls is an open suburb, larger than the city itself, and the houses of the same materials and construction. The

P A N

streets both of the city and suburb are straight, broad, and for the most part paved. Though the houses were in general of wood, fires were rarely known in Panama, the nature of the timber being such, that, if any fire is laid on the floor, or placed against the wall, it is productive of no other consequence than that of making a hole, without kindling into a flame; and the fire itself is extinguished by the ashes. But, notwithstanding this excellent quality in the wood, the city was almost entirely burned down in the year 1737, the goodness of the timber being unable to secure it from the ravages of the flames. The fire began in a cellar, where, among other goods, were great quantities of pitch, tar, naphtha, and brandy; so that the fire being, as it were, saturated with these substances, soon reached the walls, and this singular kind of wood became a more easy prey to the devouring flames. In this conflagration the suburb owed its safety to its distance from the city, which is above a mile and a quarter. Since this misfortune, it has been again rebuilt, and the greatest part of the houses of stone, all kinds of materials for buildings of that kind being here in the greatest plenty.

In this city is a tribunal, or royal audience, in which the Governor of Panama presides; and to this employment the captainship of Terra Firma is generally annexed. Panama has also a cathedral and a chapter, consisting of the Bishop and a number of Prebendaries; a corporation composed of Alcaldes and Regidores; three officers of the revenue, under an accomptant, treasurer, and agent; and a court of inquisition, appointed by the tribunal at Carthagena. The cathedral and all the convents are of stone: indeed, before the conflagration, several of the latter were of wood; but

P A N

that terrible misfortune shewed them the necessity of using more solid materials.

The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the shelter of several islands, where ships lie very safe, at about two and a half or three leagues distance from the city. The tides are regular, and is high-water at the full and change at 3 o'clock. The water rises and falls considerably; so that the shore, lying on a gentle slope, is at low water left dry to a great distance. The trade of Panama is very considerable; it is the port where the ships from Lima, Guayaquil, &c. unload the treasure sent to Old Spain, and the staple for the goods brought up the river Chagre. The roads here, though the distance is but short, by crossing the chain of mountains called the Cordillera, are in some parts so narrow, that a beast of burthen can hardly pass along, and consequently the employing mules in this service would be attended with imminent danger.

But this is not the whole of its commerce. Panama, even during the absence of the armada, is never without strangers, it being the thoroughfare for all going to the parts of Peru by the South Sea, as also for the coming from thence for Spain; to which must be added the continual trade carried on by the Peruvian ships, which bring variety of goods, as meal of different sorts, wine, brandy, sugar, tallow, leather, olives, oil, and the like. The ships from Guayaquil bring cacao, and quinquina, or jesuits-bark, which always meets with a quick exportation here, especially in times of peace. The coasting-barks, which make frequent trips from the adjacent ports, supply the city with hogs, poultry, hung beef, hog's lard, plantanes, roots, and different kinds of vegetables, with which this city is plentifully supplied.

P A N

The dearth of provisions in this city and its district, occasioned by the large quantities consumed, and the great distance from whence they are brought, is amply compensated by the multitude and value of the pearls found in the oysters growing in its gulph. The first to whom the Indians made this valuable discovery was Basco Nunez de Balboa, when, in his voyage thro' Panama, to make further discoveries in the South Sea, he was presented with some by Tumaco, an Indian prince. At present they are found in such plenty, that there are few persons of substance near Panama, who do not employ all, or at least part of their slaves, in this fishery, which is carried on in the following manner:

The negroes who fish for pearls must be both expert swimmers and capable of holding their breath a long time, the work being performed at the bottom of the sea. These slaves they send to the islands in the gulph of Panama, where they have huts built for their lodgings, and boats which hold 8, 10, or 20 negroes, under the command of an officer. In these boats they go to such parts of the gulph as are known to produce pearls, and where the depth of the water is not above 10, 12, or 15 fathoms. Here they come to an anchor, and the negroes, having one end of a rope fastened about their bodies, and the other end to the side of the boat, take with them a small weight to accelerate their sinking, and plunge into the water. On reaching the bottom, they take up an oyster, which they put under their left arm; the second they hold in their left hand; and the third in their right: with these three oysters, and sometimes another in their mouth, they rise to breathe, and put them in a bag. When they have rested

P A N

themselves awhile, and recovered their breath, they dive a second time; and thus continue till they have either compleated their task, or their strength fails them. Every-one of those divers is obliged to deliver his master a certain number of pearls daily; so that when they have got the requisite number of oysters in their bag, they begin to open them, and deliver the number of pearls to the officer, till they have made up the number due to their master; and if the pearl be but formed, it is sufficient, without any regard to its being small or faulty. The remainder, however large and beautiful, are the negro's own property; nor has the master the least claim to them, the slaves being allowed to sell them to whom they please, though the master generally purchases them at a very small price. Sometimes the negroes cannot make up their number, as in many of the oysters the pearl is not at all, or but imperfectly formed, or the oyster is dead, whereby the pearl is so damaged as to be of no value; and as no allowance is made for such pearls, they must make up their number with others.

Panama, from several accurate observations, lies in the lat. of 8, 57, 48. long. 82, 5, 14.

PANAMA, PROVINCE OF, is not only the capital of Terra Firma, but also gives its name to a particular province in that kingdom. Most of the towns and villages of the province of Panama are situated in small plains along the shore, the rest of the country being covered with enormous and craggy mountains, uninhabited on account of their sterility. This province contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of rancherias or assemblages of Indian huts. It has also several gold mines; but they are greatly neglected, the Spaniards chusing rather to dig by themselves

P A R

to the pearl-fishery, than to the mines, as it affords a more certain profit, and at the same time is acquired with much greater ease.

PANUCO, or GUASTICA, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by New Leon, and part of the audience of Guadalaxara; on the E. by the gulph of Mexico; on the S. by the province of Tlascala and Mexico Proper; and on the W. by the provinces of Mechoacan and New Biscay. The Tropic of Cancer crosses this province, which is situated partly in the Temperate, and partly in the Torrid zone. It is about 55 leagues in length, and the same in breadth. The part nearest to Mexico is by much the best and richest, abounding with provisions, and having some veins of gold, and mines of silver. The part adjacent to Florida is wretchedly poor and barren. The country was one of the first discoveries of the famous Cortez, who took a great deal of pains to conquer and plant it; though it is a country rather fruitful and pleasant than rich; nor has it ever had any great number of inhabitants.

PANUCO, the capital of the district of the same name; it is the see of a bishop, and stands upon a river of its own name, about 17 leagues from the sea, and 60 N. W. of Mexico. It was built in the year 1520, by order of Cortez, and called *St Istevan del Puerto*. It contains about 500 families; and the houses are strong and clean, being built of stone, and neatly thatched with palmetto leaves. The river on which it stands is navigable for large ships a great way above the city; but the harbour has so large a bar before it, that no ships of burden can enter it; which has proved of bad consequence to the commerce of the place. It lies in lat. 23, 5. long. 100, 2.

PARIA, GULF OF, a strait

P A U

lying between the N. W. part of New Andalusia, or Cumana, and the southern shore of the island Trinidad. Lat. 9, 12. longitude 62, 1.

PARHAM TOWN and HARBOUR, on the N. side of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies.

PASAMAQUADA RIVER, which runs into the bay of the same name, is the supposed boundary between New-England and Nova-Scotia. In and off this bay are several fine islands.

PASQUOTANK, a maritime county, in the district of Edenton, N. Carolina, is a very swampy situation, and has a river of the same name, which runs into Albemarle sound.

PASSAGE, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the Virgin-Isles, near the E. end of Porto Rico, and is claimed by the Spaniards. Long. 64, 5. lat. 18, 10.

PASSAGE-FORT, a small town in Jamaica, situated in the road between Port-Royal and Spanish-Town, 7 miles S. E. of the latter, and at the mouth of the river Cobre, where it has a fort with 10 or 12 guns. It has a brisk trade, and contains about 400 houses, the greatest part of them houses of entertainment.

POTOMACK, a large river, separating Virginia from Maryland. It rises in the Apalachian Mountains, and after a course of above 200 miles, falls into Chesapeake-bay, in the lat. of 37, 56.

PATIENCE ISLAND, in the Bay of Narraganset, Rhode-Island Colony, is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

PAUCAR-COLLA, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of La Paz, bordering on Chucuito. It is situated among the mountains, which renders the air very cold; so that it produces little grain and esculent vegetables, but abounds in cattle both of the European and American kinds. It has se-

P A Z

veral silver mines, and particularly one called Laycacota, which was formerly so rich, that the metal was often cut out with a chissel, but the waters broke in and overflowed the works; nor has any labour and expence been wanting to drain it: but it is now entirely abandoned.

PAUL, ST. an island in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton. It lies about 15 miles N. E. of North-Cape, a promontory in the island of Cape-Breton.

PAZ, LA, a small jurisdiction of the audience of Charcas, situated among the mountains, one of which, called Illimani, contains, in all human probability, immense riches; for a crag of it being some years since broken off by a flash of lightning, such a quantity of gold was found among the fragments, that it was sold for some time at La Paz for eight pieces of eight the ounce. But the summit of this mountain being perpetually covered with ice and snow, no attempt has been made to open a mine.

PAZ, LA, the capital of the above jurisdiction, situated among the breaches of the mountains, on the side of a valley, through which a pretty large river flows, and about 12 leagues distant from the Cordillera. The ground on which it stands is not only unequal, but surrounded by mountains. When the river is swelled by rains, or melted snow from the Cordillera, its current forces along huge masses of rocks, with some grains of gold, which are found after the water has subsided. In the year 1730, an Indian happening to wash his feet in the river, found a lump of gold of so large a size, that the Marquis de Castel Fuerte gave 12,000 pieces of eight for it, and sent it to Spain, as a present worthy the curiosity of his sovereign. The city of La Paz is of a middling

P E N

size, and the houses well-built. Beside the cathedral and the parish-church del Segrario, where 2 priests officiate, there are also those of St. Barbada, St. Sebastian, and St. Peter. Here are also religious fraternities of Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustines, and the Fathers of Mercy; a college of Jesuits, and a convent and hospital of St. Juan de Dios; besides a nunnery of the order of the Conception, and another of Santa Theresa. Here is also a college of St. Jerom, for the education of youth, whether designed for ecclesiastical or civil employments. Lat. 16, 10. long. 68, 5.

PENGUIN ISLAND, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles to the N. E. of the coast of Newfoundland. It has its name from the multitude of birds called penguins, which frequent it. Lat 50, 5. long. 50, 30.

PENOBSCOT-BAY, a large bay in the county of Lincoln, in the province of New-England. The mouth of this bay, which is 21 miles in breadth, and interspersed with several islands, lies in latitude 44, 9. long. 68, 15.

PENOBSCOT-RIVER, a large river in the government of Sagadahock, or Lincoln county, New-England. It is formed by 3 streams issuing from 3 lakes in the same government; and, after a course of 150 miles, falls into Penobscot-Bay. It has a large island at the entrance into the channel, called Bethune-Island. The land is high on each side this river; and at 35 miles above the mouth the river tumbles for 2 miles over falls, which puts a stop to all marine navigation; and 2 miles further N. W. there are other falls. In the front of the falls there run across the river a row of pointed rocks, that at low-water appear like pickets across a river. For 9 miles above the falls the river has the appearance of a lake 2 miles over, lying N.

P E N

and S. being full of islands: this river and district remaining last war in possession of the natives, under the patronage of the French, in 1759 the governor of Massachusetts-Bay took possession of it, and built a fort, which he called Pownall, and by it kept the country in subjection. This was the last river and district on the N. American coast, which compleated the British empire.

PENSACOLA, an excellent harbour on the bay of Mexico, in West Florida, 11 leagues E. of Port Lewis and Mobile, and 158 W. of the island of Tortuga. It is a large harbour, safe from all winds, and has 4 fathom water at its entrance, deepening gradually to 7 or 8. On the W. side of the harbour stands Pensacola, the capital of the province, defended by a small stockaded fort of 12 or 14 guns, call'd St. Mary de Galve, from its being erected in the time of the Count de Galve. A very fine river falls into the bay of Mexico, on the E. side of this harbour, after running above 100 miles through the country. The land here produces plenty of trees, fit for masts of ships, and accordingly many of them are cut down and carried to Vera Cruz for that purpose.

PENSBURY, a small town in the county of Buckingham, in Pennsylvania, situated on a small creek of the Delawar. It was a minor Mr. Penn reserved for himself, and here he built a house, and planted gardens and orchards. The house is finely situated, and the situation greatly improved by the plantations and buildings:

PENNSYLVANIA, a flourishing province, situated between New-York on the N. New-Jersey on the E. Virginia and part of Canada W. and Maryland on the S. having no other communication with the sea than by the mouth of the river Delawar. It is about 300 miles in length, and

P E N

240 in breadth; lying between 38 and 43 degrees of latitude, and 74 and 81 longitude. It has but one remarkable cape, and that is Hinlopen: as to harbours or bays, the Delawar is the chief. Rivers it has several, the most considerable of whom are, Delawar, Susquehanna, and Schuilkill. The Delawar, whose source is far N. in the country of the Indians called Iroquois, is navigable 120 miles above Philadelphia, and would be so farther, but for a cataract in it above Bristol, which hinders vessels from proceeding higher; at its mouth it is upwards of 3 miles broad, and more than 1 at Philadelphia: the Schuilkill and Susquehanna rivers rise also in the country of the Iroquois, and are navigable far up the country: add to this that the largest fleets may ride in safety in the creeks and coves with which Delawar-bay abounds; so that this province is happily circumstanced to carry on a foreign as well as inland trade. It is divided into the following counties: Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Lancaster, York, and Cumberland. On the Delawar are Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex.

This province was granted to the famous William Penn, son to Sir William Penn, Admiral of the English fleet, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and K. Cha. II. Sir William, as some reward for his services, and in consideration of sandy debts due to him from the crown, was promised a grant of this country from K. Cha. II. but died before he obtained it. His son did not, for some time, apply himself strenuously to solicit the grant promised to his father; but at length finding his friends, the Quakers, were harassed in every part of England by spiritual courts, he renewed his application to the court, and having obtained his grant, went into America, and purchased the

P E N

soil, at a very low rate, of the Indians, its original possessors. By this cheap act of justice at the beginning, he rendered all his future dealings the more easy, the Indians having conceived very favourable opinions both of him and his designs. Having thus succeeded in the first part of his plan, he proceeded to the other, namely, to people the country he had thus obtained. And this was greatly facilitated by the uneasiness of the English Quakers; who, from their high opinion of the man, determined to follow him over the vast Atlantic Ocean to a country uncultivated, and a climate strange and unknown. Nor was he himself wanting in any thing that had a tendency to encourage his followers; he expended large sums in transporting and supplying them with all necessaries; and not aiming at a sudden fortune, by selling his lands at a very easy purchase. By this means, and the noble charter of privileges he gave the settlers, the country was soon changed from a wilderness to a garden, and is now one of the most flourishing colonies belonging to the New-World; and still called after his own name.

The climate of Pennsylvania is very agreeable, and the air sweet and clear. The fall, or autumn, begins about the 20th of October, and lasts till the beginning of December, when the winter sets in, which continues till March. Frosty weather, and extreme cold seasons, are frequently known here; so that the river Delaware, though very broad, is oftentimes froze over; but at the same time the weather is dry and healthy. The spring lasts from March to June, but the weather then is more inclement than in the other seasons. The heats are very great in the months of July, August, and September, but mitigated so much by cool breezes that they are very

P E N

tolerable. The wind is at S. W. during great part of the summer; but generally at N. and N. W. in the spring, fall, and winter; which blowing over the frozen lakes and snowy mountains of Canada, is the true cause of the coldness of the weather in the winter season.

The soil of this province is, in some places a yellow or black sand; in some a loamy gravel; and in others a fat mold, like the vales in England, especially near the inland brooks and rivers. The earth is fruitful, fat, and easy to be cleared, the roots of the trees being but a small distance below the surface of the ground. It is well watered with rivers, and produces every thing which can render life agreeable, in the utmost plenty. In short, there is no part of North America in a more flourishing condition than Pennsylvania; nay, in some years, more people have transported themselves into this province, than into all the others. In the year 1729, 6208 persons came to settle there as passengers or servants, four-fifths of whom, at least, were from Ireland; so that it is no wonder that land has greatly risen in its value since the time of William Penn, it now selling round Philadelphia at 20 years purchase. Including the Delaware counties, it contains about 350,000 inhabitants. There is no particular religion established here, but a fifth part of the inhabitants are Quakers. Before the present disturbances there were annually built here 25 vessels, and they exported provisions of all kinds, iron, furs, &c. to the amount of 705,000, and their imports from Britain were about 611,000.

The soil is extremely strong and fertile, producing, spontaneously, an infinite variety of trees, flowers, fruits, and plants of different sizes; and the mountains are enriched with ore. This province is cultivated to greater

PER

perfection than any other; and in this state yields not only great plenty, but great variety of grain; also flax-seed, hemp, and various other articles.

It must be observed here, that in the southern the timber is not so proper for ship-building as in the northern colonies; for in a comparative degree as they lie nearer to the S. the wood becomes less and less compact, and splits easily;—a quality, however, that, though rendering it improper for ships, makes it fitter for staves.—The land abounds with cattle, and the rivers with fish.

PENTUSOK, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, the most W. in the whole county, on a branch of the Honsotonk-river, which empties itself into Long-Island Sound.

PERQUIMONS, a maritime county, in the district of Edenton, North-Carolina. It has a river of its own name, which runs into Albemarle Sound.

PERTH-AMBOY, the capital of Middlesex county, in New-Jersey, so called from James Drummond, Earl of Perth, one of its ancient proprietaries, and Point-Amboy, on which it stands. It is finely situated at the mouth of Raritan-river, which here falls into Sandy-hook-bay, and is capacious enough to hold 500 sail of ships. But though it is so commodiously situated for trade, and vessels might also be built very cheap, it is not in a flourishing condition, consisting only of about 40 scattered houses, besides that belonging to the Governor. Yet the original plan, as laid out by the Scotch proprietors, contains 1070 acres, divided into 150 equal shares for purchasers to build upon; 4 acres are reserved for a market-place, and 3 for a public wharf. And had it been built according to the design, it would have been one of the finest towns in North-America.

PHI

PETAPA, a town of the province of Guatemala, in New Spain, situated near the coast, on the river Guatemala, and 25 miles S. E. of the town of that name. It stands at the western extremity of the valley of Mexico, and is reckoned one of the pleasantest towns in the province. The river, which washes it, has a mill erected on it, which serves most part of the valley; and within half a mile of the town is a rich plantation of sugar, the soil being very proper for producing that commodity.

PETERSBURG, a town in Prince George's county, Virginia, on a branch of James river, over which it has a bridge, 16 miles S. of Chester, and 18 miles N. W. of Bermuda.

PETERSHAM, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated at the fork of the eastern branch of the river Ware, which runs into Connecticut river; 20 miles E. of Narraganset.

PETER'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands, which see.

PETIT GUAVES, in St. Domingo—See *Hispaniola*.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of the province of Pennsylvania, situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the two fine rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. It is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, or long square, extending 2 miles from river to river, and composing 8 long streets, intersected at right angles by 16 others, each a mile in length, broad, spacious, and even; with proper spaces for the public buildings, churches, and market-places. In the center is a square of 10 acres, round which the public buildings are disposed. The two principal streets, called High-street, and Broad-street, are each 100 feet in breadth, and most of the houses have a small garden and orchard. From the rivers are cut small canals, equally agreeable and be-

PHI

neficial. The wharfs are fine and spacious; the principal 200 feet wide; and the water so deep, that a vessel of 500 tons burden may lay her broad-side to it. The warehouses are large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ship-building are so well adapted to their purposes, that 20 ships have been seen on the stocks at the same time. The city at present, exclusive of warehouses and out-houses, consists of about 3000 houses, most of them of brick, well-built, and very spacious; and the number of inhabitants amounts to above 18,000. The original plan is far from being completed; but so far as it is built, the structures are erected conformable to it; and the buildings are daily increasing, both in number and beauty: so that there is great reason to believe that it will in a few years be one of the finest places in all America.

A great number of very wealthy merchants inhabit Philadelphia; which is three-quarters of a mile broad. The streets are well lighted, and watched: a pavement of broad stones run along each side for foot-passengers.

Besides the quantities of all kinds of provisions produced in this province, which is brought down the rivers Delawar and Schuilkill, the Dutch employ between 8 and 9000 waggons, each drawn by four horses, in bringing the product of their farms to the market of Philadelphia. In the year 1749, 303 vessels entered inwards at this port, and 291 cleared outwards. There are custom-house officers at other ports of this province, but the foreign trade in these places is not worth notice. Lat. 40, 50. long. 74.

There are in this city 2 churches, 1 Swedish, 1 Romish Chapel, 3 Quaker's meeting-houses, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran, 1 Dutch Calvinist, 1 Annabaptist, and 1 Moravian meeting-house.

PIS

PHILADELPHIA-COUNTY, one of the divisions of Pennsylvania, so called from the capital of the whole province round which it lies. It is bounded N. E. by Buck's county, S. E. by Jersey, S. W. by Chetter, and N. W. by Berk's county.

PHILIPSBURG, a town and manor of New-York, on the E. side of Hudson's river, opposite Orange, about 23 miles N. of New-York, and 15 from Stamford, in Connecticut.

PHILIPSBURG, a town in New West Jersey, on the E. bank of Delawar river, opposite Eaton, in Pennsylvania.

PHILIPPINA, a small town of the province of Guatimala, in New Spain, situated on a bay of the South-Sea, in lat. 12, 50. long. 91, 30.

St. PIERRE, the first town built in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies. It is five leagues S. of Fort-Royal, in a round bay on the W. coast of the island. It is the place of communication between the colony and mother-country. It is the residence of the merchants, as well as the center of business; and, notwithstanding it has been reduced four times to ashes, it contains near 2000 houses. A port situated along the sea-side on the Strand is the anchoring-place, but very unhealthy. Another port of the town is separated from it by a river, and is built on a low hill, which is called the Fort, from a small fortress which defends the road, which is very good for the loading and unloading the ships, and the facility of coming in and going out; but the shipping are obliged in winter time to take shelter at Fort-Royal, the capital of the island.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the province of New Hampshire, in New-England, which after a course of 40 miles falls into Piscataqua-harbour, near Portsmouth. It is

P L A

the only port of the province, and for 15 miles has more the appearance of a deep bay than a river. There is in the mouth of it the island of Newcastle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad. It is navigable up the first course for ships of any burthen, for 9 miles more up the W. branch to Exeter it is navigable for sloops, and also up the E. branch to the falls. This river makes the boundary between York and New Hampshire.

PISCATAWAY, a town of the county of Middlesex, in New Jersey, consisting of 90 families, and 40,000 acres of land, situated on the Raritan river, 6 miles from its mouth.

