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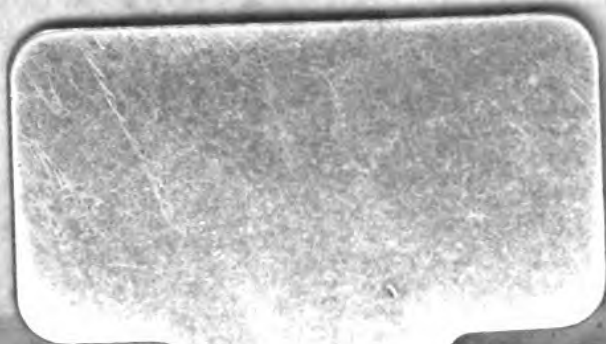
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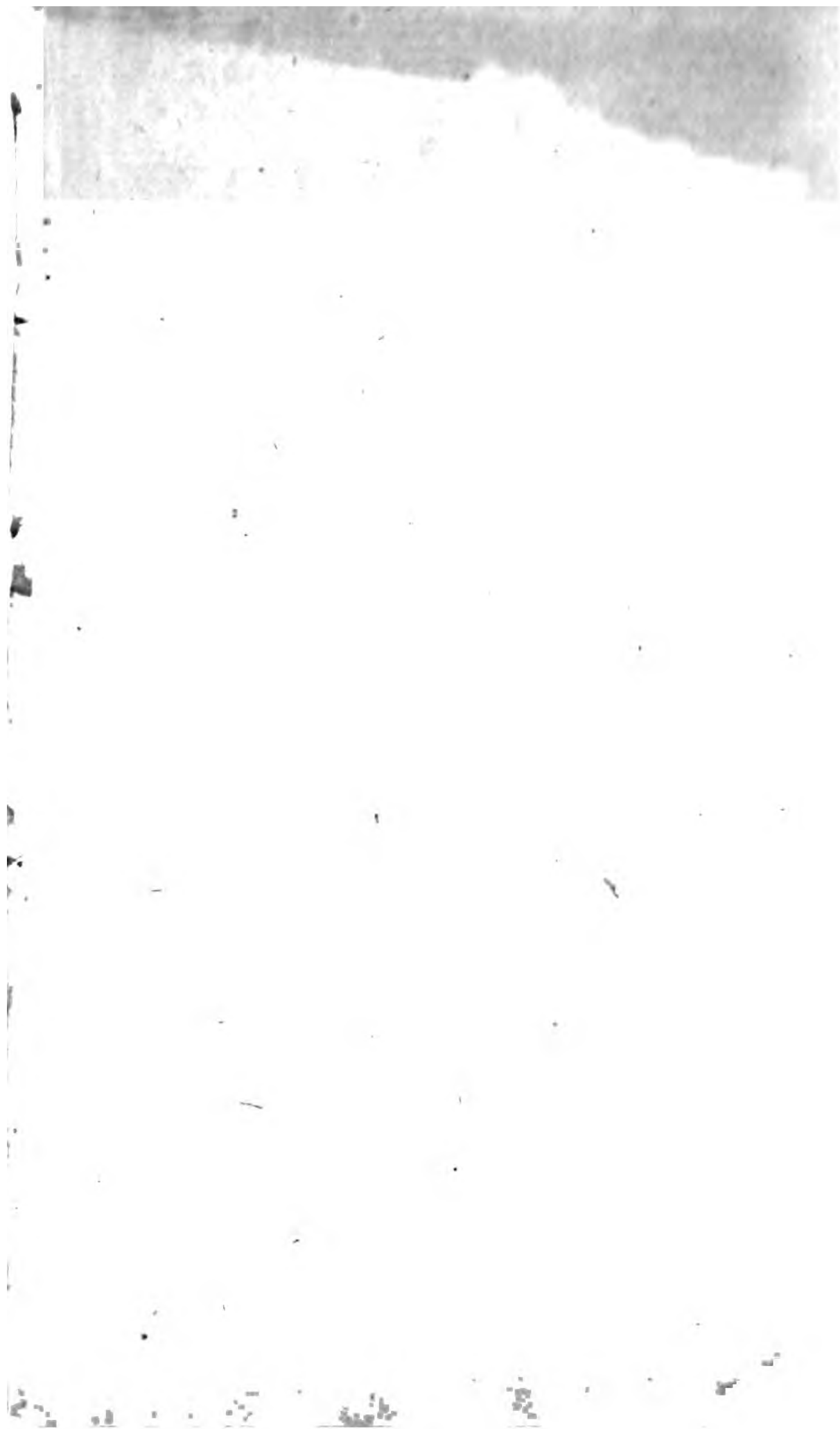
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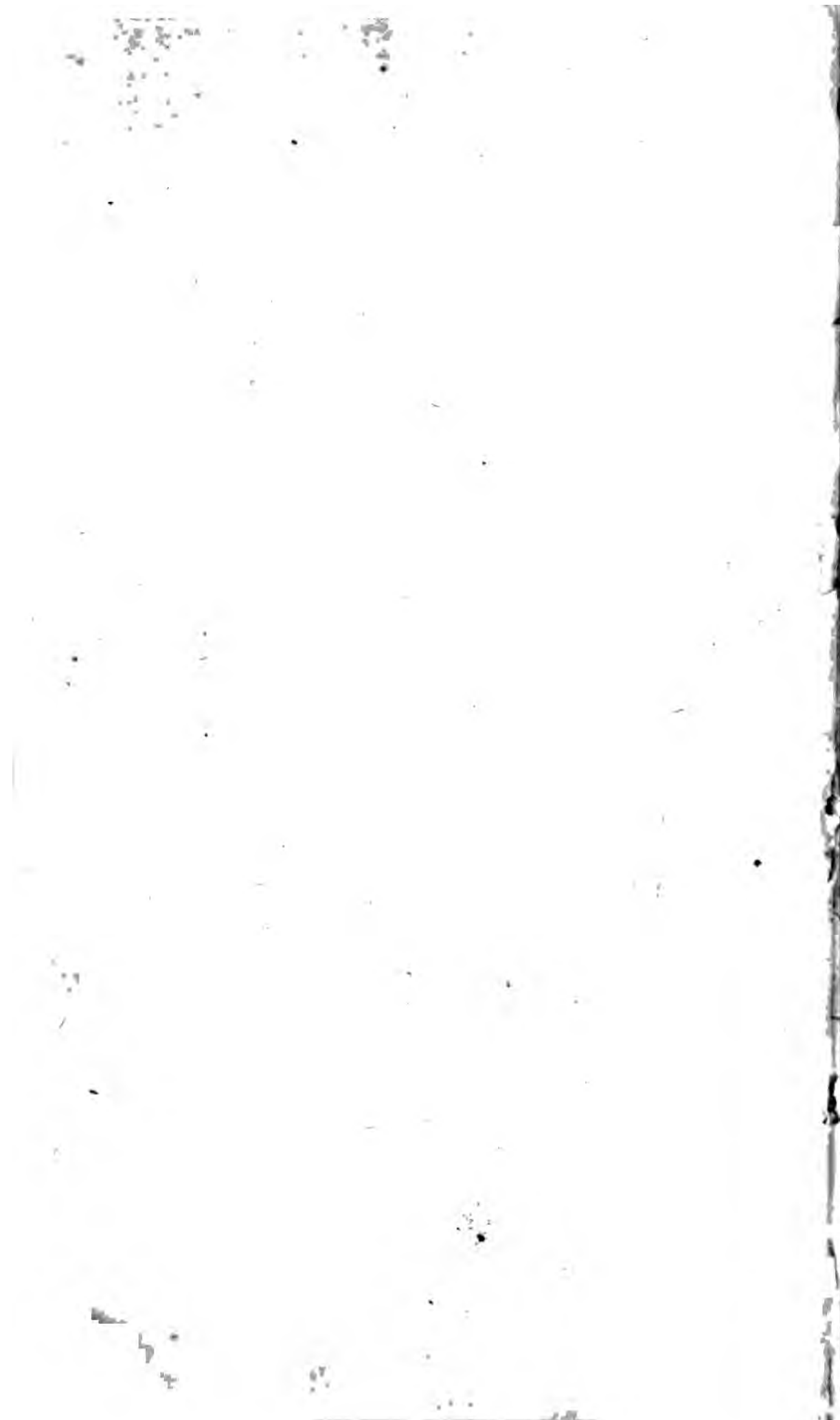
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Wellwood Maanuelly.

THE
WORLD displayed;
OR, A
CURIOUS COLLECTION
OF
VOYAGES and TRAVELS,

Selected from
The WRITERS of all NATIONS.
In which the
CONJECTURES and INTERPOLATIONS

OF
Several vain *Editors* and *Translators* are
expunged,

Every Relation is made concise and plain,

AND
The DIVISIONS of *Countries* and *Kingdoms* are
clearly and distinctly noted.

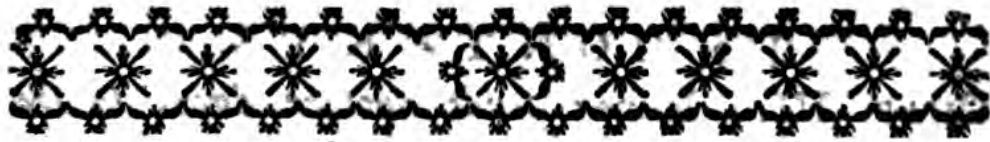
Illustrated and Embellished
With Variety of MAPS and PRINTS
By the best HANDS.

V O L. III.

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in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; and J. HOEY, jun.
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OF THE
THIRD VOLUME.

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best use of the great power he had obtain-
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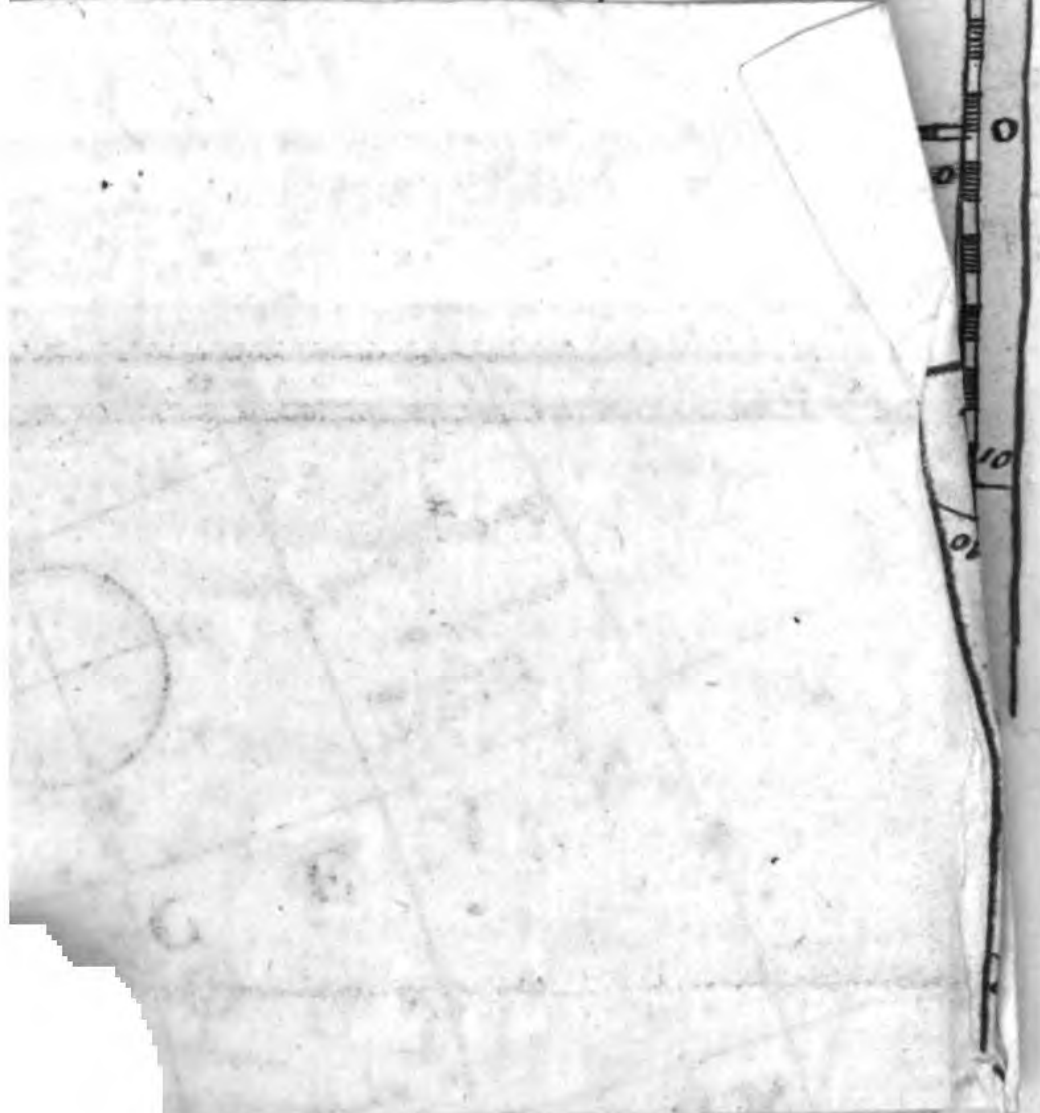
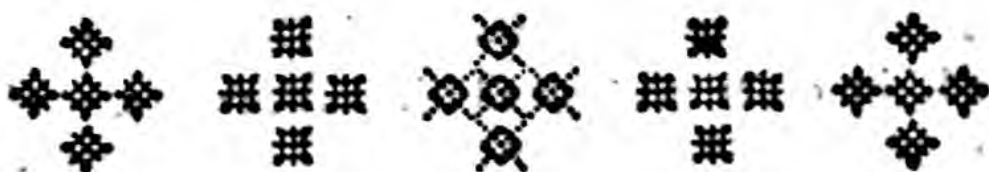
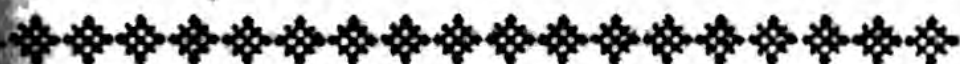


CHART OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
 showing the whole part of South America
 within the Tropics of Cancer and Equator
 as far East as the Cape of Good Hope



THE
DISCOVERY
OF
GOLDEN CASTILE.



CHAP. I.

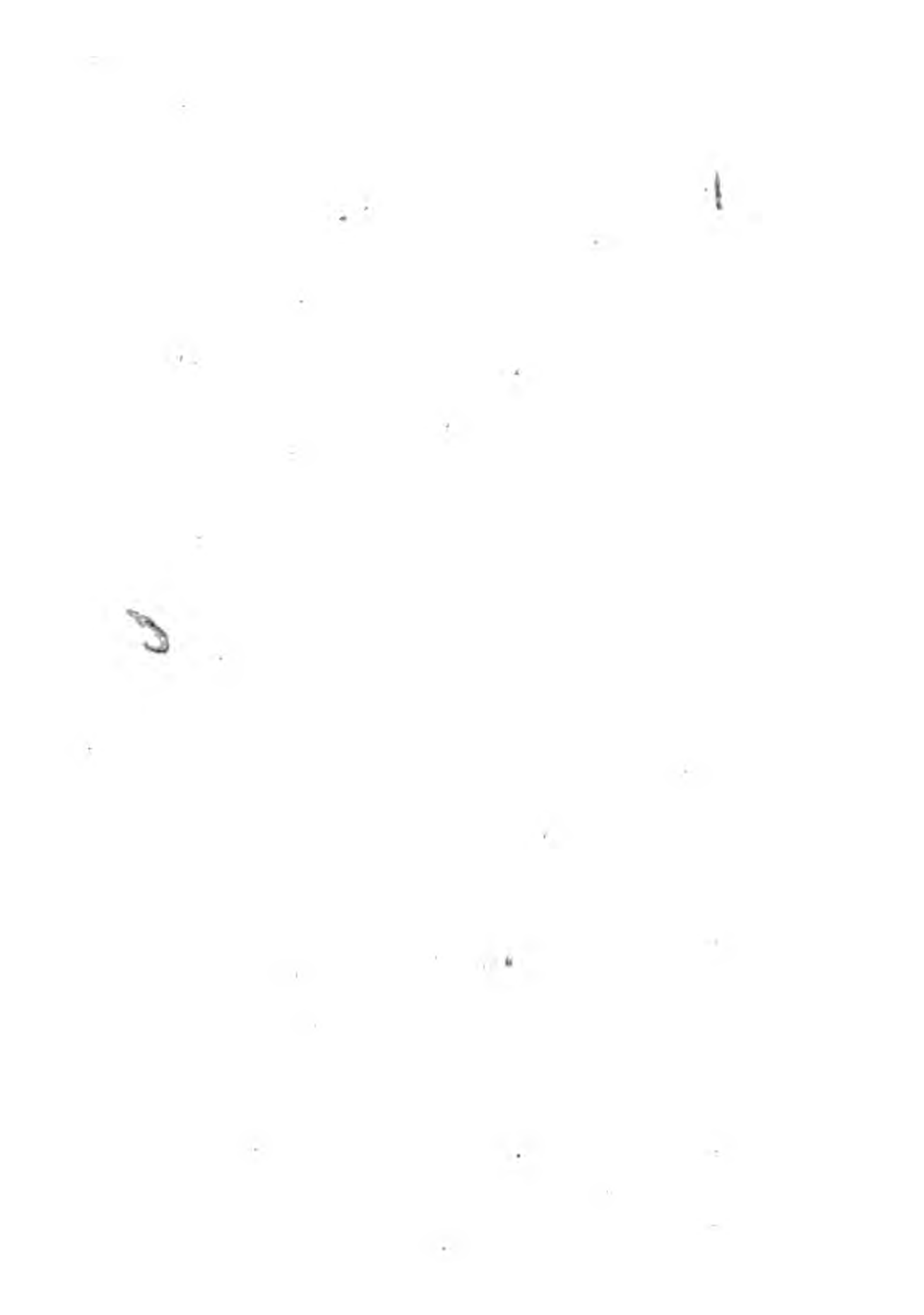
Vasquez Nunez de Balboa *sends two Agents to solicit Succours from James Columbus and the Court of Spain. He subdues and enters into an Alliance with the Cacique Careta; visits the Cacique Comagre, where he obtains the first Intelligence of the South Seas, and of the Riches of Peru. He returns to Santa Maria, and receiving ill News from Spain, resolves to attempt a Discovery of that rich Country, in hopes of pacifying King Ferdinand and his Ministers.*

ASQUES NUNEZ DE BALBOA, having
got the command in the manner already
related in our account of the discoveries
from the death of Columbus to Cortes's ex-
pedition, immediately contrived to make the
best use of the great power he had obtain-

2 *The Discovery of* GOLDEN CASTILE.

ed, in order to extend the discoveries, and acquire more gold, which he foresaw would prove the only effectual means of securing him in the possession of the government, at which he had so strangely arrived.

His first care was to secure those supplies, of which the colony was in want, and for this purpose he sent his friend *Valdivia* to *Hispaniola*, to prevail on the Governor and council to furnish him and his people with all they wanted, and had the greater hopes of success, as the Admiral *Diego Columbus* was then there, who he was sensible was disposed to contribute all in his power to promote the King's service. He next persuaded the colony to send a person directly to *Spain* to inform the court of their situation, and of the great probability there was of their being able to make very advantageous discoveries and conquests, and for this important employment he recommended *Zamudio* his colleague in the Magistracy, by which means he secured the sole authority to himself, and at the same time committed the care of his concerns to one whose interests were the same with his own; since he had been as deeply engaged, in the bringing about the revolution as himself, and as there was a small ship belonging to the colony in port, he caused it to be fitted out as well as possible, in order to carry the two deputies and his old antagonist *Enciso*. But as the last mentioned person might represent his proceedings in a light that would be far from being to his advantage, he gave *Valdivia* a considerable quantity





*Francis Pizarro with Six Spaniards attacked
by 400 Indians under the Command of Zemaco.*

The Discovery of **GOLDEN CASTLE.** 3

quantity of gold, which he desired him to present to the King's Treasurer General at Sr. Domingo, who had a great interest with the Spanish ministry.

At this time many *Indians* resorted to *Darien* to observe, whether the *Spaniards* were going away, and what were their designs : but to conceal their motives they carried *Indian* wheat and other provisions to exchange for beads, knives, and other things of small value, endeavouring to persuade them to be gone, by observing that there was much gold and plenty of provisions in the province of *Coyba*, which was at 30 leagues distance. Upon this *Nunex de Balboa* sent *Francis Pizarro* with six men to discover the country ; who having travelled three leagues up the river, were attacked by 400 *Indians*, under the command of the Cacique *Zemaco* ; but after a smart engagement, in which about 100 of the *Indians* were killed, the rest were put to flight, and the *Spaniards* returned to *Darien*, but having left one of their companions behind them, *Nunex* was so offended that he ordered *Pizarro* to march back with a fresh detachment, which he accordingly did, and returned with him to the colony.