PLACENTIA, a famous bay and harbour in Newfoundland, greatly frequented by ships employed in the cod-fishery. The entrance of it is a narrow channel, through which but one ship can pass at a time; but the water is deep enough for the largest, and the harbour capacious enough to hold 150 sail of ships, which are there secure against all winds, and can fish as quietly as in a river. Before the narrow channel is a road of a league and a half in extent; but exposed to the westerly winds, which here often blow with great violence. What renders the channel so narrow, is a ridge of dangerous rocks, which must be left upon the starboard side in going into the bay, and on this ridge the French had formerly a fort, called St. Lewis. The currents are very strong here; so that ships must be towed through the channel. The great Strand, or drying place for fish, which is about a league in extent, lies between two very steep hills, one of which, on the S. S. W. is separated from the Strand by a small rivulet, which runs out of the channel, and forms a kind of lake, called the Little-Bay, in which plenty of salmon is caught. The great Strand is capacious enough to dry

P L Y

fish sufficient to load 60 ships. Besides this there is another called The Little Strand, used by the inhabitants in drying their fish, which they catch all along the coast. On both these places fish may be laid to dry without any danger. Along the above-mentioned rivulet the French built little huts with branches of pine-trees for drying their fish in rainy weather. Near this are the houses of the inhabitants, which form a village called Placentia. Lat. 47, 10. long. 52, 20.

PITT County, in the district of Newbern, North-Carolina, is situated between the Pamlico river N. and Neuse River S. and has Tarboro its principal town.

PLAINFIELD, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, New-England, situated on the Thames river, 23 miles N. of New-London, and 2 S. W. of Canterbury.

PLYMOUTH, NEW, Colony, a subdivision of the Massachusetts-Bay. It extends about 100 miles along the coast from Cape Cod to the northward, and near 50 broad. It was called Plymouth colony from its first town being built by the Council of Plymouth, in Devonshire, the first adventurers to this American continent. It is subdivided into three counties, viz. Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstable.

PLYMOUTH, a subdivision of the colony of the same name, situated in the southern part of the colony, and watered by 2 or 3 small rivers; the soil in general is rich, and consequently fertile.

PLYMOUTH, NEW, the capital of the same, situated near a bay, formerly called the gulph of Patuxet, now Plymouth-Bay. It contains about 500 families, or 3000 souls; but the lands adjacent are not very fruitful. Lat. 41, 56. long. 70, 30.

PLYMOUTH, one of the roads in the island of Montserrat, one of the Caribbee Islands.

P O R

POCOMOAK, a river of Maryland, on the E. side of Chesapeake-Bay. It rises near the borders of Pennsylvania, and, after a course of 45 miles, falls into Chesapeake-Bay, in the lat. of 37, 55.

POMFRET, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, New-England, on the Nathumy branch of the Thames river, 5 miles S. W. of Killingley, and 10 N. of Canterbury.

PORT-ANGEL, a harbour on the coast of the South-Sea, in the kingdom of Mexico, in the middle between St. Pedro and Comelita. It is a broad open bay, with good anchorage, but had landing. The Spaniards reckon it as good a harbour as Guatulco. Lat. 13, 32. long. 97, 4.

PORT-MARQUIS, a harbour on the coast of the South-Sea, in the kingdom of Mexico, a league to the eastward of Acapulco, which ships from Peru generally frequent to land their contraband goods. Lat. 17, 27. long. 102, 26.

PORTO-BELLO, a sea-port town, on the isthmus of Darien, in the kingdom of Terra Firma. It stands near the sea, on the declivity of a mountain, which surrounds the whole harbour. Most of the houses are built with wood. In some the first story is of stone, and the remainder of wood. They are about 130 in number, but most of them remarkably spacious. The town is under the jurisdiction of a Governor, with the title of Lieutenant-General, as being such under the President of Panama.

The town consists of one principal street, extending along the Strand, having several others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to the shore; together with some lanes parallel to the principal street, where the ground will admit of it. It has 2 squares, 1 opposite to the custom-house, which is a stone-structure built on the quay; the other faces the great church, which

P O R

is also of stone, large and decently ornamented, and served by a Vicar and some other priests, who are natives of the country. Besides the great church, there also two others, one belonging to the Fathers of Mercy, whose convent is contiguous to it; the other dedicated to St. Juan de Dios, and was intended for an hospital. The church belonging to the Fathers of Mercy is of stone, but very mean, and in a ruinous condition; and the convent so greatly decayed, that the religious are obliged to live in the town, dispersed in private houses. That of St. Juan de Dios is a small building resembling an oratory, and, like the other, in a very ruinous condition.

At the east end of the town, in the road to Panama, is a quarter called Guinea, being the place where all the negroes of both sexes, whether slaves or free, have their habitations. This quarter was greatly crowded when the galleons were at Porto-Bello, most of the inhabitants of the town retreating hither for the sake of letting their houses. At the same time great numbers of mechanics, who then flock hither from Panama, lodge in this quarter for cheapness.

Porto Bello, which is but very thinly inhabited, became at the time when the galleons were there, one of the most populous places in the world. Its situation on the isthmus between the South and North Sea, the goodness of its harbour, and its small distance from Panama, have given it the preference to all other places for the rendezvous of the joint commerce of Spain and Peru at its fair; but this trade is discontinued.

As soon as advice arrived at Panama that the Fleet from Peru had unloaded their merchandize at Panama, the galleons made the best of their way to Porto Bello, in order to avoid the many dis-

tempers which affect the seamen, and derive their source from idleness. The concourse of people on this occasion was such, that the rent of lodgings was raised to an excessive height, the price of a middling chamber and a small closet, during the fair, being often 1000 crowns, and that of some large houses 4, 5, or 6000.

While the seamen and European traders were employed, the land was covered with droves of mules from Panama, each drove consisting of above 100, loaded with chests of gold and silver, on account of the merchants at Peru. Some of these were unloaded at the exchange, and others in the square; but, notwithstanding all the hurry and confusion attending such prodigious crowds, no loss or disturbance was ever known. He who had seen Porto-Bello at other times, solitary, poor, and a perpetual silence reigning every-where, the harbour without ships, and every place wearing a melancholy aspect, must be filled with astonishment at this sudden change, to see the bustling multitudes, every house crowded, the squares and streets full of bales and chests of gold and silver; the harbour full of ships and vessels, some bringing, by the way of the river Chagre, the goods of Peru, as cacao, jesuits-bark, vicuna-wool, and bezoar-stones; others coming from Carthagena, loaded with provisions: in short, a spot at other times deserted for its deleterious qualities, became the staple of riches of the old and new world, and the scene of one of the most considerable branches of commerce in the whole earth.

The ships being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the President of Panama, arrived, the fair came under deliberation; and for this purpose the deputies of the several parties required on board the ship be-

longing to the commodore of the galleons, where, in the presence of that commander, and the President of Panama, the former as patron of the Europeans, and the latter of the Peruvians, the prices of the several kinds of merchandize were settled, and the contracts were signed and made public, that every-one might by them regulate the sale of his effects; and by this means all fraud was precluded. The purchases and sales, as well as the exchanges of money, were transacted by brokers from Spain and Peru. After this every merchant began to dispose of his own goods, the Spanish brokers embarked their chests of money, and those of Peru sent away the goods they had purchased by vessels up the river Chagre; and thus the fair of Porto-Bello ended.

The harbour of Porto-Bello was discovered on the 2d of November, 1502, by Columbus, who was so charmed with its extent, depth, and security, that he called it *Puerto-Bello*, or the Fair Harbour. Its mouth, though three-quarters of a mile broad, is well defended by Fort St. Philip de Lodo Hierro, or Iron Castle, situated on the N. point of the entrance; for the S. side being full of rocks, ships are obliged to keep in the middle, and consequently within 660 yards of the castle, where there is from 9 to 15 fathoms water, and a bottom of clayey mud mixed with chalk and sand.

On the south side of the harbour, and about 200 yards from the town, is a large castle, called St. Jago de la Gloria, having before it a small point of land projecting into the harbour, and on it is a small fort called St. Jerom, within 20 yards of the houses. All these were demolished by Admiral Vernon, in the year 1739, with 6 ships only. The anchoring place for large ships is to the

north-west of Gloria castle, near the center of the harbour; but small vessels come farther up, taking care to avoid a bank of sand, stretching off 300 yards from St. Jerom's point, there being only a fathom and a half or 2 fathoms water on it. North-west of the town is a little bay, called La Caldera, or the Kettle, having four fathoms and a half water.

Among the mountains which surround the harbour of Porto-Bello, beginning from the Iron castle, and extending to the opposite point, is one particularly remarkable for its superior height, and its being considered as the barometer of the country, by foretelling every change of weather. This mountain, distinguished by the name of Copiro, stands at the bottom of the harbour in the road to Panama. Its top is always covered with vapours of a density and darkness seldom seen in the clouds of the atmosphere; and from these, which are called the *Copillo*, or cap, the changes of the weather are indicated; for when these clouds thicken, increase in their blackness, and sink below their usual position, it is a sure sign of a tempest; while, on the other hand, their clearness and ascent as certainly indicate the approach of fair weather. It must, however, be observed, that these changes are both very frequent and very lubricious. Nor is the summit hardly ever free from clouds; and when this does happen, it is only as it were for an instant.

The inclemency of the climate of Porto-Bello is well known. The heat is excessive, being greatly augmented by the situation of the town, which is surrounded with high mountains, without any interval for the current of the winds, which would otherwise refresh it. The trees on the mountains stand

so thick, that they intercept the rays of the sun, and consequently prevent the earth under their branches from being dried: hence copious exhalations, which form large heavy clouds, and precipitate in violent torrents of rain; but these are no sooner over than the sun breaks out afresh, and shines with his former splendor; though before the activity of his rays has dried the surface of the ground not covered by the trees, the atmosphere is again clouded with another collection of thick vapours, the sun is again concealed, and another torrent of rain succeeds. In this manner it continues night and day, without any sensible diminution of the heat. These torrents of rain, which by their suddenness and impetuosity seem to threaten a second deluge, are often accompanied with such tempests of thunder and lightning, as must terrify the most intrepid; especially as this dreadful noise is prolonged by repercussions from the caverns in the mountains, and augmented by the howlings and shrieks of the multitudes of monkeys of all kinds inhabiting the adjacent forests.

This continual inclemency of the season, added to the fatigue of the seamen in unloading the ships, carrying the goods on shore in barges, and afterwards drawing them along on sledges, cause a very profuse transpiration, and consequently render them weak and faint; while they, in order to recruit their spirits, have recourse to brandy, of which there is on these occasions an incredible consumption. The excessive labour, immoderate drinking, and the inclemency and unhealthiness of the climate, must jointly injure the best constitutions, and produce these deleterious diseases so common in this country. But it is not the seamen alone who are subject to

P O R

these diseases: others, who are strangers to the seas, and not concerned in the fatigues, are also attacked by them; which abundantly demonstrates, that the causes of these diseases have their rise in the unhealthiness of the climate, though labour, fatigue, and drinking to excess, tend to spread and inflame them.

The number of the inhabitants of Porto-Bello is, therefore, very inconsiderable, and the greatest part of these negroes and mulattoes; the whites continuing no longer here than they can acquire a moderate fortune, when they retire to Panama to enjoy it.

Provisions are scarce at Porto-Bello, and consequently dear. The only thing in plenty here is fish, of which there is a great variety, and extremely good. It also abounds in sugar-canes, so that the miserable cottages in the country are built with them. Fresh water pours down in streams from the mountains, some running without the town, and others crossing it. These waters are light and digestive; qualities which in any other part of the world would be valuable, but are here pernicious. The country seems to be cursed by nature, so that what is in itself good is here destructive; for this water, being too fine and active for the stomachs of the inhabitants, produces dysenteries, the last stage of other distempers, and which the patient seldom or never recovers.

As the forest borders almost on the houses of the town, the tigers often make incursions into the streets, during the night, carrying off fowls, dogs, and domestic animals; even children have often fallen a prey to these ravenous creatures. Serpents are also very numerous and remarkably destructive. But the number of toads exceeds any-thing of that kind hitherto known. When it has rained more than

P O R

common in the night, the streets and squares in the morning are paved with these reptiles, so that you cannot step without treading on them, which is sometimes productive of troublesome bites, for, besides their poison, they are large enough for their teeth to be severely felt. They are generally about six inches in length, and their number is so great, that nothing can be imagined more dismal than their croakings during the night in all parts of the town, woods, and caverns of the mountains.

Porto-Bello was peopled from Nombre de Dios, a city built by Diego de Niquefa at the Bastimentos; but that place being often ruined by the unconquered Indians of Darien, the inhabitants, by order of Philip II. removed hither in the year 1584, as a place of more security, and at the same time much better situated for the commerce of that country. Lat. 9, 34, 35. long. 79, 45.

PORTO-CABELO, a maritime town in the province of the Carraccas, in the W. Indies, which was attacked without success in 1743 by Admiral Knowles. It is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, sailors, and factors; and is six leagues from Leon, the capital of the province.

PORTO-CAVALO.—See *Cavalo*.

PORTO-RICO, one of the Antilles Islands, belonging to the Spaniards, situated 54 miles to the westward of St. Domingo. It is about 120 miles in length from E. to W. and 36 in breadth from N. to S. The middle of the island lies in lat. 18, 14. It was discovered by Columbus in the year 1493, yet it did not attract the notice of the Spaniards till 1509, who then came in crowds from St. Domingo. It cost the Spaniards a great deal of trouble to reduce it, the inhabitants being a

P O R

brave people, extremely fond of liberty. They, however, succeeded at last, and not only conquered, but extirpated the natives to the amount of 600,000: at present it contains no more than 6000, of whom only 15 or 1600 are Spaniards, or Mulattoes. This mountainous and unequal island, subject to excessive dryness, as well as very destructive hurricanes, is nevertheless fruitful; but its productions do not exceed the necessities of its lazy inhabitants.

The rains, which generally render the season unhealthful, fall in June, July, and August, when the weather would otherwise be extremely hot. About midsummer, or the beginning of harvest, violent hurricanes are frequent; when the plants suffer greatly by a N.E. wind. From 8 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, the sea-breeze continues; but from 6 till 8 in the morning, and from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, it is extremely hot.

The soil, which is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, valleys, and plains, is extremely fertile, abounding with fine meadows, well stocked with wild cattle, which were brought originally from Spain. A ridge of mountains runs through the island from E. to W. from whence great numbers of brooks and rivers issue, which water the plains, and cloath them with the finest pastures. The sides of the hills are covered with trees of various kinds, proper for building ships, and other useful purposes. But its principal commodities for commerce are sugar, ginger, a little cotton, thread, cassia, muslick, and hides, of which they export only about 2000 per ann. and a few mules, who pass by stealth to St. Cruz, Jamaica, and to St. Domingo. The idleness of this colony is protected by a garrison of 200 men, who, with the priests and magistrates, coal the government

P O R

50,000 piasters a year. All the utility accruing to the mother country from this colony, is to have a place where the fleets which send to Mexico may get water and refreshments. Great quantities of salt are also made on the island; which, with the great variety of fine fruits it produces adds greatly to the value of its exports.

PORTO RICO, or St. John de Porto Rico, the capital of the island of the same name, is situated in a small island on the N. side of the island of Porto Rico, to which it is joined by a causey, running across the harbour, which is very capacious, and where the largest ships may lie with the utmost safety. It is the see of a bishop, large, well-built, and as badly inhabited as most Spanish cities, and is the center of the contraband trade carried on by the English and French with the subjects of Spain, notwithstanding the severity of the laws, and extraordinary precautions taken to prevent it. On the S. W. side of the city is a very strong citadel, called St. Anthony, which at once commands and defends it; while the mouth of the harbour is protected by a large, well-fortified castle. In the year 1595 Sir Fra. Drake burned all the ships in the harbour; but finding it impossible to keep the place without abandoning all his other designs, he did not attempt to make himself master of it. Three years after the Earl of Cumberland reduced the island, and had some thoughts of keeping it; but losing 400 men in the space of a month, by a contagious disease, he was glad to depart, carrying away with him 70 pieces of cannon, and an immense booty in plate. In 1615 the Dutch sent a strong fleet against Porto Rico, but with no great success; for they only took and plundered the city, not being able to reduce the castle. The

P O R

city of St. Juan de Porto Rico lies in lat. 18, 20. long. 65, 35.

PORTO DEL PRINCIPE, a sea-port town on the northern coast of Cuba, 300 miles S. E. of the Havanna, and 186 N. W. of Baracoa. It was formerly a large and rich town, but being taken by Captain Morgan, with his buccaneers, after a stout resistance, it never recovered itself. Near it are several fountains of bitumen. Lat. 20, 55. long. 75, 27.

PORT-ROYAL, a small island at the mouth of a river of the same name, in South-Carolina, consisting of about 1000 acres of excellent land. The town of Beaufort stands in this island. See *Beaufort*. Lat. 32, 23. long. 79, 13.

PORT-ROYAL, a fine river in South-Carolina, about 15 miles to the northward of the river May. It has a bold entrance, and 17 feet on the bar at low water. This harbour is large, commodious, and safe for shipping, and the river runs through a fine fruitful country, preferable to most others in this colony. The island of Port-Royal, mentioned in the preceding article, lies at the mouth of it.

PORT-ROYAL, anciently the capital of the island of Jamaica, situated on the very point of a narrow neck of land, which, towards the sea, formed part of the border of a very noble harbour of its own name. In this harbour above 1000 sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety; and the water was so deep at the key of Port-Royal, that vessels of the greatest burden could lay their broadsides to the wharfs, and load or unload with little trouble, and small expence. This convenience had such weight with the inhabitants, that they made choice of this spot for their capital, though the place was a hot dry sand, which did not produce one of the necessaries of life, nor even a

P O R

drop of fresh water. However, its advantageous situation, and the resort of the pirates, soon rendered it a very considerable place. It contained 2000 houses, very handsomely built, and as high-rented as those of London. In short, few places in the world could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and entire corruption of manners. In this flourishing state it continued till the 9th of June, 1692, when a dreadful earthquake, which seemed to shake the very foundations of the island, overwhelmed Port-Royal, and buried nine tenths of it 8 fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town after this destructive shock; but about 10 years after it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire. Notwithstanding this second catastrophe, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it again. But in the year 1722 one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbish. Warned by these extraordinary calamities, which seemed to mark out this place as a spot devoted to destruction, the custom-house and public offices were removed, by an act of the assembly, and no market suffered to be held there for the future. The harbour, joining to the bay of Kingston, is now very large and deep: it is the station of our fleet in the time of peace, and has a good careening place; but when there is a war with Spain the fleet is stationed at Point Negril, the W. end of the island. On the extremity of the neck of land is Fort Charles, mounted with 126 guns, which defend the entrance of the harbour. Port-Royal, at present, has only 3 streets; and 2 or 3 lanes, with about 200 houses. Lat. 17, 40. long. 75, 52.

PORT-ROYAL, a town in Caroline county, Virginia, on the S. side of Rappahanock-River, 20 miles E. of Frederickburg, 14 W.

P O T

of Leeds, and 93 N. E. of Williamsburg.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town in the county of Carteret, in North-Carolina. It is situated on Core-bank, on the N. end, near Occacoke inlet, having Pomtico-sound to the N. and W. the Atlantic to the E. and the remainder of Core-bank to the W.

PORTSMOUTH, a town in Rhode-Island, situated near its N. end, 5 miles S. E. of Bristol, and is a flourishing place.

PORTSMOUTH, a new town building in Prince Rupert's-bay, in the island of Dominica, between the Salt-works and coast.

PORTSMOUTH, a town in Virginia, lately destroyed by the British forces under Lord Dunmore.

PORTSMOUTH, one of the principal towns of the government of New-Hampshire, a province of the colony of New-England, situated in the harbour of Piskataque, 60 miles N. of Boston, the chief town of the province, where the courts are held, and where the governor resides. Lat. 43, 22. long. 70, 35.

PORT ST. JOHN, a small town in the province of Nicaragua, in New-Span, situated at the mouth of a river on the coast of the South-Sea, 30 miles N. W. from Leon, to which city it is the port-town. The harbour is safe and spacious, and formerly the Spanish ships intended for the South-Sea were built here. Latitude 12, 10. long. 87, 32.

POTOMACK, a river of which one of its branches has its rise in the Endless Mountains, where, by a short portorage, it has communication with the Ohio, and in the late war was the chief conveyance of the heavy baggage to Fort Cumberland, as well as supplies to Pittsburg. It has another branch, which is supposed its principal, that rises in Pennsylvania, and empties itself into Chesapeake-Bay.

P R O

PRICKLY PEAR, one of the smaller Virgin-Islands, in the W. Indies, situated near the northern coast of Virgin-Gorda, on which it is dependant. Long. 63, 10. lat 18, 25.

PRINCESS-ANN, a small town in the county of Worcester, in the eastern division of Maryland.

PROVIDENCE, a small plantation belonging to the government of Rhode-Island, first founded by Mr. Roger Williams, pastor of a church of Brownists, in Massachusetts-Bay; but being banished by the magistrates for his preaching and principles, he was followed by a considerable number of people, and settled at a place without the government; and to this settlement he gave the name of Providence, where he lived above 40 years, and behaved so well that he regained the good opinion of his countrymen, was recommended to the favour of the Massachusetts government by some of the English nobility, wrote against the principles and practices of the Quakers, was diligent in the conversion of the Indians, and very serviceable in obtaining a charter for the government of Rhode-Island. This plantation is a district of about 20 miles square, separated from Connecticut on the W. by an imaginary line drawn from N. to S. and from Massachusetts by another imaginary line drawn from E. to W. See *Rhode-Island*.

PROVIDENCE, the capital of the plantation of its own name, in Rhode-Island colony, situated near the mouth of the river Patuxit, 4 miles W. of Rehoboth, and about 9 miles N. of Warwick. It is tolerably large, full of inhabitants, and in a very flourishing condition. Lat. 41, 55. long. 71, 29.

PROVIDENCE, the second, with regard to magnitude, of the Bahama-Islands. It is about 36 miles in length, and 18 in breadth,

P R O

and is now the residence of the Governor, at the Town of Nassau. It lies in the center of some hundreds of other islands, some of them very large, and others no bigger than rocks or knolls rising above the surface of the water. The ancient name of this island was Abacoa; but Mr. Sayle, who was twice cast away upon it, called it the first time by his own name, and the second by that of Providence, which it still continues. Its chief commerce arises from the misfortune of those ships that are driven on its coast, or, in making winter voyages to the continent of America, are forced to put in for provisions, for want of which they are frequently in great distress. The provisions they purchase here are sent from Carolina, and laid up in storehouses for that purpose; the island producing little else than limes, salt, and Braffete-wood, which they carry over to Carolina. They sow pease and Indian wheat; the former are fit to gather in 6 weeks, and the latter in 12. Fish of various kinds are found in the utmost plenty on the coast; and in some parts of the island are vast numbers of trees and plants. The principal harbour in this island is rendered dangerous by a bar, on which there is not above 16 feet water. Indeed the whole coast is so dangerous, not only on account of the strength and various directions of its currents, which confound the expertest navigators, but also by the roughness of the sea, the frequent and dreadful, though short, storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, which seem to threaten the dissolution of the world; to say nothing of the vast rocks that lie every where scattered, some above, some level with, and others below the surface of the water. These are such obstacles to the adventurers of all nations, that they never approach the Bahama-Islands, but when

P U E

driven on them by stress of weather, or to procure a supply of provisions and water. Providence lies in the lat. of 25. long. 77, 30.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the North-Sea, near the coast of Honduras, in New-Spain. It is about 11 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, but not inhabited. It was much celebrated in the history of the buccaneers, who fortified it, and made it for some time their principal retreat. Its northerly point is called St. Catharine's-island, is separated from the main body by a narrow channel, over which the buccaneers built a bridge. Notwithstanding the smallness of this island, it may be considered as one of the best in the West-Indies, both for its fruitfulness and the salubrity of its air; to which we may add, the facility of fortifying its shores. It has plenty of fresh water, and abounds with pigeons, and has no serpent, or other venomous reptile found there. Lat. 13, 26. long. 80, 5.

PROVINCE, a small village near Cape-Cod harbour, at the N. extremity of Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New-England, where is a carrying-place.

PRUDENCE-ISLAND, in Narraganset-Bay, Rhode-Island. It is about 5 miles long from N. to S. but triangular, being near 1 broad at one end, and above 3 at the other. Its N. end is about 5 miles from Bristol.

PUEBLA LA VEGA, once a famous place in the province of Guatimala, in New-Spain, three leagues above Realego; but having been several times taken, the Bishop published an excommunication against it, in conformity to which it was totally deserted, and has never since been rebuilt.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS, the present capital of the province of Tlascala, or Los Angeles, in Mexico, situated in the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, 130 leagues

QUE

from the former, and 60 from the latter. The buildings are in general of stone, lofty and elegant; and the streets, which are broad, clean, and regular, cross each other at right-angles. In the center of the city is a large square, said to be equal, if not superior, to that of Mexico. It is adorned on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops filled with all kinds of rich commodities: and on the other is its grand cathedral, which has a very beautiful front, and two lofty towers, all built of stone, and in the modern taste. It is now the see of a bishop, which was translated hither from Tlaseala. Besides the cathedral there are several other churches and convents, well-built, and finely adorned; the best felts in the country are made in this city, which has also a mint and a glass-house. The clergy of this city are so excessive rich, that the Bishop's revenue alone is 240,000 pistoles per ann. The houses are computed at about 16 or 2000, and the families at about 1000. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines, and all sorts of European fruits. Several sorts of mineral waters are also found in its neighbourhood. Lat. 19, 55. Long. 110, 3.

PURRYSBURG, a settlement on the N. side of the river Savannah, in Granville county, the district of Beaufort, in South-Carolina, 89 miles S. W. of Charleston. It has its name from Monsieur Purry, a gentleman of Neuchâtel, who being encouraged by the government, both in England and Carolina, undertook to settle a colony of Switzers here. See *Granville County*. Purrysburg lies in the lat. of 32. 15. long. 81.

QUEBEC, the capital of Canada, situated at the confluence of the rivers of St.

QUE

Laurence and St. Charles, on the N. side of the former, and about 112 leagues from the sea. The basin is very spacious, being sufficient to contain 100 sail of men of war of the line. The river St. Laurence, which is about 4 leagues wide above the town, here shrinks itself at once to the breadth of a single mile, and on this account the city was called Quebec, which, in the language of the Indians of that country, signifies a shrinking or growing narrower.

The first object that salutes the eye in sailing up to the town is a fine cascade, called by the French the Leap of Montmorency, situated at the entrance of the little channel of the island of Orleans, which is about 40 feet high, and 30 broad, though caused only by the fall of an inconsiderable brook. A little above this cascade the city of Quebec is situated, on the narrowest part of the river; but between it and the isle of Orleans is a spacious basin, extending a league every way, and into this basin the river St. Charles discharges its waters, so that Quebec is situated between that river and Cape Diamond, a lofty promontory. The harbour, which faces the town, is safe and commodious, and the water about 25 fathom deep. At the time when the city was founded, in 1608, the tide reached the foot of the rock; but since that time the river has sunk so far, that a large spot of ground is left dry, and on this a large suburb is built, called the Lower-Town, which stands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about 48 feet high. The houses in the Lower-town are of stone, strong, well built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants, for the conveniency of their trade. It contains 12 or 15000 inhabitants. The fortifications are extensive, but far from being regular; tho' the place, from its situation, is capable of making a stout defence,

QUE

if attacked by ships from the river, as their guns cannot injure the works of the Upper-Town, while they themselves must suffer greatly from the cannon and bombs from these lofty ramparts. The Lower-Town is defended by a platform, flanked with two bastions, which at high water and spring-tides are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half-bastion, cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery; and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the Governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these works, are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the Upper from the Lower Town, extends itself, and continues, with a bold and steep front, a considerable way to the westward, along the river St. Laurence.

The Upper-town is also well-built, and abounds with noble edifices, as churches, palaces, especially that of the bishop; the courts of justice, the house of the Hospitallers, which is a noble building of square stone, said to have cost 40,000 livres; several monasteries, nunneries, chapels. &c. which would take up too much room to describe. But the noblest structure of the whole is the palace, where the Governor resides, where the Grand Council of the colony, while Quebec was in the hands of the French, and where all the royal stores are deposited. The cathedral is rather a clumsy building, and its architecture, choir, painting, and carving, are all in a mean taste. The only thing beautiful is its tower, which is very large and well-built, and so advantageously situated as to be seen at a great distance. The seminary and cloisters are designed in a better taste, but were never finished, having been twice consumed by fire, namely, in 1703,

QUE

and 1705. The chapter-house, once a famous edifice, was also consumed, so that the community had hardly room for lodgings.

Besides the Lower Town above mentioned, there is another beyond the Upper Town, situated on the banks of the river St. Charles, which are decorated with country-seats and houses of pleasure, gardens and orchards, that river flowing in beautiful meanders through a spacious plain. There is another fort that stands on the brow of a rugged hill, about 40 fathoms above the town; but is an irregular fortification, having no ditch towards the city. There is also another fort, called Diamant, or Fort of Cape Diamant; a very considerable place both for strength and beauty. Besides these there are also several other fortifications, which add to the strength of the place. Cape Diamant, which is a solid rock, 400 fathoms high, owes its name to a vast number of fine stones found on it, some of which want only the hardness of the diamond to make them pass for such. The Jesuits here, as in most places, were best accommodated; their church fine and large, though the convent is small; but both are well built, and advantageously situated in the Upper Town: their garden is large and well planted, and at the end of it a pleasant little copse. Though the principal structures are in the Upper Town, from its being originally the only place, yet the Lower Town has greatly the advantage, the former standing so very bleak, that the cold is double to what it is in the latter. Besides this, the Lower Town has plenty of water, which is sometimes scarce in the Upper Town. This city, the capital of Canada, was besieged by the English in 1711, when they were repulsed; but it was taken in September, 1759, by the army under the command of

QUE

from the former, and 60 from the latter. The buildings are in general of stone, lofty and elegant; and the streets, which are broad, clean, and regular, cross each other at right-angles. In the center of the city is a large square, said to be equal, if not superior, to that of Mexico. It is adorned on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops filled with all kinds of rich commodities: and on the other is its grand cathedral, which has a very beautiful front, and two lofty towers, all built of stone, and in the modern taste. It is now the see of a bishop, which was translated hither from Tlascala. Besides the cathedral there are several other churches and convents, well-built, and finely adorned; the best kilns in the country are made in this city, which has also a mint and a glass-house. The clergy of this city are so excessive rich, that the Bishop's revenue alone is 240,000 pistons per ann. The houses are computed at about 15 or 2000, and the families at about 1000. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines, and all sorts of European fruits. Several sorts of mineral waters are also found in its neighbourhood. *L. 19, 55. long. 110, 3.*

PURRYSBURG, a settlement on the N. side of the river Savannah, in Granville county, the district of Eaufert, in South-Carolina, 89 miles S. W. of Charles-Town. It has its name from Monsieur Purry, a gentleman of New-hotel, who being encouraged by the government, both in England and Carolina, undertook to settle a colony of Switzers here. See *Granville Count.* Purrysburg lies in the lat. of 32, 15. long. 81.

QUEBEC, the capital of Canada, situated at the confluence of the rivers of St.

QUE

Laurence and St. Charles, on the N. side of the former, and about 112 leagues from the sea. The basin is very spacious, being sufficient to contain 100 sail of men of war of the line. The river St. Laurence, which is about 4 leagues wide above the town, here shrinks itself at once to the breadth of a single mile, and on this account the city was called Quebec, which, in the language of the Indians of that country, signifies a shrinking or growing narrower.

The first object that salutes the eye in sailing up to the town is a fine cascade, called by the French the Leap of Montmorency, situated at the entrance of the little channel of the island of Orleans, which is about 40 feet high, and 30 broad, though caused only by the fall of an inconsiderable brook. A little above this cascade the city of Quebec is situated, on the narrowest part of the river; but between it and the isle of Orleans is a spacious basin, extending a league every way, and into this basin the river St. Charles discharges its waters, so that Quebec is situated between that river and Cape Diamond, a lofty promontory. The harbour, which faces the town, is safe and commodious, and the water about 25 fathom deep. At the time when the city was founded, in 1608, the tide reached the foot of the rock; but since that time the river has sunk so far, that a large spot of ground is left dry, and on this a large suburb is built, called the Lower-Town, which stands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about 48 feet high. The houses in the Lower-town are of stone, strong, well built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants, for the conveniency of their trade. It contains 12 or 15000 inhabitants. The fortifications are extensive, but far from being regular; tho' the place, from its situation, is capable of making a stout defence,

QUE

if attacked by ships from the river, as their guns cannot injure the works of the Upper-Town, while they themselves must suffer greatly from the cannon and bombs from these lofty ramparts. The Lower-Town is defended by a platform, flanked with two bastions, which at high water and spring-tides are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half-bastion, cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery; and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the Governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these works, are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the Upper from the Lower Town, extends itself, and continues, with a bold and steep front, a considerable way to the westward, along the river St. Laurence.

The Upper-town is also well-built, and abounds with noble edifices, as churches, palaces, especially that of the bishop; the courts of justice, the house of the Hospitallers, which is a noble building of square stone, said to have cost 40,000 livres; several monasteries, nunneries, chapels, &c. which would take up too much room to describe. But the noblest structure of the whole is the palace, where the Governor resides, where the Grand Council of the colony, while Quebec was in the hands of the French, and where all the royal stores are deposited. The cathedral is rather a clumsy building, and its architecture, choir, painting, and carving, are all in a mean taste. The only thing beautiful is its tower, which is very large and well-built, and so advantageously situated as to be seen at a great distance. The seminary and cloisters are designed in a better taste, but were never finished, having been twice consumed by fire, namely, in 1703,

QUE

and 1705. The chapter-house, once a famous edifice, was also consumed, so that the community had hardly room for lodgings.

Besides the Lower Town above mentioned, there is another beyond the Upper Town, situated on the banks of the river St. Charles, which are decorated with country-seats and houses of pleasure, gardens and orchards, the river flowing in beautiful meanders through a spacious plain. There is another fort that stands on the brow of a rugged hill, about 40 fathoms above the town; but is an irregular fortification, having no ditch towards the city. There is also another fort, called Diamant, or Fort of Cape Diamant; a very considerable place both for strength and beauty. Besides these there are also several other fortifications, which add to the strength of the place. Cape Diamant, which is a solid rock, 400 fathoms high, owes its name to a vast number of fine stones found on it, some of which want only the hardness of the diamond to make them pass for such. The Jesuits here, as in most places, were best accommodated; their church fine and large, though the convent is small; but both are well built, and advantageously situated in the Upper Town: their garden is large and well planted, and at the end of it a pleasant little copse. Though the principal structures are in the Upper Town, from its being originally the only place, yet the Lower Town has greatly the advantage, the former standing so very bleak, that the cold is double to what it is in the latter. Besides this, the Lower Town has plenty of water, which is sometimes scarce in the Upper Town. This city, the capital of Canada, was besieged by the English in 1711, when they were repulsed; but it was taken in September, 1759, by the army under the command of

R A P

Lieut Gen. Wolfe, who perished in the glorious conquest; and with the rest possessed by the English. — It was besieged by the provincials in December, 1775, who were repulsed with considerable loss, besides the death of Gen. Montgomery. Quebec lies in the lat. of 46, 57. long. 69, 48.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a town in the county of Halifax, in the province of Georgia.

QUEEN'S-TOWN, a small town in a county of Talbot, in the eastern division of Maryland, 5 miles from Kent island.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, in New-York, comprehends the N. side of Long Island.

QUESNE, FORT DU, a fortification erected by the Marquis du Quesne, on the banks of the river Ohio, in the territories of Pennsylvania, 232 miles W. of Philadelphia. About 9 miles from this fort, Gen. Braddock's army was defeated, and himself slain, on the 9th of July, 1755. It was, however, afterwards taken in the year 1760, since which the fortifications have been greatly augmented, and its name changed into Pittsburg. Lat. 46, 11. long. 79, 57.

QUIVA, a province in California, very thin of inhabitants, and those very barbarous. It is little known, but lies between 30 and 35 degrees of latitude,

R.

RADNOR, a small town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania. It is well built, very pleasantly situated, and contains about 80 families. Here is a congregation of the church of England. It was originally called Amstel by the Dutch, who began building here.

RAPPAHANOCK RIVER, a large river of Virginia, rising in a low marshy ground, at the foot

R E A

of the blue ridge of the Apalachian mountains; and, after a course of about 130 miles, falls into Chespeak-Bay, in lat. 37, 35. It is very broad, deep, and navigable, above 40 miles from its mouth.

RAPPAHANOCK COUNTY, a division of Virginia, sometimes called Essex County. It lies on the banks of the river of the same name, and contains 140,920 acres, and 3 parishes. Part of the great swamp or bog, called Dragon-swamp, lies in this county. It is 60 miles long, and covered with briars and thorns, which afford a secure retreat for wild beasts, the place being almost inaccessible to the inhabitants. The south side of this county is watered by a navigable river, called Mattapayne, the western branch of York river.

RARITAN RIVER, a fine navigable river of New Jersey, falling into Sandy-hook bay. The town of Perth-Amboy stands at its mouth.—See *Perth-Amboy*.

RATTAN ISLAND.—See *Ruatan Island*.

RAYNHAM, an inland town in Bristol county, Plymouth Colony, New-England, 3 miles N. of Taunton, on the river Raynham, 25 miles S. from Boston.

READ'S BAY, a road for ships in the island of Barbadoes, about midway between Hole-town and Speight's-town. It is about half a mile over, but more in depth. Ships may anchor here very safely, there being from 6 to 12 fathom water, the ground a soft ouze, and be defended from all winds, except the west, which blows right into the bay. Lat. 13, 7. long. 59, 47.

READING, a pretty, populous, well-built town in the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts-Bay, 5 miles E. of Wilmington, commodiously situated on the banks of a large lake, and has two mills, one for grinding corn, and the

R E A

other for sawing deal-boards, large quantities of which are sent to the West-India Islands. Lat. 42, 40. long. 71.

READING, a town in Berks county, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill river, 12 miles S. E. from Middleton, and 12 N. E. from Adam's Town.

REALEGO, a town in the province of Nicaragua, in New Spain, situated in a plain, on the eastern bank of a river of the same name, near its influx into the South Sea, 30 miles N.W. of Leon, to which it serves as an harbour. The river at this town is deep and capacious, capable of receiving 200 sail of ships; and the ships intended for the South Seas were some years ago built here. There are large intrenchments for defending the town, and very fine docks for building and repairing ships; but the place has suffered considerably from the buccaneers. It is a pretty large town, has 3 churches, and an hospital surrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is sickly, from the creeks and stinking swamps in its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage, for which it is the most noted place in all Spanish America. The adjacent country is well watered with rivers, whereof that which runs into this harbour has eight branches, whereby goods are carried to and from the villages, farms, and sugar-plantations, belonging to the inhabitants of Leon and other towns. Dampier says, the land here is the most remarkable of any on all the coast, there being a high burning mountain, called the Old Volcano, seven leagues up the country, and may be seen 20 leagues at sea. The creek which leads to Leon is on the south-east side of the harbour; but the lands on both sides of it are so low, that they are overflowed every tide, and so thick with mangrove-trees, as to

R H O

be almost impassable. The port, however, is the most frequented by shipping of any between Acapulco and Panama, ships coming to it from all parts of the South Seas. At the mouth of the harbour is an island, which breaks off the sea, and renders it safe and commodious. This island, by lying in the mouth of the harbour, forms two channels; but that on the north-west side is much the best. Lat. 12, 17. long. 87, 36.

REDONDO, a rock between Monserrat and Nevis, Caribbee Islands. It is about a league in circuit, of a round form, where is neither culture or inhabitants. Long. 61, 35. lat. 17, 6.

REEMS-TOWN, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the great Conestogo creek, which runs into the Susquehannah river. It is 12 miles S. W. of Reading; 5 miles N. E. of Ephrata, 20 from Lancaster, and 10 S. of Newmanstown.

REHOBOTH, a town in Bristol county, in New England, settled about 130 years ago, by a number of English families, who, being straitened for room at Weymouth, removed hither, and called the place Rehoboth, but is frequently known by that of Saconet, its Indian name. It is a large, populous town, of a circular form, standing in the middle of a plain, and about a mile and a half in diameter, having the church, the minister's house, and the school in the center. It is a very thriving place, and the town of Attleborough, 6 miles to the N. of it, has grown out of the increase of its inhabitants.

REPULSE-BAY. See *Wales*, *North*.

RHODE-ISLAND, a small island in the river Delaware, in Newcastle county, in Pennsylvania, opposite a pretty village, called St. George.

RHODE-ISLAND, the smallest

R H O

of the provinces which compose New-England, lying off Mount-Hope. It consists of a small island of that name, and the old plantation of Providence. It is a distinct government, by virtue of a charter granted by King Charles II. The island, whence the province has its name, lies in Narraganset-Bay, and is about 15 or 16 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth. Its first inhabitants were those that were banished from Boston, in the year 1639; and was for some years the general asylum for such as suffered from the spirit of persecution. There were for many years great contentions between them and their neighbours the Massachusetts; but since there have been 2 churches in the island, the one Presbyterian, and the other according to the Church of England, they are tolerably good neighbours.

Rhode-Island is, with justice, called the Paradise of New-England, for the fruitfulness of the soil, and the temperateness of the climate; which, tho' not above 60 miles S. of Boston, is much warmer in the winter, and, being surrounded by the ocean, is not so much affected by the land-breezes as the towns on the continent are. There was a very considerable trade carried on from hence to the sugar-colonies, with butter and cheese, herts, sheep, beef, pork, tallow, timber, frames for houses, &c. till the late troubles. The pleasantness of the island invited so many planters hither, that it was in a few years over-stocked, and some of them were obliged to return to the continent, where they purchased a tract of land, now covered with the towns of Providence and Warwick.

The province is divided into the following counties and townships:

- County of Providence,
 1 Smithfield
 2 Warwick
 3 Gloucester

R O A

- 4 Scituate
 5 Coventry
 6 Providence, the county town.

King's County.

- 1 Greenwich West
 2 Exeter
 3 Westerly
 4 Richmond
 5 North Kingston
 6 South Kingston
 7 East Greenwich

Newport County.

- 1 Portsmouth } in Rhode-
 2 Middleton } Island.
 3 Newport }
 4 Tiverton
 5 Fagland
 6 Little Compton

Bristol County.

- 1 Bristol
 2 Mount-Hope.

With the islands Providence, Patience, Dutch, Hope, Goat, and Kononikut. The number of inhabitants is 59 700.

RICHLIEU ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the river St. Laurence, about 12 leagues above the town of the Three Rivers, and where the government of Montreal begins. There are near an hundred of them, forming a kind of Archipelago, serving as a retreat to the wild Indians. They abound with a variety of game, particularly the musk-rat, which they hunt in the month of April. Lat. 46. 22. long. 71, 7.

RICHLIEU FORT, a small fortification built by the French on the north bank of the river Sorrel, at its influx into the river St. Laurence, opposite the islands of Richlieu above-described.

RICHMOND COUNTY, a district of the province of New-York, consisting of Staten Island. —See *Staten Island*.

RIDGEFIELD, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the W. boundary of the colony, 10 miles S. from Dunbury, and 14 N. from Norwalk.

ROANOKE, a river in North-

R O C

Carolina, rising in the Apalachian mountains in Virginia, and falling into the ocean in the lat. of 33.44. where it forms a kind of long and narrow bay, called Albemarle Sound, where its mouth is barred, which prevents its receiving such large ships as it would otherwise bear. It is passible to the falls with shallops. From thence upwards it is generally placid and wide, interrupted with a few inconsiderable falls. It is liable to very great freshes, and has not been as much improved as it is capable, as the commerce of the country is in general on James river.

ROANOKE, a sea-port town and island, at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, where there is a custom-house with a collector.

ROBERT-BAY, a gulph or bay in the island of Martinico, near 2 leagues in depth. It is formed by 2 points, that on the E. called Point à la Rose, and that on the W. called Point of the Galleons. At the mouth of it are two little islands, one behind the other, which, by breaking the waves of the sea, render this bay the more quiet and secure for shipping; and indeed it is one of the finest natural harbours that can be imagined, being capable of admitting the largest fleet with such convenience, that the ships may ride so near the shore as to reach it by a plank.

ROCA ISLANDS, a cluster of uninhabited islands, lying off the coast of the province of Venezuela, in the kingdom of Terra Firma, about 120 miles N. W. by W. of Tortuga. These islands stretch themselves E. and W. about 5 leagues, and about 3 leagues from N. to S. The northern island in this little Archipelago is the most remarkable, by reason of a high, white, rocky hill at the W. end of it, which may be seen at a great distance.

On the S. side of the northern

R O S

island is a fresh-water stream, flowing from the side of the above-mentioned hill, but of an aluminous taste, which renders it very unpleasant. The middle of the island is low, and over-grown with long grass, among which are multitudes of small, grey fowls, not bigger than a black-bird, but lay eggs as large as a magpye. The E. end of the island is overgrown with black mangrove-trees. The soil there is a light sand, and overflowed by the sea at spring-tides. The road is on the S. side, near the middle of the island. The rest of the Roca islands are low; the next to the northernmost is small, flat, and even, without trees, bearing only grass. About a league from this are two other islands, not 200 yards distant from each other, yet the channel between them has water sufficient for large ships to pass. They are both covered with red mangrove-trees, which flourish prodigiously in low drowned land. The other islands are also low, and covered with red mangrove-trees. There is good riding in many places between the islands, but not without, except to the westward or S. W. For on the E. and N. E. of these islands, the trade-wind blows, and makes a great sea; and to the southward of them there is no ground under 70, 80, or 100 fathom, close under the land.

The Roca Islands lie in the lat. of 11, 40. long. 67, 30.

ROCHESTER, a town in Bristol county, in Plymouth Colony, New-England, about 5 miles N. from the sea-coast, and 5 miles W. from Wareham.

ROSE, ST. a bay in Louisiana, sheltered by a very long island of the same name, extending to the bay of Pensacola. The channel between the island and the continent is sufficiently wide for ships to pass from one of those bays to the other. The island is well-watered,

ROY

and abounds with a variety of game. The tides here are more regular than in other parts of the Gulph of Mexico, and the tide flows regularly every 12 hours. Lat. 33, 52. long. 86. 42.

ROSALIA, a fort on the Mississippi, in the country of the Natchees, an Indian tribe inhabiting that country. It stands about 105 miles N. of New Orleans, in a very pleasant and fertile country, but thinly inhabited. Lat. 31, 9. long. 90, 25.

ROSAU, the capital of the island of Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands. It is situated on the S. W. part of the island, on the N. side of a bay, opposite to which is Charlotte-town.

ROUND ROCK, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, in the West-Indies, situated a little to the N. of Ginger Island, and to the S. of the cluster of rocks called the Fallen City, or Old Jerusalem. Long. 62, 53. lat. 18, 10.