Nunex now sent two brigantines for the *Spaniards* who had been left at *Nombre de Dios*. These vessels sailing along the coast, reached a port belonging to the Cacique of *Coyba*, where two *Spaniards* entirely naked and painted red, came to them. These and another person had a year and a half before made their escape from *Nicueffa's* ship to avoid the punishment

4. *The Discovery of GOLDEN CASTILE.*

due for some crime they had committed, and putting themselves into the hands of the Cacique *Careta*, were kindly treated; but not agreeing among themselves, one of them whose name was *Juan Alonzo*, dangerously wounded the other, whereupon the Cacique admiring him for his bravery, made him commander of his forces, in a war in which he was then engaged, and would do nothing without his advice.

These two men were highly acceptable to those in the brigantines, they observed that the country abounded in gold, and that if *Nunex* would invade it, they should all obtain great riches. Upon this advice it was agreed, that one of them should go to *Santa Maria*, to inform *Nunex* of the state of the country, and that the other should stay to be serviceable as occasion should offer.

When the brigantines returned to *Santa Maria*, *Nunex* was much pleased with the intelligence they brought of this rich country, and at his having *Spanish* interpreters, who understood the language of the natives, and having sent back the brigantines, to bring away the rest of the *Spaniards* from *Nombre de Dios*, (as they had been unable to take them all before) he chose 130 of the bravest of his men, who on the return of the brigantines, set out with a sufficient supply of arms and provisions in search of the Cacique *Careta*, who lived at 30 leagues distance

The Cacique hearing of his coming waited for him in his house, and *Nunex* arriving there, demanded provisions, for his men to carry with

with him to *Darien*; but *Careta* excusing himself under the pretence of his being at war with a neighbouring Cacique, which had prevented his people's sowing. *Nunex* by the advice of *Juan Alonzo* pretending to return back by the same way he came; but at midnight returned, and attacking the town in three places, took the Cacique with his two wives and children prisoners, all of whom he sent away to *Santa Maria*, after having loaded the brigantines with provisions.

Being returned to *Darien*, *Careta* intreated *Nunex* not to keep him in captivity, promising, in return for his liberty, to furnish him with provisions, and to do him all the service in his power. He offered him one of his daughters, who was very beautiful, for his wife, and desired his assistance against his enemy *Ponca* a neighbouring Cacique, in order that his own people might have leisure to till and sow the ground.

Nunex gladly accepted of these offers, and taking his daughter kept her as his mistress, behaving towards her with great affection, which highly pleased the *Indians*. *Careta* being now suffered to return, treated *Nunex* and 80 men who accompanied him so well, that they resolved to assist him in his wars; which *Ponca* no sooner heard, than he fled to the mountains, and the *Spaniards* entering his country, seized some provisions, and a considerable quantity of gold.

Careta soon after informed his guests, that he had another neighbour more powerful than

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Ponca, whose name, as well as that of his country, was *Comagre*: That he lived in greater splendor than any other Cacique, and was very desirous of being acquainted with the *Spaniards*. As the dominions of this Prince were large and fruitful, *Careta* desired *Nunex* to pay him a visit, and offered to accompany him. †

On their arrival at the palace of *Comagre*, they found that it was a large wooden building 150 yards in length, and 80 in breadth, surrounded with a good stone wall. The reception they met with was equally kind and hospitable, *Comagre* and his sons taking all the pains imaginable to render their stay agreeable, and discovering in their conversation a knowledge and politeness much superior to any of the *Indians* they had hitherto met with. They were entertained with plenty of provisions, and with different kinds of liquors of various colours, not much inferior either in strength or flavour to wine, and the Cacique and his sons making them presents of gold and pearls, they had no reason to repent of their journey, or to distrust *Careta*, who seemed highly pleased with the courteous entertainment they had given his friends.

Comagre's eldest son being particularly desirous of obliging his guests, caused several pieces of gold that were valuable both for their workmanship and fineness to be brought, and this gold, which weighed about 4000 pieces of eight, with 70 slaves, he gave to *Nunex* and *Colmenares*, who immediately began to weigh it, in order to set apart the fifth of the gold
for

for the King, and to divide the rest among themselves; but some of the men quarrelling about the best and largest pieces, the young Prince ran to the scales, and striking them with his double fist, threw all the gold upon the ground: saying, that they need not fall out about such a trifle; but if they were so fond of it as to disturb peaceable nations, and leave their native country to obtain it, he would shew them a province where they might have as much as their hearts could wish; but that there must be a greater number of them, as they were to oppose a Monarch who defended his dominions with great bravery: that they would first meet with a Cacique who had a vast quantity of what they looked upon as wealth, and was six suns, or six days journey, from thence, pointing with his finger towards the *South Sea*, which he told them they would see as soon as they passed certain lands. He added, that there were other nations who had boats with sails and oars, and that beyond that sea they would find an immense quantity of gold, formed into vessels out of which these people eat and drink. And having understood from the *Spaniards* that there was great plenty of iron in *Spain*, he signified that there was more gold in those parts than iron in *Biscay*. This was the first intimation given them of the extensive country of *Peru*, whither he offered to accompany them. This discourse was interpreted by the two *Spaniards* who had fled from *Nicuesa*, and lived with *Careta*.

After

8 *The Discovery of GOLDEN CASTILE.*

After a short stay in the dominions of *Comagre*, *Nunex de Balboa* returned to his government of *Santa Maria*, in order to consider at his leisure of the properest means of making these important discoveries.

Valdivia had by this time returned from *Hispaniola*, with the strongest assurances that *Diego Columbus* would give him sufficient support. This induced *Nunex* to send him over a second time with the same instructions as before ; but with fresh proofs of the services he had rendered to the crown, and fresh presents for those whom he imagined most capable of supporting his interest : but the vessel in which *Valdivia* attempted to sail back to *Hispaniola*, was unfortunately shipwrecked in her passage on the coast of *Yucatan*, and the men with great difficulty got on shore, where they were quickly surrounded and made prisoners by the natives, who cruelly sacrificed them to their idols ; two only escaping, one of whom was *Aguilor*, who was of such great use to *Cortes*.

Nunex de Balboa was greatly afflicted at the news of this event, and to prevent the ill consequences that might arise from it, had some thoughts of going to *Spain* ; but this the colony would not suffer, and he had soon sufficient reason to believe that they judged right, for by the dispatches he received from *Zamudio*, he was informed, that *Enciso* had so incensed the court against him, that there was no persuading the ministers, that he was not a villain who had in the highest degree trampled upon the royal authority.

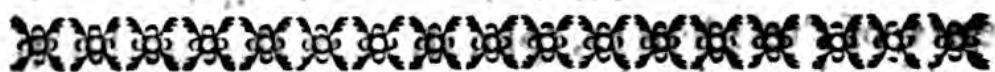
Nunex

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Nunex de Balboa, having considered the contents of these letters, plainly saw that nothing could restore his character in *Spain*, but making an immediate use of the informations he had received by perfecting his discoveries of larger and richer countries, than hitherto the *Spaniards* had been acquainted with. This he judged would cover all his past faults, and atone for every irregularity he had committed ;and therefore, without communicating to the colony any of the particulars contained in his dispatches, he persuaded them to engage in such an expedition, as the most likely means of rendering them all rich and happy ; upon which they gladly embraced this proposal.



C H A P.



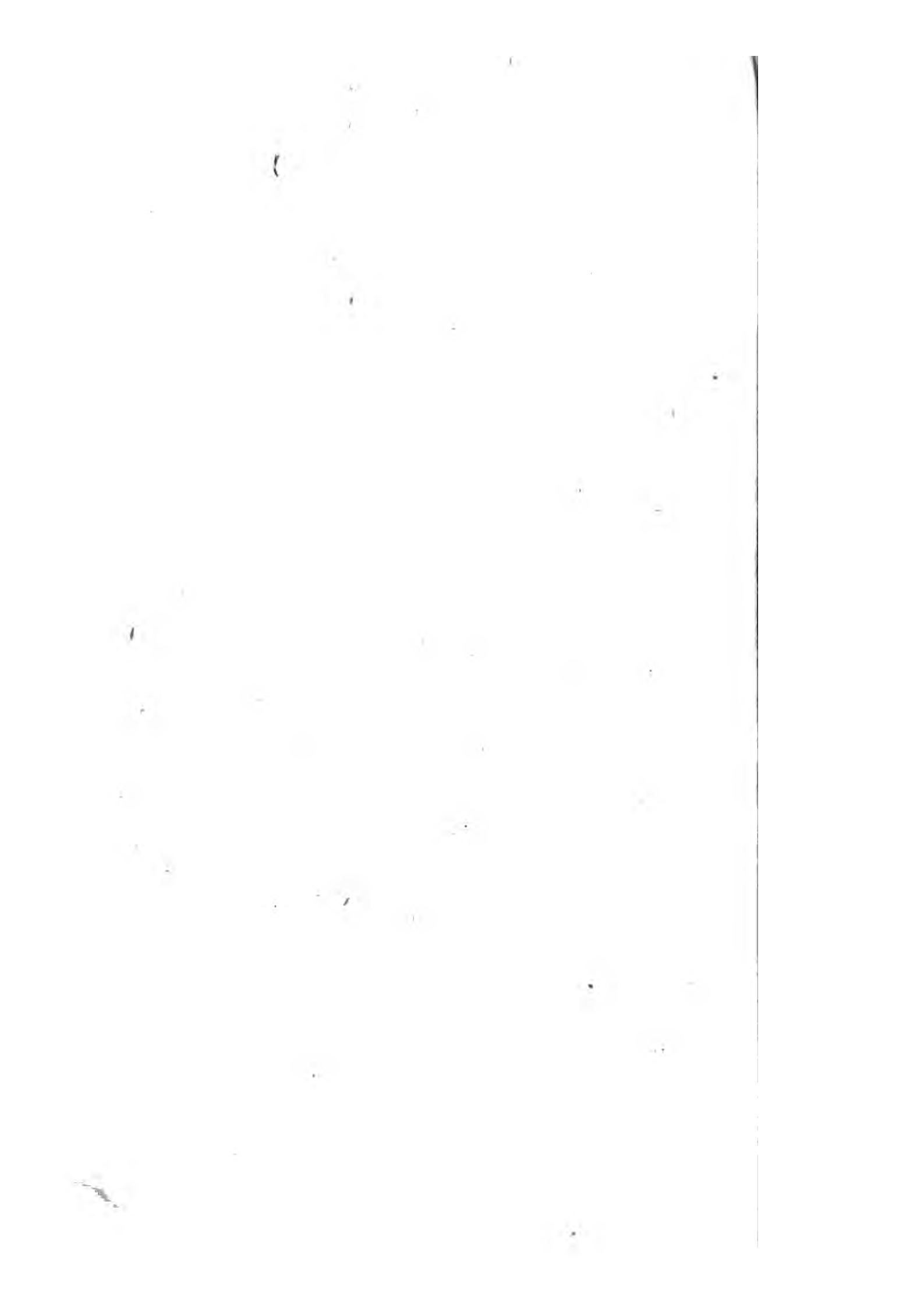
C H A P. II.

Nunez marches in order to discover the South Seas : Obtains the Friendship of the Cacique Ponca : Defeats Quarequa ; and takes a View of the South Sea. He also defeats the Cacique Chiapes, and afterwards obtains his Friendship : Takes a formal Possession of the South Sea, and its Coasts and Islands, in behalf of the King of Spain ; but in endeavouring to navigate a Bay, is in danger of being lost with 80 other Spaniards. He afterwards opposes Tumaco a powerful Cacique, but having obliged him to retire, concludes a Peace with him, and obtains a great Quantity of Pearls and Diamonds.

NUNEZ DE BALBOA having resolved to march towards the *South Seas*, sailed from *Santa Maria* about the middle of *September 1513*, as far as the territories of the Cacique *Careta* who received him in a very friendly manner. He there left one of his brigantines and a canoe, and advanced towards the mountains belonging to *Ponca*, attended by a body of *Careta's* subjects. The Cacique *Ponca* being soon informed of the approach of the *Spaniards*, hid himself, when *Nunez* sent some of the *Indians* belonging to *Careta* to assure him that he had nothing to fear, and that he only desired his friendship, upon which *Ponca* came to meet him with a present of gold, to the value of 110 pesos, which
was



The Cacique Quarequa & his Indians fall upon Nunez & his Spaniards, but are defeated & great numbers torn to pieces by Dogs.



was all he had. *Nunex* being sensible of the necessity of leaving no enemy behind him, received the Cacique with much joy, and gave him abundance of beads, hawk's-bells, looking-glasses, and what these *Indians* most valued, some iron axes; and then asked him for guides, and men to carry burdens up the mountains.

The Cacique readily granted all he desired, and having supplied him with plenty of provisions, the *Spaniards* marched into the dominions of a great Lord named *Quarequa*, who was prepared to oppose them, he having provided a great number of men armed with bows and arrows, and a kind of slings for throwing darts made of wood hardened in the fire. They had also clubs made of a very hard kind of wood, which they used with both hands. In this manner the *Indians* met the *Spaniards*, asking what they came for, and ordering them to proceed no farther; but observing that they paid little regard to what they said, the Cacique himself came forward clothed in cotton, with some of his principal men, all the rest being intirely naked, and immediately attacked the *Spaniards* with dreadful cries. *Nunex* instantly ordered his soldiers to discharge their fire-locks and cross-bows, upon which some dropped down dead: when the *Indians* seeing the fire, and hearing the report, naturally concluded that the *Spaniards* used thunder and lightning, and had a supernatural power to destroy them, and therefore fled in the utmost consternation. The *Spaniards* pursued, setting their dogs upon them, which tore some of them in pieces, while the *Spaniards* made

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made a great slaughter with their swords. In this engagement the Cacique himself was killed with about 600 of his people; some were taken, and the town was plundered, in which the conquerors found a considerable quantity of gold. Among the prisoners were the Cacique's brother, and some others adorned like women, from which circumstance, *Nunex* judging that they were guilty of sodomy, without any other proof caused them to be torn in pieces by the dogs.

As some of the *Spaniards* were now grown sickly with hunger and fatigue, *Nunex* left them in the town, which belonged to the late Cacique, where he took fresh guides, and men to carry burdens, dismissing those who belonged to *Careta*. He then proceeded towards the top of the mountains, which was at the distance of about six days journey, but in this progress he spent twenty-five, on account of the ruggedness of the way, and the difficulty of procuring provisions. At length *Nunex* having notice given him, that they were near the summit, he commanded his men to halt, and going up alone saw the *South Sea*, which he no sooner viewed, than falling on his knees, he returned thanks to heaven for being the first who had seen it. This done he called his men, and again falling on his knees, they followed his example, while the *Indians* stood amazed at seeing such expressions of joy and wonder. *Nunex* then extolled the intelligence given him by *Comagre's* son, promising his men wealth and happiness: they believed all he said, for he was extremely beloved, on account of his bravery, his compassion for
the

the sick and wounded, and his making no difference between himself and the meanest soldier. He then caused a certificate to be drawn of his taking possession of that sea, and every thing in it for the crown of *Castile*, in testimony of which he cut down timber, erected crosses, raised heaps of stones, and cut the King of *Spain's* name on some of the trees. This being done, he resolved to go down the mountains to the sea coast.

Nunex, being informed that near this place there was another Town, belonging to a Lord whose name was *Chiapes*, advanced very cautiously, while that Cacique perceiving the small number of the *Spaniards*, marched against them, but drawing near the latter saluted them, first with their fire arms, and then with their cross-bows, after which they let loose their dogs; the *Indians* terrified at this reception, fled with the utmost precipitation, while the *Spaniards* pursued, and having taken some prisoners, dismissed a part of them with some of *Quarequa's* people, to assure *Chiapes* that they desired his friendship. At this message, the Cacique thought it safest to put himself into the hands of these dreadful enemies, and therefore waited upon them with the value of 400 peices of eight in gold. *Nunex* received him very graciously, giving him beads, looking-glasses, and some hatchets, and having here also given some trifles to *Quarequa's Indians*, he dismissed them well pleased with their treatment.

Nunex now sent Captain *Francis Pizarro*, *Juan arry*, and *Alonso Martin*, with twelve men
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each, to find the shortest way to the sea. *Alonzo Martin* discovering the readiest road, came in two days to a place where he found two canoes upon dry land, yet saw no sea; but while he was considering which way these canoes came thither, the tide flowed in, and soon lifted them up, for on that coast it ebbs and flows every six hours two or three fathoms, so that large ships are left dry, and no sea water appears for at least two or three leagues. *Alonzo Martin* seeing the canoes swim went into one of them, and bid his companions bear witness that he was the first that entered the *South Seas*; another did the same, and bid them bear witness that he was the second, after which they returned to carry this news to *Nunex*, upon receiving this intelligence *Nunex* himself resolved to proceed to the sea side with the Cacique, to try what farther discoveries could be made. On their reaching the shore, that *Spanish* Commander marched on, armed as he was, till the water took him up to the middle; and then caused a notary to draw up an instrument, importing that he had taken possession of that sea, its coasts, and the Islands in it, in behalf of the crown of *Castile*, at which ceremony the *Indians* were very justly amazed.

He next passed the mouth of a great river, and landed on the opposite side in the territories of another *Indian* Prince whose name was *Coura*, and who at first endeavoured to make some resistance; but finding it was in vain, he suffered his son to go and treat with them, and he himself soon after carried them a considerable present.

Nunex Balboa at length observing a large bay
of

of the sea, resolved to navigate it, and therefore desired the *Indians* to furnish him with canoes, which they did, and offered to accompany him, though they at the same time advised him to suspend this attempt, as the rains were coming on, and the bay was far from being safe; but he obstinately refused to comply with this advice, and embarked with fourscore *Spaniards*, together with *Chiapes* and some of his attendants, on board nine canoes.

They weighed anchor on the 29th of *September*, for which reason he called it *St. Michael's Bay*, but when they were at some distance from land, the waves began to swell so high that *Nunex* repented he had not taken the advice given him by *Chiapes*, and was soon in the utmost danger of perishing; but the *Indians* had recourse to their usual remedy, and fastening two canoes together with cords, to prevent their being so easily overset, made the best of their way towards an island where they landed, and lashed their canoes to the rocks or trees. There they continued all the night in the utmost uneasiness; for upon the flood the whole island was covered with water, and they were obliged to stand in it almost up to their waists. When day appeared, and the water ebbed, they went in search of their canoes, but found some of them beaten in pieces, others almost split, and the rest filled with water and sand, and no part of their goods or provisions was to be found. In this distress they pulled off the tender bark of the young trees, and bruising it with grass and other herbs, caulked the crannies of such of the canoes as

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were

were not starved, and thus embarked almost famished with hunger.

They now steered towards the dominions of a Cacique named *Tumaco*, which lay in a creek of the bay, where they found him ready to oppose them. *Nunex* perceiving his men weak and hungry, no sooner landed, than he picked out a few of the ablest of them, whom he placed in the front. The *Spaniards* began the engagement with their swords and dogs, with which they made great havock, and *Tumaco* himself being wounded, the rest were obliged to retire. Soon after *Chiapes* sent some of his men to let *Tumaco* know the power of the *Spaniards*, and the kindness they shewed to those who were their friends. The Cacique, however, could not be persuaded to believe their report; but a second messenger prevailed so far, that he sent his son, whom *Nunex* entertained very courteously, giving him a shirt and some toys, and advising him to persuade his father to come himself, and have a share in his friendship. Upon which *Tumaco* went, attended by many of his subjects, but carried no present. However *Nunex* treated him with much respect, and *Chiapes* observed to him, that he thought it but reasonable that he should assist the *Spaniards* on account of their being strangers.

The Cacique being now pacified, and losing all his apprehensions, sent some of his servants home, who brought gold to the value of 614 pieces of eight, and what was much more extraordinary, 240 fine large pearls, with many others, that were bright, though small. At
this

this fight *Nunex* and his men were filled with joy, believing the immense treasures *Comagre's* son had mentioned were now at hand. The large pearls were of great value, and would have been of still greater, had not the *Indians* used fire in opening the oysters, which rendered them not so white as they naturally are. *Tumaco* observing that the pearls gave the *Spaniards* such joy, shewed that he himself set but little value on them, by sending some *Indians* to fish, who within four days brought as many as weighed no less than 96 ounces. Both the *Spaniards* and *Indians* were much pleased, the former with the prospect of immense wealth, and the latter, especially the *Caciques*, at obtaining the friendship of the *Spaniards* for what they esteemed at so cheap a rate as pearls and gold. But *Chiapes* rejoiced most, on account of his being instrumental in gaining *Tumato's* friendship.

These two *Caciques* assured *Nunex*, that there was a country in that bay, about five leagues from thence, governed by a powerful *Cacique*, where there was abundance of large oysters, which contained pearls as big as beans. Upon which *Nunex* ordered the canoes to be immediately got ready; but the *Caciques* intreated him not to think of such an expedition at that time; but to stay till summer, when the sea was calm, and he might go with ease, and then they promised to go with him. *Nunex* approving of this advice, *Tumaco* added, that the coast extended a prodigious way, pointing to *Peru*: that there was an immense quantity of gold, and that

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the natives used certain beasts to carry their burdens, which were the sheep of that country: he even made the representation of them in clay. The *Spaniards* were amazed; some said they were camels, and others that they were fallow deer, of which there are many on the continent, about as big as small calves, but their horns are small, and their legs short in proportion to their bodies.



C H A P. III.