ROWAN, an inland county, in the district of Salisbury, North-Carolina, in which the town of Salisbury, the principal of the district, is situated.

ROXBOROUGH, a town of Suffolk county, in the colony of Massachusetts, situated at the bottom of a shallow bay, without any harbour, but is well-watered. The river Smelt runs through it, and the river Stony a few miles to the N. of it. It has a good free-school, and is in a flourishing condition. Lat. 42, 36. long. 70, 30.

ROXBURY, a village in Suffolk county, in Massachusetts - Bay, about a mile W. of Boston Neck, where a camp was formed at the commencement of the present disturbances.

ROYAL ISLE, an island in the river St. Laurence, about 60 miles below lake Ontario. The soil is very fertile, and produces great quantities of grain. It had a strong fort on it built by the French, which was taken by Ge-

RUA

neral Amherst, on the 23d of August, 1760, two days after the first firing of his batteries.

RUATAN, or **RATTAN**, an island in the bay of Honduras, 8 leagues from the Mosquito Shore, and about 200 W. and by S. from Jamaica. It is about 30 miles long, and 13 miles broad, and contains about 250,000 acres, naturally fortified with rocks and shoals, except the entrance into the harbour of Port Royal, which is so narrow that only one ship can pass at a time; but the harbour is one of the finest in the world, being sufficiently capacious for 500 sail of ships to ride in the utmost safety. The island is overgrown with wood, but remarkably healthy, and not near so hot as Jamaica, there being continually a breeze at E. which keeps the atmosphere cool. It has plenty of excellent water, a great number of wild hogs and deer, ducks, teal, pigeons, and parrots; and the sea abounds with fish of all kinds, particularly crab-fish and fine turtle. Here are great quantities of cocoa-nuts, wild figs, and excellent grapes. But there are also serpents, called owlers, as big as a man's waist, and 12 or 14 feet long, with a very wide mouth; when they lie stretched out at length, they appear like old fallen trunks of trees, covered with a short moss. This island was totally uninhabited till the year 1742, when the English, under the command of Major Crawford, began a settlement, in order to protect the log-wood cutters, and secure a trade with the Spaniards of Guatemala, for cochineal, indigo, &c. On the S. side it has several good harbours, the principal of which is Port Royal. The N. coast is defended throughout by a continued reef of rocks, between which there are very few passages for small vessels. This island is so well situated that it may be regarded as the key of the bay of Honduras, and

S A B

might command the trade of all the provinces round the bay. On the W. end of the islands are meadows of several hundred acres, where they breed mules, which is the best part of the island. Ruatan lies in the lat. of 17, 6. long. 88, 12.

RUPERT'S RIVER, a river in Hudson's Bay, where that Company have a settlement. Lat. 57, 20. long. 78, 2.

RUPERT'S BAY, in the island of Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands, where is excellent shelter from the winds. It is at the N. W. side of the island, and is deep, capacious, and sandy, and is the principal one on the island, where a fleet in the time of war with France may easily intercept all their West-India trade. On this bay has been traced out a new town, which is to be called Portsmouth.

RUTLAND, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, 14 miles N. of Leicester, and 5 N. of Old Rutland, near an E. branch of Ware river, which runs into Connecticut river.

OLD RUTLAND, a town near the former, near the head of Halfway river, which runs into Narraganset river.

RYE, a town on the S. coast of New-York, in Long Island Sound, 22 N. W. of New-York, and 10 from East Chester.

S.

SABA, one of the Caribbee Islands, small, but very pleasant, 13 miles N. W. of Eustatia, and 30 S. W. of St. Bartholomew. It is between 4 and 5 leagues in compass, and belonged formerly to the Danes. It appears at first sight to be only a rock; but a Dutch colony sent to manure it from St. Eustatia, found a valley in it large enough to employ and subsist many fa-

S A B

milies; but the misfortune is, that this delightful place has no port. The fishing about it, especially for the bonetta, is very advantageous; nor is there any want of other necessary refreshments. The sea is so shallow near its coasts, that the stones may be seen at the bottom; so that only sloops can come near it, nor even they any where but at a small sandy creek on the south side of the island, where the inhabitants lay up their canoes. There is a road cut out of the rock to the top of it, so steep, that it seems to be a fortification rendered impregnable by nature, it admitting only one person to pass at a time. The inhabitants have in many places, for their greater security, piled up large heaps of stones on scaffolds, so disposed, that by only pulling a rope the scaffolds fall, and discharge such a shower of stones into the road, as would crush a whole army to pieces. The island is divided into two parts, containing about 50 families, and 130 slaves, who acquire a genteel livelihood by making shoes, in which their principal trade consists. They also cultivate cotton, which they manufacture into stockings. They have also a little indigo and cotton. They live in harmony with each other, and their houses are convenient and well furnished. Lat. 17, 37. long. 62, 50.

LITTLE SABA, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, situated to the S. of St. Thomas, and belongs to the Danes.

SABLE, an island in the Atlantic-Ocean, 35 leagues S. E. of Cape-Breton. It is small, and without any port, or product, except briars. It is very narrow, and has the shape of a bow. In the middle of it is a lake 5 leagues in compass, and the island itself not more than ten. It has a sand-bank at each end, one of which runs N. E. the other S. W. It

S A G

has lofty sand-hills, which may be seen, in clear weather, 7 or 8 leagues off. Lat. 44, 15. longitude 59, 2.

SACO-RIVER, a river in New-England, rising in New-Hampshire, and, after a course of about 80 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Porpus and Cape Elizabeth, in the province of Main.

SACONET.—See *Rehoboth*.

SACRAMENT, LAKE ST. now called Lake George, a large collection of waters, connected by a strait with lake Champlain, about 120 miles E. of Oswego. At the S. end of this lake, Sir William Johnston gained a victory over the Baron Dieskau, commander of the French forces, in the year 1755.

SACRIFICES-ISLAND, a small island in the Gulph of Mexico, about half a mile from the land. Grisolva, who discovered it in the year 1518, gave it this name, from his finding on it a bloody altar and several dead bodies, which he supposed the Indians had sacrificed the night before. It is very small, and uninhabited. Lat. 19, 10 long. 96, 52.

SAGADAHOC, a jurisdiction of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, granted by King Charles II. in the year 1634, to his brother, the Duke of York, and thence formerly called the Duke of York's Property. This territory, or tract of land, was then described in the following manner: "all that part of the main land of New-England, beginning at a certain place called St. Croix, adjoining to New-Scotland, in America; and from thence extending along the sea-coast, to a certain place called Pimaquin, or Pimaquid, and so up the river thereof to its furthest head as it tends to the northward, and extending from thence to the river Quenebec, and so up by the shortest course to the river

S A G

"of Canada northward." This territory was then annexed to the government of New-York: but the Duke, on the demise of his brother, Charles II. ascending the throne of England, these lands, on his abdication, reverted to the crown. It is now called the county of Lincoln, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, New-England, to which government it belongs; who have lain it out into townships, as may be seen under the article *Main*.

SAGADAHOC-RIVER, the W. branch of the river Kennebec, in York county, Massachusetts-Bay, New-England. It rises in lat. 44, 50. N. E. of the White-Hills, not far from the head of Connecticut-River, and empties itself into Merymeeting-bay, after having run a course of above 200 miles, nearly N. and S.

SAGUENAY, a province of Canada, bounded on the W. and S. W. by the river of the same name; on the N. E. by a nation of Indians, called Kitchiroas; on the N. W. by that of the Esquimaux; and on the S. E. by the river St. Laurence. The territory and lands on each side of the river were found so indifferent, and the 1st colony that settled at Tadoussac suffered so much there, that the French were for a long time discouraged from settling in Canada; but at length sailing up as high as Quebec, they found fresh encouragement, and have since that time flourished remarkably, till the whole country, together with Quebec, its capital, fell into our hands in the year 1759. It yields the greatest plenty of marble of several kinds, so that even the houses of private persons are generally built with it.

SAGUENAY-RIVER, a river of Canada, having its source in the river of St. John, and, after a considerable course, falling into that of St. Laurence, at the town of Tadoussac. It is not

S A L

above 3 quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and about 80 or 90 fathoms deep; but higher up it is much wider, and this lessening of its breadth at its mouth gives it more than a common rapidity; though it is navigable for the largest vessels above 25 leagues from its mouth. The harbour is sufficient to contain 25 sail of men of war, has good anchorage, and is well sheltered from storms, being of a circular figure, deep, and surrounded at a distance with very high rocks.

SAINTS, 2 islands near Guadaloupe.—See *Xaintes*.

SALAMANCA DE BACALAR, a small, but thriving town of Mexico, tolerably well built, and situated on the E. side of the isthmus, which joins the peninsula of Yucatan to the continent. It contains about 120 houses, with a bad fort, and a small garrison, designed to hinder the contraband trade, and the excursions of the wood-cutters, or baymen, but without effect. It stands in a low fenny country, every where covered with water. The air is unhealthy, and infested with musketoes, and the waters swarm with alligators. Lat. 17, 2. long. 90, 30.

SALEM, a town of West-Jersey, in North-America, situated about half-way up the river Salham, from which it has its name. It contains about 120 families, and is considered as one of the best towns in West-Jersey, with regard to its situation, buildings, and trade; it once gave name to a country. It lies 30 miles to the southward of Philadelphia, and about 2 miles W. of the Delaware. Lat. 39, 35. long. 75, 51.

SALEM, a town in the parish and county of Dobbs, in the inland part of N. Carolina.

SALEM, the chief town of Essex-county, Massachusetts-Bay, New-England, 18 miles N. of Boston, having one of the finest-built churches in the whole coun-

S A L

ty. It stands on a plain between 2 rivers, and has 2 harbours, called Winter-harbour and Summer-harbour. It was here that the planters of Massachusetts-Colony made their first settlement; and here the parliament, in 1774, removed the port from Boston, when the present troubles in America commenced. This town is very famous for building ships and fishing-ketches. A good trade is carried on from hence to the sugar-islands. Latitude 42, 40. long. 70, 32.

SALISBURY, a town in Essex-county, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, situated on the N. side of Merrimack-river, which is there about half a mile broad, and over which there is a ferry. It stands near the sea-coast, 40 miles N. of Boston, and 20 from Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire. Lat. 42, 55. long. 70, 35.

SALISBURY, a town in the county of Rowan, in N. Carolina, situated in a trading path of Frederickburg, in S. Carolina.

SALISBURY, or **WIATIAK**, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 2 miles N. W. of the Falls in Stratford-river, 8 miles S. of Sheffield, and 10 N. E. of Sharon.

SALISBURY, in New-York, on the W. bank of Hudson's-river, 24 miles N. of Kingston, 7 miles S. W. of Lunenburg, and 5 N. W. of Livingston.

SALT-ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin-Isles. It is situated W. of Cooper's-island, in the King's-channel, and Sir Francis Drake's-bay, and E. of Peter's-island. Long. 63. Lat. 18, 4.

SALUDA, a county in S. Carolina, which provides one of the regiments of militia.

SALVADOR, ST. a small city in the province of Guatemala, in Mexico, situated at the head of a river, which at about 12 miles distance falls into the South-Sea.

S A M

It has a Spanish governor, but very little trade, and a small number of houses. On the N. side of it are lofty mountains, called the Chantake, inhabited by poor Indians. In the bottom, where the town stands, are plantations of sugar-canes and indigo, with a few farms for breeding cattle. Lat. 13, 5. long. 90, 3.

SALVATEON DE YGUEY, a small town in the island of Hispaniola, 28 leagues E. from St. Domingo. It is famous for its sugar-works and luxuriant pastures, in which vast numbers of cattle feed. Latitude 18, 6. longitude 67, 58.

SAMBALLAS POINT, a rocky point, remarkably long and low, on the N. side of the isthmus of Darien, and so guarded with rocks for a mile off at sea, that it is very dangerous coming near it. Lat. 9, 40. long. 78, 43.

SAMBALLAS-ISLANDS, a multitude of small islands scattered at very unequal distances, some only 1, some 2, some 3, and some 4 miles from the shore, and from one another, extending a very considerable distance along the northern shore of the isthmus of Darien, and with the adjacent country, its hills and forests, of perpetual verdure, form a lovely prospect from the sea. These islands seem to lie as it were parcelled out in clusters; and between most of them are navigable channels, by which ships may pass through, and range along the coast of the isthmus, the sea between them and the shore being navigable from one end to the other, and affords every where good anchoring in firm sandy ground, with good landing either on the islands or the main. In this long channel a number of ships may always find shelter, be the wind which they will; so that it was the general rendezvous for the privateers on this coast. Most of these islands are low, flat, and sandy,

S A N

covered with a variety of trees, and abound with shell-fish of several kinds: some of them also afford springs of fresh water, and convenient places for careening ships. The long channel between the Samballas and the isthmus is from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, extending from Point Samballas to the gulph of Darien and the coast of the isthmus, full of sandy bays, with many brooks of water.

SANDWICH, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New-England, 5 miles E. of Buzzard's-bay, and 10 N. E. of Falmouth, on the isthmus that forms the peninsula, near a river of the same name, at the bottom of Cape-Cod-bay, whence runs a point of land called Sandy-Point; and notwithstanding its situation is but an inconsiderable place, having no harbour, and the approach to it impeded by sands.

SANDY POINT, a cape, or point of land, in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New-England, forming the northern cape of the strait between the main land and Nantucket-island. A pretty large sand stretches off from the point to the eastward, and thence it had its name. Latitude 41, 24. longitude 92, 35.

SANDY POINT, a considerable town on the island of St. Christopher's. It is situated on the N. W. corner of the island, and was the capital of the English division of the island before the treaty of Utrecht, when the island became the property of the English.

SANTA CRUZ, a small town on the island of Cuba, 63 miles E. of the Havannah. It has a good harbour at the bottom of the bay of Matanzas. Lat. 23, 11. long. 81, 5.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee-Islands, 8 leagues S. E. from Porto Rico, and 5 S. of St. John. It is triangular, about 8 or 9 leagues in length, and

S A N

2 in breadth. It is a flat island, without mountains, and badly watered. It was occupied by the Dutch and English, who having soon quarrelled, the Dutch were beaten, and expelled in 1646, after a very bloody engagement; — 1200 Spaniards drove out the English in their turn; and soon after the French came, who expelled the Spaniards. The French, remaining masters of the island, set fire to the woods, and the conflagration, upon which they gazed from the ships, lasted several months; as soon as it was extinguished, they landed and established their settlement. The soil is remarkably fertile; producing tobacco, cotton, anatta, indigo, and sugar, equally well; and the progress of this colony was such, that, in the short space of 11 years after its foundation, it contained 822 white inhabitants, with a proportionable number of slaves. It soon after belonged to the Order of Malta, who, in 1664, sold it to the French West-India company. The regulations of this company were so injurious, that this colony went to decay, and in 1636 the whole of the inhabitants, amounting only to 300 whites and 400 blacks, quitted the island; when it was left destitute and uncultivated till 1733, when France sold its property to Denmark for 164,000 rixdollars. The Danes at first restricted the trade; but in 1754, this and their other islands were opened to all the Danish subjects, who began to import negroes, by paying 4 rix-dollars per head tax. There are now above 30,000 slaves, who pay each a capitation of 1 crown. The labour of these negroes furnish the cargoes of 40 ships, whose burthen is from 120 to 300 tons. The plantations yield a little coffee, and ginger, some wood for inlay-work, 800 bales of cotton, and 12 millions weight of rough sugar. This island is divided into

S A N

350 plantations, each plantation containing 150 acres, of 40,000 square feet each. Two thirds of the land are fit for sugar. It has only one town, called Christianstæd, which is defended by the cannon of a fortress, as well as the principal harbour on the N. coast; but another town is now building on the W. coast, to be called Frederickstæd. The greatest part of the inhabitants consist of English, with Irish, Germans, Moravians, and a few Danes. The English and Dutch possess the best plantations in the island, and the chief part of its riches pass into the hands of foreigners. It received considerable damage by a storm, Aug. 30, 1772, when the sea swelled above 70 feet above the usual height, and the wind tore all the houses near the shore even to the foundations; beams, planks, &c. flew through the air like feathers. The wall round the King's storehouses, though above a yard thick, was totally swept away, and the trees torn up by the roots, which left holes in the earth 6 feet deep. 250 persons were overtaken by the sea in their flight to the mountains; and at Christianstæd 460 houses were demolished. All the magazines and stores were ruined; and the ships in the harbours were drove on shore, 50 and 100 yards on land; and the whole damage computed at above 5,000,000 of dollars. On the N. side there is a large bay, having in the middle of it a little island; and on the W. side of this bay the Governor's house is erected. Latitude 17, 49. long. 63 33.

SANTA FE.—See *Fe*.

SANTA MARIA, a river in the isthmus of Darien, falling into the gulph of St. Michael, in the South-Sea. The tide flows up it 8 or 9 leagues, and so far it is navigable; but beyond that the river divides into 2 branches, and is only fit for canoes.

S A N

SANTA MARIA, a town on the river of the same name, about 6 leagues from its mouth. It is a considerable town, occasioned by the gold-mines in its neighbourhood, which are worked to great advantage; but the country about it is low, woody, and very unhealthy. Latitude 7, 30. long. 82, 20.

SANTA MARTHA, a province of Terra Firma, in South-America, bounded on the E. by Rio de la Hacha; on the S. by New Granada; on the W. by Cartagena; and on the N. by the North-Sea. Its extent from E. to W. is about 140 miles, and above 200 from N. to S. The climate is sultry and hot, especially near the sea-coast; but the tops of the high mountains are covered with snow, which render the inland parts much colder.

SANTA MARTHA, the capital of the above province, situated near the sea, at the foot of a prodigious mountain, whose summit is generally hid in the clouds, but in clear weather, when the top appears, it is covered with snow. The city was formerly very populous, but is now much decayed, occasioned by the Spanish fleets not touching there, as they anciently used to do. The houses in general are built with canes, and covered with palmetto-leaves; some are covered with pantiles. The Governor of the province, together with the other officers, resides here. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the metropolitan of New-Granada. The inhabitants trade with the Indians in the neighbourhood, who bring hither earthen-ware and cotton-stuffs. The country round the city produces but few cattle, being extremely mountainous, and the Spaniards who inhabit it are but few. At a league and a half distance from Santa Martha are large salt-ponds, from whence they extract very good salt, and

S A V

carry it into the neighbouring provinces. Between the city and the mountains of the Andes, which are rocky and barren, the land is level, and produces abundance of oranges, lemons, pine-apples, and grapes. In some places there are gold mines, and in others precious stones of great value. Lat. 11, 37. long. 74, 15.

SAONA, a small island near the S. E. point of the island of St. Domingo, abounding with pleasant woods and pastures, but is at present uninhabited, and frequented only by fishermen, at the time when turtles come on shore to lay their eggs. It lies but 5 miles from the nearest part of St. Domingo island, and 3 E. of St. Cataline. The N. and S. sides of the island are foul and rocky; nor is the E. side, where ships may ride in 7 or 8 fathom water, well-sheltered from the winds. It is between 7 and 8 leagues in length, and about 4 in breadth.

SAVAGE-ISLAND. See *Wales, North.*

SAVANNAH, a river in Carolina, rising in the Apalachian Mountains, and, after a S. E. course of 200 miles, falls into the ocean about 32 miles to the southward of Port-Royal; the lower part of it separates the colonies of Carolina and Georgia.

SAVANNAH, the capital of Georgia, finely situated for trade, on the river of the same name; the navigation being very safe, and ships of 300 tons burden may lie close to the town, and, if requisite, go 200 miles above it. It is about 10 miles from the sea. It has, besides a church, a court-house, a store-house, a goal, a wharf, a guard-house, where are several cannon mounted, and a constant watch; besides some other public buildings, and above 250 houses, which are regularly built 22 feet by 16, at some distance from each other, for the sake of being more airy, and form

S C A

several spacious squares and streets. There is a regular magistracy settled in it, consisting of 3 bailiffs, and a recorder, 2 constables, and 2 tything-men, with a president, and 4 assistants of the council, whose board-days are commonly once a fortnight, and the court-days 4 or 5, and sometimes 6 in the year. The first house in this town was begun on the 9th of February, 1733. The river here forms a half-moon, with banks on the S. side 40 feet high, having on the top a flat, which sailors call a bluff, at least 60 feet high from the river, and extending 5 or 6 miles into the country. In the center of this half-moon the town is situated, and over-against it is an island, consisting of very rich pasture-land. On July 4, 1758, a dreadful fire broke out in the public Solature, or custom-house, which destroyed the whole building with such irresistible fury, that 30,000 lb. of cocoons were destroyed, with other goods of value, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the council-house, public records, stores, &c. were preserved. Lat. 32, 5. long. 81.

SAYBROOK, the oldest town in the county of New-London, in the colony of Connecticut, in New-England, situated on the W. side of the mouth of Connecticut-river, 14 miles from New-London, and 17 from Brentford E. It owes its name to the Lord Viscount Say and Seal, and the Lord Brook, by whose agent the town was built. Its fort was the security against the Pequet Indians, who attacked them in the year 1637. The fort has also been of great use since, in defending the entrance of Connecticut-river against enemies more formidable than the Indians. Lat. 41, 35. long. 71, 50.

SCARBOROUGH, the capital of the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbee-Islands. It is but in its infant state, having been began

S C H

since the year 1763, when the island was ceded by the French to the English; however, it flourishes beyond the most sanguine expectation.

SCATARI, a small island on the eastern coast of Cape Breton. It is 6 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, but uninhabited. Latitude 46, 5. long. 59, 15.

SCHENECTADY, a town in the county of Albany, in the province of New-York, situated on the banks of the Mohawks-river, 18 miles N. W. of Albany. It is compact and regular, built principally of brick, on a rich flat of low land, surrounded with hills. It has a large Dutch church, with a steeple and town-clock near the center. The windings of the river through the town and fields, which are often overflowed in the spring, form, about harvest, a most beautiful prospect. The lands in the vale of Schenectady are so fertile, that they are commonly sold at 45l. per acre. Tho' the farmers use no manure, they till the fields every year, and they always produce full crops of wheat or pease. Their church was incorporated by Gen. Cosby and the town has the privilege to send a member to the assembly. From this town our Indian traders set out for Onwego. Latitude 42, 35. long. 74, 20.

SCHUCADERO, a small village, situated on the east side of the mouth of the river Santa Maria, in the isthmus of Dorico. It stands upon a rising ground, open to the gulph of St. Michael, so that it is fanned with fresh breezes from the sea, which renders it very healthy. It has a fine rivulet of fresh water, and serves as a place of refreshment for the miners. Lat. 7, 50. long. 82, 5.

SCHUYLKILL, a river in Pennsylvania, which has the tide above 5 miles above Philadelphia, where there is an impassable fall; and 3 miles higher another not much

S E V

better; but from thence to Reading is a fine gliding current, with a gravelly and even bottom all the way.

SEITWATE, a maritime town and harbour in Plymouth county and Colony, in New England, situated at the N. E. corner of the county, 5 miles S. of Hingham, and 8 E. of Abington.

SCOTLAND, NEW.—See *North Scotland*.

SCRIVAN, a good harbour on the east side of the isthmus of Darien, but so full of rocks at the entrance, that none can pass with safety but such as are acquainted there. Lat. 9, 12. long. 73, 40.

SIEBA ISLAND.—See *Saba*.

SCRUB ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, situated to the W. of Virgin Gorda, and E. of the north end of Tortula, on which it depends. Long. 62, 57. lat. 18, 25

SEABROOK—See *Saybrook*.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a small city in the jurisdiction of Guatemala, in New Spain, 30 miles N. of New Granada. It has several gold-mines in its neighbourhood, tho' the city is small and thinly peopled. Lat. 12, 42. long. 87, 31.

SEGURA DE LA FRONTERA, a large town in the province of Tlaxcala, and kingdom of Mexico, 70 miles W. of Xalappa, and in the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. It stands in a temperate climate, and a country remarkably fertile, producing large quantities of corn and fruits, particularly grapes; but the Spaniards will not suffer any wine to be made from them, that they may be the better able to keep the Indians in subjection. Lat. 19, 28. long. 100, 10.

SENECAS, a tribe of Indians near the banks of lake Erie.

SEVEN-ISLANDS BAY, on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence, and is a very secure harbour for ships in any wind, 25

S I L

leagues from the W. end of Anticosti, in lat. 50, 20. and was one of the French King's posts for trading with the Indians.

SHARON, a town on the western boundary of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 10 miles S. W. of Salisbury, on a branch of the Stratford river, and 12 miles N. W. of Kent.

SHEFFIELD, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, in the S. W. corner of the county, near the boundary of the colony of Connecticut, 10 miles N. of Salisbury, on a branch of the Houtatonik river.

SHELTER ISLAND, an island in the bay at the E. end of Long Island, New York, 5 miles from E. to W. and 7 from N. to S.

SHERBORN, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, 3 miles W. of Natick, on a branch of the Charles river, 9 miles S. E. from Marlborough, and 6 N. from Medway.

SHERBORN, the only town in the island of Nantucket, New England, and is situated on the N. side of the Island, whose chief inhabitants are fishermen.

SHIPPENSBURG, a town in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated about 12 miles N. E. from Chambers-Town, and 24 S. W. from Carlisle, on a branch of the Susquehanna.

SHREWSBURY, the principal town of the county of Monmouth, in New Jersey, situated on the southern bank of a river of its own name, and near the sea. It is a considerable place, consisting of near 200 families, with out-plantations of 30,000 acres. Lat. 40, 18. long. 74, 38.

SILLERY, a colony on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence, about a mile above Quebec, so called from a gentleman of that name who established it. It has nothing considerable but a fort belonging to the Jesuits before it was taken by the English.

S O C

SILVER SPRING, a town in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New England, on the peninsula that forms Cape-Cod bay, situated between Belinfgate and Eastham on the W. side, where the peninsula is about 5 miles over.

SIMON, Sr. an island near the north mouth of the Alata-maha river, in the colony of Georgia. It is about 45 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. It has a strong battery, erected on it in the year 1742, for the defence of Jekyl sound, in which 10 or 12 forty-gun ships may ride in safety. This island has a rich, fruitful soil, full of oak and hickery trees, intermixed with meadows and old Indian fields. In the middle of this island is the town of Frederica.

SIMSBURY, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, to which belong some copper-mines. It is situated W. of Windsor, and N. of Farmington.

SLOKUMS-ISLAND, the third in size of the Elizabeth Islands, at the mouth of Buzzard's bay, Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New England. It is almost circular, being near 5 miles round, and lies W. of Tinkers-Isle. It is near the same distance from Bristol county as Barnstable county, viz. 12 miles.

SMITH TOWN, in King's county, Long Island, New York, is situated on the N. coast of the island, near the Sound, at the bottom of a cove, 7 miles E. of Huntingdon.

SNOW-HILL, a small town in the county of Somerset, in the eastern division of Maryland.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, running 70 leagues along the coast of the South Sea, bounded on the N. by the province of Chiapa, on the E. by those of Vera Paz and Guatimala, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and part of the province of Tlascala. The climate is very

S O R

hot; the rainy season long, namely from April to September; and storms are very frequent: so that the country is very far from being either healthy or pleasant. Nor does the soil produce much corn, but great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts, which are sent by sea to all the other parts of New Spain.

SOLIDAD, LA, or the **DESERT**, a cloyster of bare-footed Carmelites, situated on a hill 3 leagues N. W. of Mexico, inclosed with a high stone-wall, 7 leagues in compass. The hill, on which the monastery stands, is surrounded with rocks, in which they have dug caves for oratories. Here the provincial Chapter of the Order is held, and here are gardens and orchards 2 miles in compass, filled with the choicest European fruit-trees.

SOMBIERO, a small desert island among the Caribbees, 18 miles N. W. of Anguilla, dependant on Barbuda. It consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers gave the name, as it bore the resemblance of a hat. It is about 1 league long, and near as much broad. Lat. 18, 30 long. 62, 30.

SOMER or SUMMER ISLES.—See *Bermudas*.

SOMERS, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, near the river Willimanti, which runs into the Thames. It is 19 miles S. E. of Springfield, and 46 N. of New London.

SOMERSET, a town in the county of the same name, in Maryland, Delawar.

SOMERSET COUNTY, the most southern district in Maryland, containing one parish only.

SORREL RIVER, a river in the province of New York. It rises in lake Champlain, and, after a course of about 69 miles, falls into the river St. Laurence, in the lat. of 46, 10. long. 72, 25.

S P E

SORREL FORT, a small fort built by the French on the western point of the mouth of Sorrel river.

SPANIARD'S BAY, an excellent harbour on the eastern coast of the island of Cape-Breton. Its mouth is only a thousand paces wide, but grows broader within, and, at a league's distance from its mouth, divides itself into 2 arms, both which are navigable 3 leagues up, and are very safe harbours. Lat. 46, 20. long. 58, 29.

SPANISH-TOWN, formerly the capital of the island of Jamaica, being the residence of the Governor, and the place where the Assembly and grand Courts of Justice are kept. It was founded by Christopher Columbus who received the title of Duke de la Vega, from this town, which he called St. Jago de la Vega. And, being an inland town, it has much less trade than Kingston, but more quiet. Many persons of large fortunes reside here, and make a figure proportionable; the number of coaches kept here is very great—See *Jago de la Vega*, St.

SPANISH-TOWN.—See *Virgin Gorda*.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, a place in the island of Barbadoes, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called Little Bristol. It is a very pretty town, containing about 350 well-built houses, disposed into four regular and spacious streets, of which the longest is called Jew's-street, and, with the other three, leads down to the water-side. The planters in that part of Barbadoes called Scotland, used to ship off their goods here for England, which occasioned the building of storehouses, and a concourse of people resort hither, to the great advantage of the town; but most of the trade is now removed to Bridgetown. It has a church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave

S T A

name to its precinct, and is the place where the monthly sessions are held. The town is defended by two forts, besides another in Heathcote's bay, some distance S. of the town. One of the above forts stands in the middle of the town, and is mounted with 14 guns; the other, which hath 32, stands at the N. end of it. But there are, besides these, several platforms on the sea shore, erected after the commencement of the late war. Latitude 10, 9. long. 59, 21.

SPRINGFIELD, EAST and WEST, two towns in Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, have their distinctions from being situated on each side of Connecticut river, near where West-Springfield river branches off, about 8 miles below the falls.

SQUAM, a large creek on the N. E. side of Cape Ann, a few leagues from Boston, in New-England.

STAMFORD, a town and river in Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the N. coast of Long Island Sound, 7 miles from Greenwich, and 10 from Norwalk.

STANINGTON, a town and harbour in New London county, Connecticut, 8 miles E. of New-London.

STATEN-ISLAND, an island forming the county of Richmond, in the province of New York, about 9 miles N. W. of New-York city. It is about 12 miles long, and at a medium 6 in breadth. On the S. side is a considerable tract of good level land; but the island is in general rough, and the hills high, but pleasant and fruitful. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French. The former have a church; but the latter, having been long without a minister, resort to an episcopal church in Richmond town, a poor mean place, and the only one in the island. The minister receives 40l. per annum, raised

S U N

by a tax upon the county. Lat. 40, 34. long. 74, 22.

STEPHEN'S FORT, a square fort in the province of New Hampshire, situated on the eastern bank of Connecticut river, 30 miles N. of the village of Northfield, and 59 S. W. of Crown-Point.

STOUGHTON, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-Bay, 5 miles S. of Milton, and 10 N. E. of Walpole.

Stow, a town in Middlesex county, in Massachusetts-Bay, on a branch of the river Concord, about 20 miles W. of Cambridge.

SUDBURY, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into Concord river. It is about 5 miles S. of Concord, and 14 W. of Cambridge.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, a division in Massachusetts-Bay, including Boston, Boston-harbour, &c.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, a division of the province of New-York, including all the eastern part of Long-Island, Shelter-Island, Fisher's-Island, Plum-Island, and the Isle of Wight. This large county has been long settled, and, except a small episcopal congregation, consists entirely of English Presbyterians. The farmers are, for the most part, graziers, and, living at a great distance from New York, the principal part of their produce is sent to the markets of Boston and Rhode-Island. The Indians, who were formerly numerous here, are now very inconsiderable; and those that remain generally bind themselves servants to the English.

SUNBURN, a town in New West Jersey, on the E. bank of the E. branch of the Delaware river, 12 miles S. E. of Philipburgh.

SUNBURY, a town in the district of Southern, in the province of Georgia.

SUNDERLAND, a town in

S U T

Hampshire county, Massachusetts-Bay, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 miles N. E. of Hatfield, and 2 S. E. from Deerfield.

SUPERIOR LAKE, a large collection of waters, or rather a fresh-water sea, being near 100 leagues in length, and 70 in breadth, and interspersed with several very considerable islands. The middle of it lies in the lat. of 47, 10. long. 85, 10. The country round it is very little known, being frequented only by the Indians in their huntings. It is 500 leagues in circuit.

SURRY, an inland county in the district of Salisbury, North-Carolina.

SURRY, one of the counties of Virginia, lying to the N. of that called Isle of Wight county. It contains 111,050 acres of land, and has two parishes, namely, Southward, and Lyon's Creek.

SUSSEX, a county in New West Jersey.

SUSSEX, one of the counties in Pennsylvania, and had its name from Mr. Penn's feat in the county of Suffex, in England. It lies along Delaware-Bay, and is inhabited by planters, whose plantations lie scattered at a distance from one another, according as the settlers made choice of different spots of ground.

SUSQUEHANNA, a river who rises near the lakes in the country of the Mohawks, in New York, and running S. has several falls, which prevents its having any extensive navigation inland; yet one of its branches extends itself near the head of the Ohio, where is a carrying-place for 40 miles, and makes way for a communication with that river. It empties itself into Chesapeake-Bay, in Maryland.

SUTTON, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, on a branch of Mumford river, 7 miles N. of Uxbridge and Douglas, and the same distance E. from Oxford, and 9 S. from Worcester.

T A B

SWANSEY, a town of New-England, in New-Plymouth Colony, situated at the mouth of Providence river. It is a large scattering town, but carries on a tolerable trade. Lat. 42. 5. long. 71, 10.

T.

TABAGO, or **TOBAGO**, one of the Carribee-Islands.—*See Tabago.*

TABASCO, a province of Mexico in New Spain, bounded on the W. by that of Guaxaca; on the E. by that of Yucatan; on the N. by the Gulph of Mexico, and bay of Campeche, along which it extends about 40 leagues from E. to W. It is a narrow slip running along the sea-shore; but neither very healthy, nor the soil remarkably fruitful. The sea-shore of Tabasco is quite destitute of harbours, but has the mouths of two large rivers, both rising in the neighbourhood of the South-Sea, one of which is called Tabasco, and has the capital of its province situated on its banks; as well as further W. the city Chiapa, the capital of that province. They have also great plenty of cocoa-nuts, which they send to Vera Cruz. Most of the country is flat and moist, has many marshes and lakes well stocked with fish. It rains 9 months out of the 12, so that the air is excessively damp, and in Feb. March, and April, remarkably hot, when infinite swarms of gnats and other insects are produced. The coast, from the beginning of September to the end of March, is subject to tempestuous northerly winds, which render sailing dangerous during that season. The Spaniards brought hither vines, lemon, orange, and fig trees, which all thrive here. Here are large thickets of mangroves and bamboes, and great woods of cedar, Brasil, &c. frequented by lions, tigers, wild

T A D

bears, and deer. They have great numbers of rabbits, apes, and squirrels, with the common fruits of America, besides rice, barley, and garden-herbs, different species of European fowls, and others to us unknown. On the banks of a river, called also Tabago, are great numbers of cabbage-trees, 100 feet high, and the largest cotton-trees ever seen in any part of the world.

TABASCO, or **VILLA HERMOSA**, the contemptible capital of the above province, called also by the Spaniards Nuestra Señora de la Vittoria, from a great victory obtained here by Cortez on his first arrival. It stands on an island at the mouth of the river Grijalva, 90 miles E. of Espirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of Mexico. The river Grijalva divides itself, near the sea, into 2 branches, of which the western falls into the river Tabasco, which rises in the mountains of Chiapa; and the other continues its course till within 4 leagues of the sea, where it subdivides, and separates the island above mentioned from the continent. The island of Tabasco, on which the town of that name is built, is about 12 leagues long, and 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The town is not very large, but well built, and considerably enriched by a constant resort of merchants and traders at Christmas. Lat. 17, 40. long. 93, 39.

TACUNGA.—*See Latacunga.*

TADOUAC, a small place on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river Saguenay. It is a place of great traffic and resort for the wild natives, who bring hither large quantities of furs to exchange for woollen cloths, linen, iron and brass utensils, ribbands, and other trinkets. The mouth of the river on which it stands is defended by a fort erected on a rock, almost inaccessible. Lat. 46, 50. long. 68, 3.

T E N

TALBOT COUNTY, a district of Maryland, lying on the W. of Kent, from which it is divided by a double row of trees, and is bounded on the S. by Cecil county. In this county, the capital, formerly called Oxford, but now Williamstadt, is situated.—See *Williamstadt*.

TAMAROAS, or TAMAROS, a large island of Florida. It lies about 25 leagues above the Ohio, with an Indian nation opposite to it on the continent, of the same name; also another denominated Cahokia, who dwell on the banks of Chepústo.—See *Florida*.

TAMALEQUE, an inland city, in the province of St. Martha, on the coast of Terra Firma. It is situated on the banks of the river Magdalena, and carries on a trade on that river from New Granada to Carthagena, from whence it is above 250 miles.

TAPANATEPEQUE, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in the province of this name. It stands at the foot of the mountains Quelenos, at the bottom of a bay in the South-Sea; and is one of the pleasantest places in this country, and the best-furnished with fish, fowl, and fish, being contiguous both to the sea and a river, amidst rich farms stocked each with between 1000 and 4000 head of cattle. Here are delightful walks of orange, lemon, citron, fig, and other fruit-trees.

TAUNTON, a town in Bristol county, Plymouth Colony, New-England, on the river Titiquit, 4 miles S. W. from Rainham, and 6 N. E. from Dighton.

TECOANTEPEQUE, a town of Guaxaco and Mexico. It lies at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a volcano.

TENERIFFE, a town of Santa Martha and Terra Firma. It stands on the eastern bank of the great river Santa Martha, below its junction with that of Magdalena, about 135 miles from the

T E R

city of Santa Martha, towards the S. the road from which capital to Teneriffe is very difficult by land; but one may go easily enough from one to the other, partly by sea, and partly by the above-mentioned river.

TEQUAJO, or TIQUAS, a province of Mexico; according to the accounts of some Spanish travellers, being about lat. 37, where they found 16 villages.

TENECUM, a place of Pennsylvania, where the Swedes have a meeting-house, but whether lying on the borders of the county of Buckingham, or those of Philadelphia, does not appear.

TERRA DE LATRATON, i. e. the Ploughman or Labourer's Land, one of the northern countries, which the English call New-Britain. It lies S. W. of Groenland, with Hudson's Straits and part of the Atlantic-Ocean on the N. E. and the latter also on the E. on the S. E. it is divided from Newfoundland by the straits of Belleisle; on the S. it has the gulph and river of St. Laurence, with part of Canada; and on the W. Hudson's-Bay. It extends from lat. 50 to 63, and from long. 51 to 79. It is nearly of a triangular form. We have no knowledge of its inland parts, and but an imperfect one of its coasts. The extreme poverty and brutal fierceness of the people dwelling near the sea-shore, with the very pinching coldness of the climate, have deterred the Europeans from making any settlements there. This country is inhabited by a fierce and savage people, called Eskimaux,—which see.

Not long ago, a new sea or strait was discovered on the western side of this land from Hudson's-Bay; but whether it be only a gulph, or communicates with Hudson's-Bay, or the North Sea, is a point not yet ascertained. All that we find from the best maps is, that the entrance into

T E R

that sea lies between lat. 58 and 59.

TERRA FIRMA, a kingdom of South America. It begins northwards at the river of Darien, and stretching itself along by Nombre de Dios, Bocas de Toro, Bahía del Almirante, and is terminated westward by the river de los Dorados, in the North Sea. Towards the South Sea, beginning on the western part, it extends from Punta Gorda in Costa Rica, by Punta de Morinos, Morro de Puerros, to the Gulph of Darien, whence it continues southward along the coast, by Puerto de Pinas and Morro Quecualo, to the Bay of St. Bonaventura. Its length from E. to W. is 180 leagues, but, if measured along the coast, it exceeds 230; and its breadth from N. to S. is the same with that of the isthmus, including the whole province of Panama, and part of that of Darien. It contains the three provinces of Panama, Darien, and Veraguas; which others subdivide, from W. to E. into Popayan, New Granada, or Santa Fé, or Castillo del Oro, and New Andalusia on the S. then, going from E. to W. Venezuela, Rio de la Hacha, Santa Martha, Cartagena, and Terra Firma Proper, which is the isthmus of Darien, on the N.

Terra Firma has part of Peru, the Amazon's country, and part of Guiana, on the S. the river Orooroko, which parts it from Guiana, on the S. E. the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and that part of it called the North Sea on the N. and the South Sea on the W. where the isthmus of Darien also parts it from Mexico, or New Spain.

The narrowest part of the isthmus is from the rivers Darien and Chagre, on the North Sea, to those of Pito and Caymito on the South Sea; and here the distance from sea to sea is about 14 leagues: afterwards it increases in breadth

T H A

towards Choco and Sitara; and the same westward, in the province of Veraguas, forming an interval of 40 leagues from sea to sea.

Along this isthmus run those famous chains of lofty mountains called the Andes; which, beginning at such a prodigious distance as the Terra Magellanica, traverse the kingdom of Chili, the province of Buenos Ayres, through Peru and Quito; and from the latter province they contract themselves, as it were, for a passage through this narrow isthmus: afterwards, again widening, they continue their course through Nicaragua, Guatimala, Costa Rica, St. Miguel, Mexico, Guazaca, la Puebla, and others, with several arms and ramifications for strengthening, as it were, the southern with the northern parts of America.

The capital of the whole kingdom of Terra Firma, as well as of its particular province of the same name, is Panama; besides which are the two cities of Portobello and Santiago de Nata de los Cavalleros, with one town, some few forts, several villages and country-seats, &c. The other places in the two remaining districts are not very considerable.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER.— See *Darien*.

TESTIGOS, islands near the coast of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, in South America.

TWEESBURY, a village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay.

TAMES, a river of New-England, which, rising in a lake N. of the Massachusetts country, runs directly south, and falls into the sea, below New London, and E. of Connecticut river. This is a considerable stream, with several small branches, the principal of which are called Clark's river, Russell's Delight, and the Indian river.

T H O

THOMAS, ST. or the DANES ISLAND, the largest and most northerly isle 10 leagues to the E. of Porto Rico, one of the Virgin-Isles, in the West-Indies. It is about 3 leagues in length, and, on an average, one in breadth. The soil is sandy, and badly watered. It abounds with potatoes, millet, mandroca, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco; but is extremely infested with musketoes, and other troublesome vermin. This island produces oranges, citrons, lemons, guavas, bananas, and fig-trees; but they have few horses or black cattle, yet are furnished with flesh-meat enough from Porto Rico. Here are excellent kids, and all sorts of wild-fowl, but from the numbers of people, and great plenty of money here, provisions are, as is most commonly the case, dear. Here is a safe and commodious harbour, with 2 natural mounds on it, calculated, as it were, for placing 2 batteries for the defence of its entrance. Though the island is only 6 or 7 leagues in circuit, it has 2 masters; the Danes and Brandenburgers, the latter of which are under the protection of the former; though all the trade here is carried on by the Dutch, under the name of the Danes. Nearly in the center of the harbour is a small fort, without ditch or out-works; and the town, which begins about 50 or 60 paces W. of it, consists chiefly of one long street, at the end of which is the Danish factory, a large building, with convenient warehouses for the stowage of the goods, as well as the reception of negroes, in which article they trade with the Spaniards. On the right side of this factory is the Brandenburg quarter, consisting of 2 little streets, full of French refugees from Europe and the islands. Most of the houses are of brick, being built and tiled in the Dutch

T I C

fashion; yet but of 1 story high, on account of the foundation, where, before they dig to the depth of 3 feet, they meet with water and quicksands. The trade of this small island, particularly in time of peace, is very considerable: this being the staple for such traffic as the French, English, Dutch, and Spaniards, dare not carry on publicly in their own islands; and in war-time privateers bring their prizes hither for sale. A great number of vessels trade from hence along the coast of Terra Firma, and return with a great deal of specie, or bars, and valuable merchandize; so that the place is wealthy, and always well-stocked with all sorts of goods. In 1688 the Danish factory here was attacked and plundered by the French buccaneers. A large battery has since been erected, mounted with 20 pieces of cannon. In Aug. 30, 1772, it suffered 200,000 dollars damage, by a most violent storm.

THREE RIVERS.—See *Treble River*.

TIBERON CAPE, a round black rock, which is the most western point of the whole island of Hispaniola, in the West-Indies. See *Hispaniola* and *St. Domingo*.

TICKLE-ME-QUICKLY HARBOUR, so called by the English, a fine little sandy bay of Terra Firma Proper, on the isthmus of Darien, at the N.W. end of a riff of rocks, with good anchorage and safe landing, the extremity of the rocks on one side, and the Samballas islands (the range of which begin from hence) on the other side, guard it from the sea, and so form a very good harbour. It is much frequented by privateers.

TICONDERAGO, a fort, built by the French in the year 1756, on the narrow passage, or communication, between the lakes George and Champlin. It had all the advantages that art or nature

T L A

could give it, being defended on 3 sides by water surrounded by rocks, and by half of the fourth by a ramp, and where that fails the French erected a breast-work 9 feet high.

TINKERS-ISLAND, the second largest of the Elizabeth-islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's-bay, and is the middlemost of the three. It is about 1 mile W. from Nashawn-island, and about 8 from the nearest land of Barnstable county. This island is about 3 miles from N. to S. and 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ from E. to W. between it and Nashawn is a channel for ships, as well as between it and Slokums-isle, about 1 mile further W.

TISBURY, a town on the S. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, New-England; situated about 9 miles from Chilmark, on a convenient creek, and inhabited by fishermen.

TLASCALA, OR LOS ANGELOS, a province of New-Spain.—See *Asiatica*.