Nunez sends another Agent to the Court of Spain, with a rich Present to the Bishop of Burgos, who had before appointed Pedrarias Governor of Golden Castile. This new Governour cruelly persecutes Nunez de Balboa, and treats the Indians with the utmost Inhumanity, which forces them to take up Arms against him. Nunez, however, causes a Peace to be restored, builds a Town on the South Sea, and is at last beheaded.

A B O U T the middle of *January* Nunez returned to *Santa Maria*, carrying with him gold to a very great value, and pearls to a much greater; of which he made a very equitable division, reserving the fifth part for the King, and distributing the rest among the soldiers, in such a manner that they were perfectly satisfied with his conduct. He now judged with great appearance of reason, that the signal
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services he had performed, rendered it impossible for the Ministers to deny that he had made amends for any indiscretions into which he had fallen; he therefore resolved to send another Agent to *Spain* with the King's money, and with more considerable presents than it was in his power to send by the former, and therefore sent on this important message *Pedro Abolan-ebos*, a person of capacity, and what was still of greater consequence, of unshaken integrity and fidelity.

On this person's arrival at court, he applied himself to the famous Bishop of *Burgos*, who received his letters with civility, which changed into the greatest kindness and friendship, upon his seeing the pearls and gold sent him by *Nunex*; for these fully convinced him of his innocence, and of his being a good and faithful officer. He therefore took great pains to vindicate him to King *Ferdinand*, who had hitherto a great aversion to *Nunex de Balboa*: but the favours of this Prelate came too late, for he himself had already done this unhappy man such an injury, as he was unable to repair. It was a maxim with this Bishop, that nothing was so dangerous, as suffering the great men who made discoveries in *America* to perfect them; and therefore as soon as they had opened the road to the new countries, and had overcome the first, which are always the greatest difficulties, it was his constant method to send some of his own creatures, to reap the fruits of their labours.

Before

Before the arrival of *Nunex's* Agent, he had chosen *Pedro Arias d' Avila* Governor of *Castillo del Oro*, whom the *Spanish* writers, by joining his two first names, commonly called *Pedrarias*. He was a man of birth and of a court education, but proud, haughty, insincere, barbarous and unjust, cruel beyond expression, and one who thought the only compensation that could be made for leaving his native country was his raising a vast fortune, which, as he wanted abilities to do in an honest way, he resolved to bring about by the methods he understood, which were violence, fraud and oppression; in all which he was a complete master. We have his character drawn to the life, by the hand of the humane and worthy Bishop of *Chiapa*, who represents him as the wickedest monster that was ever sent into those parts. >

This new Governor sailed from *Spain*, on the 12th of *April* 1514, with a fleet of fifteen sail, on board of which were 2000 soldiers, a Fryar, *John de Quevedo*, who, before his departure, had been consecrated Bishop of *Darien*, with many other persons in great offices, among whom was *Enciso*, the mortal enemy of *Nunex*, who was *Pedarias's* Provost Marshal. This fleet arrived in the gulph of *Uraba*, in the latter end of *July*, and from thence proceeded to *Santa Maria*, where the commander was received with all imaginable respect by *Nunex de Balboa*.

Pedrarias was very much surprized at the late Governor's appearance, and at the state in which he found the colony. There was indeed a very
strong

strong fort, and 450 brave fellows to defend it; but *Nunex's* house, or if you will his palace, consisted but of three rooms, and his dress corresponded with his dwelling; he had a pair of canvas drawers, and a cotton waistcoat over his shirt, and that was all. His diet was of a piece with the rest, for a joint of roast pork, some greens and fruit, were all his table afforded; at which no other liquor was drank than good spring water. Such were the manners of this conqueror, who fared no better than the meanest of his soldiers; but there was no murmuring, no complaints; he maintained his authority, by the means which had acquired it, that is, by his merit, while his soldiers loved and feared him as a father. His only fault was his ambition, that had led him to do some unwarrantable things, in order to obtain power; but when he had once acquired it, none used it better. His accounts were clear; he made good every point he had written to *Spain*, and proved that he had opened a passage to the *South Seas*; in return for which good services, *Pedrarias* committed him close prisoner to the custody of *Enciso*, and did not set him at liberty, till he had fined him in above half his fortune.

In order to justify this proceeding, he sent over a very false report to the court of *Spain*, expecting that this would have procured him authority for going greater lengths; but he was mistaken. He had brought over some honest men with him, who ventured to send the naked truth to court, and it met with all the credit it deserved.

In answer to these representations, *Pedrarias* received fresh advices from his Majesty, in which the King declared, that he was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of *Nunex de Balboa*, and had created him Lord Lieutenant of the countries on the *South Seas*; that his Majesty expected that the Governor should take his advice, and that the measure of his obedience to his royal orders would appear from the respect he shewed to *Nunex de Balboa*. *Pedrarias* equally displeas'd and disappointed, took care to conceal his instructions, and, like a true courtier, resolv'd in appearance to conform to his master's orders, but in effect to disobey them, and to leave no means untried to procure the destruction of the man he hated.

In order to lessen the character of his predecessor and to raise his own, *Pedrarias* sent several of his officers to make excursions into the country, which he thought must produce new discoveries, as indeed they did; but these were neither to the advantage of the colony, nor to the crown of *Spain*, since they only contributed to shew the avarice and cruelty of the *Spaniards* in the most glaring light. His officers knew that the only method to obtain his favour and protection, was to make him large presents, and to plunder all the *Caciques* without mercy, so that in a few months time, that reputation for honesty and kind usage, which *Nunex de Balboa* had been at some pains to establish, was entirely lost, and a war between them and the natives broke out afresh with greater fury than ever, so that there were no great hopes of his making
any

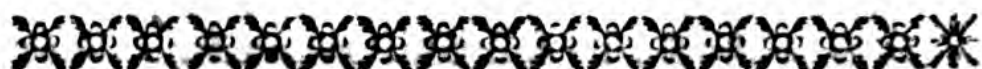
any progress; which when he came seriously to consider, he entered upon a new scheme, and by the assistance of Bishop *Quevedo* became reconciled to *Nunex*, who very sincerely applied himself as formerly to the public service, and that with his usual success.

This, however, only served to raise the envy of *Pedrarias*, even though he had promised to give *Nunex* his daughter, and publickly called and treated him as his son. He had employed him in raising a town, establishing a port, and building ships on the *South Seas*; all which, with incredible labour and fatigue, he at length accomplished; and this added to the great reputation he had before acquired. *Pedrarias* seeing this, and finding that most of the people in this government were inclined to remove, and settle in the town built by *Nunex de Balboa*, as soon as it should be finished, resolved no longer to delay removing out of the way a man, whose superiority became more and more conspicuous, and for this purpose sent for him to *Santa Maria*.

Nunex de Balboa relying upon his own innocence, and thinking it out of the Governor's power to hurt him, made no difficulty of obeying his orders; but immediately upon his arrival, *Pedrarias* commenced a fresh prosecution against him, on the same pretences for which he had fined him before, to which he had added another very extraordinary accusation; a treasonable intention to usurp the King's domain, founded upon nothing more than his having cut down, without the Governor's licence, some timber for erecting

erecting public edificies ; and to the amazement of the colony, and the terror of the inhabitants, he upon this charge condemned him to suffer death, and actually caused this unfortunate gentleman to be publicly beheaded

Such was the fate of *Vasquez Nunex de Balboa*, who in the 42d year of his age suffered as a traitor for having served his Prince with too much zeal and fidelity. This happened in the year 1517, and in the third of *Pedrarias's* government. The royal audience at *St. Domingo*, however, condemned this action as a downright murder, but *Pedrarias* does not seem to have been ever called to an account for it ; but on the contrary was permitted to go on in the same base and barbarous track for many years together.



C H A P. IV.

Pedrarias builds the City of Panama, and engages in a long and unsuccessful War with the Cacique Uracca, The Court of Spain being at length wearied out with Complaints against him, sends a new Governor, upon which he retires to Nicaragua, when under the form of Justice he murders Francis Hernandez, who had made a Conquest of that Province.

PEDRARIAS having thus, at the expence of law and justice, freed himself from a man whom he at once both feared and hated, resolved to settle a new colony on the coast of the South Seas,

Seas, though that place from the heat and moisture of the adjacent country was very unwholesome ; but it was a place commodious for trade, and very convenient for forming new discoveries. He there built a palace and made it the seat of his government, which inducing others to chuse it for the place of their residence, it soon increased in the number of its inhabitants, and was pretty well fortified.

This city which received the name of *Panama*, may deserve an account of its present state. It is but of a small circumference on account of a morass that incloses it on one side, and the damps, which arise from the morass, render the place so very unhealthy, that there are few inhabitants except traders, who generally stay there no longer than is necessary to acquire a sufficient fortune to enable them to leave it. A river runs near the city, and in its neighbourhood is a large district, in which are many farms and great numbers of black cattle. It abounds in the fruits of the country, as pine-apples, plantanes, and guavas, besides which several sorts of *Spanish* fruit have been introduced. The rivers in its neighbourhood afforded great quantities of gold when the city was first built, but neither wheat nor barley grow within its neighbourhood ; however it is supplied with maiz from *Peru*. Both the rivers and the sea abound with fish, and near the houses along the coast are vast quantities of cockles, on which account the *Spaniards* suppose *Pedrarias* chose this spot, as they would be some supply in a time of scarcity. In the rivers of this province are vast numbers of alligators of a monstrous

size, which have devoured many of the *Spaniards* and *Indians*.

But to return; though *Pedrarias* had a strong desire to distinguish himself by doing something great, yet in the space of eight or nine years he did little or nothing; for his vices defeated his schemes, and rendered all his undertakings abortive. Instead of treating the *Indian Caciques* as his predecessor *Nunex* had done with civility and justice, he behaved towards them like an imperious master, and yet was unable to extort half the quantity of gold that had been freely bestowed on *Balboa* in presents. He granted licences to various persons to undertake discoveries, but on such hard terms, and with so many restrictions, that they had no better success than himself, and all their endeavours had no other effect than to waste great numbers of men, and to bring an odium upon these expeditions.

But what chiefly employed the care of *Pedrarias* was reducing *Urraca*, a *Cacique* of the mountains, whose country was very rich in gold, and who, after the decease of *Nunex*, would have nothing to do with the *Spaniards*, presuming, he said, they could mean no good to others, who murdered and persecuted each other. The Governor made war upon him for five years together, and in that time destroyed a great number of his subjects, without being able to subdue or render him tributary; on the contrary, this *Cacique* was frequently too hard for the *Spaniards*; his subjects were stout and warlike, and the situation of his country gave him such advantages,

advantages, that the *Spaniards* could never act against him with their horse. He was a brave and enterprising Prince, had great good sense, and foresaw advantages as soon as any man, and there were few who could manage them better. *Pedrarias* therefore lost more men in the course of this war than *Cortes* in the conquest of *Mexico*, without even gaining a foot of land or an ounce of gold; but he made himself some amends by the grievous extortions he committed among the *Caciques* who had submitted to the *Spaniards*; and with the gold he forced from them, maintained so great an interest at court, that notwithstanding every enterprize in which he engaged was attended with loss, yet every new project he sent over was approved and applauded.

This was the more extraordinary, as no man ever met with more opposition than he did: for on the one hand he was hated to the last degree by the *Indians*, for whose sake the Bishop of *Chiapa* had the humanity to go in person to *Madrid* to solicit relief. The *Spanish* officers, who were uneasy under his government, sent home a true representation of his conduct, which was such as would have ruined the fortune of any other man. Besides all this, he was upon very bad terms with the royal audience at *St. Domingo*, which was then, what it still is, the supreme tribunal in the *West-Indies*, and the chief reason for his removing the seat of his government from *Santa Maria* to *Panama*, was that he might be farther out of their reach.

However, about the beginning of the year 1526, the court of *Spain*, wearied with continual

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complaints against him, was at length resolved to send him a successor. *Pedrarias* was informed of this resolution, and as he knew no means of avoiding his coming, and was very loth to part with his power, he began to cast about in his own mind where to find another establishment. There was only one expedition under any of his creatures which had met with success, and that was the conquest of *Nicaragua* by *Francis Hernandez*, who acted under his licence, and the Governor had also been at some expence in fitting him out. He resolved therefore to retire into this country, in order to secure it for himself, though it of right belonged to him who had subdued it, and also to avoid delivering up his province to his successor in person, for fear he should treat him as he himself had done *Nunex*. One would have imagined that when his affairs were in such a situation he would have abated somewhat of his pride, or at least of his cruelty; but whether he had no power over his temper, or knew that he had still interest enough at court to prevent his being called to an account for murder, he committed one more base and barbarous, if possible, than that of *Nunex de Balboa*.

On his entering the new province, he pretended that he had received information that his deputy intended to revolt, and therefore sent for him to answer to the charge: *Francis Hernandez* came with that boldness which is natural to innocence; but *Pedrarias* no sooner had him in his power, than he caused his head to be struck
off,

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off, alledging that there was no other way for a government to be safe against persons in power, when their fidelity was once suspected. Yet as black and heinous as this fact was, he not only escaped being called to an account for it, but was confirmed in his government of *Nicaragua*, as if the gratification of his own cruel disposition had been an indisputable proof of his zeal and attachment to the crown of *Spain*.





THE
C O N Q U E S T
O F
P E R U,
B Y
FRANCIS PIZARRO.



C H A P. I.

Francis Pizarro, *with the Assistance of two other Persons, undertakes the Discovery of Peru, but meets with many Hardships, till at length obtaining a particular Account of the immense Riches of the Country of which he is in search, he returns to Panama, but being opposed by the Governor, embarks for Spain.*

THE reader has seen in the preceding chapters, that *Vasquez Nunex de Balboa* was the first *Spaniard* who formed the project of making discoveries on the *South Sea*, and the desire of wresting the execution of it out of his hands,

hands, was the principal motive that induced *Pedriarias* to take away his life. But when all the expeditions undertaken by this cruel monster had failed, three persons in the year 1524 offered to engage in this undertaking at their own expence, provided they might be allowed fair and equitable terms. To this proposal *Pedriarias* readily listened, believing that he ran no hazard in complying with their request, since if they miscarried he should lose nothing; and if they succeeded, he hoped that he should be able to secure to himself the fruits of their enterprize.

The principal of these three persons was *Francis Pizarro*, who has been already mentioned more than once. He was a native of *Truxillo*, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in Spain; and some of the *Spanish* writers say, he was a nobleman by birth, while others maintain that he was the illegitimate son of *Gonzalo Pizarro*, an officer at *Truxillo*, who suffered him to be exposed as a foundling at a church door; however, being discovered to be the father, he was obliged to support him; but giving him no manner of education, he made him spend his youth in the most servile offices, and in particular in keeping his hogs. Young *Pizarro* however, at length ran away from the herd, and entering on board a ship sailed to the *West-Indies*, where he distinguished himself by his bold and enterprising disposition in the wars of *Hispaniola* and *Cuba*, and obtained a commission; he at length sailed with *Hojeda* to the Gulph of *Darien*,
and

and afterwards served under *Nunez de Balboa*, and having acquired a handsome fortune, had, on the first building of *Panama*, settled in that city, where he seemed disposed to spend the remainder of his life in peace, till the thirst of gold incited him to engage in this undertaking, and afterwards prompted him to commit actions that rendered him a disgrace to human nature.

The second of these adventurers was *Diego de Almagro*, who took his name from the place of his birth; for his origin was so obscure, that no historian has been able to discover who was his father.

The third was *Ferdinando de Luques*, or as he is sometimes called *de Lugne*, who, as well as both the former, was advanced in years. This man, who was a priest, had much the largest fortune; he was proprietor of the island of *Tabago*, had a good estate besides, and a considerable sum in ready money.

This partnership made much noise, as nothing could be more singular than for three private men to raise a joint stock for conquering a great Empire; and this, like other projects, was treated as a wild and visionary scheme that would infallibly end in the ruin of the projectors: but without regarding the opinions of the world, they solemnly promised each other, that no dangers nor disappointments should make them lay aside their enterprise, and that they would make an equal division of the wealth they should acquire, after having first deducted the Emperor's dues and all expences. To each of them was assigned a particular part in the conquest of
Peru :

Peru: Francis Pizarro was to command the party that went upon the discovery, Almagro was to carry him recruits, and to reinforce him from time to time, and Ferdinand de Luques was to stay at *Panama*, to provide ammunition and provisions for the use of those engaged in the expedition.

These articles being agreed upon, they repaired solemnly to high mass, which was celebrated by the priest *Ferdinando de Luques*, who having broke the wafer into three pieces, took the first himself, and gave the others to his companions, as a token that they would pursue their present project with no less eagerness, than if their eternal happiness depended upon it. They took care to make the best inquiries they could into the causes of all former miscarriages, in order the better to avoid them, and were very assiduous in finding out persons who had been employed in the preceding expeditions, that they might reap the benefit of their experience.

About the middle of *November 1524*, Pizarro embarked in a new ship with 114 men, officers included, and proceeded to the island of *Tabago*, about five leagues distant from *Panama*, whence he sailed to the *Pearl Islands* in the midst of the bay, where he took in wood and water, with hay for four horses he had on board; and then proceeding 100 leagues to the southward, landed at *Port Pinas*, upon the continent on the south side of the bay of *Panama*, where he endeavoured to penetrate into the country; but the people having fled from their habitations, and meeting with nothing but bogs and mountains,

tains, without any prospect of provisions, he proceeded farther down the coast, but finding there the same inconveniences, and perceiving the rainy season coming on, and that many of his men died by sickness, fatigue, and want of provisions, he sent the ship to the *Isle of Pearls*, to procure fresh supplies.

Mean while *Pizarro* was joined by *Almagro* with two ships and 60 recruits, when notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the climate they continued on the coast, and had many skirmishes with the natives, in one of which *Almagro* lost an eye, but happening in some of their excursions to meet with gold to the value of 14 or 15000 crowns, they resolved, in spite of all the hazards and difficulties they encountred, to proceed on the enterprize, to which they were encouraged by their pilot, who while they were on shore had run down as far as *Cape Passaro* under the equator, where he seized some prisoners, who made him sensible that the treasures of *Peru* greatly surpassed whatever had been reported of them.

When the pilot returned with this agreeable news, he found *Pizarro* greatly reduced; his money being exhausted, his men sick, and *Almagro* gone to *Panama* with the gold they had taken, to procure another reinforcement of troops and provisions.

Almagro raised 40 recruits, and having purchased some horses, arms, cloths, provisions and medicines, returned to *Pizarro*, where the greatest part of his men being sick or dead, they removed from that unhealthy part of the
con-

continent to the island of *Gallo*, where having staid about 15 days they ran still further to the southward ; but found the weather continue so bad, and the country so much under water, that *Pizarro* himself began to despair of success, and so hot was the dispute about continuing the enterprise, that the two commanders were on the point of drawing their swords ; but at length it was agreed, that they should return to the island of *Gallo* where *Pizarro* was to remain with his men, till *Almagro* went to *Panama* for recruits. Many of the soldiers desired to go along with him ; but this was absolutely refused, and as several of the soldiers had threatened to complain to the Governor, that sending them on this expedition was devoting them to destruction, great care was taken to prevent their sending any letters. However, one of them found means to send a paper subscribed by most of them, representing their hardships, and desiring to be recalled, which was so artfully inclosed in a bottom of cotton yarn, that it escaped the vigilance of the officers, and came safely to the hands of the new Governor, for *Pedrnarias* was now removed from his government, and succeeded by *Pedro los Rios*, who was so far from suffering *Almagro* to raise more recruits, that he sent a ship with a Commissary to the island of *Gallo*, to bring back all the men who survived.

The arrival of this ship greatly mortified *Pizarro*, who intreated the Commissary to allow such of the men to stay with him as voluntarily chose it, which being granted, he drew a line
with

with the point of his sword, and haranguing his men, told them they were at liberty, if they thought fit, to return to *Panama*; but he was grieved at the thought of their now abandoning so glorious a prospect, when they were on the point of reaping the reward of all their sufferings. That for his part, he would perish in the glorious undertaking rather than desert it, and those who voluntarily staid should share with him the treasures which fell into his hands. He then desired those who were willing to proceed, to come over the line he had drawn. But so great were the sufferings of these poor people, that only thirteen men and a Mulatto came over, while the rest embarking with the Commissary returned to *Panama*.

Pizarro's affairs were now in a most wretched situation, for he was not only deprived of the hopes of performing any thing remarkable at present, but had a very indifferent prospect with respect to futurity. In this distress, which he concealed in his own breast, he retired with a few daring fellows, who resolved to follow his desperate fortune, to the island of *Gorgona* for a supply of water, and staid there till he was joined by *Almagro* with a few volunteers, whom he had with some difficulty persuaded to engage in this expedition.

With these men they left *Gorgona*, and sailed along the coast till they found themselves in 30°. south latitude, having spent about two years in a voyage which, now the current and trade winds are known, is performed in as many weeks. In this passage, however, they took several *Indian*
vessels

vessels of considerable value, and obtained such intelligence of the wealth of the coast, that *Pizarro* resolved to send *Pedro de Candia*, a man of good sense and agreeable address, to penetrate as far as he could into *Tumbez*, in order to learn whether the informations he had received were true.

Pedro rendered himself agreeable to the *Indians*, and by his good conduct was enabled to execute his commission in the compleatest manner. He returned safe to *Pizarro*; assured him that the country exceeded all imagination; that the wealth and splendor of the people, and the grandeur of their public edifices were incredible, and that great art and skill were visible in these structures, which were so rich, that the very walls were covered with gold and silver.

Upon this report *Pizarro* called a council of his people, when, after much deliberation, it was resolved to return to *Panama*, where being enabled to give an account of the prodigious advantages to be reaped from an expedition made in a proper manner to *Peru*, it was to be hoped they should find people who were willing to embark in such an advantageous undertaking, and obtain such supplies as would insure their success.

However, sailing a few leagues farther along the coast, they made *Payta*, to which *Pizarro* gave the name of *Santa Cruz*, and finding this one of the best harbours they had observed on the coast of *Peru*, they cast anchor, and going ashore, found the natives extremely civil, and willing to take the trifles they had to give them,

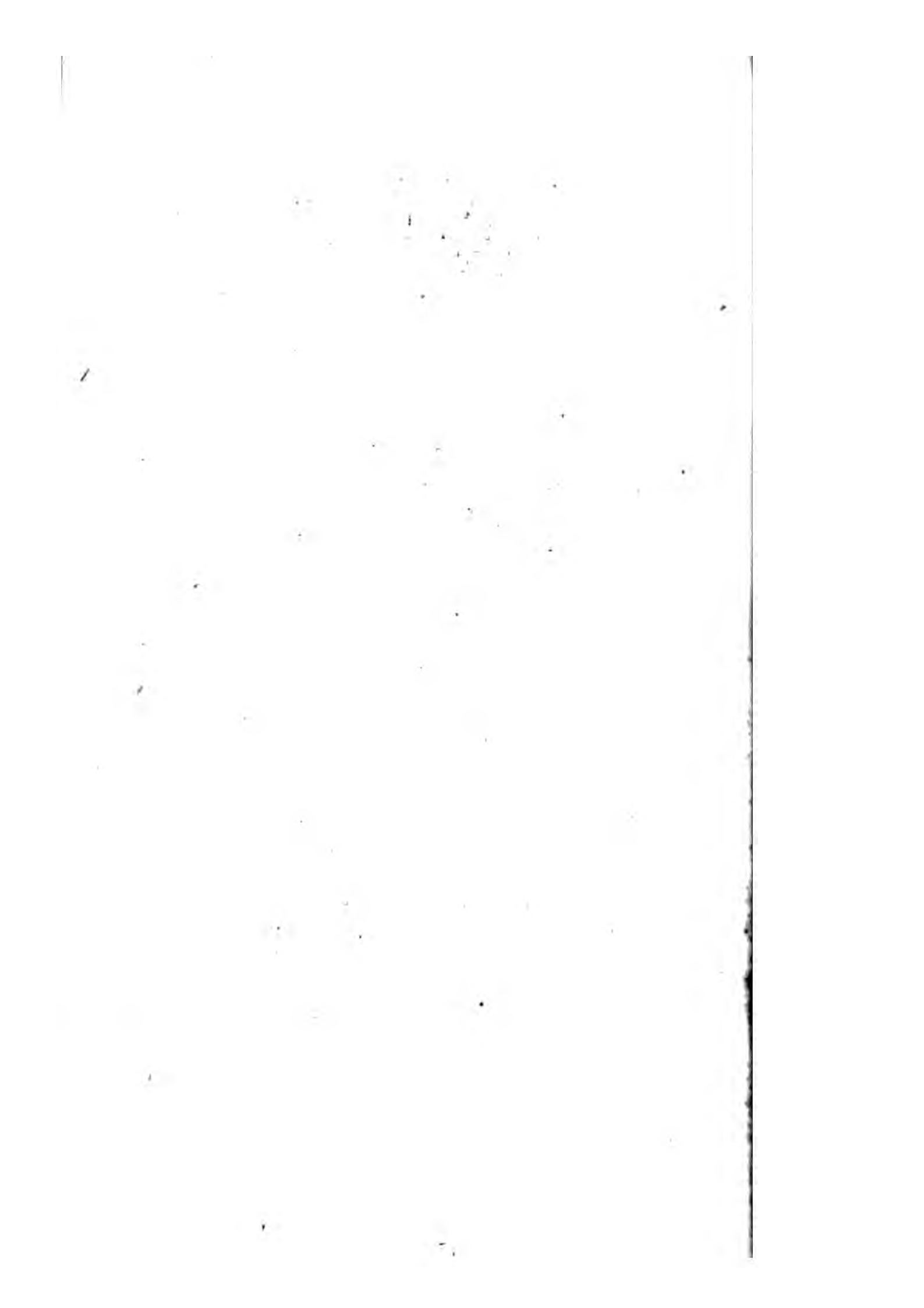
in exchange for provisions. They weighed from this place, leaving a *Spaniard* named *Alphonso de Molina*, who had separated from them on shore; but soon after returning, he came on board in one of the floats of that country, and told them that he had been entertained with great civility by a woman of distinction, who was very desirous of seeing the ship. Soon after the same woman sent other floats to pilot them into a safe part of the harbour, upon which *Pizarro* sent *Molina*, with three other gentlemen, to invite this *Peruvian* lady on board, and she coming, he treated her in the most elegant manner his circumstances would admit. In return she invited *Pizarro* on shore, and the next morning, at his landing, received him with a great retinue, and conducted him and his attendants to an arbour; where she entertained him at dinner, and afterwards with several *Indian* diversions.

It is pretended that *Pizarro* not only thanked this *Peruvian* Lady for her great civilities; but made her a long speech, in which he represented the excellencies of the *Christian* religion, and the errors of idolatry; exhorting her and her friends to submit to the King of *Spain* the most powerful monarch upon earth: and that the *Peruvians* answered in general terms, that they were satisfied with the religion of their ancestors, and knew of none who ought to command their allegiance, but their own lawful *Inca*; but it does not appear that *Pizarro* had yet any opportunity of learning the *Peruvian* language.

How-



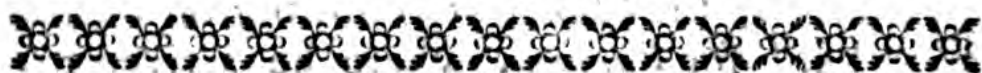
Pizarro entertained on Shore by a Peruvian lady.



by FRANCIS PIZARRO. 39

However, the *Spaniards* returning on board, sailed back for *Panama*, where he arrived towards the end of the year 1527, with several large pieces of gold, three *Indian* boys whom he intended to educate for Interpreters, and some *Peruvian* sheep. Those who had before ridiculed this expedition as absurd and ruinous, now confessed their error, and were desirous of partaking of its advantages; but *Pizarro* being opposed by the Governor, who refused to allow his levying more men, and finding it necessary that he should be supported by an authority superior to his own, he, with the consent of his partners, embarked for *Old Spain* to solicit the Emperor's protection, and such powers as were necessary for promoting their schemes.





C H A P. II.

Pizarro arrives in Spain, and meets with a favourable Reception from Charles V. who grants him Commissions and Powers for pursuing his Conquests. He returns to Panama, whence he continues his Course to St. Matthew's Bay, where he attacks the defenceless Indians without Provocation, which occasion his being distressed for want of Provisions. He lands at Tumbez, in spite of the Inhabitants, who being terrified at his Cannon and Horses, fly farther into the Country, leaving behind them immense Riches, which are seized by Pizarro, who builds a Fort upon the Coast.

P I Z A R R O arrived without any remarkable accident at *Seville*, whence he proceeded to the court of the Emperor *Charles V.* where he met with a very gracious reception, on his presenting his Majesty with some *Peruvians* in their proper habits, several gold and silver vessels of the fashion of the country, and two or three *Peruvian* sheep. The Emperor took great pleasure in hearing him relate the difficulties he had met with in his search for *Peru*, and referred him to the council of the *Indies*, who ordered him to proceed in the conquest of that Empire, as far as 200 leagues to the southward of *Tumbez*, which is at the bottom of the bay of *Guiaquil*. He also obtained the titles of Govern
 nor

nor and Captain General, with the offices of Adelantado, or Lieutenant, and of Alquazil-Major or Chief Justice of *Peru*. This was directly contrary to his agreement with his partners; he having promised to obtain the second of these titles for *Almagro*, and the last for his pilot, who had served him with great fidelity and skill. However, he obtained for *Ferdinando de Luques* the title of Protector-General of the *Peruvians*, with the Emperor's promise of recommending him to the Pope, to be made Bishop of *Tumbez*, of which place *Almagro* was however nominated Governor, with the title of Don; his bastard son was legitimated, besides, of the 13 men who remained with *Pizarro* in his distress on the island of *Gallo*, those who were gentlemen, had the honour of knighthood, and such as were not, were raised to the rank of gentlemen.

These Commissions were granted at *Toledo* on the 26th of *July* 1528, and six Dominican Friars were ordered to go over with *Pizarro*, as Missionaries to assist in the conversion of the *Peruvians*; but though the Emperor hoped to obtain considerable advantages from this expedition, he did not advance a single piece of money for the service.

Pizarro having thus settled the affairs which brought him to *Spain*, paid a visit to *Truxillo*, the place of his birth, where he found that his father had been many years married to a woman of a good family, and had three sons grown up to man's estate, *Ferdinand*, *Gonzalo*, and *Juan*; and that his mother had been married

to a farmer, by whom she had a son named *Francis Martin de Alcantara*; these entered into his service, and being greatly beloved in the neighbourhood, made great dispatch in providing whatever he wanted, which having effected, he embarked with them at *Seville* in the month of *January* 1530, and safely arrived at *Nombre de Dios* on the coast of *Terra Firma*, from whence he marched with his people overland to the city of *Panama*, where *Almagro* was so disgusted at his having engrossed all the honour and authority to himself, that he refused to assist him in the intended expedition, till *Pizarro* promised to relinquish the title of *Adelantado*, and to give him an equal share in whatever they should acquire. Upon which concessions, *Almagro* agreed to assist him as formerly; but though he, for the present, smothered his resentment, he never heartily forgave him.

Three ships being prepared at *Panama*, on board of which were 125 soldiers, 37 horses, with arms, ammunition, and stores, *Pizarro* set sail from thence; but meeting with contrary winds, he found it impossible to keep the sea, with his horses on board, and therefore came to an anchor above 100 leagues to the northward of *Tumbex*, at a place which he called *St. Matthew's Bay*. He had here the inhumanity to attack the natives without the least provocation, and to make many of them prisoners, when the rest flying up into the country, he plundered their towns, in which he found immense treasures; for these people being honest them-

themselves had no suspicion of the *Spaniards*, and therefore took no care of hiding any thing from them.

By this cruel conduct *Pizarro* soon became distressed for want of provision, and losing many of his men by sickness, and the hardships they endured in marching through bogs, and thickets of mangroves, his forces were greatly diminished, besides many of his people contracted a kind of disorder, which they imputed to the water they drank being poisoned; for their faces and bodies were suddenly covered with warts, that were extremely painful, and when they were cut off, some of them bled to death. He now too late perceived his error, in not courting the friendship of the natives, and being in no condition to make a conquest of *Peru* with the forces he had left, sent back his ships to *Panama* to raise more recruits. He also sent to the same place 30,000 pesos in gold, with a great number of emeralds, and might have sent many more, had it not been for the folly of some of his people, who were so stupid as to break them in pieces with hammers, in order to try if they were not as hard as diamonds.

Francis Pizarro resolved to continue in action till the arrival of his recruits, and having in some measure informed himself of the state of the country, thought he might take some advantage of the disputes which subsisted between the *Tumbezenes* and the inhabitants of *Puna*, a neighbouring island, by making friends of the latter. He therefore continued his march toward *Tumbez*, keeping the sea still in sight, till
coming

coming near the above island, he passed over to it with his men; however, disagreeing with these islanders he attacked and routed them. This, he flattered himself, would have opened a way for his contracting a close alliance with the *Tumbezenes*; because finding 600 of the latter, with one of the most considerable persons of the city, prisoners to the inhabitants of *Cuna*, he sent them to *Tumbez*, with three of his own people; but if the *Spanish* writers are to be credited, the *Tumbezenes* had the ingratitude and cruelty, to sacrifice these three men to their idols; however, as *Pizarro* was ignorant of this circumstance, he still regarded the *Tumbezenes* as his allies, upon whose assistance he might constantly depend. ✕

In the mean time *Almagro* sending *Pizarro* a considerable reinforcement from *Panama*, and *Ferdinand de Soto*, and other adventurers, also arriving with troops from *Nicaragua*, he thought himself in a condition to carry on the war upon the continent, especially as he had some reason to expect, that he should be supported by the *Tumbezenes*. Accordingly, having provided a sufficient number of floats, he transported his troops to *Tumbez*; but lost some of his men, on his landing, some floats being overfet by the surf which beat upon the shore, and to his great surprize, several of his people were attacked and cut off by his supposed friends.

The *Spanish* writers have given different reasons for this behaviour in the *Tumbezenes*: some relate, that the natives observing that the *Spaniards* had enslaved the inhabitants of *Puna*,
tub-

subverted their religion and government, demolished their temples, and every thing they held sacred, expected to be treated in the same manner, and therefore thought themselves obliged to oppose their landing. But others inform us, that while the *Spaniards* were engaged in the reduction of *Puna*, a very great alteration happened in the affairs of the continent: *Atabualpa*, or, as he is generally called, *Atabaliba*, had defeated the forces of his brother *Huascar*, the Emperor, cut in pieces most of the inhabitants of *Tumbez*, and the neighbouring provinces, for adhering to him, and that the troops which opposed *Pizarro's* landing in *Tumbez*, were those detached by *Atabaliba* to that province, in order to repel the invasion of the *Spaniards*.

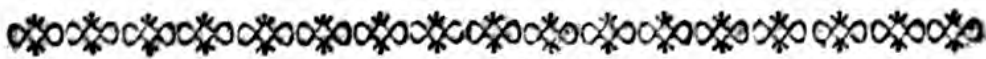
But whatever were the motives of their opposing the descent of these strangers, they were thrown into such confusion by the *Spanish* horse and artillery, that they fled as the *Spaniards* advanced, and after several thousands of them had been slaughtered, were forced to abandon not only the city and castle, but even the whole valley of *Tumbez*, and to leave behind them all their gold and silver plate, emeralds, pearls, and other rich spoils which lay heaped up in the temple of the Sun and the Inca's palace, and were of such immense value, that the *Spaniards* could scarcely believe their eyes, on their finding them so suddenly in their possession, and so great was the consternation of the Inca *Atabaliba* and his whole court, when the fugitives related the slaughter made by the thunderers

derers ordnance, and the impossibility of escaping the *Spanish* horses, that they concluded if the *Spaniards* were not Gods, as they at first conjectured, they were certainly Devils, and that it was impossible for any human force to oppose them.

Pizarro soon received intelligence of the terror he had spread through the Inca's court, of which he resolved to take advantage as soon as possible. He, however, thought proper to defer his march, till he had erected a slight fortress, that might serve him as a place of retreat and security, and in which the recruits he expected might be quartered. He accordingly built one upon the sea coast, and gave it the name of *St. Michael*, this was performed in the year 1531, and was the first *Spanish* colony planted in *Peru*.

The forming of this settlement was certainly a very prudent step, and there was no place on the whole coast so properly situated for it as that chosen by *Pizarro*. His next step was also the wisest he could possibly have taken, for he made an equal division of all the gold and silver in his possession, giving notes for it, payable at *Panama*, to those who were to accompany him in his future conquests, while he delivered to such as remained behind in the new colony their whole shares without abatement. By this establishment he plainly discovered his intention to remain in the country, which it was evident he could not do but by force, and therefore the news of his erecting a fortified town, and compelling the *Indians* who lived near it to obey not only him, but the meanest of the *Spaniards*,

viards, soon spread through the whole Empire, and engaged the two brothers, who were contending for the throne to turn their eyes upon those who might soon have the Empire at their disposal; but as the disputes between these two brothers proved their ruin, and the chief cause that brought this great Empire under subjection to the *Spaniards*, some account of the affairs of *Peru* is necessary to render this history perfectly intelligible.



C H A P. III.

An Account of the Divisions in Peru at the Time of Pizarro's discovering that Kingdom. Pizarro solicited for his Assistance by the contending Parties. Ferdinand Pizarro and Ferdinand Soto, wait upon Atabaliba in Quality of Ambassadors, and meet with a favourable Reception. The Inca, attended by his Army, waits upon the Spanish General; but is inhumanly attacked, many of the Soldiers murdered in cold Blood, and himself taken Prisoner. He offers a Ransom for his Life, which is accepted; but is afterwards basely murdered under the Form of Law.

TH E Inca or Emperor *Guayanacapa* was a Prince who distinguished himself by his many virtues, but being ambitious, and generally successful in war, made several considerable additions to his Dominions, and in particular

cular subdued the province of *Quito*; to confirm his title to which, he married the daughter of the late Sovereign, and by her had a son called *Atahualpa* or *Atabaliba*, to whom at his death he bequeathed the crown of *Quito*, on account of its being independent of the dominions of the Inca's, and its descending to him in right of his mother. But *Huescar*, *Guayanacapa's* eldest son, who succeeded to his father's hereditary dominions, insisted upon *Atabaliba's* surrendering the kingdom of *Quito*, promising, in return, to give him a share of his father's treasures, and to assign him lands for his subsistence. *Atabaliba* refused to consent to this proposal; but offered to pay homage to his brother *Huescar* for the crown.

In consequence of this dispute both parties had recourse to arms, and a general engagement ensued which lasted for three days, and was as bloody as it was obstinate. At length the forces of *Atabaliba* were defeated, and he himself taken prisoner; but while the guards were immersed in the rejoicings and festivals which followed the victory, he found means to break a hole through the wall of the house wherein he was confined, by which he made his escape, and returned to his own subjects, whom he found dispirited by their last defeat. He, however, soon revived their courage, by assuring them that his father had appeared to him in prison, and by changing him into a serpent, had given him an opportunity of sliding through a little hole in the wall.

What to a sensible people would appear ridiculous, is to a superstitious and credulous mul-

multitude a miracle. This story instantly spread through the whole Empire : The people in general took up arms in his defence, and he had soon a much larger body of forces than ever. He now defeated two or three armies that opposed him, levelled with the ground the place where he had been imprisoned, and on his arrival at *Tumbex* attempted to make himself master of the island of *Puna*, but without success, when, leaving that island, he marched with all his forces to give *Huescar* battle, who was advancing towards him with a prodigious army. *Atabaliba* hearing of his approach, sent two of his best officers with 3 or 4000 light armed troops to observe his brother's strength, who, on their drawing near to *Huescar's* camp, struck out of the high road to avoid being discovered.

At this very instant *Huescar*, with some of his chief courtiers and principal officers, had retired into the same bye road to shun the noise and bustle of his army, when *Atabaliba's* men observing the royal standard, laid hold of this opportunity of putting a speedy end to the war, and immediately attacking *Huescar* defeated his guards and made him prisoner.

These victors were however soon in as much danger as the vanquished, for *Huescar's* army being informed of what had passed, surrounded this handful of men, and threatened to cut them instantly in pieces. In this extremity they told *Huescar*, that if he did not immediately order his army to retire, they would cut off his head, after which they were determined to die upon the spot. At the same time they observed, that

he need be under no apprehension from his confinement, since all *Atabaliba* required, was the permission to enjoy his own kingdom of *Quito*, which being secured to him, he was too generous to detain him. On this *Huescar* ordered his principal officers to draw off their forces to *Cuzco*, where the Incas kept their court, and this command was immediately obeyed.

Things were in this situation when *Pizarro* entered *Peru*. He was first solicited to assist *Huescar*; but answered in general terms that he was on his march to assist the distressed, and see justice impartially administered. He was afterwards honoured with a solemn embassy from *Atabaliba*, to desire his alliance and friendship. Upon which he immediately resolved to visit that prince at *Caxamalca*, where he then was. The *Spaniards* in their way thither, suffered extremely by marching through a parched barren desert, that was about 20 leagues over, after which they entered into a rich fertile country, where they staid to refresh themselves, and then continued their journey.

The *Spaniards* were soon after met by other Ambassadors, who came to compliment *Pizarro*, and to present him, in the name of the Inca, with a pair of gold buskins richly ornamented, and bracelets of the same metal, set with emeralds, which he was desired to put on, at his obtaining an audience of *Atabaliba*, who by seeing his own presents, would easily know him. These Ambassadors also made him several other valuable presents, and brought with them great
plenty

plenty of provisions, which were much wanted by the army.

The chief of this embassy was of the race of the Incas, and behaved with great politeness, which the *Spaniards* attributed to fear, in which they were certainly right, though they did not stand in awe of them so much on account of their arms as from a religious motive; for they superstitiously imagined that the *Spaniards* were the descendants of the Sun. For they had an old tradition, which had been universally received, that the elder son of one of their Incas, who had lived many ages before, had seen a strange kind of phantom who called himself *Virachoca*, or offspring of the Sun. His dress and appearance were intirely different from that of the *Peruvians*, who have no beard, and whose cloaths reached no lower than their knees, but this phantom had a long beard, a garment of a very unusual make, which reached down to his feet, and he led in his hand an animal that was absolutely unknown to the young Prince. This fable was so universally believed, and so firmly rooted in the minds of the *Peruvians*, that they no sooner saw a *Spaniard* with a beard, his legs covered, and holding his horse by the bridle, then they cried out *See there is the Inca Virachoca, or the Son of the Sun*. This opinion, joined to the dissensions between the two brothers, greatly facilitated *Pizarro's* conquests.