TLASCALA, the antient capital of Angelos, once the see of a bishop, 45 miles E. of Mexico, and 60 N. of Los Angeles, its modern capital. It has a pleasant site on the banks of a river which runs into the South-Sea; but is mostly inhabited by Indians, who in general are very rich, being free from all taxes and duties, as we observed before: and having been entirely converted to christianity, they have several good churches and monasteries. In Gage's time there were no less than 28 towns and villages under the jurisdiction of this city, containing 150,000 families; he writes that it was worth all the towns and villages between La Vera Cruz and Mexico, the former being 140 miles S. E. of it. When the Spaniards first arrived here, it contained 300,000 inhabitants; and it had a market place large enough to hold 50,000 buyers and sellers; that in the markets were seldom

T O B

less than 15,000 sheeps, 4000 oxen, and 2000 hogs. But matters were so much altered, that Gemelti, who was here in 1698, says, it was then become an ordinary village, with a parish-church, in which hangs up a picture of the ship which brought Cortez to La Vera Cruz. This city, according to Captain Cook, stands in the valley of Atlitico, which is a league and an half over, producing above 100,000 bushels of wheat in a year. Lat. 19, 51. long. 102, 5.

TOA, one of the 2 rivers (Bajamond being the other) which empties itself into the harbour of Porto Rico, in the Antilles island of the same name. It rises from Mount Guiname, on the S. side of the island, about 16 leagues from the town, and, running N. in a large stream to Mount Curvas, divides itself into 2 branches, betwixt which the other river Bajamond has its source.

TOBAGO, OR TABAGO, one of the Caribbee-Islands, 30 miles N. of Trinidad, and 120 S. of Barbadoes. It is about 72 miles long, and 12 broad. It was first peopled by the Dutch, who made an establishment there in 1632, who were expelled by the Indians, and soon after the Courlanders took their place, under the protection of the English. The French conquered this island, and returned it to the Dutch, who they expelled in 1677, and left it desolate. From this period it continued as a neutral island till the peace of 1763, when it became the property of the English. It is about 25 leagues in circumference, and abounds throughout with little hills that might be cultivated, and has a few craggy mountains at the N. E. end, out of which run numerous streams and rivers. The air is cooled by the sea-breezes, that, notwithstanding its vicinity to the line, it becomes very supportable to Europeans. The coast affords 10 or 12 large and conve-

T O M

nient bays, among whom are 2 where the largest ships may anchor. All sorts of vegetables and useful trees are very abundant here, and some of the last grow to a prodigious size; there are besides whole thickets of cassiafras of a superior quality, as well as of those trees which afford the true gum-copal. There is produced a bastard kind of the nut-meg, and cinnamon trees, and the woods are full of game and wild hogs. The soil, though sometimes sandy, is always black, deep, and as fruitful as in any other of the Caribbees; and it is astonishing to see the activity and success with which the culture of this island has arisen and increased since the peace. The whole island is comprized in 7 divisions, and contains 52,058 acres. They reckon at present 283 plantations, among whom 40 for sugar, of which the island exports already above 3000 hog-heads a year. On the S. side is the rising town of Scarborough. Near the coast, and principally towards the S. are some families of the Caribbs. Tobago is not liable to hurricanes, like the other Caribbee-Islands, owing to its vicinity to the continent. Latitude 11, 36. long. 59, 10.

TOLU, a town of Terra-Firma, with a harbour on a bay of the North-Sea. The famous balsam of the same name comes from this place; 114 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 9, 36. longitude 77, 5.

TOMACO, a large river of Popayan, and Terra Firma, about 3 leagues to the N. E. of Gallatise. And about a league and an half within the river is an Indian town of the same name, tho' but small, the inhabitants of which commonly supply little vessels with provisions, when they put in here for refreshment. At this river begins a great wood, extending 10 or 12 leagues to the southward. All along this coast are fe-

T O R

veral rivers, at whose heads both the Spaniards and Indians wait for gold which washes down from the mountains. This is a very rainy place, especially from April to October, which is the winter season here: at which time from hence all northward along the coast of Mexico is continual thunder and lightning, with rain, and several violent tornadoes or whirlwinds. The land-marks here are, that the land is higher than the coasts of Gorgona, and very full of hills and trees, particularly one very high mount.

TOPIA, a mountainous barren part of New-Biscay province, in Mexico; yet most of the neighbouring parts are pleasant, abounding with all manner of provisions.

TOPSFIELD, a town near the middle of the county of Essex, the most N. of the Massachusetts-Bay. It has a very pleasant situation, but no river near it, and is the midway between Reading and Rowley.

TORTOISES, THE RIVER OF, lies 10 miles above a lake 20 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad, which is formed by the Mississippi, in Louisiana, or Carolana, and Florida. It is a large fine river, which runs into the country a good way to the N. E. and is navigable 40 miles by the largest boats.

TORTOLA ISLE, one of the Virgin-Islands, near Porto Rico, on which depend the little islands of Jost Van Dykes, Little Van Dykes, Guana-island, and Beef and Thatch islands. In this, which is the principal of the English Virgin-Islands, is almost all the trade carried on; it is near 5 leagues long, and 2 broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers. Long. 63, 35. Lat. 18, 15.

TORTUGA, SALT, OR SAL TORTUGA, an island on the W.

T O R

of New-Andalusia, and Terra Firma, so called in contradistinction to the shoals of Dry Tortugas, near Cape Florida, and to the isle of Tortuga, near that of Hispaniola. It is pretty large, uninhabited, and abounds with salt. It lies in lat. 21, 36. and long. 64. 14 leagues northerly from Margarita, and 17 or 18 from Cape Blanco on the main. The E. end of Tortuga is full of rugged, bare, and broken rocks, which stretch themselves a little way out to sea. At the S. E. part is an indifferent good road for shipping, and much frequented in peaceable times by merchantmen, who come hither to lade salt, from May to August. For at the E. end is a large salt-pond within 200 paces of the sea. Near the W. extremity of the island, on the S. side, there is a small harbour and some fresh water. That end of the island is full of shrubby trees; but the E. end is rocky, and bare of trees, producing only coarse grass. The turtles, or tortoises, come into the sandy bays to lay their eggs, and from hence the island has its name. There is no anchoring any where but in the road where the salt-ponds are, or in the harbour.

TORTUGAS, or TORTUDAS, one of the Antilles-isles, in the West-Indies, near the N. coast of Hispaniola. It was formerly the great residence of the buccaneers, and lies off Cape St. Nicholas, 86 miles N. of Petit Guaves, and 35 Spanish leagues E. from Cuba. It is surrounded with rocks on the N. and W. sides; and the road on the E. side is very hard to find, and very difficult and dangerous when found, by reason of rocks and sands; and the difficulty of access, probably, made this the retreat of the buccaneers. The Spaniards, however, destroyed their settlements here in 1633, with extreme cruelty; notwithstanding which the buccaneers re-

T O R

turned, and settled here again, under the command of Capt. Willes, an Englishman; but not long after he was obliged to abandon it to the French, who were harrassed many years by the Spaniards, and driven off the island more than once. The French, however, having constant supplies from their other islands, and being joined from time to time by adventurers of all nations, they still kept up their claim, and at last not only fixed themselves in this little island, but began to make settlements on the W. end of St. Domingo, where they built some villages and several forts. It is rocky, especially on the N. side; yet full of tall palms and other trees, producing not only tobacco, but yellow Sanders, guaiacum, gum-clemi, china-root, aloes, sugar, indigo, cotton, ginger, oranges, citrons, apricots, bananas, maize, aromatic laurels, and most of the fruits which grow on the other islands, together with pease, and the usual roots for food. But from want of springs the people are forced to save rain-water in cisterns. Here are great numbers of wild boars, which they are forbid to hunt, as serving for provisions whenever an invasion obliges the inhabitants to retire into the woods. Besides parrots, thrushes, and other birds, here are very good or wood pigeons, which are wild or wood pigeons, which are very good at a certain season, but at other times are lean and bitter. Here is store of land and sea crabs, which, if eaten frequently, occasion giddiness, and dizziness of sight. The N. part of the island is desolate, from the air being unhealthy, as well as the coast rugged; but the S. part is pretty populous, with good anchorage, and abounds with fish. It has but 1 convenient harbour, the entrance into which is by 2 channels, and is capable of receiving large ships. It lies at the bottom of a deep bay in that part

I R E

of the country called the Low-Lands. And the town of Cayona is defended by fort Dageron, so called from a French Governor, the founder of this now flourishing colony. Latitude 20, 10. long. 73, 15.

TOULOUSE PORT, formerly called Port St. Peter, on the coast of Cape Breton, just at the entrance of the Strait of Fronfac. It lies between a fort of gulph, called little St. Peter, and the isles of St. Peter, opposite to those of Madame, or Maurepas.

TOWNSHEND, a village at the N. extremity of Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, near the N. branch of the Nashua-river.

TREBLE-RIVER, so called from 3 rivers which center their streams about a quarter of a mile below the town, and fall into the great one of St. Laurence. It stands in Canada Proper, and was formerly the capital of the French government, and much resorted to by several nations, which come down those rivers to it, and trade in various sorts of furs. The town has pallisades round it, being commodiously situated in the center of the country, and consequently free from the eruptions of the Iroquois. It was the residence of the Governor, who kept a major under him, with a monastery of Recollets, who are the curates of the place. It was likewise the common emporium, or mart, to which the natives used to bring their furs and other commodities to sell, before the English first seized it and the settlement at Montreal. The town itself is said to be but thinly peopled, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houses very large and richly furnished. The country round it is pleasant, and fertile in corn, fruits, &c. and has a good number of lordships, and handsome seats belonging to it: on each side of the river are great numbers of genteel houses, hard-

T R I

ly a gun-shot from one another, and the river is covered with pleasure and fishing-boats, which catch vast quantities of fish, especially eels of a prodigious size. These commonly come in with the tide, and are caught in baskets laid for the purpose; and being salted and barrelled will keep good a year. The town is about 50 miles S. from Quebec, and the sailing up and down from one to the other extremely pleasant, and even 15 leagues further up. Lat. 46, 51. long. 75, 15.

TRENTON, the county town of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey. It is situated on the Delaware-river, 27 miles N. of Philadelphia, and is a pretty well-built town, where the business of the county is transacted.

TRIESTE, an island of Yucatan, in Mexico. It lies on the W. side of Port-Royal-isle, and is about 3 leagues from W. to E.

TRINIDAD, or TRINITY, a town of New-Granada, and Terra-Firma, about 23 miles N. E. of St. Fe. It stands on the eastern bank of the river Magdalena. The site is very convenient, but the inhabitants have had frequent wars with the neighbouring Indians, who are of a martial and turbulent disposition.

TRINIDAD, TRINIDAD, or TRINITY, an island of New-Andalusia, in Terra-Firma. It partly forms the strait of Paria, or Boca de Drago, and is much larger than any of those on this coast. Its easternmost point lies in Lat. 10, 38. long. 60, 27. This island is 36 leagues in length, and 18 or 20 in breadth. Its climate is unhealthy, the island being very often covered with thick fogs. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was there some time in the year 1593, and examined the island, gives an account that the northern part of it is high land; but that its soil was good, proper for planting of sugar-canes, tobacco, &c. *Iber-*

T R I

are several sorts of animals, plenty of wild hogs, fish, fowl, and fruit. It also produces maize, cassava, and other roots, and in general all that is commonly found in America. The port of St. Joseph, on the W. side, is the principal one on the island. The inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians, who are lazy, thievish, and superstitious. It is subject to Spain.

TRINIDAD, LA, an open town of Vera Cruz, and audience of Mexico. It stands on the banks of the river Bezen, 3 leagues from the sea, but the inland way to it is almost impassable: it lies 8 leagues E. from La Concepcion, and 124 miles S. E. of Guatemala, and belongs to Spain. Lat. 13, 12. long. 94, 15.

TRINIDAD, or LA SONSONATE, a port-town of Guatemala's Proper, in Mexico, or New Spain. It stands on a bay of the South Sea, about 4 leagues from Acaxatla, 65 miles S. E. of Petapa, and 162 from Guatemala. It contains 4 or 500 Spanish families, besides Mulattoes and Indians, with 5 churches and a monastery. To this place are transported all the goods which are brought to Acaxatla from Peru and Mexico. It is 3 leagues from the town to the harbour, which is of great resort, as being the chief place of trade, as has been just mentioned, between New Spain and Peru, and the nearest landing harbour to Guatemala, for ships which come from Parana, Peru, and Mexico. But it is a place of no defence. In the neighbourhood are 3 volcanoes. The coast is low, but with good anchorage.

TRINIDAD, LA, one of the sea-ports and towns on the south part of the island of Cuba, in the West-Indies, which is under the jurisdiction of the district of Spiritu Santo.

TRINITY PORT, a large bay of Martinico, one of the Carib-

T R U

bee Islands. It is formed on the S. E. side by the point Caravelle, which is 2 leagues in length; and on the other side by a very high hill, about 350 or 400 paces in length, which only joins to the main-land by an isthmus not above 200 feet broad. The E. side, opposite to the bottom of this bay, is stopped up by a chain of rocks, which appear level with the water when the ebb-tide is spent.

The town here is a very thriving place, being the residence of several merchants, as well as of the Lieutenant-governor of the Cades-Terre, and much frequented by shipping, especially from Nantz, the cargoes of which are sure here to meet with a quick sale; the people, who are very numerous in the adjacent parts, chusing rather to buy what they want near at hand, than to send for it from the Basse-Terre. Besides, during the hurricane season, ships have a safe station in this port. Another advantage they have here is, that, when they set out for Europe, they are to the windward of all the islands, and save above 300 leagues in their passage, which they would find by the way of St. Domingo or Porto Rico. Tho' this parish takes in all the rest of the Cades-Terre, the church is only a wooden structure. Great quantities of cocoa, sugar, cotton, &c. are made here and in the neighbourhood.

TROIS RIVIERES, the same with *Treble River*,—which see.

TROPIC KEYS, are small islands or rocks on the N. of Crab Island, and off the E. coast of Porto Rico, and have their name from the great number of Tropic birds which breed there, and are never seen but between the Tropics.

TRURO, a village in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, New England, near the northern extremity of Cape-Cod harbour,

T U C

TRUXILLO, or **NOSTRA SENIORA DE LA PAZ**, a town of New Granada (Venezuela), and Terra Firma, 125 miles S. of Maracaibo lake, and subject to Spain. On the southernmost bank of the last-mentioned lake is a village called Truxillo, depending on this city, and whither its inhabitants used to carry meal, biscuit, bacon, and other provisions, which they embark on that river, where they are transported into other provinces of South America, by which means they drive a very profitable trade. This they do twice a year, in May and November. The city is in lat. 9, 21. long. 69, 15.

TRUXILLO, a town of Honduras and Guatemala au lience. It stands high, about a league from the North Sea, and between two rivers, the mouths of which, with some islands before them, form the harbour at the bottom of St. Giles's bay, above two leagues broad, being deep and secure, and defended by a castle, but its trade is inconsiderable. The country is exceeding fruitful in corn and grapes, and, notwithstanding the heat of the climate, very populous. The city is defended by a thick wall towards the sea, and is inaccessible but by a narrow, steep ascent. The castle joins to the wall, and stands on a hill. Behind the city are very high mountains. It lies 300 miles N. E. of Amapalla. Lat. 15, 36. long. 88, 36.

TRYON COUNTRY, in the district of Salisbury, the most western of all North Carolina, which has its W. boundary the Tryon or White Ohe Mountains, and is the boundary on the S. to South Carolina.

TUCUYO, a town of New Granada and Terra Firma. It stands in a valley of the same name, every where surrounded by mountains, and not above half a league in length and breadth. A river

V A C

divides the place in two. The air is very healthy, and the soil fruitful, producing plenty of provisions, wheat, fruit, sugar-canes, &c. The woods abound with game. It lies 200 miles S. of Maracaibo city. Lat. 7, 10. long. 68, 36.

TULPEHOCKEN-TOWN, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of Schuylkill river, 6 miles W. of Middletown, 5 miles N. of Heidelberg, 6 N. E. of Lebanon, and 65 N. W. of Philadelphia.

TURKS ISLANDS, several small islands in possession of the English, N. E. of St. Domingo about 35 leagues, and 60 S. E. from Crooked Island, where the Bermudans come and make a great quantity of salt. The ships which sail from St. Domingo frequently pass in sight of it.

TUSCARORAS, a nation of Indians, situated near the Mohawks river, in the province of New York.

TYBEE, an island at the mouth of the river Savannah, in Georgia, to the southward of the bar. It is very pleasant, with a beautiful creek to the W. of it, where a ship of any burthen may lie safe at anchor. Here is great plenty of deer, and a lighthouse 80 feet high.—See *Savannah*.

TYRREL, a maritime county in the district of Edenton, North Carolina, situated in a low, swampy situation, with Albemarle Sound N. and Pamlico Sound S. the Atlantic E. and Bertie county W. In it is situated Bath town.

V.

VACHE or **COW'S ISLAND**, about 3 leagues from the island of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles. The soil is very good, with two or three tolerable ports. It lies very convenient for a trade with the Spanish colonies

V E N

on the continent and with Cayenne. Only black cattle and hogs are kept on it.

VALDIVIA.—See *Baldivia*.

VALLADOLID, a town of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain. It is called by the Indians Comayagna, and is situated on a river. The seat of a bishop has been lately transferred hither from Truxillo; it is the residence of a governor, and they worked some silver mines in the neighbourhood; but they are obliged to desist, as it depopulated the province, which otherwise enjoyed a good air and a fruitful soil. Their chief trade, besides logwood, is maize, cotton, wheat, honey, and wax, in abundance; and its pastures feed an incredible number of cattle. They export skins, cassia, sarsaparilla, wool of the guanaco, and silver in small quantities. It is little known to Europeans, but lies 30 miles W. of the gulph of Honduras, 170 S. W. of Truxillo, and 65 S. E. of Merida. Lat. 14, 10. long. 51, 21.

VAN DYKES, JOST and **LITTLE**, two of the smaller Virgin Islands, situated to the N. W. of Tortola. Long. 63, 15. lat. 18, 25.

VEGA, St. JAGO DE LA.—See *Spanish Town*, in the island of Jamaica.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma. It is bounded on the E. by Caracas; on the S. by New Granada; on the W. by Rio de la Hacha; and on the N. by the North Sea. It abounds with wild beasts and game producing plenty of corn twice a year, with fruit, sugar, and tobacco, and the best cocoa-plantations in America. Here are very good meadows for cattle. It spreads round a gulph of the same name, that reaches near 30 leagues within land; and the middle of this country is taken up by a lake 20 leagues long, and 30 broad, with a cir-

V E N

cumference of 80, and deep enough for vessels of 30 tons: it communicates with the gulph by a strait, on which is built the city of Maracaibo, which gives name to both lake and strait, which is defended by several forts, who were attacked in the last century by Sir Henry Morgan, and the whole coast laid under contribution, and Maracaibo ransomed. The length of this province is about 100 leagues, and its breadth equal. It had its name from its small lagoons, which make it appear like Venice at the entrance of the lake. It was the scene of cruelties in 1528, when above a million of Indians were massacred by some Germans, who were extirpated by the natives. This massacre was renewed in 1530, when it was again depopulated, when a great number of Black slaves were brought from Africa, and was one of the principal epochs of the introduction of Negroes into the West-Indies. Soon after a revolt of the Negroes was the reason of another massacre, and Venezuela became again a desert. At present it is inhabited by 100,000 inhabitants, who live tolerably happy, and feed vast quantities of European sheep. They cultivate tobacco and sugar, which are famous over all America. They manufacture also several cotton stuffs. And in this province are gold-sands, with many populous towns.

Its capital of the same name, or Coro, (which some distinguish as two,) stands near the sea-coast, about 50 miles S. E. of Cape St. Roman. Lat. 10, 30. long. 70, 15.

VENEZUELA, a spacious gulph in the same province, communicating by a narrow strait with Maracaibo lake.

VENTA DE CRUZ, a town on the isthmus of Darien and Terra Firma. Here the Spanish merchandize from Panama to Por-

VER

to-Bello is embarked on the river Chagre, 40 miles S. of the latter, and 20 N. of the former. Lat. 9, 26. long. 81, 36.

VERA CRUZ, the grand port of Mexico, or New Spain, in the E. extremity of the province of Tlascala, or los Angeles, with a harbour which will only contain 30 or 35 ships, and those sometimes exposed to terrible accidents from the fury of the N. E. winds: it is defended by a square castle upon a rock of a neighbouring island, called St. John d'Ulua, in the gulph of Mexico, which is furnished with a numerous artillery and a small garrison. This is a place of very great extent, and perhaps one of the most considerable in the world for trade, it being the natural center of the American treasure, and the magazine of all the merchandize sent from New Spain, or of that transported hither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of East India goods over land from Acapulco, being brought hither from the Philippine Isles. Upon the annual arrival of the flota here from Old Spain, a fair is opened, which lasts many weeks, when this place may be said to be immensely rich. Its situation is unhealthy, from the rank bogs around it, and the barrenness of the soil. The rains make it very unhealthy from April to November. Most of its houses are built of wood, and the number of Spanish inhabitants is about 3000, Mulattoes and Mungrels, who call themselves whites. Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered several times by the buccaneers, the Spaniards have built forts, and placed centinels along the coast, their ordinary garrison consisting only of 60 horse, and 2 companies of foot. At the Old Town, 15 or 16 miles further W. Cortez landed on Good-Friday, 1518, when, being determined to conquer Mexico or die, he sunk

VER

the ships that transported his handful of men hither. La Vera Cruz stands 215 miles S. E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 18, 41. long. 102, 15.

VERAGUA, by Ulloa made a province of Terra Firma, but others have it as a province of Guatemala and New Spain; joining on the W. to Costa Rica, on the E. to Panama, with the North Sea on the N. and the South Sea on the S. The coast was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1495, to whom it was granted with the title of Duke, and his posterity still enjoy it. This province is very mountainous, woody, and barren; but has inexhaustible mines of silver, and some of gold, the dust of the latter being found among the sands of the rivers, Santiago de Veraguas, or Santa Fé, is the capital, but a poor place; and in this province is the river Veragua, on which that town stands.

VERA PAZ, a province of Guatemala audience, and New Spain. It has the bay of Honduras and Yucatan on the N. Guatemala on the S. Honduras on the E. and Soconusco, with part of Chiapa, on the W. is 48 leagues long and 28 broad. One half of it is healthy, and the other not. The country is subject to earthquakes, thunder, and nine months rain. The soil is mountainous, yielding little corn, but abounding in cedar, &c. Here are wild beasts. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c.

Its capital of the same name, or **COBAN**, stands on the west side of a river, which runs into Golfo Dolce, 184 miles east of Guatemala. Lat. 15, 10. long. 93, 15.

VERE, one of the parishes of Jamaica, having Manury-bay in it, a very secure road for shipping.

VERMILLION, PURPLE, or RED SEA, the name given by some to the gulph of California.

V I N

VILLA RICA, or ALMERIA, a town of Thulea and New Spain. It stands on the coast, and on a small river, with an indifferent port, but in a better air than Vera Cruz, 20 leagues north of the latter. A clandestine trade is carried on here between some Spanish merchants on shore, and the French of St. Domingo and Martinico.

VILLIA, LA, a town and river of Veragua and Guatimola audience, in New Spain. Its site is good, the streets regular, and houses pretty, with several farms, and fine savannahs in the neighbourhood. The river is very large, and at low water breaks at the mouth as on a flat shore; so that great ships anchor within cannon-shot, but barks of about 40 tons may go up a league and a half. The harbour is higher about a quarter of a league from the town. And about a league to windward is a large rock always covered with vast numbers of sea-fowl.