The *Spaniards* on their arrival at *Caxamalca*, found that *Atabaliba* had retired to a place at a small distance. Upon which the General sent

his brother *Ferdinand Pizarro* and *Ferdinand Soto* in quality of Ambassadors.

They were received with very great ceremony, and immediately introduced into the royal presence, which struck the *Spaniards* with joy and reverence, for not only the Inca, but all who were with him, glittered with gold and jewels.

As soon as the *Spaniards* approached *Atabaliba*, who was seated in a chair of massy gold, they saluted him in the *Spanish* fashion, with which appearing well pleased, he arose and embraced them; and a golden chair being brought for each, they sat and were served by two beautiful Princesses, in vessels of gold set with emeralds. They had afterwards a collation of fruit, which being over, *Ferdinand Pizarro*, by means of a wretched interpreter brought from *Puna*, made a long speech, in which he told the Inca, that *Francis Pizarro* a famous General was come as Ambassador from the High Priest of the *Christian* church, and from *Charles V* the most potent Emperor upon earth, to deliver him and his subjects from the tyranny of the Devil, and to point out to him the right road to heaven. To this the Inca they supposed made a pathetic reply, as he drew tears from the eyes of those who understood him, and he concluded with telling them, that he would come the following day to hold a personal conference with their General. They could collect but little from his discourse, and from the absurd manner, in which their interpreter explained what the Inca had said, they had reason

son to believe that he had received a very imperfect explanation of *Ferdinand Pizarro's* oration.

Francis Pizarro being informed of this intended visit, divided his cavalry, which amounted to 60 men, into three troops of 20 each, and posted them behind an old wall, that their sudden appearance might have the greater effect, and having put himself at the head of his infantry, which amounted to only 100 men, waited for the coming of *Atabaliba*, who advanced in regular order with his army, which was divided into four battalions consisting of 8000 men each, and as soon as they drew near, the Inca addressing himself to his officers said, "These people are messengers of the Gods, let us be seen to do nothing to offend them; but on the contrary use our utmost endeavours to gain them by civilities."

As he approached, Father *Vincent De Valverde* advanced from the *Spaniards*, carrying in one hand a cross, and in the other his breviary. At his appearance, the Inca seemed much surprized, but received him with great respect, and ordered a chair for him, when the Father began a long discourse which was translated by the above wretched interpreter, while the Inca listened very attentively to his harangue, in which he gave an account of the mysteries of the *Christian* faith, the power of the Pope, *St. Peter's* successor, and the universal monarchy of the Emperor *Charles V.* to which it was necessary that the Inca should submit, for otherwise God would harden his heart, as he did *Pharoah's*,
and

and then the *Spaniards* were to inflict upon him all the plagues of *Egypt*.

As the Inca had never heard of these subjects, this dissertation must have had all the appearance of nonsense, yet it was rendered still more ridiculous by its being delivered through a channel so despicable and barbarous as *Pizarro's* interpreter. However, the Inca made some sort of reply, which was interpreted so badly, that the Priest knew no more of the Emperor's meaning, than the Emperor did of his. Thus a scene of confusion immediately ensued, which was encreased by a tumult caused by some *Spaniards*, who observing an *Indian* idol upon a tower, richly adorned with gold, silver and precious stones, their avarice would not suffer them to wait longer, and therefore they fell to plundering it, in which they were at first opposed by the *Indians*, till the Inca, whose command was to them equal to a divine law, cried out, That they should do nothing to offend the Children of the Sun.

Father *Vincent* hearing the noise of this tumult, turned about, and dropping his cross and breviary, ran in haste to appease it, when some of the perfidious *Spaniards* perceiving the cross trampled under foot, cried out, "An insult on Christianity," and instantly falling upon the *Indians*, committed a most dreadful slaughter, and the horse suddenly appearing, bore down all before them; the poor *Indians* falling tame sacrifices to their treachery without making the least resistance. *Francis Pizarro* at this instant putting himself at the head of the horse, advanced in
per-

person to seize *Atabaliba*, and laying hold of his robe, dragged the Inca from the chariot in which he sat on the shoulders of his attendants. At which instant, one of the *Spaniards* attempting to strike the Emperor with his sword, wounded *Pizarro*, which was all the *Spanish* blood spilt at this scene of cool, merciless slaughter, in which about 5000 *Indians* were inhumanly massacred, without attempting to use the weapons they held in their hands; for they thought every command of the Inca, a part of their religion, and of the divine law, though it was attended with the loss of their lives. Their principal attention was fixed upon their Prince, and many of them died, while eagerly endeavouring to support his chariot, to which the Inca clung while the cruel and treacherous *Pizarro* dragged him from it. This happened on the 3d of *May* 1533, a day kept sacred by the *Romish* Church, in honour of finding the cross of *Christ*, after its having been many years buried.

When this horrid scene was over, *Pizarro* caused the Inca to be conveyed to his own quarters, and directed that the spoils of the field should be brought before him, which consisted of large gold and silver vessels, fine garments, jewels and ornaments, belonging to the Inca, the royal family and great officers. There were also taken many of the women of quality, and some of the consecrated virgins. That very day *Pizarro* impiously directed, that thanksgivings to God should be offered, upon the very spot where the earth was covered with the dead
bodies

bodies of the poor *Peruvians* they had thus inhumanly murdered and plundered.

The next day *Pizarro* sent a detachment of his forces to plunder the Inca's camp, where he met with an immense quantity of riches, though the *Peruvian* Generals are said to have removed 3000 loads of gold and silver, before the *Spaniards* arrived there. To induce the *Indians* not to carry off or conceal any more of their treasures, *Pizarro* caused it to be proclaimed that the Inca was alive, and that they were at liberty to come and wait upon him as usual. Upon which many of the Generals and great officers returned to *Caxamalca* to attend their captive Sovereign. He also caused the Inca's women to be brought to him, and suffered him to be served in the same manner as before his misfortunes, though he kept him in fetters, at which the Inca could not forbear sometimes shewing his resentment.

Atabaliba observing the insatiable thirst of the *Spaniards* after gold and silver, and being very desirous of liberty, made them an offer of filling a large room in the castle of *Caxamalca* with these metals, as high as an ordinary man could reach his hand : a proposal which amazed the *Spaniards*, and which they gladly accepted. For this purpose he desired that some *Spanish* officers might be sent with his own people to *Cuzco*, and other cities, to fetch the treasures deposited there, and at the same time issued his orders, that the *Spaniards* who were dispatched to those places should be hospitably entertained in the countries through which they passed,

passed, and receive all the assistance his subjects could give them.

In the mean while *Almagro*, having enlisted 150 men at *Panama*, had embarked with them for *Peru*, in order to reinforce *Pizarro*, but had been obliged by contrary winds to land at *Cape Francisco*, where he was joined by another party of the *Spaniards*, who were going to share *Pizarro's* fortune, by which means his whole body amounted to between two and 300 ; but having lost by sickness and fatigue 30 or 40 of his men, he at length arrived at the *Spanish* colony of *St. Michael's*, where he was informed that *Pizarro* had made the Emperor *Atabaliba* prisoner, and taken possession of a vast treasure ; when fearing that he would refuse him his dividend, he consulted his officers, whether they should not proceed in quest of some new discovery independently of *Pizarro* ; but a faithful account of this deliberation being privately dispatched to *Pizarro*, by *Almagro's* secretary, he immediately sent several very obliging messages to *Almagro* to assure him of his integrity, and to invite him to join him : at the same time he let him know, that there were some people who endeavoured to sow divisions between them, and intreated him to be on his guard, as that might end in the ruin of one or both of them, as well as the destruction of their enterprize, and to support this advice, sent him the letter he had received from the secretary, which *Almagro* no sooner saw, than he caused him to be hanged.

The

The report of *Almagro's* arrival increased *Atabaliba's* solicitude about his liberty, for he wisely judged, that the insolence of the *Spaniards* would be augmented in proportion to their strength, he therefore hastened the bringing in of the treasure he had offered for his ransom, that he might obtain his liberty before *Pizarro* was joined by *Almagro*; but another accident happened about the same time, which he apprehended might prove still more fatal to him, for the *Spanish* officers who were sent with his people to *Cuzco*, happening to pass through the town, where *Huescar* his brother was confined in prison, went to see him, and told him what *Atabaliba* had offered for his ransom; when that Prince replied, that he had been unjustly deposed by his brother, who had no right either to the Empire or the treasures he had promised, and that as he had heard one principal design of their coming was to relieve the distressed, he did not doubt but they would release him from his captivity, and restore him to his throne, which he should not only gratefully acknowledge, but would give them more treasure than it was in the usurper's power to bestow; for his loyal subjects had buried most of their gold and silver on his being made prisoner, but would readily produce it again, and pay it for his ransom.

Pizarro's messengers listened to his overtures, and promised the Inca that justice should be done him; but, however, left that Prince in prison, and continued their journey to *Cuzco*. Mean while *Atabaliba*, being informed of these overtures,

overtures, resolved to put his brother to death ; but reflecting that the *Spaniards* might make this a pretence for taking away his own life, he resolved to found *Pizarro's* inclination upon the subject, which he did by informing him, with the appearance of much affection and concern, that his brother had been murdered. But finding that *Pizarro* was not at all moved at this news, and only replied, that this was the fortune of war, and that the lives of captives were at the conqueror's disposal, he dispatched an express for putting *Huescar* to death, and his orders were immediately executed ; but in what manner is still doubtful, some affirming that he was drowned, and others that his body was cut into small bits to prevent his subjects paying the usual honours to his corps. However, it is reported that when the murderers came into *Huescar's* presence, and let him know their business, he expressed himself to them in these terms ;
“ It is true my reign is but short ; but the
“ person by whose order I am put to death,
“ who was born and ought to have conti-
“ nued my subject, will not long enjoy that
“ power which he endeavours to purchase at
“ the expence of the blood of his brother
“ and his lawful Prince.

His death was no sooner known than the *Peruvians* made great lamentations, and cried to heaven for vengeance on his murderers. It is even said, that some desired the *Spaniards* to revenge it. Mean while the officers who were sent to *Cuzco* were, on their arrival there adored

adored by the people as the true descendants of the Sun; but they soon perceived that they ought to deduce their original from a baser fountain, and they were afflicted to find that so profligate a race of men, who trampled upon every thing they held sacred, and whose avarice seemed to exceed all bounds, should become the masters of their country, and from that time they meditated how they might throw off the intolerable yoke they perceived the *Spaniards* were about to lay upon them. They durst not, however, disobey the commands of *Atabaliba*, but having amassed a considerable quantity of treasure, they sent it to *Caxamalca*, probably with a view of asserting their liberties to greater advantage when they should have procured their Inca's release.

Pizarro being informed that a great quantity of gold, silver and emeralds was lodged in the Temple of the Invisible God, he dispatched his three brothers thither with the *Peruvian* officers deputed by *Atabaliba*; but the Priests of his deity being informed, that some of their temples had been ruined by the *Spaniards*, endeavoured to prevent their suffering the like misfortune, by sending away 400 carriers loaded with gold, silver and jewels, before the *Spaniards* arrived, which were either buried in the earth, or carried to such a distance that the *Spaniards* could never discover them. *Ferdinand Pizarro*, however, found as much plate in this temple as amounted to 9000 crowns, besides what was embezzled by the soldiers.

Almagra being by this time advanced into
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the neighbourhood of *Caxamalca*, *Pizarro* went out to meet him, and received him with all possible marks of affection and esteem, offering him such a share in the spoils as made him perfectly easy. But his soldiers, who expected to divide the booty with those who had served under *Pizarro*, were ready to mutiny on their being told, that they were intitled to no part of it; but they were soon appeased by *Pizarro's* agreeing to distribute 100,000 ducats among them. The rest of the plunder, after the Emperor's fifth was deducted, was divided by *Pizarro* among his officers and soldiers, and it is said, that after he had reserved the Inca's golden chair for his own use, he distributed as much gold and silver plate among the soldiers, as amounted to above 1,500,000 crowns, which, considering the value of gold and silver at that time, was more than 15,000,000 of crowns now. But as large as this sum appears in round numbers, it will yet be found more extraordinary and surprizing, if we consider among how small a number of men it was divided.*

Ferdinand Pizarro was now chosen as the fittest person to go to *Europe*, and wait on the Emperor *Charles V.* with his share of the treasure; when about 60 of the private men insisted upon their discharge, that they might go home, and peaceably enjoy the wealth they had

* It appears from good memoirs, that upon this division, each horseman had to his share near 2000 ounces of gold, and the meanest soldier the value of 200*l.* sterling, and that even some of the foot had twice that sum.

obtained; but this was violently opposed by *Almagro*, and most of the council, who alledged it would greatly weaken their little army. But *Francis Pizarro* over-ruled this opposition, by observing that nothing could be more political than allowing them to return home, for as the meanest soldier would depart so very rich, they might be certain of gaining ten men for every one they lost.

Ferdinand Pizarro before his departure went to take his leave of *Atabaliba*, with whom he was in greater esteem than any of the *Spanish* officers: the Emperor therefore was much concerned at his departure, and said. “ My
 “ Lord, you are going home, which is certainly
 “ matter of joy to you, though it fills me with
 “ grief; for I already apprehend that before
 “ your return, the man with one eye, mean-
 “ ing *Almagro*, and the other with the great
 “ belly, which was the King’s treasurer, will
 “ put an end to my life: let us then take our
 “ last farewell.”

His conjecture was indeed just, for the *Spaniards*, who had been sent for the rest of *Atabaliba*’s ransom, making a report of the prodigious quantities of gold they had brought, and the reasons they had for believing that much greater were concealed, *Almagro* gave it as his opinion, that they should wait no longer, but dispatch the Inca, and then make as much haste as possible to get into their possession all the gold in *Peru*; a cruel resolution, which, though *Francis Pizarro* at first seemed to reject with horror, he afterwards gave it his approbation,

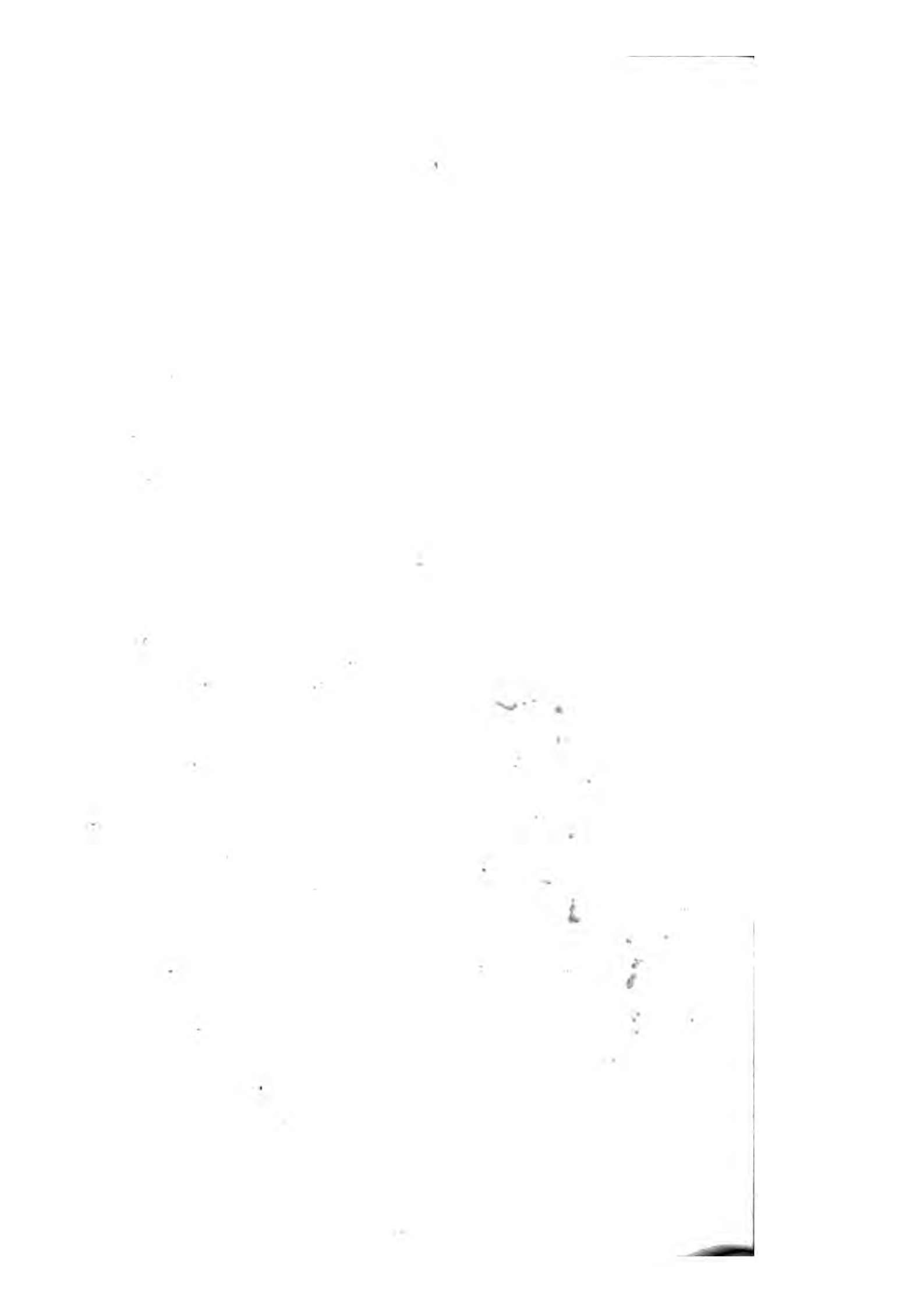
tion, on account of his being treated with some degree of contempt by *Atabaliba*, and his giving a visible preference to other officers in the *Spanish* army, the reason of which is very singular, and cannot fail of giving pleasure to the judicious reader.

Atabaliba was a Prince of great penetration, and therefore laboured to obtain as perfect a knowledge as possible of the manners, customs, and abilities of the *Spaniards*, in order that he might be the better able to deal with them, if, upon the payment of the sum proposed for his ransom, they should actually restore him to liberty. What particularly puzzled him, and seemed most unaccountable, was their having the art of writing and reading, he not being able to comprehend whether it was a natural endowment, or was acquired by labour and application. In order to obtain satisfaction, he asked one of the *Spanish* soldiers, whether he could express the name of God upon his thumb-nail, the man readily answered that he could, and accordingly wrote it, after which the Inca went to several of the Captains and soldiers, and shewing them his thumb-nail, asked if they knew what that mark signified? and from their answers, began to entertain an opinion, that reading and writing were natural to the nation; but *Francis Pizarro* falling in his way, he asked him the same question, when being able neither to read nor write, he blushed and turned away without resolving the question, which not only changed *Atabaliba's* opinion, with respect to these accomplishments, which he now plainly saw

were the fruits of education ; but gave him a very low opinion of the General, whose original he was persuaded must have been but mean, since he was in this respect exceeded in knowledge by the poorest of his soldiers.

His contempt for *Pizarro*, however, laid the foundation of his ruin, which was completed by the villany of the wretched interpreter already mentioned, who falling in love with one of *Atabaliba's* wives, that Monarch was so incensed, that he let *Pizarro* know, that the fellow deserved to be put to death, which the General turned into jest. Upon this the interpreter resolved to be revenged, and accused the Inca of contriving the destruction of the *Spaniards*, when the General ordered that this wild and ridiculous story should be digested into a formal accusation ; commissioners were appointed to try *Atabaliba*, and the following charge was with great formality brought against him. That the late Inca being his eldest brother and lawful Sovereign, and himself a bastard, he had caused him to be deposed and imprisoned, and afterwards usurped his throne. That he had caused his said brother to be murdered. That *Atabaliba* was an idolater. That he caused his subjects to sacrifice men and children. That he had raised unjust wars, and been guilty of the blood of many people. That he kept a great many concubines. That he had exacted taxes and tribute of the *Peruvians*, since the *Spaniards* were become in possession of his country, and had even consumed and embezzled the public treasure ; and that he had incited the

Indians





Atabaliba Strangled.

Indians to rebel and make war against the *Spaniards* since he had been their prisoner.

Upon these absurd and ridiculous articles, this Sovereign Prince was tried, in the midst of his own dominions by the invaders of his country, and what still adds to the absurdity, was tried, not by the laws of *Peru*, or by the law of nations established by any country, but by those of *Spain*, and being found guilty, was condemned to be burnt alive.

However, in justice to the rest of the *Spaniards*, it ought to be observed, that almost all the persons of family and distinction in the army declared against this vile proceeding, and even delivered a protest in writing against it.

Father *Vincent*, after being concerned in this mock shew of justice, undertook the Inca's conversion, and the argument he used to induce him to be baptized, was worthy of such a preacher. He promised, that if he would die a Christian, instead of being burned, he should be only strangled, which had the desired effect, and to the eternal dishonour of all who were concerned in this iniquitous proceeding, he was baptized in the evening, and strangled the next morning.

There are some who have pretended, though without any proof, that the *Indians* insisted upon *Atabaliba's* death, to retaliate that of his brother *Huescar*; but it appears that there is not the least foundation for such an assertion; for after *Huescar's* death, *Atabaliba* was universally acknowledged as the lawful Inca throughout the whole Empire, and on his be-

ing murdered by the Spaniards, the Peruvians began every where to act offensively against them, which they had never done before.



C H A P. IV.

The divided State of Peru, after the Inca's Death. Several Spaniards killed in an Ambush, and some Prisoners taken, who were set at Liberty, upon very generous Conditions. Manco Capac acknowledged Inca of Peru. Pedro de Alverado enters Peru with an Army, but is prevailed upon to retire to his Government in Mexico. Pizarro lays the Foundations of the Cities of Lima and Truxillo. Almagro assumes the Government of Cuzco; but is persuaded to resign it.

THE events that followed the death of the Inca, *Atabaliba* plainly shew that human nature is the same in all countries and climates, and that whilst some are actuated by principles of honour and love to their country, others regulate their conduct by views of ambition. *Rumnavi*, one of *Atabaliba's* Generals who had retired from the bloody slaughter at *Caxamalca*, with the rear-guard of his army, seized upon the province of *Quito*, and no sooner heard of his sovereign's death, than he cut to pieces such of his officers as he believed firmly attached to his late master; while *Quisquis*, another of his Generals, who had been *Huescar's* executioner, attempted, with a still larger army, to secure

secure part of the province of *Cuzco*; yet had so little bravery, that he fled before a handful of *Spaniards* who were sent in pursuit of him, but a few of these pushing too far, and falling into his hands, he caused them to be put to death.

This General justly apprehending, that it would be impossible for him to maintain himself against the other *Indian* commanders, as well as against the *Spaniards*, contrived to get into his power, a younger brother of the Inca's, whose name was *Pallu*, whom he persuaded to take the title of Emperor; but this young Prince discovered a greatness of soul worthy of the highest praise, and generously told *Quisquis*, that he scorned to derive that authority from the misery of the Empire, which he could not hope for in better times, and esteemed it far more honourable to be thought a good man, than a bad Monarch; which had such an effect upon *Quisquis* that though he had this Prince in his power, he allowed him to retire. Whereupon he went to *Francis Pizarro*, and told him that the true heir of the Empire was his eldest brother *Manco Capac*, and that if, as he pretended, he proposed to do justice, and to protect those who had right on their side, he ought to declare in favour of that Prince, who had already a good army, and who, with the assistance of the *Spaniards*, would infallibly restore the lustre of the imperial diadem.

We can scarce form an idea of a country in a worse situation than *Peru* was now in, or a nation in greater distraction than its inhabitants. They were dispirited with superstitious fears of
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the *Spaniards*, which prevented their considering their own strength, and on the other hand, were divided into different factions, headed by different Princes, at a time when union alone was absolutely necessary for their preservation. *Pizarro*, after having gratified his resentment, thought fit to treat the corpse of *Atabaliba* with the respect due to a sovereign Prince; he celebrated his funeral with great solemnity, and went into mourning for him; but he soon discovered how detestable this murder rendered him in the opinion of the natives. The two factions instantly united against him under *Manco Capac*, the brother and heir of *Huescar*, who was proclaimed Inca at *Cuzco*. Upon which *Pizarro* proclaimed *Toparpa*, the son of *Atabaliba*; caused him to wear the imperial coronet; to be treated with the same honours as his father, and issued such orders in his name as were for the interest of the *Spaniards*. This Emperor, however, died soon after, when *Pizarro* imagining that nothing could establish the dominion of the *Spaniards* in *Peru*, more than his obtaining possession of *Cuzco* its capital, he began his march thither with all his forces, which consisted of near 400 men, besides such as were stiled confederate *Indians*.

Mean while *Atauchi*, brother to *Atabaliba*, having collected a large quantity of treasure, to purchase his brother's ransom, brought it to *Caxamalca*; but finding *Atabaliba* murdered, and the *Spaniards* marched from thence, resolved to be revenged, and joining his forces with some *Peruvian* Generals, surprized the *Spaniards*,
upon

upon their march to *Cuzco*, killed some of them, and took several prisoners, among whom was *Sanco de Cuellar*, who had drawn up the process against *Atabaliba*, and attended his execution. With these prisoners the *Indian* Generals returned to *Caxamalca*, where they caused *De Cuellar* to be strangled on the very spot where the Emperor was put to death; but being informed that some of the other prisoners had protested against the Inca's murder, they not only spared their lives, but ordered the wounded to be cured, and dismissed them with considerable presents, on their signing the following articles, That all acts of hostility should be forgiven on both sides. That for the future, peace should be inviolably maintained between the *Peruvians* and *Spaniards*. — That the former should allow *Manco Capac* to ascend the throne of *Peru*. That such *Indians* as they held in chains should be set at liberty. That for the future, no *Peruvian* should be loaded with fetters, and that the *Spaniards* should not treat them as slaves but as freemen, and be allowed to entertain *Peruvians* as hired servants. That all the laws of their country should be inviolably observed, that were not repugnant to those of *Christianity*, and that this treaty should be ratified by the *Spanish* General and his sovereign the Emperor of *Germany*. The *Spaniards* insisted on having the free exercise of their religion, on having lands assigned them for their subsistence, and free liberty of trade, without paying any taxes. All which were granted them.

But

But reasonable and generous as these articles were, on the side of the *Indians*, *Pizarro* and *Almagro* positively refused to ratify them, and would hear nothing but an absolute submission of their country and persons to the will of the *Spaniards*; and therefore continuing his march towards *Cuzco*, was again attacked at some difficult passes in the mountains, by several parties of *Peruvians*: but finding themselves unable to resist their fire-arms and horses, they fled to the capital, declaring that it was in vain for any human force to oppose the *Spaniards*, who were armed with thunder and lightning, upon which the inhabitants of *Cuzco* fled with their wives and children, and what was most valuable to them, to the woods and mountains. *Pizarro* entered the city without opposition, in *October* 1532, and though the citizens had time to carry off their goods, met with an immense treasure, and as it was the custom of the country to bury with their great men the best part of the riches they possessed, these conquerors, who made no difficulty of rifling sepulchres, found as much wealth in the tombs, as in the habitations of the living, whence the plunder of the city has been computed to amount at least to the full value of *Atabaliba's* ransom.

Pizarro having now made himself master of the capital, thought fit to invite the inhabitants to return to their dwellings, as he justly concluded that if the people were rendered desperate, the whole power of the Empire might assemble against him. The *Indians* accepted this invitation, and returned to their houses, and even the Inca
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made some overtures, intimating that he would be content to embrace the *Christian* religion, and hold his dominions of the Emperor of *Germany*, provided that neither he nor his subjects should for the future be molested either in their persons or estates. When *Pizarro* giving him all possible encouragement, he came in person to *Cuzco*, where he was proclaimed Inca, and invested with that dignity in the same manner as his predecessors, *Pizarro* at the same time agreeing to observe the articles already mentioned.

The *Spaniards* indeed found themselves under the necessity of taking these pacific measures from their receiving intelligence that all the southern provinces of *Peru* were assembling against them, in behalf of the Inca *Manco Capac*, and from *Pizarro's* knowing that *Rumnavi*, *Quisquis*, and other *Peruvian* Generals had taken possession of *Quito*, which had a little before obliged *Pizarro* to send a considerable detachment under the command of *Sebastian Belanazar* to reinforce the colony at *St. Michael's*, and to make head against the *Peruvian* Generals in *Quito*.

Belanazar, upon his arrival at *St. Michael's*, found a large reinforcement of volunteers, come from different parts of the *Spanish* settlements in order to obtain a share in the riches of *Peru*, and out of these he chose 120 foot and 80 horse, which he incorporated into his own army and then marched directly towards *Quito*, to make himself master of the riches of the late Emperor, most of which remained there. The
Indian

Indian General who commanded in that province, did all that lay in his power to harrass and fatigue the *Spanish* army, without coming to a decisive action; but finding that *Belancazar* continued to advance directly towards the capital, he caused all the late Emperor's riches to be brought into the hall of the palace, and then setting fire to it, abandoned the city.

While *Francis Pizarro* and his officers were thus employed in the reduction of several provinces of the Empire, they were suddenly interrupted by an unexpected invasion of their countrymen, *Don Pedro de Alverado*, who had distinguished himself with *Cortes* in the conquest of *Mexico*, hearing of the vast wealth obtained by these adventurers, was resolved to come in for a share, and being possessed of the province of *Guatemala*, he fitted out several ships, and to increase his strength, seized two vessels more that were actually fitting out in one of the ports of *Nicaragua* for the service of *Pizarro*, and on board these ships he embarked 500 horse and foot, which were as good troops as any in *America*. With this force he landed at *Puerto Vejo*, but endured great hardships in his voyage.

He then crossed a part of the *Andes* near the equator, in which expedition his army also suffered greatly; but after losing 60 of his men by the coldness of the weather, he arrived in the neighbourhood of *St. Michael's*, where he refreshed his troops, and was preparing for continuing his progress into the heart of the country; but was met in the vally of *Riobamba*, by a large body of troops sent by *Pizarro*, under
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the command of *Almagro*, who had joined *Belancazar*. A battle now seemed almost inevitable; but *Alverado* foreseeing the consequences that must attend an action, let victory remain on either side, willingly entered into a negotiation; and a private treaty was signed between them, by which *Alverado* agreed to return to his own government, in consideration of his being paid 100,000 pesos of gold to defray the expence of fitting out his fleet; and promised never to attempt an invasion of *Peru* during the lives of *Pizarro* or *Almagro*. It was also stipulated that each party should be left at liberty to prosecute their separate discoveries, for their own advantages; by which means *Alverado* provided for such of the people as desired to remain in *Peru*. Things being thus amicably settled, *Alverado* and *Almagro* joined their forces, in order to march to *Cuzco* to procure *Pizarro's* ratification of the treaty.

It is necessary to observe, that the peace between the new Inca and *Pizarro* was concluded after *Almagro* had marched from *Cuzco*, and consequently he was at this time intirely ignorant of it, and that the confirmation of it, had not yet reached *Quisquis*, who was encamped near *Caxamalca*, and waited in expectation of hearing it confirmed, with a good army, which he was then ready to disband, and therefore retired as the *Spaniards* advanced; but the two Generals seeing so numerous a body of forces, thought proper to attack them, and at first gained considerable advantage; for *Quisquis* had not the least suspicion, that they intended to come to an engagement. However, he secured a re-

treat to some neighbouring rocks, the steep accesses of which he defended with undaunted courage, and rolled down huge stones with such success as to kill several of the assailants, and particularly the horse. In this manner he defended himself till night, when he retired to the hills, but his rear being the next day attacked on the banks of a river, maintained a very difficult pass for many hours, and secured a safe retreat into the mountains, whence in a few days he made a sally, with pretty good success, for though he had a considerable loss, his hopes were kept alive by his having killed above 50 Spaniards.

Pizarro being informed of these transactions, resolved to prevent *Alverado's* visit, for he was a little doubtful whether the sight of *Cuzco*, and the rich country about it, might not revive *Alverado's* ambition. On his arrival at *Caxamalca* he had an interview with the *Indian* chiefs, in which he informed them of the treaty concluded with the Inca *Manco Capac* and himself, and put an end to these feuds, by assuring them, that his countrymen had been entirely ignorant of it, promising that from thence forward all hostilities should cease. He afterwards met *Alverado* in the valley of *Pacha Camac*, embraced him with the appearance of great affection, and not only agreed to perform the articles stipulated by *Almagro*, but made him a present of 20,000 pesos of gold more, for the expence of his journey in coming to meet him besides a great number of emeralds, turquoises, and vessels of gold curiously wrought for his own private use, and ordered all his officers, during

during his stay, to look upon him as their commander.

Al-verado, after he had sufficiently rested and refreshed himself, took his leave of the two Generals, highly satisfied both with the treatment he had met with, and the treasures he had acquired. *Almagro* then went back to *Cuzco*, while *Pizarro* staid behind to search for a proper place for founding a new city, which he at length built on the sea coast on the banks of the little river *Lima* in $12^{\circ} 30'$ south latitude, 120 miles west of *Cuzco*. The first stone was laid on the 6th of *January* 1534, and from its being the feast of *Epiphany*, he called the town *Villa de los Reyes*, or the city of Kings. This place is now the capital of *Peru*, and is known by the name of *Lima*. *Pizarro* having settled some of his people here, divided the neighbouring lands among them, and assigned a number of *Indians* to perform their drudgery, which they justly considerd as a very great hardship. He then proceeded along the coast of the *South Sea* to a place about 300 miles farther north, where he founded another city, which, from the place of his birth, he called *Truxillo*.

While *Francis Pizarro* was employed in building this last city, he received advice, that his brother *Ferdinand* had in a great measure succeeded in his negotiation at the court of *Spain*, having procured for him the title of *Marquis de los Atabillos*, with the revenues of that province, and a large increase of territory, which was to be distinguished by the name of *New Castile*; that he had also obtained for *Almagro*

the post of Marshal of *Peru*, and a government 200 leagues in extent to the southward of the country assigned to the Marquis *Pizarro*; but that as to his demand of the vassalage of 20,000 *Indians*, the Emperor refused to grant it him, till he was informed of the customs of the country, and what consequences might proceed from it, when he would show him all the favour in that particular that was consistent with justice.

Some account of these affairs reaching *Almagro*, before any authentic advices had arrived, he laid aside the title of *Pizarro's* Lieutenant, and assumed that of Governor of *Cuzco*, under the pretence of its being out of *Pizarro's* jurisdiction, which he maintained, extended only 200 leagues from the line, wherein being opposed by *Pizarro's* brothers, *Juan* and *Gonzalo*, the dispute rose to such a height, that some skirmishes ensued, in which several lives were lost. *Pizarro* soon heard the news of these dissensions, while he was at *Truxillo*, when seeing the necessity of his presence, he left all his *Spanish* followers to proceed with the settlement of his new colony, and committed himself, without any attendants, to the care of the *Indians*, who carried him in a hammock on their shoulders, and relieving one another at proper stages, travelled with such expedition, that he reached *Cuzco* before there was the least suspicion of his approach. He then soon convinced *Almagro* of his error, told him that if on the arrival of their commissions from *Spain*, he should dislike what was allotted to him, he would divide with him the government of *Peru*, and at the same time let him know, that though the

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territory to the southward of *Cuzco* called *Chili*, was by all accounts richer in gold and silver, he would consent to his marching at the head of the best part of their united forces to discover and obtain the possession of it.

As the assistance of the *Peruvians* was still necessary to the *Spaniards*, they endeavoured to keep fair with them, yet at the same time awed them with troops in different places; they strengthened *Belancazar* at *Quito*, and a large body marched to the north-east to reduce some provinces bordered on the immense ridge of mountains called the *Andes*, and thus shewed, that they were very far from intending to perform the agreement they had made with the *Peruvians*.



C H A P. V.

Almagro sets out with a powerful Army of Spaniards and Peruvians to conquer Chili; but loses many of his Men, and suffers dreadful Hardships in passing the Cordilleras. He abandons Chili in order to take upon himself the Government of Cuzco, which is attacked by the Indians. The Inca disbands his Forces and retires to the Mountains; while the City of Cuzco is surprized by Almagro, who gains several Advantages over Pizarro, but afterwards concludes a Treaty with him, which being broken by Pizarro, a bloody Battle is fought, in which Almagro is taken Prisoner, and afterwards tried, condemned, and executed.

ALMAGRO having resolved upon his southern expedition, the Inca *Manco*, in hopes of obliging the *Spaniards*, assisted him with

15,000 men, under the conduct of his brother *Paullu*, and *Villachuma*, or as he is called by the *Spanish* historians *Villahoma*. With this body of men, *Almagro* began his march in the year 1535, and proceeded southwards as far as the province of *Charcas*, which he slighted as not worth keeping, on account of its being a barren and inhospitable country. * In this province *Almagro* was informed of two passages into *Chili*, both of them attended with extraordinary difficulty, the one being through a hot sandy desert, where his people must be prepared to encounter the severest attacks of heat and thirst, the other lying over prodigious mountains covered with snow, so craggy and steep as scarce to admit of being climbed, and so intensely cold as to be impassable, except at one season of the year.

Almagro considering that the latter was the shorter road, and that cold, however sharp, was more supportable to *European* constitutions than excessive heat, chose that passage, and persisted in his resolution, in spite of the representations of *Paullu* and the *Indians* : but he had soon reason to repent of his obstinacy : for his men being obliged to remove the snow with their hands, made short journies, soon consumed their provisions, and were reduced to inconceivable distresses, so that he lost above 10,000 *Peruvians*, and 150 *Spaniards*, exclusive of such as escaped with the loss of their fingers and toes, though

* *Charcas* has, however since proved the most valuable of all the *Spanish* acquisitions, as it contains the rich mountains of *Potosi*, from whence more silver has been brought into *Europe*, than from any other mines hitherto discovered.

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the *Spaniards* were very warmly clothed. They also lost all or the greatest part of their baggage. However, they, at length, after a tedious march of 600 miles, arrived in *Copayapu*, subject to the Inca of *Peru*, where through *Paullu's* influence they were cheerfully entertained, and the inhabitants not only brought them plenty of provisions, but being informed of their love of gold, made them presents to the amount of 5000 ducats.

Almagro found *Paullu's* authority of great service to him in his progress, for on his account he was received in many places with much cordiality, and opposed only in few, so that he might easily have established colonies in very advantageous situations, had not a kind of infatuation directed all his views towards *Cuzco*, where, notwithstanding the late treaty, he was resolved to rule, affirming, from the commission which he had now received from the King of *Spain*, that this city fell within his jurisdiction. This commission was brought him by *Ruis Diaz* and *Juan de Herada*, who joined him with recruits from *Cuzco*, after having passed the *Cordilleras*, the road *Almagro* himself had taken, and which, as it was then summer, he passed with very little fatigue.

Notwithstanding *Almagro's* receiving these recruits, he abandoned all his views upon *Chili*, and began his march northward, when his army being terrified at the remembrance of the distresses they had endured in passing the *Cordilleras*, absolutely refused to return by the same road they came. Upon which he was obliged to take his rout through the desert, where

where he was told by the *Indians*, that there was no water, but what was to be met with in standing pools, corrupted by the heat of the sun, and even these at eighteen or twenty miles distance from each other, To remedy these inconveniences, leathern bottles were made to carry the water, and parties of *Indians* dispatched before the army to drain the pits of that which was stagnated, and leave the fresh at liberty to rise : expedients that were of vast use, and that enabled them to pass these barren tracts with much less difficulty than was at first imagined.

In the mean while the *Peruvians* who marched with *Almagro*, grew discontented at the ill usage they met with from the *Spaniards*, and complained to each other of their barbarity. None had a greater share in these conferences than the interpreter so often mentioned, who at length engaged in a plot against *Almagro's* life ; but reflecting on the danger to which he was exposed, endeavoured to secure himself by flight. He was however taken, and then informed against the Inca *Paullu* as being the principal person in the plot ; but this being inconsistent with that Prince's general behaviour, *Almagro* caused the interpreter to be put to the torture, when he confessed the falshood of his accusation, and at the same time acknowledged, that by false suggestions he had contributed to take away the life of *Atabaliba*. On which accounts he suffered an ignominious death.

At this time affairs were in great confusion in *Peru* ; the Inca *Manco* had now lost all confidence in the *Spaniards*, and was so sensible of
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the injuries he received, and of the little hopes there were of his ever being restored to the possession of his throne and the sovereign power, as had been promised by the treaty of *Caxamalca*, that he resolved to try what could be done by force; judging it better to rely upon the justice of his cause, and the assistance of his people, than upon the promises of those who had so basely broke their words to his brother, and had never fulfilled their engagements to himself. For this purpose he prevailed on *Ferdinand Pizarro* to give him leave to go to a solemn festival held at *Yucaya*, four leagues from *Cuzco*, which was in reality a kind of assembly of the states of *Peru*, where a scheme was laid of instantly raising three armies, and investing *Cuzco*, *Lima*, and *Truxillo* at the same time. With the first he himself took the castle of *Cuzco*, and closely blocked up the city; the second, which consisted of a good body of troops, marched against *Francis Pizarro*, who was sent to the city of *Lima*, and the third was intended to act against *Almagro*, notice of which was sent to the high Priest, who found means to escape from the army. Prince *Paullu* was also informed of the situation of his brother's affairs, and what was expected from him, in order to facilitate the conquest of the invaders, but he rejected these proposals, and declared that he would never break his faith with the *Spaniards*. The interpreter having disclosed this secret with his last breath, *Almagro* declared *Paullu* Emperor, and though he had before refused that title, yet he now suffered it to be given him,

him, for the sake of his own safety, and that his nation might not want a protector.

The Inca *Manco* still continued to besiege *Cuzco* with an army of 200,000 men; but though there were only 70 *Spaniards* in the place, yet having some horse, and a good train of artillery, they made a vigorous defence, and what is still more surprizing, made several sallies, in one of which *Juan Pizarro* being wounded in the head with a stone, died about three days after to the great regret of those of his party.