VINCENT, DE LA PAZES, ST. or ONDA, a town of Popayan and Terra Firma; about 25 miles eastward of San Sebastian, with a port where canoes from Carthagena and Santa Martha unload their merchandize.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands, in the American ocean. It lies about 60 miles W. from Barbadoes. It is about 4 leagues long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. On it there are several mountains, which crosses it from N. to S. from which issue several rivers full of fish; among which, are twenty-two capable of turning sugar-mills: these mountains in general, are of an easy ascent; the valleys fertile and extensive, and the clearing the ground has rendered the climate healthy. It is more favourable than any other for the culture of sugar, coffee, cacao, and annatto. The part inhabited by the English, is divided

V I R

into four parishes; of which, Kingstown is the capital. For a long time after the discovery of this island, it was the general rendezvous of the Red Caribbs, who formerly possessed all the Antilles; and it now is the only one, where their small remains exist in the form of a nation, as they have been almost entirely exterminated by the Black Caribbs. Notwithstanding the neutrality of this island, the French made several plantations here, whose culture consisted chiefly in coffee; and before its cession to Great Britain, in 1763, they exported above 3,000,000lb. weight of that commodity, when their number consisted of about 800, who had 3000 negroes on the island. At the peace the government sold the lands of St. Vincent, as it had those of Tobago, and left the French, whom the fear of confiscation had not driven away, those they possessed, paying a moderate fine, and a yearly rent still more moderate. These proceedings, encroaching on the possessions of the Caribbs, occasioned their resistance, which the troops sent against them could not subdue, and a peace was concluded with them in 1773, when the N. part of the island, making a third, was assigned them; since then, St. Vincent has enjoyed tranquility. The exports from this island in 1775 produced 110,000l. sterling, which has since considerably increased; among which coffee made but 16,000l. It is the only one of the Antilles, where they have cultivated cinnamon, mango, sesamum, vanilla, China tallow-tree, camphire, gum-storax, &c. Lat. 12, 5. long 60, 50.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a groupe of twelve or more little islands of the Antilles, mostly barren, craggy, and uninhabited. They lie E. of Porto Rico, and W. of Anquilla. Though the passage through them is pretty difficult,

V I R

and formerly reckoned very hazardous; Sir Francis Drake went through them with safety, when he made his attempt on St. Domingo, in 1580. One of the isles is called Bird-Island, where the booby birds are so tame, that a man may catch enough with his hand in a short time to serve a fleet. They belong to Spain, and take up a space from E. to W. of 24 leagues long, quite to the E. coast of Porto Rico, with a breadth of about 16 leagues. They are composed of a great number of islands, whose coasts are every way dangerous to navigators, and famous for shipwrecks, particularly several galleons. Happily for trade and navigation, nature has placed in the middle of them a basin of 3 or 4 leagues broad, and 6 or 7 long, the finest that can be imagined, and in which ships may anchor, land-locked and sheltered from all winds, called the Bay of Sir Francis Drake. The possession of these islands is divided between the English and Danes; but the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico. The English possess *Virgin Gorda*, on which depend *Anegada*, *Nicker*, *Prickly-pear*, and *Moskito* islands, *Cammanoes*, *Dog* islands, the *Fallen City*, with the round *Rock*, *Ginger*, *Coopers*, *Salt* island, *Peter's* island, and *Dead Chest*; *Tortula*, to which belongs *Joſt Van Dykes*, and *Little Van Dykes*, *Guana* island, with *Beef* and *Tha'ch* islands; all which islands, within a few years, have been put under a regular form of government.

The Danes possess *St. Thomas*, on which depend the island of *Brass*, *Little Saba*, *Buck* island, *Great* and *Little St. James*, and the *Bird Keys*; *St. John*, to which belong, *Lavango*, *Cam* island, and *Witch* island; *Santa* or *Saint Croix*.

The Spaniards claim *Serpents* island, which the English call *Green* island, the *Tropic Keys*, *Great* and *Little Passage* island, and particularly *Crab* island.

V I R

VIRGIN GORDA, one of the principal of the above isles. It lies 4 leagues to the E. of *Tortula*, of a very irregular shape, whose greatest length from E. to W. is about 6 leagues, is still worse watered than *Tortula*, and has fewer inhabitants. A mountain which rises in its center, is affirmed to contain a silver mine. Long. 63. 10. lat. 18. 20.

VIRGINIA, one of the British colonies. It is remarkably pleasant and commodious; having the river *Patowmack* on the N. E. which separates it from *Maryland*; the *Atlantic Ocean* on the E. *Carolina* on the S. and the *Apalachian* mountains on the W. which divide it from a vast tract of land in *Canada*, and then *Louisiana*. The extent of *Virginia* is from lat. 36, 30. to 39, 30. on the W. side of *Chesapeak* bay, but on the E. side only from *Cape Charles*, in lat. 37, 13. to 38. It is 750 miles long; 240 broad; but to the westward it has no bounds, which by our late conquest of *Canada* are pretty secure now from the invasion of the *French*, and their *Indian* allies.

The air of *Virginia*, depending very much on the winds, is of various temperaments; for those from the N. or N. W. are extremely sharp and piercing, or tempestuous, while the S. and S. E. are hazy or sultry. The winter in this country is dry and clear; snow falls in great quantities, but seldom lies above a day or two; and the frost, tho' keen, is seldom of any long duration. The spring is something earlier than in *England*; *May* and *June* are pleasant, *July* and *August* sultry, while *September* is noted for prodigious showers of rain. Towards the coast the land is low, and for an hundred miles inland, with hardly a hill or stone to be seen all that way. Here are trees of various species, and of an incredible size, with abundance of

V I R

pasture grounds. The soil produces rice, hemp, Indian corn, flax, silk, cotton, and wild grapes. But tobacco, the staple commodity of Virginia, is so much cultivated, that the inhabitants hardly mind any thing else, so this plant may be brought to a tolerable market. And this trade is brought to such perfection, that the sweet-scented tobacco which grows on James and York rivers is reckoned the best in the world, and generally vended in Great Britain for home consumption, in various sorts of snuffs and smoaking. The other sort, called Aranoacke, turns to as good an account, being exported to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany.

Though the common way of trade here is by bartering of one commodity for another, or of any one for their staple tobacco, they have some silver coin among them, both English and Spanish. Notwithstanding the great plenty of excellent timber and naval stores in Virginia, and the whole country being but one continued harbour, after entering Chesapeake bay between Capes Charles and Henry, yet they build no shipping.

They have few towns; the principal are James-town and Middle Plantation, now Williamsburg, in the latter of which there is a college. This is the capital, and seat of the governor, assembly, and courts: so that the Virginia planters residing on their estates or farms, most of which lie contiguous to some great river that falls into the bay above-mentioned, ships can come up almost to their doors, and take in their cargoes of tobacco.

Virginia is divided into the following counties, viz.

Amherst
 Henrico
 Richmond
 Williamsbury
 Prince William
 Spotsylvania

V I R

Charlotte
 James
 Northumberland
 Nansemond
 Buckingham
 King and Queen
 Stafford
 Mecklinburg
 Loudoun
 Louisa
 Dinwiddie
 Essex, or Rappahanock
 York
 Prince Edward
 Lancaster
 Fairfax
 Goochland
 Cumberland
 Brunswick
 Fauquier
 Frederick
 Middlesex
 Northampton
 Hampshire
 Prince George
 Augusta
 Surry
 Bedford
 Isle of Wight
 Hanover
 King George
 Gloucester
 Princess Ann
 Warwick
 Albemarle
 Caroline
 New Kent
 Southampton
 Lunenburgh
 Culpeper
 King William
 Halifax
 Suffex
 Norfolk
 Amelia
 Elizabeth
 Chesterfield
 Pittsylvania

And in these are 54 parishes, 30 or 40 of which are supplied with ministers, and to each parish belongs a church, with chapels of ease in such of them as are of large extent. The minister's maintenance is commonly settled

V I R

at 16,000 pounds of tobacco annually, besides perquisites.

The revenue from tobacco in Great Britain, was above three hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, till the present unhappy disturbances: and the far greater part of the profits of exported tobacco comes to the British merchants, which brings nearly as great a sum every year into the kingdom, the whole weight falling on the planter, who is kept down by the lowness of the original price. To say nothing of the great advantage which we derive from being supplied by our own colonies with that for which the rest of Europe pay ready money, besides the employment of 330 large vessels, and a proportionable number of seamen, which are occupied in this trade; from us the Virginians take every article for convenience or ornament which they use; their own manufactures not deserving mention.

This colony and Maryland, before the commencement of the present disturbances, annually exported into Gr. Britain, of tobacco only, to the value of 768,000 l. in 96,000 hogheads:—13,500 served for home consumption, yielding a duty of 351,675 l. to the revenue; the remaining 82,500 were exported. It employed 330 sail of ships, which contained 4000 seamen. Their whole exports in naval stores, iron, &c. to Great Britain, was 1,040,000 l. annually, and their return from Great Britain in manufactures was 865 000 l.

The number of people in Virginia is 650,000. In Virginia are considerable numbers of French refugees; but the negroes are by much the larger part of the inhabitants, who cannot be fewer than 500,000, of which are imported into the 2 tobacco colonies only between 7 or 8000 annually.

Virginia Capes are the two head-lands, viz. of Henry and

U X B

Charles, opening a passage into the bay of Chesapeake, one of the largest and finest in the world, being 18 miles broad at its mouth, and 7 or 8 throughout a length of near 300 miles which it runs N. up the country, and receiving from the western shore several large navigable rivers, and a few smaller streams both from thence, and from the peninsula which divides the bay from the Atlantic Ocean. Its chief rivers are James, York or Pamunky, Rappahannock, and Patowmack, whose noble and majestic appearance cannot, perhaps, be exceeded in the known world; for they not only admit large ships into the very heart of the country, but abound with so many creeks, and receive such a multitude of inferior yet navigable rivers, that Virginia seems unrivalled throughout the universe for convenience of inland navigation: indeed it has been observed, and with reason, that every planter here has a river at his door, which renders the conveyance of commodities extremely easy.

ULSTER, a county in New-York, on the borders of Pennsylvania, S. of Albany, and N. of Orange counties, without any considerable town in it.

VOLUNTON, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, 2 miles W. of Canterbury, 15 S. of Killingley, 12 E. of Windham, and 29 N. of New London, with which it has communication by the Thames.

URBANNO, a town in Middlesex county, on the S. W. bank of the Rapahannock river.

UTRECHT, a small village on the N. W. end of Long-Island, New-York, 3 miles E. of Hendric, and 8 N. W. of New-York.

UXBRIDGE, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, near Blackstone-river, 5 miles W. of Mendon, and 5 miles E. of Douglas, and about 7 S. from Sutton.

T

W A L

W.

WAGER'S-STRAITS. See the following article of **W A L E S , N E W N O R T H**, one of the northern countries. It has Prince-William's-Land on the N. part of Baffin's-bay on the E. an undiscovered country, called New-Denmark, on the S. and another unknown land on the W. Provided Wager's-Straits communicates with the eastern ocean, or South-Sea, as is very probable, then North-Wales must be entirely separated from the continent of America: for it lies beyond the polar circle, whereas the mouth of Wager's-Straits is about lat 66. This country of New North Wales is very little known, nor are we much better acquainted with the land lying southward of Wager's-Straits.

W A K E, an inland county, in the district of Hillsborough, N. Carolina.

W A L E S , N E W S O U T H, one of the northern countries. It is of vast extent, lying all round the southern part of Hudson's-bay, and makes upwards of 100 leagues. It is bounded by Canada on the E. and S. a large tract of unknown countries on the W. which are inhabited by several Indian tribes, who come hither to trade; but its extent cannot be ascertained, the English, who alone trade here, having no settlements inland but in their forts and near the coast. Across the country from St. Margaret's-river, which runs into that of St. Lawrence, to Rupert's-river, at the bottom of Hudson's-bay, there is not above 170 mils.

Labrador is called the E. Main, and New Wales the W. Main.

The Hudson's-bay company have several forts and settlements on New-Wales, or that called the *W. Main* (which see).

about 5 or 6 leagues from the

W A L

West Main, there is an island called the Little Rocky Isle, it being a mere heap of rocks and stones, with some small brushwood growing upon it. This is supposed to be overflowed with high N.W. winds, which occasion a great tide all over the bay. In this isle is plenty of gulls and swallows. About 3 miles from the S. E. part of the island lies a dangerous reef of sand, dry at low-water.

Charlton island is a dry white sand covered over with a white moss, full of trees, juniper, and spruce, though not very large. This isle affords a beautiful prospect in spring, to such as are near it, after a long voyage of 3 or 4 months on the most uncomfortable seas in the world, occasioned by the vast mountains of ice in the bay and straits: against which, if ships happen to strike, they are dashed in pieces, as certainly as if they ran against rocks, these being petrified by the violence of the continual frost. To see one day the shore on the W. Main bare, the mountains covered with snow, and nature looking as if frozen to death, and the next day to behold Charlton-island spread with trees, forming, as it were, a green tuft of the whole, is a change capable of giving the greatest pleasure, after the fatigues of an intolerable winter-veoyage. The air even at the bottom of Hudson's-bay is excessively cold for 9 months, and the other 3 very hot, except with a N. W. wind.

The commodities for trade here are guns, powder, shot, cloth, hatchets, kettles, tobacco, &c. which the English exchange with the Indians for furs of beavers, martens, foxes, moose, &c. The great profits acquired by this trade, and the prospect of engrossing it wholly, engaged the new company to prosecute their measures vigorously, and to settle a good correspondence with the natives, whom they found very tractable, and

W A T

willing to do any thing upon reasonable terms. For the Indians about Rupert's-river, and other places in the bay, are more simple than the Canadians, who have had longer commerce with the Europeans. They are generally peaceable either among themselves or with others, except the Nodways, a wild barbarous nation on the confines of Hudson's-Straits.

WALKERTOWN, in King and Queen county, Virginia, on the N. side of Mattapony-river, 15 miles N. E. from Newcastle.

WALLINGFORD, a town in Newhaven county, Connecticut, 8 miles S. W. from Durham, 13 N. from Newhaven, and 21 from Newtown.

WALTHAM, a small town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, about 5 miles S. E. from Concord, 4 S. from Lexington, and 8 W. from Cambridge, and was the thoroughfare for the New-Hampshire rangers, for the battle of Bunker's-hill.

WALPOLE, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts-Bay, on the most considerable road from Providence for Boston; about 6 miles N. E. from Wrentham.

WARWICK, a county of Virginia. It lies S. E. of York county, containing 38,444 acres, in 2 parishes, Denbury and Mulberry-land.

WARWICK, a thriving town of Providence and Rhode-Island colony, near the mouth of the river Patuxet. It suffered much in the Philippic war, every house in it but one having been destroyed: yet it soon recovered. The inhabitants are said to be so hospitable as to entertain strangers at their houses gratis. It is 9 miles W. of Bristol, and the same distance S. from Providence.

WATERTOWN, a village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated on the river Charles, about 3 miles W. of Cambridge,

W E S

near which was an encampment at the beginning of hostilities Boston.

WELCOME, Sir Thomas Roe or *Ne Ultra*, a narrow strait called in New N. Wales, and arctic countries of America, wh opens between lat. 62 and On the W. or N. shore of Welcome is a fair headland, latitude 66, 30, called the Ho from Capt. Middleton, expected this to be the extreme part of America; but, after walking round it, he saw land further, forming what, upon this disappointment, he denominated Repulse-bay.

WELCH TRACT, lands so called in Newcastle county, and Pennsylvania, where near 40,000 acres have been planted by Welchmen. It is thick-sown with small towns, as Haverford - West, Merioneth, &c. It is populous, and the people are very industrious, who have cleared this part of the country. Here are several large plantations of corn, with abundance of cattle: so that this settlement is in as thriving a condition as any in the province.

WELLS, a pretty town, with a bay on the coast of York county, 10 miles from York, in the province of New-Hampshire, New-England. Its northern point is Cape Porpoise, and southern point Cape Nidduck, and the Kennebec-river runs into it.

WENHAM, a town in Essex county, the most northerly county of Massachusetts-Bay. It is situated between Ipswich and Beverly, and near it is a pond that bears the same name.

WESTBOROUGH, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts-Bay, 5 Miles W. from Marlborough, and 9 E. from Worcester, in the great road from thence to Boston.

WESTCHESTER, a town and county in New-York, 11 miles N. E. of New-York, and stands on a river that runs into the strait

W E T

of Hell-Gate, the W. entrance of Long-Island Sound.

WESTFORD, a village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, where is a bridge that crosses Covel's branch of the Merrimack-river. It is 11 miles N. W. of Concord, and 3 S. E. of Groton.

WESTHAM, a town in Henrico county, Virginia, situated on the N. side of James-river, 4 miles N. W. of Richmond.

WEST-MAIN: to New Wales, in the northern countries of America, is commonly called. Here the Hudson's-Bay company have several forts and settlements; namely, 1. at Church-hill-river, about lat. 59. and long. 95. from London: 2. York fort, at the mouth of Nelson's-river: 3. At the New Severn: 4. At Albany-river: 5. At Hayer-Island: and, 6. At Rupert's-river. Not far from West-Main are Rocky-isle, and Charlton-island.

The air at the bottom of the bay, though by latitude nearer the sea than London, namely, in 51 degrees, is extremely cold for 9 months, and the other 3 months very hot, except when a N. W. wind blows. The soil on the East-Main, as well as the West, bears no manner of grain. Some gooseberries, strawberries, and dewberries, grow about Rupert's-river, in lat. 52.

WESTON, a small town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, about 12 miles W. from Cambridge, and about 2 or 3 miles N. of the falls of Charles-river.

WESTON-ISLAND, Lord, an island so called by Capt. Thomas James, in his voyage for finding a N. W. passage. This navigator continuing to row up and down, gave names to divers places, and this among the rest; but where situated does not exactly appear, unless in a bay to the westward of Fort Nelson, in the northern countries of America.

WETHERFIELD, a town in

W I L

Hartford county, Connecticut, situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 3 miles W. of Glastenbury, the same S. of Hartford, and 7 E. of Farmington.

WEYMOUTH, the oldest town of all Suffolk county, in Massachusetts-Bay; but it is not so considerable as it was formerly. Here is a well-frequented ferry for 2 d. in the day-time, and 4 d. in the night. It stands between Baintree and Hingham, which is 3 miles distant from each.

WHITECOVE, in the northern countries of America, the most northerly island of two, the other being Love-cove, which is a fair opening to the westward of it. Whitecove lies S. of Brook-Cobham, or Marble island, the latter being in lat. 63.

WHITE RIVER, a torrent issuing from the mountain of sulphur in Guadalupe, one of the Caribbee Islands. It is so called as it often assumes that colour from the ashes and sulphur covering it, and falls into the river of St. Louis.

Wico, a Swedish settlement, about half a mile from the town of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Here the people of that nation have a meeting-house: they have another of the same religion at Tenecum.

WIGHT ISLE, a county in Virginia. It lies N. of Nansemond, containing 142,796 acres in two parishes, namely, Warwick-speech and Newport. Here is a spring, with as plentiful a source of water as Holy-well in Wales.

WILLIAM KING, a county of Virginia. It lies N. W. of New Kent, and contains 84,324 acres of land in one parish, namely, St. John's. Pamunky river, the southermost branch of that of York, runs through this county.

WILLIAM FORT, on Castle island, in the main channel leading to the harbour of Boston, in

W I L

New England. It is the most regular fortress in the British plantations, and has its name from being erected in the reign of king William, by Colonel Roemer, a famous engineer. It stands about a league from the town, and built in so proper a place, that it is not possible for an enemy's ship to approach the town without the hazard of being shattered to pieces by the ordnance on it: of which there are 100 pieces; 20 whereof were given to the province by Q. Anne, and placed on a platform near high-water mark, so as to rake a ship fore and aft, before she can bring her broadsides to bear against this castle. It is a quadrangle, surrounded with a covered way, and joined by a line of communication from the main gate to a redoubt, and two others from the main battery, which is so near the channel, that no ships can enter it, without passing even within pistol-shot of it.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a town-ship in S. Carolina, in George town precinct, which received considerable damage by a storm in July 9, 1758, when several of the hail-stones were as large as hen's eggs.

WILLIAMSBURGH, formerly Middle plantation, in James county, Virginia; about six miles N. of James Town, and fifty W. of cape Charles. It is the capital of Virginia, the seat of the governor, general assembly, and judicial courts, tho' not very considerable; the planters of this colony generally chusing to live on their estates or plantations in the country. It is situated between two creeks, the one falling into James, the other into York river, and contains above 200 houses, which have the advantage of being free from mosquitos. Here is an academy or college, towards endowing of which king William and queen Mary gave 2000l. and 20,000 acres of land, with the

W I L

duty one penny per pound on all tobacco exported. The college was burnt down; but it has been since rebuilt, nicely contrived and adorned, being not altogether unlike Chelsea college, W. of London.

In Williamsburgh is a small fort, or rather battery, mounted with 10 or 12 guns. Colonel Nicholson caused a statehouse or capitol to be erected here, and several streets to be laid out in the form of a W.

Fronting the college, near its whole breadth, is extended a noble street, just three quarters of a mile in length, at the upper end of which stands the capitol, a beautiful and commodious pile. Here is kept the secretary's office, with all the courts of justice and law. The building is in the form of an H.

Parallel to the main street just mentioned is one upon each side, but neither street quite so long nor broad; and at proper distances are small cross-streets for the conveniency of communication.

Near the middle of the town stands the church, which is a large and strong piece of brick-work, built in the form of a cross. Near it is a large octagon tower, a magazine for arms and ammunition; and not far from thence is a large square for a market-place, and near it a bowling-green, and a play-house. Here is also a county-prison for criminals, and near it another for debtors. The private buildings have also been very much improved, several gentlemen having built large brick-houses of many rooms on a floor, but not high, because they have room enough, and are now and then visited with high winds. From hence it is 12 miles E. to York; 24 S. E. to Hampton; 42 S. E. across the haven to Norfolk, now destroyed; 30 N. W. to Delaware; 50 N. W. to Newcastle; 67 N. to Hobb's-hole; 93 N. W. to Port Royal; 107 N. to Fredericksburg.

W I L

168 N. to Beih ven; 194 N. W. to Winchester.

WILLIAM'S LAND, Prince, a country lying round Baffin's bay, in North Main, and the arctic countries of America.

WILLIAMSTADT, the name given by act of assembly to Oxford, the capital of Talbot county in Maryland. It was made a port-town at the same time. The second school to be built was appointed for this town, and a collector and naval officer ordered to reside here.

WILLINGTON, a town in Hartford county, Connecticut, situated near Willimanti river, 6 miles S. of Somers, 9 miles N. of Mansfield, 3 miles W. of Ashford, and 17 E. of Windfor.

WILLOUGHBY BAY, near 2 leagues S. E. from Green island and Antigua, one of the Caribbee Isles in the American ocean. It has a very wide mouth, little less than a league over; but is above two thirds blocked up with a sand or shoal stretching from the N. point directly to the S. point: whence another point called Sandy point, with an island in it, spits off as if it would meet the first, and block up the harbour. Between these, however, there is an open channel, where ships of good burthen may enter; and when they are in, there is very good riding almost every where except in the very entrance; and on the larboard-side there is a little shoal called the Horse-hoe: but it is above water, and plainly to be discerned by the rippling of the sea.