The Inca, hearing of *Almagro's* approaching *Cuzco*, resolved to retire, and though *Almagro* endeavoured to persuade him to agree to a treaty, he absolutely refused it, being determined never more to hear of terms from a people who had hitherto kept none with him. He had also took a very surprizing step, which was disbanding his army, and privately retiring to the mountains. His officers endeavoured to dissuade him from it, by observing, that no time could ever promise him greater success than this, in which *Pizarro* and *Almagro* were at open variance. In answer to which he replied, that notwithstanding their private animosities, they would certainly join against him, should he make a shew of opposing them, and that it was time enough for him to return and vindicate his right, when they were thoroughly weakened by their mutual contentions.

It is surprizing that the *Spaniards* should have chosen this time for quarrelling among themselves, and entering into a civil war. But *Almagro* having a considerable body of troops
under

under his command, resolved immediately to renew his old claim to *Cuzco*, and in case he should make himself master of that city, determined to render it the seat of his government. On his appearing before the walls, and finding the *Indians* drawn off, he sent a summons to Don *Ferdinand Pizarro* the *Spanish* Governor, to deliver up the city, to which he answered, that he held it by commission from his brother the Marquis, and would not deliver it up without his orders, as he knew it to be within the limits of his brother's government. He immediately proceeded to put the place in a posture of defence; but part of the garrison being *Almagro's* friends, introduced his forces into the town at midnight, when *Ferdinand* and *Gonzalo Pizarro* were made prisoners, by which means *Almagro* became possessed of *Cuzco* with little or no bloodshed, and most of the garrison entered into his pay.

In the mean time the Marquis *Pizarro* hearing no news from his brother at *Cuzco*, and concluding that all the parties he had sent thither to reinforce them had been cut off by the *Peruvians*, resolved to send such a body of troops thither as should be able to force their way in spite of all the opposition the *Indians* could make against them, and having assembled 5000 horse and foot, gave the command of this body to Don *Alonzo de Alverado*, with orders to march with all possible expedition, and under him appointed *Pedro de Lerma* Captain of a troop of horse, who being an older officer, was so
 disgusted,

disgusted, that he meditated the ruin of the enterprize.

Alverado marched with such dispatch, that tho' he had pressed upwards of 5000 *Peruvians* to carry his baggage, most of them perished in the first part of the journey, by being overladen, and driven beyond their strength, upon which he halted, and pressed some thousands more to supply the places of those he had lost.

Almagro having received intelligence that *Don Alonzo Alverado* was advancing, dispatched some *Spaniards* of distinction to represent to him that *Cuzco*, according to the Emperor's division of *Peru*, was a part of his government, and to advise him to return back to *Lima*, till the Marquis and he should adjust the limits of their respective governments, when *Alverado*, instead of complying with this request, made these gentlemen prisoners. Upon this *Almagro* took the field, and surprized a party of *Alverado's* horse, by whom he was informed that great part of the troops were better affected to him than to the Marquis *Pizarro*, and that *Pedro de Lerma* with many of his friends, would desert upon the first opportunity, he therefore advanced to the banks of a small river, on the other side of which *Alverado* was encamped; they remained quiet however without endeavouring to attack each other all day; but in the night *Orgonez*, *Almagro's* Lieutenant General, forded the river at the head of the troops, threw *Alverado's* forces into great confusion, and giving *Pedro de Lerma*, with the rest of *Almagro's* friends, an opportunity of joining him, gained

gained an easy victory, and took *Alverado* prisoner, with whom he returned in triumph to *Cuzco*. Some of the principal commanders now advised the conqueror to provide for his future security, by putting the *Pizarros* to death; but this he absolutely refused, alledging, that it was beneath a gentleman and a soldier to put people to death in cold blood, and though he was pressed with great warmth to march with his victorious army against *Lima*, he would not agree to it, on account of his having no claim to that part of the country.

The Marquis *Pizarro* was greatly affected at the news of this defeat, and finding himself too weak to make head against *Almagro*, as his whole force scarcely exceeded 400 men, he resolved to try what could be done by policy, and therefore sent deputies to *Cuzco*, to propose an accommodation. *Almagro* received them with great civility, and promised to have an interview with the Marquis, in which commissioners should be chosen to settle their respective boundaries. He accordingly marched out of *Cuzco* at the head of above five hundred *Spaniards*, and took the road to *Lima*, carrying *Ferdinand Pizarro* with him as his prisoner, while *Gonzalo Pizarro* and *Alverado* were left in the city under the care of *De Rojas*, but after *Almagro's* departure they seized *De Rojas*, put him in irons, and made their escape to *Lima*, accompanied by about 60 men, whom they had won over to their interest. Upon receiving the news of their escape, *Orgonez* and his partizans urged *Almagro* to revenge it by the

death of his prisoner *Ferdinand*; but this he absolutely refused, and soon after met the Marquis at *Mala*, with twelve persons on each side, in order to terminate their disputes. This conference was however suddenly broke off by one of *Almagro's* followers rushing abruptly into his presence, and crying out that he was betrayed, whereupon he instantly took horse and rode off, leaving matters entirely unsettled.

This alarm was caused by the approach of *Gonzalo* with 700 men. Upon which *Orgonez* also advanced with his troops in order to prevent the treachery he suspected to be in agitation. Each side now seemed ready for war, and yet the Marquis again found means to persuade *Almagro*, to listen to terms, and a treaty was concluded and sworn to by each of them, by which the possession of *Cuzco*, with other advantages, was ceded to *Almagro*, till the Emperor's decision should be known. In consequence of this treaty *Ferdinand Pizarro* was set at liberty upon his taking an oath not to act against *Almagro*.

The Marquis *Pizarro* had no sooner obtained his brother's liberty, than he broke through the treaty, sending a notary with witnesses to summon *Almagro* to surrender *Cuzco* and all the places he had conquered, on pain of being treated as a rebel: a method of proceeding that was the more inexcusable, as he had just before received an express from court, by which each Governor was joined, under pain of the Emperor's displeasure, to keep quiet possession of all such places, as should own their respective jurisdiction at the time of the messenger's arrival,

arrival, and in case they thought themselves injured, they were directed to appeal to the council of the *Indies*. But these orders he thought fit to suppress.

Almagro, seeing how ungenerously he was treated, gave orders for defending *Cuzco*, and marched with his troops to meet the Marquis's army which was advancing under the command of *Gonzalo Pizarro*; the two armies met near a place called the *Salinas*, so named from a fountain of brackish water which sprung up there; but after an engagement which lasted two hours, *Almagro* was entirely defeated. *Orgonex* behaved with great gallantry; but growing faint with his wounds, accepted quarter from a person named *Fuentez*, who thus getting him into his power, murdered him in cold blood. *Ferdinand Pizarro* was in the heat of the engagement unhorsed by *Lerma*, who at the same time upbraided him with his perjury; his armour however saved his life. *Lerma* was afterwards borne down by some of *Pizarro's* party, and was treacherously stabbed; but had the misfortune to recover, and to be more cruelly butchered, and at length *Almagro*, who was ill and too weak to sit a horse, was carried into the field in a litter, and perceiving his army defeated, retired to the citadel of *Cuzco*, whither he was followed by *Alverado*, to whom he was soon obliged to surrender.

Almagro was no sooner in the power of his enemies, than *Ferdinand* resolved to be revenged for his own and his brother's long imprisonment, and effectually to prevent his making

head against the *Pizarros* for the future ; therefore, after *Almagro* had been some months confined in prison at *Cuzco*, the lawyers were employed to draw up articles against him, the principal of which were, that he had seized the city of *Cuzco*, entered into a secret treaty with the Inca, encroached upon the government granted to the Marquis, and fought two battles against the forces of his Sovereign, by which much *Christian* blood had been spilt, and the progress of the *Spanish* arms greatly retarded.

For these offences *Almagro* being tried by his enemies, was convicted and condemned to die, though he appealed to the Emperor, and in very moving terms applied to *Ferdinand Pizarro* to save his life. He observed that he had spared him, and, on account of the friendship he bore him and the Marquis, had refused to put to death any of his relations ; that he would do well to remember how instrumental he had been in enabling his brother to obtain those conquests, and raising him to the honours he possessed : he desired the *Pizarros* would consider, that he was an old gouty man who could not live many years, and that they would therefore suffer him, after the innumerable hardships he had sustained, to die a natural death. *Alverado* also pleaded strongly, that his appeal to the Emperor might be admitted, and attempted, though in vain, to soften *Ferdinand's* inflexibility, by representing the kindness with which he had treated both him and his brother when they were his prisoners, and their lives in his power. But looking upon their old companion and fellow-

low-soldier as the only obstacle to their ambition, and believing that by his death they should obtain the sole dominion of *Peru* without a rival, they were deaf to all his intreaties, and having caused him to be privately strangled in prison, they privately ordered his head to be cut off on a scaffold in the great square of *Cuzco*. His body lay most part of the day almost naked, exposed on the scaffold, without any body daring to bury it, lest this should provoke his enemies, who were so inhumane as to take no care of its interment. But towards evening a few poor *Peruvians*, who had been his servants, wrapt it in a coarse sheet, and conveyed it to a church, erected by the *Spaniards*, where it was interred by the clergy under the high altar.

Thus died *Almagro* in the 75th, or, as others say, the 65th year of his age. He was of a low stature, but strong and well set. His enemies said he was of mean parentage, but this it was impossible for them to know, since as has been already observed, he was found in the streets, and, being never owned by any body, went by the name of the town in which he was found. His education was of a piece with his birth, for it is uncertain what it was, or where he received it. He became a soldier almost as soon as he became a man. He was remarkable for his bravery, and had such presence of mind that no danger could disconcert him. He was kind, liberal, and slow in punishing his soldiers; yet, from the force of his own example, maintained a very strict discipline. Though he kept a good table for his officers; he himself

fared as hard as any private man in the army, and when this was represented to him as a piece of affectation, he replied, that his was the diet of a soldier. He was loyal to his Prince, and merciful to the *Spaniards*; but was at the same time haughty and ambitious, and at first very cruel to the *Peruvians*; but living some time with a *Peruvian* woman, by whom he had his son *Diego*, he at length grew so kind to them, that they loved him better than any of the *Spaniards*.

The natural son which *Almagro* had by the above *Indian* woman, he at his death bequeathed to the care of *Diego Alverado*, who desiring *Pizarro* to evacuate so much of the country as he had always allowed to be under *Almagro's* government, that he might take possession of it for the youth, was haughtily answered, that his government was now unbounded, and since *Almagro* was no more, he knew of nobody, who had a right to insist on sharing it with him.

Alverado exasperated at this answer, resolved to seek redress at the court of *Spain*; he therefore soon after left *Peru*, and returned to *Europe*, with such evidences, as were proper to support the cause he espoused.

The death of *Almagro*, tho' covered with a shew of justice, was so highly resented by the *Spaniards*, that instead of extinguishing, as was expected, it increased his faction. Upon which *Ferdinand Pizarro*, suspecting from the behaviour of the soldiers, that some designs were carrying on against his life, thought proper to
follow

follow *Alverado* to *Spain*, with all the gold he could collect, in order to bribe the *Spanish* ministry. - But *Alverado* having prepared the way for his reception, he was arrested and thrown into prison as soon as he arrived, and though *Alverado* died soon after, he was suspected to have been poisoned by *Ferdinand* to put a stop to the prosecution, yet the latter continued 23 years in confinement.

The *Peruvians* now observing the division which subsisted among the *Spanish* Generals, had again recourse to arms, and though the *Spaniards* in *Peru* soon amounted to above 2000, they found it more difficult to maintain their ground than at first, when they had not 400; for the terror the *Peruvians* were under from the fire-arms and horses which they had never seen before, was in a great measure worn off; some of them even learned of the *Spaniards* how to ride and handle their arms, and having taken some horses, were not afraid to make use of them against these tyrants; and it seems highly probable, that had not some particular bodies of *Indians* been so infatuated as to adhere closely to the interest of the *Spaniards*, discovered the strong passes, and from time to time brought them both provisions and intelligence, *Pizarro* would at last have been obliged to abandon his conquests.



C H A P. VI.

The Marquis Pizarro extends his Conquests to the South, and subdues the Province of Charcas, after which he sends his Brother Gonzalo whom he had made Governor of Quito, to make new Discoveries, who proceeds to the Eastward, in hopes of finding Countries still richer than Peru: but is at length deserted by Orellana, who sails down the River of the Amazons, and from thence returns to the Spanish Settlements on the other side of the Continent of America, which obliges Gonzalo to return to Quito.

TH E most considerable acquisition made after *Almagro's* death, was the conquest of the province of *Charcas*, in which were the invaluable mines of *Potosi*, whose treasures attracted such a multitude of adventurers, that the *Peruvians* were at length compelled to submit, and become slaves to their imperious masters: but the *Spaniards* were far from being so successful in *Chili*; that brave people disputed the ground with them by inches, nor could they ever intirely conquer it; even in the province of *Charcas*, *Gonzalo Pizarro*, and his forces were so surrounded and distressed by the *Indians*, that his brother the Marquis was obliged to march in person to his relief with the garrison of *Cuzco*.

However, this conquest being finished, the Marquis founded the town of *La Plata*, so named
from

from the silver mines, and divided not only the city and the country about it, but the *Indian* inhabitants among the conquerors. To his brother *Ferdinand Pizarro*, who was then confined in *Spain*, he allotted a large share, and to his brother *Gonzalo*, that part of the country in which were the silver mines of *Potosi*. *Ferdinand*, as a citizen of *la Plata*, had also a share in these mines, and a particular part of the country being assigned to his officers, they discovered so rich a vein, that they are said to have dug from it the finest silver without any alloy.

The Marquis now found himself possessed of an extent of country 7 or 800 leagues in length, from the equinoctial to the south part of the province of *Charcas*, in which were more rich mines than in all the world besides, and yet his avarice or ambition was not fully satisfied; but in an extreme old age he employed his brother *Gonzalo*, who was then Governor of *Quito*, in the conquest of other nations.

Gonzalo accordingly entered the province of *Los Quitos*, and after subduing that country, where the people were downright barbarians when compared with those of *Peru*, he resolved to pass the high mountains which bound that province on the north, and for that purpose assembled a considerable number of *Indians* and a good quantity of cattle; but having ascended half way, the cold was so intense, that he perceived it would be impossible for him to prosecute his march in that manner. Therefore leaving his cattle and the best part of his baggage, he hastily descended into the valley of *Zumaque*,

Zumaque, which he found extremely fertile, and there refreshed his forces for two months.

Gonzalo then endeavoured to continue his march northward; but, finding the way extremely rough and mountainous, he turned directly east, in hopes of meeting with an easier passage, and entered into a rich and populous country, where the inhabitants were filled with amazement and terror at seeing the *Spaniards* among them, and indeed they had the greatest reason; for these pretended *Christians* behaved towards them with the most savage brutality, for *Gonzalo Pizarro* himself is said, even by some *Spanish* writers to have given several of the natives to be eaten alive by his dogs.

This inhuman treatment made them rise in arms against these invaders, which obliged him to encamp and use all the precautions necessary in an enemy's country. But having fixed their tents on the bank of a river, it swelled so much in one night, that if the sentinels had not in time warned them of their danger, they had all been drowned; but the alarm was no sooner given, than they secured themselves by running up towards the cottages of the *Indians*.

Pizarro disappointed at this event, and not knowing what other course to take, returned to *Zumaque*, and from thence proceeded with all his men towards a large village called *Ampua*, where he found the Cacique, and a great number of the inhabitants, in a posture of defence; but there was another and greater obstacle in his way, and that was a river so wide and deep that he had no possible means of crossing it.

it. The only expedient he had left, was therefore to enter into a treaty with the people of the country, and to desire the assistance of their canoes. This proposal the Cacique received with great civility; agreed to terms of peace, and granted them as many canoes as they desired, on which *Gonzalo* in return made him a present of many little *Spanish* toys. The Cacique, however, receiving advice of the ill treatment, his neighbours had received from his new guests, endeavoured to make them believe that great riches were to be found among the people who dwelt some days journey lower down the river. *Pizarro* returned him thanks by his guides, who were his interpreters; but afterwards finding no appearance of these pretended riches, he returned to *Zumaque*, much dissatisfied with his expedition, but resolved not to return to *Quito* till he had made some discovery, that would render him as famous as his elder brother the Marquis *Pizarro*.

This resolution *Gonzalo* communicated to *Francis Orellana* a gentleman of *Truxillo*, who came to join him in the valley of *Zumaque*, and having taken 100 soldiers and some *Indians* for guides and to carry provisions, he marched directly to the east; but these guides soon brought him into a country full of mountains, forests, and torrents, which obliged him to make ways where he found none, and to open a passage through the woods with hatchets. However after many days march, he pierced through as far as the province of *Coca*, where the Cacique
came

came to meet him, and offered him all the accommodations the country afforded.

Gonzalo was highly pleased with this reception, and by the assistance of his guides entered into a conversation with the Cacique, who let him know, that the country through which he had passed was so full of mountains, forests and rivers, that he had taken the only passage that could have brought him thither; but that, if he was willing to embark on the river he saw before him, or to follow it by land, he might assure himself, that he should reach the banks of another river, much larger than this, where there was a plentiful country, whose inhabitants were covered with plates of gold.

The Cacique could not have mentioned a more alluring motive, *Gonzalo's* avarice was fired, and he immediately sent two of his guides with orders to the officers and soldiers he had left at *Zumaque* to come and join him immediately. These orders they instantly obeyed, and surmounting all the difficulties of the way, arrived much fatigued at the town of *Coca*, where *Gonzalo* having made them stay some days to refresh themselves, placed them in order of battle before the Cacique, who was so terrified at their appearance, that he collected a great quantity of provisions and presented them to *Pizarro* in order to hasten his departure. The latter impatient to be gone, the next morning filed off his troops along the river, where having made the Cacique a present of a sword, he placed himself at the head of his cavalry, and proceeded along the banks, which were extremely pleasant.

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However, the smoothness of the way did not last long. It was soon interrupted by small rivers and uneven grounds, and they were obliged to march 43 days without finding either provisions, fords, or canoes to enable them to pass the river. By this long march they were much fatigued, when they were stopped by a sight which appeared very surprizing; the river grew narrow and confined between two rocks at no more than 20 feet distance from each other, and the water rushing with rapidity through this strait, precipitated itself into a valley, which lay 200 fathoms below. †

Here *Pizarro* made that famous bridge for his troops to pass over, which is so much extolled by the *Spanish* historians, but finding the way not at all the better on the other side, and their provisions growing daily more and more scarce, *Pizarro* resolved to cause a brigantine to be built, in order to carry by water all his sick men, provisions, baggage and gold; and this being done with no small difficulty, *Pizarro* sent on board this vessel whatever had obstructed his march, with 50 soldiers under the command of *Francis Orellana*, who were strictly ordered to keep up with them, and to come every night to the camp. This order he observed very exactly, till *Gonzalo* seeing all his men pinched with hunger, commanded him to go in search of provisions and cottages, where the *Spaniards* might meet with refreshments.

No sooner had *Orellana* received his orders, than he lanced out into the middle of the river, where the rapidity of the stream carried him,

as fast as he could wish, for in three days he made above 100 leagues without the use of either sails or oars. The current of the river *Coca*, at length carried him into a much larger river where the stream was not near so swift. He there staid a whole day to make his observations, and perceiving that the farther he went down, the more the river widened, he had not the least doubt, that this was the great river that had been so often sought for, which filled him with such joy at his good fortune, that without paying the least regard to his duty, fidelity, and gratitude to *Gonzalo Pizarro*, he thought of nothing but executing an enterprize he was then forming. For this purpose he persuaded his companions that this country was not that described by their General; that it had not the plenty the Cacique told him he should find at the joining of the two rivers, and that they must proceed farther in search of that pleasant and fertile land, where they were to store themselves with provisions; and besides that they saw there was no possibility of returning up the river, for though they had now proceeded only three days, yet he believed they could not make their way back in the space of a year; that it was much more reasonable for them to wait till *Gonzalo* came up with them: and that it was necessary they should still proceed in search of provisions.

Thus concealing his design, he hoisted sail; and thought of nothing but pursuing the course of the river, till he should discover it quite to the sea. Mean while his companions were amazed

at the manner in which he put in execution the design he had been proposing to them, and thought themselves obliged to tell him, that he went beyond the orders of his General; that considering the extreme want he was in, they ought to carry him the little provisions he could find, and that he had given sufficient evidence of his having entertained some ill design, by his neglecting to leave two canoes at the joining of the two rivers, as the General had ordered, for his army to pass over.

These remonstrances were chiefly made by a Dominican Friar named *Gaspar de Carvajal*, and a young gentleman of *Badajos*, called *Ferdinand Sancho de Vargas*, who were so respected by those on board, that their remonstrance occasioned a division in this little vessel, and from words they were very near coming to blows; but *Orellana* at length by his protestations and fair promises appeased this disorder. By means of a friend he had on board, he afterwards gained most of the soldiers that were against him, when seeing the two heads of the other party left almost alone, he caused *De Vargas* to be set ashore and left by himself without either provisions or arms, in a dismal wilderness, bounded on one side with high mountains, and by the river on the other. He had more prudence than to treat the Friar in the same manner; but he let him know, that it was not for him to penetrate any more into the intentions of his commander, unless he had a mind to be severely chastised.