WILMINGTON, in Newcastle county, Delawar, Pennsylvania, situated on a river 2 miles N. W. of Delawar river, 5 miles N. of Newcastle, 12 miles S. W. of Chester, and 25 E. of Nottingham in Maryland.

WILMINGTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts-Bay, situated about 25 miles N.

W I N

of Cambridge, and 11 S. of Andover, through which the troops from New Hampshire marched for the battle of Bunker's hill.

WILMINGTON, a considerable town in the county of New Hanover, in N. Carolina. It is situated at the fork of the N. W. and S. W. branches of the river Cape Fear, at the head of the harbour, 15 miles S. from Brunswick, and about 8 from the Atlantic E.

WILTON, by some called New London, a little town of Colleton county, in Carolina. It consists of about eighty houses. It was built by the Swifs, under the direction of a gentleman of that nation. It stands on the N. bank of the river North Edisto, about 12 miles from its mouth. The building of this town has proved detrimental to Purrysburgh, which lies on the frontiers of the county. About 22 miles above Wilton is fort North Edisto, to keep the Indians in awe.

WINDHAM, a county in Connecticut, New England, who is bounded on the N. by Worcester, in Massachusetts-Bay, E. by Providence and Rhode-Island colony, S. by New London, and W. by Hartford county, in Connecticut.

WINDHAM, the principal town in the foregoing county, situated on a river of its own name that runs into the Thames river. It is about 10 miles W. of Canterbury, 5 S. of Mansfield, and 28 N. of New London.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, a course of above 160 leagues, so called from cape Morant, the east point of Jamaica, to the north side of Crooked island, in the American ocean.

Ships may and have often sailed through this channel, from the N. side of it to Cuba, or the bay of Mexico, notwithstanding the common opinion, on account of the current, which is against it,

W O R

that they keep the Bahama shore a-board, and that they meet the wind in summer for the most part of the channel, easterly, which with a counter current on shore pushes them easily through it.

WINDSOR, EAST and WEST, 2 towns in Hartford county Connecticut, on each side the river Connecticut, North of Hartford 6 miles.

WINGEN, a small river between those of Winyan and Clarendon, in the county of the latter name, and Carolina. Upon it is a small settlement called Charles-town, thinly inhabited.

WINISINIT, a town on the N. side of Boston harbour, in the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts-Bay. There is a ferry of about 3 miles from Bolton to this place, to the W. of which was Charles-town, from which it was divided by Mystic river.

WINYAN, or Watery river, in Clarendon county, and N. Carolina. It is about 25 leagues from Ashley river, and capable of receiving large ships, but inferior to Port Royal, nor are there yet any settlements upon it.

WOBURN, a town in Middlesex county, in Massachusetts-Bay, between Medford and Wilmington, 10 miles N. of Cambridge, and 7 N. E. from Lexington.

WOODBIDGE, a good town of Middlesex county and E. Jersey. It stands on a creek within the sound formed by Staten island and this county. It has 120 families, and 30,000 acres of plantation; and lies about 7 or 8 miles from Piscataway.

WOODBURY, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, near the river Shepoag, which runs into Stratford-river, 15 miles N. of Newtown, 7 N. E. from New-Milford, and 8 S. W. of Litchfield.

WORCESTER, a county in Massachusetts - Bay, bounded by Hampshire on the W, Suffolk on

X A I

the E. Providence and Rhode-Island on the S. and New-Hampshire on the N.

WRENTHAM, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts - B 6 miles S. W. from Walpole, the principal road to Providence and about 10 N. of Attleborough.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, a town in the district of Augusta, in the province of Georgia.

WRIGHTSTOWN, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, 4 miles of Newtown, and 4 W. of Delaware-river.

X

XAINTES, SANTOS, or ALL-SAINTS - ISLANDS, part of the government of Guadaloupe, one of the Caribbees. These are 2 small isles on the S. E. side of Guadaloupe, the most westerly of which is called Terra de Bas, or the Low - island, and the most easterly Terre de Haut, or the High-island: the third, which lies exactly in the middle, between the other two, seems to be nothing more than a large barren rock, and helps to form a very good harbour.

In 1696, there were about 90 inhabitants on the 2 islands fit to bear arms. Terra de Bas is 3 leagues in circuit; Terre de Haut is the largest.

There is good land in the valleys and on the other side of the hills, the tops of which, though stony, are covered with wood. The air here always blows fresh, let the wind be from what quarter it will. Mandioca, potatoes, pease, cotton, and tobacco, thrive here to perfection, with plenty of hogs fed, as well as goats and poultry. In the wild-grain season come great flights of wood-pigeons and parrots; and at other times here is abundance of turtle - doves, thrushes, and sea-fowl; but they have here no fresh water. Among

Y A R

the rocks there is shell-fish, lobsters, grigs, and congars. On land are some few black cattle. On the Terre de Bas is a neat wooden church, with two very convenient creeks both for anchorage and landing. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in cotton, pulse, tobacco, and poultry.

They are situated 2 leagues from Guadaloupe, and 5 from Mariegalante, and their produce in 1767 was 50,000 lb. of coffee, and 90,000 lb. of cotton.

XALISCO, the most southern province on the coast of Guadaluaxara audience, and New-Spain. It is washed by the S. Sea on the S. and W. bounded on the E. by Guadaluaxara Proper, and Mechoacan, and separated from Chiameatlan on the N. by a narrow slip of land belonging to Guadaluaxara, and running out into the sea. It is not above 50 leagues in extent either way.

It abounds with Indian wheat and silver mines, but has very few cattle of any sort.

The Xalisco, an ancient city, is the capital of the province; yet the most considerable place in it is Compostella.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a town in the most southern part of Zacatecas, a province of Guadaluaxara audience, and New-Spain. It is garrisoned by Spaniards for defending the mines against the savage Indians on the frontiers of Guadaluaxara.

Y.

YARMOUTH TOWN and **HARBOUR**, in Barnstable county, Plymouth Colony, is situated on the S. side of the Peninsula that forms Cape-Cod-bay, of which this is one of the harbours. It is but 5 miles from Barnstable, on the S. side of the peninsula.

YARMOUTH, a maritime town, in the county of York, New-

Y O R

Hampshire. It is situated at the bottom of Casco-bay, at the mouth of the river Royal, and is a small town, the midway between Brunswick and Falmouth.

YASOUA, a river of Florida. It lies about 60 leagues higher on the E. side of the Mississippi, into which it comes 2 or 300 miles out of the country. Upon it dwell the nations of the Yafoues, Tounicas, Kowrouas, &c.

YORK, a county and town in Pennsylvania, whose S. boundary is Maryland, its N. W. Cumberland county, and it is divided by the Susquehannah-river, on the N. E. from Lancaster county. The town is a flourishing place, on a branch of the Susquehannah, from whence it is distant 10 miles W. and 25 S. E. from Carlisle.

YORK, one of the counties of Massachusetts-Bay, New-England, to which it is now joined, tho' formerly distinct, under the title of the Province of the Main, —which see.

YORK, the capital of the above county, a maritime town, with a river of the same name near it. It is 6 miles N. from Portsmouth, and 26 from Salisbury, in Massachusetts-Bay, and 70 from Boston.

YORK, a county of Virginia. It lies S. E. of James's county, between James-river and York-river, containing 60,767 acres of land, in the 3 parishes of York, Hampton, and New-Pokofou. The latter stands at the mouth of York-river.

York-River, by the Indians called Pamunky, in Virginia. The name Pamunky, the upper branch of this river, in King William's county, still retains. It is navigable 60 miles by large ships; and by ketches and sloops, 30 more. By crossing the neck of land to Pokofou, one comes to its mouth. It runs the same course with James-river for 100 miles; and so near it, that in some places it is not above 5

Y O R

miles over land, from one to the other: which land between them being so well accommodated for navigation, and so near 2 such great rivers, is best inhabited; and here the richest planters are seated. Forty miles up this river it divides itself into 2 branches, navigable each a considerable way for sloops and barges. The small slip of land which divides James-river from York-river, is reckoned a very rich soil, producing the best tobacco in that country, known by the name of Sweet-scented; which is stripped from the stalk, before it is packed up in the hoghead; and then so closely pressed, that a hoghead will sometimes weigh about 14 or 1500 weight. And some particular crops of the most careful planting of this commodity, have frequently been sold at the key for 12 pence per pound. This spot of ground, so happily situated, has also the conveniency of 2 inlets, navigable by flat-bottomed boats; the one runs from James-river, and extends to the northward, about 5 miles across the country, to a safe landing-place. The other runs S. from York-river, up into the land; so that the space between the landing-places of these 2 rivulets is only a mile, and the soil gravelly; and here Williamsburg is situated: which, by means of these 2 inlets or creeks, commands the navigation of James and York rivers.

YORK, NEW, a city and province, formerly called Nova Belgia, from its being planted by the Dutch.

The province of New-York, at present, contains Long-Island, Staten Island, and the lands on the E. side of Hudson's-river, to the bounds of Connecticut: on the W. side of Hudson's-river from the sea, to lat. 41, lies New-Jersey: bounded N. by Canada; on the E. by New-England; on the S. by the Atlantic-Ocean and

Y O R

New-Jersey; and W. and N. W. by Pennsylvania and Canada. Latitude between 40 and 45. Longitude between 72 and 76 W from London. 300 miles long 150 broad. Long-Island, 10 miles long; 25 broad.

The city of New-York, at first included only the island, called by the Indians, Manhatans, Manning's-island; the 2 Barn-islands and the 3 Oyster-islands, were in the county. But the limits of the city have since been augmented by charter. The island is very narrow, not a mile wide at a medium, and about 14 miles in length. The S. W. point projects into a fine spacious bay, 9 miles long, and about 4 in breadth; at the confluence of the waters of Hudson's-river, and the strait between Long-Island and the northern shore. The Narrows, at the S. end of the bay, is scarce 2 miles wide, and opens the ocean to full view. The passage up to New-York, from Sandy Hook, a point that extends farthest into the sea, is safe, and not above 25 miles in length. The common navigation is between the E. and W. banks, in 22 or 23 feet water. An 80 gun ship may be brought up, through a narrow, winding, unfrequented channel, between the N. end of the E. bank and Coney-island.

The city has, in reality, no natural basin or harbour. The ships lie off in the road on the E. side of the town, which is docked out, and better built than the side, because the freshes in Hudson's river fill it in some winters with ice.

The city of New-York consists of about 3000 houses. It is a mile in length, and not above half that in breadth. Such is its figure, its center of business, and the situation of the houses, that the mean cartage from one part to another, does not exceed above one quarter of a mile; than which nothing can be more advantage-

Y O R

ous to a trading city. But one great natural evil is, the inhabitants are obliged to fetch their water from springs at a considerable distance from the town.

It is thought to be as healthy a spot as any in the world. The E. and S. parts, in general, are low, but the rest is situated on a dry, elevated soil. The streets are irregular, but, being paved with round pebbles, are clean, and lined with well-built brick houses, many of which are covered with tiled roofs, and have rows of trees before them.

No part of America is supplied with markets abounding with greater plenty and variety. They have beef, pork, mutton, poultry, butter, wild fowl, venison, fish, roots, and herbs of all kinds, in their seasons. Their oysters are a considerable article in the support of the poor. Their beds are within view of the town; a fleet of 200 small craft are often seen there, at a time when the weather is mild in winter; and this single article is computed to be worth, annually, 10 or 12,000l.

This city is the metropolis and grand mart of the province, and, by its commodious situation, commands also all the trade of the western part of Connecticut, and that of East-Jersey. No season prevents their ships from launching out into the ocean. During the greatest severity of winter, an equal, unrestrained activity runs through all ranks, orders, and employments.

Upon the S. W. point of the city stands the fort, which is a square with 4 bastions. Within the walls is the house in which the Governors usually reside; and opposite to it brick-barracks, built formerly for the independent companies. The Governor's-house is in height 3 stories, and fronts to the W. having, from the second story, a fine prospect to the bay and the Jersey shore. At the S.

Y O R

end there was formerly a chapel, but this was burnt down in the negroe conspiracy of the spring, 1741: as was the whole of the Governor's house, Dec. 29, 1774, which destroyed, in a few hours, all the public and private papers, and valuable furniture. According to Governor Burnet's observations, this fort stands in latitude 40, 42.

Below the walls of the garrison, near the water, they have lately raised a line of fortification, which commands the entrance into the eastern road, and the mouth of Hudson's-river. This battery is built of stone, and the merlons consist of cedar-joints, filled with earth. It mounts 92 cannon, and these are all the works they have to defend the place. About 6 furlongs S. E. of the fort, lies Notten-island, containing about 100 or 120 acres, reserved by an act of assembly as a fort of demefne for the Governors.

The inhabitants of New-York are a mixed people, but mostly descended from the original Dutch planters. There are still 3 churches, in which religious worship is performed in that language. The old building is of stone, and ill built, ornamented within by a small organ-loft, and brass branches. The new church is a high heavy edifice, has a very extensive area, and was completed in 1729. It has no galleries, and yet will, perhaps, contain 1000 or 200 auditors. The steeple of this church affords a most beautiful prospect, both of the city beneath, and the surrounding country. The Dutch congregation is more numerous than any other; but as the language becomes disused, it is much diminished; and unless they change their worship into the English tongue, must soon suffer a total dissipation. Their church was incorporated May 11, 1696, by the name of the minister, elders, and deacons, of the reformed profes-

Y O R

tant Dutch church of the city of New-York; and its estate, after the expiration of sundry long leases, will be worth a very great income.

All the Low Dutch congregations in this and the province of New-Jersey, worship after the manner of the reformed churches in the United Provinces. With respect to government, they are in principle Presbyterians. There are, besides the Dutch, 3 episcopal churches in this city, upon the plan of the established church in South-Britain. Trinity church was built in 1696, and afterwards enlarged in 1737. It stands very pleasantly upon the banks of Hudson's-river, and has a large cemetery on each side. Before it a long walk is railed off from the broad-way, the pleafantest street of any in the whole town. This building is about 148 feet long, including the tower and chancel, and 72 feet in breadth. The steeple is 175 feet in height, and over the door facing the river is a Latin inscription.

The church is, within, ornamented beyond any other place of public worship in New-York.

This congregation, partly by the arrival of strangers from Europe, but principally by profelytes from the Dutch churches, is become so numerous, that though the old building will contain 2000 hearers, yet a new one was erected in 1752. This, called St. George's-chapel, is a very neat edifice, faced with hewn stone, and tiled. The steeple is lofty, but irregular; and its situation in a new, crowded, and ill-built part of the town.

The Presbyterians have an elegant meeting-house, erected in 1748; but the French church is greatly gone to decay.

The German Lutheran churches are 2. Both their places of worship are small: one of them has a cupola and bell.

The Quakers have a meeting-

Y O R

house, and the Moravians a church, consisting principally of female profelytes from other societies. Their service is in the English tongue.

The Anabaptists assemble at a small meeting-house, but have a yet no regular settled congregation. The Jews, who are no inconsiderable for their numbers worship in a synagogue erected in a very private part of the town plain without, but very near within.

The city hall is a strong brick building, 2 stories in height, in the shape of an oblong, winged with one at each end, at right angles with the first. The floor below is an open walk, except 2 jails, and the jailor's apartments. The cellar underneath is a dungeon, and the garret above a common prison. This edifice is erected in a place where 4 streets meet, and fronts, to the S.W. one of the most spacious streets in the town. The eastern wing, in the second story, consists of the assembly-chamber, a lobby, and a small room for the speaker of the house. The west wing, on the same floor, forms the council-room and a library; and in the space between the ends, the Supreme court is ordinarily held.

The library consists of 1000 volumes, which were bequeathed to the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, by Dr. Millington, rector of Newington, in 1728.

In 1754, a set of gentlemen undertook to carry about a subscription towards raising a public library; and in a few days collected near 600l. which were laid out in purchasing about 700 volumes of new, well-chosen books.

Besides the city hall, there belong to the corporation, a large alms-house, or place of correction, and the exchange, in the latter of which there is a large room, raised upon brick-arches, generally used

Y O R

for public entertainments, concerts of music, balls, and assemblies.

Though the city was put under the government of a mayor, &c. in 1665, it was not regularly incorporated till 1686. Since that time several charters have been passed: the last was granted by Governor Montgomerie, on the 15th of January, 1730.

It is divided into 7 wards, and is under the government of a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, and as many assistants, or common-councilmen.

The north-eastern part of New-York-Island is inhabited principally by Dutch farmers, who have a small village there called Harlem, pleasantly situated on a flat, cultivated for the city-markets.

The province of New-York is not so populous as some have imagined. Scarce a third part of it is under cultivation. The colony of New-York contains about 250,000 inhabitants, the greatest part of whom are descended from the Dutch. The exports of this colony consist chiefly of grain, flour, pork, skins, furs, &c. Those to Great-Britain, before the present disturbances, amounted, annually, to 500,000*l.* and the imports from thence 531,000*l.*

English is the most prevailing language in New-York, but not a little corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is still so much used in some counties, that the sheriffs find it difficult to obtain persons sufficiently acquainted with the English tongue, to serve as jurors in the courts of law.

The manners of the people differ as well as their language. In Suffolk and Queen's county, the first settlers of which were either natives of England, or the immediate descendants of such as began the plantations in the eastern colonies, their customs are similar to those prevailing in the English counties from whence they ori-

Y O R

ginally sprung. In the city of New-York, through their intercourse with the Europeans, they follow the London fashions; tho' by the time they adopt them they become disused in England. Their affluence, during the late war, introduced a degree of luxury in tables, dresses, and furniture, with which they were before unacquainted. But still they are not so gay a people as their neighbours in Boston, and several of the southern colonies. The Dutch counties, in some measure, follow the example of New-York, but still retain many modes peculiar to the Hollanders.

The city of New-York consists principally of merchants, shopkeepers, and tradesmen, who sustain the reputation of punctual and fair dealers. With respect to riches, there is not so great an inequality amongst them, as is common in Boston, and some other places.

The inhabitants of this colony are in general healthy and robust, taller, but shorter lived than Europeans, and, both with respect to their minds and bodies, arrive sooner to an age of maturity. Breathing a serene dry air, they are more sprightly in their natural tempers than the people of England, and hence instances of suicide are here very uncommon. Few physicians settled at New-York are eminent for their skill. Quacks abound like locusts in Egypt and too many of them have recommended themselves to a full practice and profitable subsistence. This is the less to be wondered at, as the profession is under no kind of regulation. Loud as the call is, they have no law to protect the lives of the King's subjects from the malpractice of pretenders. Any man at his pleasure sets up for physician, apothecary, and chirurgion. No candidates are either examined or licenced, or even sworn to fair practice.

Y O R

York Island is 15 miles long, and 3 broad, at the extreme North end of which is King's-bridge, which joins it to the continent, over a river about as wide as the Thames at Fulham, the opposite shore of which is high, where Gen. Washington had his camp, 22 miles from Horseneck, in Connecticut, New England. This island and city were defended by the Provincials with great resolution, but abandoned to the King's troops, who took possession of it and the city the 15th of Sept. 1776, when the enraged Provincials set fire to it in several places, which destroyed a great number of houses, &c. from the West of the New Exchange along Broad-street to the North River, as high as the City Hall, and from thence along the Broad Way, North River, and King's College. Among other public buildings, the fine edifices of Trinity Church, the Lutheran Church, Parsonage House, and Charity School, were destroyed by incendiaries on Nov. 20 following.

The situation of New-York, with respect to foreign markets, is to be preferred to any of our colonies. It lies in the center of the British plantations on the continent, has at all times a short easy access to the ocean, and commands almost the whole trade of Connecticut and New-Jersey, two fertile and well-cultivated colonies. The projection of Cape Cod into the Atlantic renders the navigation from the former to Boston, at some seasons, extremely perilous; and sometimes the coasters are driven off, and compelled to winter in the West Indies. But the conveyance to New-York, from the eastward, through the Sound, is short, and unexposed to such dangers. Philadelphia receives as little advantage from New Jersey, as Boston from Connecticut, because the only rivers which roll through that province disem-

Y O R

bogue not many miles from the very city of New-York. Several attempts have been made to raise Perth Amboy into a trading port, but hitherto it has proved to be an unfeasible project. New-York, all things considered, has a much better situation; and, were it otherwise, the city is become too rich and considerable to be eclipsed by any other town in its neighbourhood.

Their exports to the West-Indies are bread, pease, rye-meal, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, pickled oysters, beef, and pork. Flour is also a main article, of which there is shipped about 80000 barrels per annum. The returns are chiefly rum, sugar, and molasses, except cash from Curacoa, and when mules from the Spanish main are ordered to Jamaica and the Windward-Islands, which are generally exchanged for their natural produce; for they receive but little cash from the English islands.

The fur-trade ought not to be passed over in silence. The building of Oswego has conducted more than any-thing else to the preservation of this trade. Peltry of all kinds is purchased with rum, ammunition, blankets, strouds, and wampum, or conque-shell bugles.

Their importation of dry goods from England, till of late, was so very great, that they were obliged to betake themselves to all possible arts to make remittances to the English merchants. It is for this purpose they imported cotton from St. Thomas's and Surinam; lime-juice and Nicaragua wood from Curacoa; and logwood from the bay, &c. and yet it drained them of all the silver and gold they could collect. It is computed, that the annual amount of the goods purchased by this colony in Great-Britain, was in value not less than 100,000. sterling; and the sum

Z A C

would have been much greater, had a stop been put to clandestine trade.

This colony is divided into the following counties: New-York, Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Westchester; and in Long-Island are King's, Queen's, and Suffolk counties; besides which is Richmond, or Staten-Island.

The only capes are May, Sandy-Hook, and Montock points; and the only straits are the Narrows and Hell-gate. Through the latter, about 80 yards wide, it is extremely dangerous sailing, on account of the different rapid currents; for if a vessel gets into any but the right one, she inevitably runs into a shoal of rocks on one side, or is whirled round and swallowed up by a dreadful vortex on the other. There are also the following rivers: Hudson's or the North, Mohawk, and Sarrel. On the Mohawk is a large cataract, called Cohoes, which falls 70 feet perpendicularly.

YUCATAN, a province and peninsula in Mexico. See *Jucatan*.

Z

ZACATECAS, a province in New-Spain, bounded by New-Biscay on the N. by Panuco

Z A C

on the E. Mechoacan, Guadaluara, and Chiametlan on the S. and by part of Chiametlan and Culiacan on the W. It is well inhabited, and abounds with large villages. Part of it lies in the temperate, and part in the torrid zone; it is about 100 leagues in length, and 45 in breadth. The western part of it is an arid tract, and would not be inhabited, were it not for the mines, which are reckoned the richest in America; but the eastern part abounds with corn, and fruits of various kinds, and its forests are full of deer.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above province, situated under the tropic of Cancer, 40 leagues N. of Guadalaxara, and 80 N. W. of Mexico. Its garrison consists of 1000 men; and there are about 800 families of slaves, who work in the mines, and perform other laborious works for their Spanish masters. Latitude 23, 29, longitude 103, 20.

ZACATULA, a small port-town of the province of Mechoacan, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17, 22. long. 104, 58.

F I N I S.