After this he continued his voyage, and the next day being willing to know if he might safely depend upon all that were with him, he told them, that he aspired to a much higher dignity than could be obtained in the service of *Pizarro*: that he owed every thing to himself and to his King; and that his fortune having, as it were, led him by the hand, to the greatest and most desirable discovery that ever was made in the *Indies*, namely, the great river whereupon they were sailing, which coming out of *Peru*, and running from west to east, was the finest channel in the new world, through which they might pass from the *South Sea* to the *Atlantic Ocean*; and that he could not, without betraying them all, and without ravishing from them the fruits of their voyage and industry, make others share in a favour which heaven had reserved for them alone.

By this means *Orellana* brought his men to have a share of that ambition which fired his own breast. His necessities however, sometimes forced him to land with his people to obtain provisions; but as he did not take these with that prudence that became him in a strange country, the natives unanimously took up arms, and with great boldness fell upon the *Spaniards*, who defended themselves with much courage, and killed many of their antagonists with their crossbows, when inspecting their bodies, they found that several of them were women; it being no uncommon thing in that country for the women to fight by the sides of their husbands; but *Orellana* being of a romantic turn, improved this
flight

slight hint into a formal history of a great nation of *Amazons* settled upon this river: by which fable, he overturned his great design of giving it his own name; for from this story it received the name which it still bears, and will always bear, of *The river of the Amazons*.

However, *Orellana*, in the remaining part of his passage took care to behave with more prudence and mildness to the people he met with, among whom were many gentle and even polite nations, as well as others that were fierce and warlike. In fine, he passed down the river to the sea, and having coasted about a promontory, now called the *North Cape*, two hundred leagues from the island of *Trinidad*, he sailed directly thither, and there buying a ship, returned to *Spain*, where he made such a report of the countries he had seen to the Emperor *Charles V.* that he obtained as ample a commission as he could desire; and, in the year 1549, sailed with three ships for the river of the *Amazons*; but this second expedition was the very reverse of the first, and was unfortunate from the very beginning; for a contagious distemper spreading among his men, obliged him to quit two of his three ships, and afterwards his company was so reduced as to sail in a small bark, with which he proposed to prosecute his discovery; but being wrecked on the coast of the *Caraccas*, he there lost the rest of his men, and soon after died of mere vexation and despair in the island of *St. Margaret*.

But to return to *Gonzalo*, who, while *Orellana* was engaged in this expedition, was reduced to
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the greatest distress; he proceeded several days along the banks of the river, till at last seeing, that there were no hopes of *Orellana's* return, he concluded, that he and his men were lost, and therefore giving up all expectation of making any farther discoveries in that country, proceeded back to his government of *Quito*.



C H A P. VII.

The Marquis Pizarro's cruelty to Almagro's Followers occasions his being assassinated.

AFTER the Marquis *Pizarro* had sent his brother *Gonzalo* on the above expedition, he employed himself solely in securing and establishing his authority by a method that was at once the most cruel and impolitic: he had before discharged all the officers whom he suspected to have had any regard for *Almagro*, and conscious of his own injustice, and fearing lest they should complain against him, he prevented their returning home to *Spain*, by which means many of them being reduced to the necessity of living upon the alms of their countrymen, he resolved to deprive them even of this pitiful subsistence, and for this purpose, published an Edict forbidding any to relieve them; a proceeding that at once rendered them desperate, and seeing no end to their miseries, but by dispatching themselves or the Marquis, they resolved upon the latter.

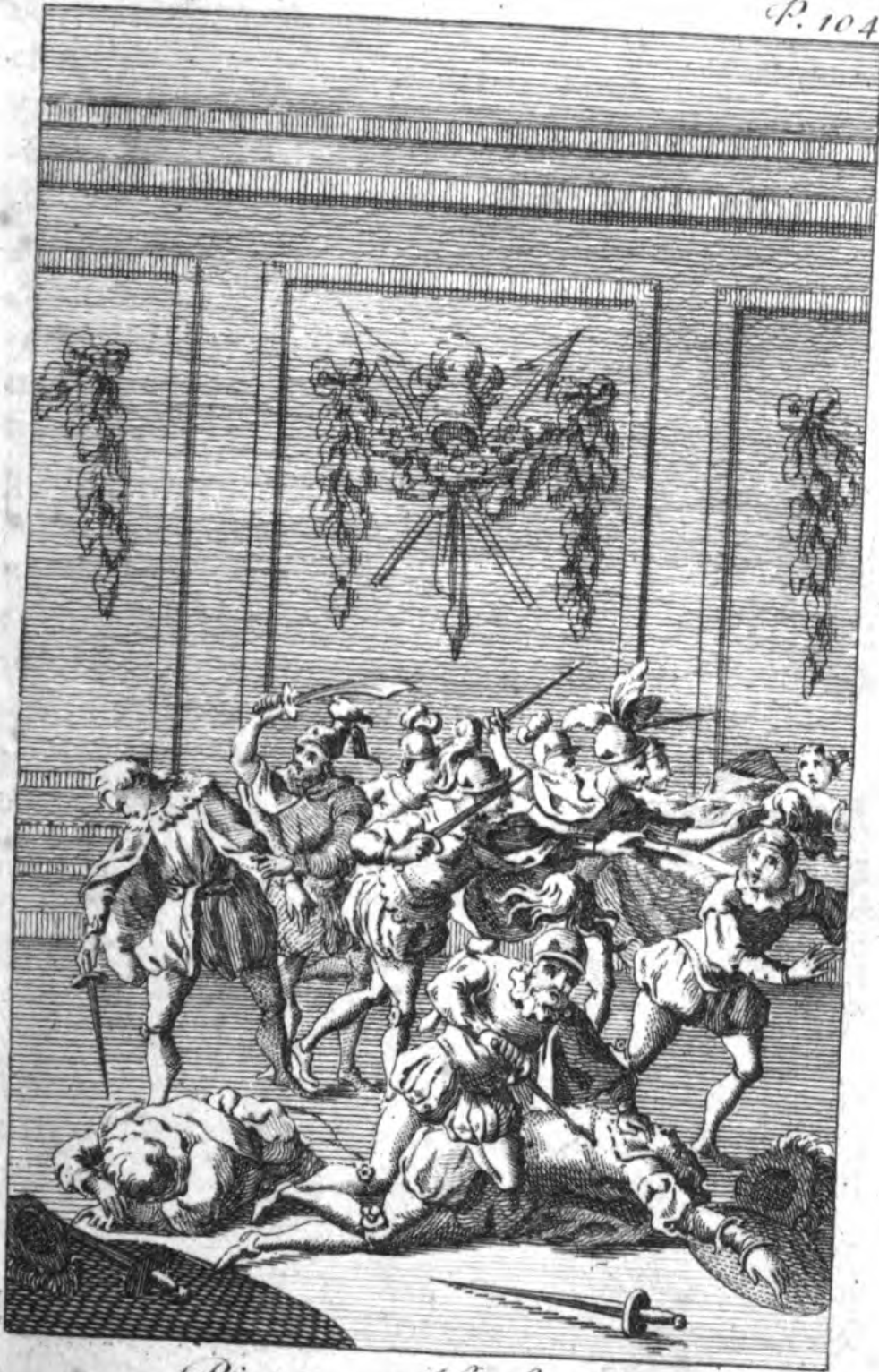
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The bravest of *Almagro's* friends, repaired privately by two or three at a time to the city of *Lima*, where they did not want friends who concealed them in their houses, till their number amounted to above 200. They were all hardy veterans, and had several experienced officers among them; they immediately resolved to seize the first opportunity of executing their design, but soon after thought proper to delay it, in hopes that a new Commissioner, some of whose attendants were already arrived, would come from *Spain*, in order to take cognizance of the Marquis's conduct, and that he would do them justice, without laying them under the necessity of raising an insurrection. But on *Sunday* the 26th of *June* 1541, *De Rada*, one of the principal conspirators, being informed that they were discovered, and that the Marquis was taking measures for having them all put to an ignominious death in less than three hours, hastily communicated this intelligence to such of the conspirators as he could most readily meet with, when finding there was no time to be lost, they repaired one by one to the number of nineteen, to the house of young *Almagro*, which stood on one side of the great square, whence they boldly marched at noon day with their drawn swords through the market-place to the Marquis's palace, crying "Long live the King, but let the tyrant die!" When, though there were above 1000 people in the square, they neither met with the least opposition, nor did *Pizarro* receive the smallest hint of their rising, so that they found
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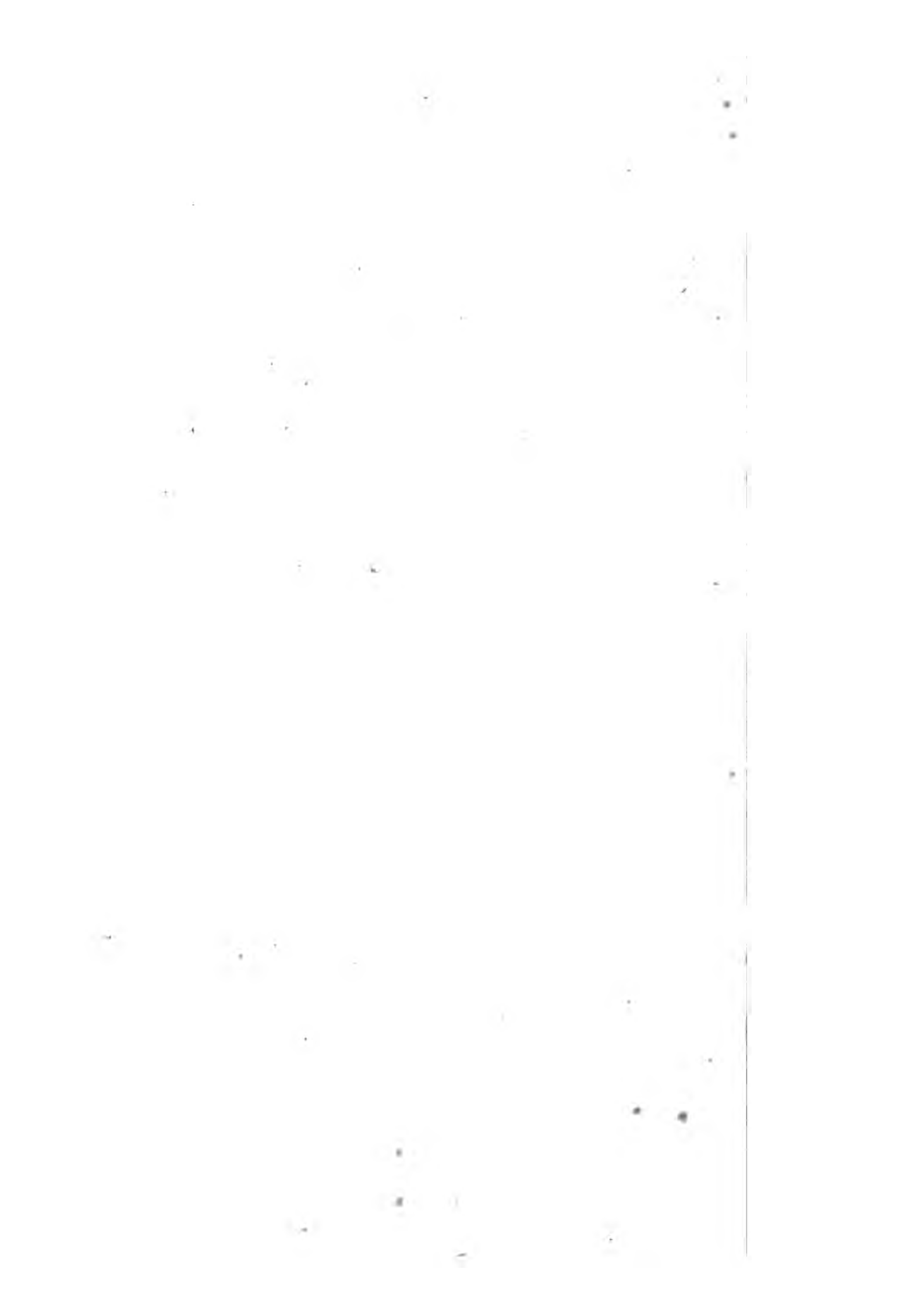
the gates of the palace open, which they easily entered.

Pizarro was sitting with two or three people when the first news of the disturbance was brought by one of his pages, and immediately ordered *Francis de Chaves* his Lieutenant-General, to secure the great door, which he neglected, as he supposed it to be only some trifling tumult, that would be easily suppressed by his presence, when going down stairs and meeting the conspirators upon the great stair-case, he demanded the reason of that insolence, which was answered by two or three of the conspirators lodging their daggers in his bosom, and he fell dead at their feet. The Marquis hearing them in the gallery, and not having time to put on his armour, seized his sword and buckler, and for some time defended the door of the drawing-room with great bravery, supported only by his half brother *Don Francis de Alcantara*, and two of his pages, the rest of his company and servants having fled at the beginning of the insurrection. At length, one of the conspirators killed *Don Francis*, when the rest pushing forward with fresh vigour, the Marquis retired before them, but at last sunk down fainting with loss of blood, and was soon dispatched, while his two pages who fought bravely in his defence, wounded several of the conspirators, and expired by his side.

Thus died *Don Francis Pizarro*, in the 65th year of his age, in the city of *Lima*, the capital of *Peru*, which he had founded ten or eleven years before. His body was by the young *Almagro's*



Pizarro Assassinated.



Almagro's permission, privately interred by his servants, no person of any figure daring, at this juncture, to attend his funeral, for fear of giving offence to the prevailing party.

The meanness of *Pizarro's* education was publicly known, from his not being able to write his own name, which was always inserted by his Secretary between two strokes, which he drew with a pen. He was never married, but had several concubines, some of them the daughters and sisters of the Inca's; however, we don't find that he left any children behind him. Nature had endowed him with some good qualities, the most remarkable of which was his bravery, but his ambition was boundless; he never scrupled to sacrifice his honour to his interest, and his cruelty rendered him a disgrace to human nature. His fate was in some measure like that of *Almagro* his unfortunate associate, like him he died a violent death, like him was a victim to ambition, and like him went to the grave in obscurity after a life of splendor.

The conspirators had no sooner completed this bloody scene, than they returned to the market-place, declaring that the tyrant was dead, and proclaimed the young *Almagro* Governor of *Peru*. For all the friends of *Almagro* had assembled while the others were attacking the Marquis in his palace, and securing his guards, prevented his receiving any assistance. They also secured all the horses and arms in the city, and commanded all the inhabitants who refused to join them, not to stir out of their houses without leave. They plundered the
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houses of the Marquis, and his principal friends, in which they found an immense treasure; but did not meddle with the furniture of the Marquis's palace, which they left for the use of the young *Almagro*, whom they had no sooner proclaimed Governor, than they conducted thither,



C H A P. VIII.

Young Almagro meets with Opposition. Vaca de Castro, a Person of an excellent Character, arrives from Spain, with Power to settle the Disputes in Peru, and is joined by several Officers. He comes to a Battle with Almagro, whom he defeats, and Almagro being afterwards taken Prisoner, is convicted of High-Treason, and executed with many of his Adherents.

L I M A was instantly obliged to own the authority of *Almagro*, and the Marquis *Pizarro*'s death was no sooner publicly known, than *Cuzco* and most of the principal towns declared for him. But *Alonzo de Alverado*, who was in the southern province of *Chiachapuca*, and *Holguin*, absolutely refused to acknowledge *Almagro*'s authority. The former, therefore, instantly assembled a body of troops between *Lima* and *Quito*, and at the same time *Pedro Holguin*, with several other Generals and Officers, raised another body of troops, and hasted to *Cuzco*, where they erected the royal standard, and sent
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messengers to the Provinces of *Arequipa*, *Los Charcas*, and other places, to encourage a spirit of opposition to the new government. Upon this some who were friends to *Almagro* privately left those places in order to join their friends at *Lima*, but were pursued and brought back.

In the mean while *Holguin* being informed that *Almagro* was marching at the head of 600 men, either to lay siege to *Cuzco*, or to give him battle, and being sensible, that he was too weak to oppose him, resolved, if possible, to accomplish a junction with *Alverado*, which he performed in the following manner. He sent a party of horse to surprize some of *Almagro's* people, two of whom he ordered to be hanged, and sent back the rest, with orders to tell their leader, that in a day or two he would pay him such a visit as would make him repent their meeting. Upon which *Almagro* halted to receive him, while he seized that opportunity of turning off into another road, by which he quickly came up with *Alverado*, and soon after joined *Vaca de Castro*, a new Commissioner, who at this instant arrived from *Spain*, and was not only appointed to enquire into the disputes subsisting between the Generals, but was authorized in case of the Marquis *Pizarro's* death, to assume the post of Governor of *Peru*. He had been driven into the bay of *Gorgona* by contrary winds, and resolved to travel by land to *Lima*, when he was thus reinforced on the road, and by this means became 700 strong.

Vaca de Castro was a man of good sense, great knowledge, and uncorruptible integrity. He was

was bred to the law ; but his steady adherence to justice, and his declining those causes that had the slightest appearance of any illegality, prevented his having the encouragement his virtue deserved, by which means he was but little known. The Emperor who had received some convincing proofs of his virtue, preferred him to this post, without advising with any of his Ministers, saying, that he would try how probity would thrive in an *Indian* soil, since it was so little cherished at a *Spanish* bar, and it is generally allowed, that the *Spanish* dominions in *America* never had such a Governor, either before or since. Upon this expedition he ventured with little money, and but few followers ; but after being thus seconded, his success was surprising.

De Castro gave *Alverado* and *Holguin* a very agreeable reception, and to prevent all disputes arising from a division of the chief authority between *Pizarro* and *Almagro*, assumed the title of Captain General, resolving, though he had not been bred in the field, to act every where in person. Indeed it was impossible to behave with a more even conduct. He used the strictest impartiality in deciding every cause that came under his inspection, without paying the least regard to the party's being either a *Spaniard* or an *Indian*. In short, he threatened no body, flattered no body, acted like a Governor, but lived like a private person. The people were at first astonished at his deportment ; but in a few weeks he was obeyed with more submission than was ever exacted by a tyrant, meerly because
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the people saw he meant nothing but their good. *Belancazar* left his government of *Popayan* to compliment him : most of those places that were not over awed by *Almagro*, readily submitted to his authority, and *Gonzálo Pizarro* being returned from his expedition to the eastward, after his having sustained very great hardships, and lost near two thirds of his men, sent a deputation to him from *Quito*, to inform him of his submission, and to offer to march with all the men he could raise to his assistance : to which *De Castro* replied, that he accepted of his submission ; but that the hardships he had endured in his late progress, required some rest, and therefore he would dispense with his presence, and he was at liberty to apply himself to the government of *Quito*.

In the mean time, young *Almagro* was making what head he could against the Captain-General. He had great abilities, improved by a proper education, and was of an open, brave, and generous disposition ; but was rash, and somewhat cruel ; while his youth lessened his influence, and drove him into many errors. The death of *De Roda*, who was his General, and a man of fidelity and experience, was a very great misfortune, and his afterwards dividing the post of General between *Garcia de Alverado* and *Christopher de Sotolo*, laid the foundation of his ruin : for the latter having condemned a soldier to be hanged for theft, was opposed by the former, with such warmth, as occasioned a violent quarrel, and *de Sotolo* was killed on the spot. This assassination was highly

resented by *Almagro*, when *Garcia* fearing that he would seek an opportunity of being revenged, resolved to be beforehand with him, by murdering him at an entertainment he pretended to provide for him. But *Almagro* coming to the knowledge of this cruel design, under the pretence of sickness, staid at home. *Garcia*, however, being unwilling to lose so good an opportunity, went to his palace, to persuade him to come to the feast, when *Almagro* seeming at last overcome by his persuasions, called for his cloke, which was a concerted signal, for the appearance of six men, who lay in wait, and instantly rushing in, seized *Garcia*, and stabbed him in several places, *Almagro* himself drawing his sword and running him through the body. This being done, he made *Balsa* his General, and marched against the new Governor.

De Castro had encamped about 50 leagues south-west of *Cuzco*, where being willing to spare the effusion of human blood, he strove to persuade *Almagro* to lay down his arms, while the latter insisted upon enjoying his father's government, till it should be disposed of by the Emperor. Several messages passed between them; but at length *Almagro* found that *De Castro* was endeavouring to seduce his people, and a Spaniard disguised like an Indian, was discovered in his camp with letters to *Pedro di Candia*, *Almagro's* engineer, containing very advantageous offers, to induce him to render the artillery useless, in case the two armies should come to an engagement, at which the young General was so incensed, that he ordered the

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spy to be instantly hanged, and though he before seemed inclined to agree to terms of accommodation, he now refused to listen to any farther proposals, except *De Castro*, would consent to banish *Alverado*, *Holguin*, and many veterans who composed the chief strength of his army: therefore both parties losing all hopes of coming to an agreement, marched forward in order to engage in the valley of *Chupas*.

De Castro's army was composed of 700 Spaniards, and many Indians while *Almagro's* amounted to no more than 500 Spaniards; but he had the advantage of a rising ground, where his artillery commanded the whole plain. *Carvajal*, *De Castro's* Serjeant-Major, endeavoured to avoid the effects of this disposition, by approaching the enemy under cover of a little hill; but on their losing that shelter they were laid open to the fire of the artillery; which did no manner of execution on account of their being levelled too high. This being observed by *Almagro*, he flew in a rage to his engineer, and giving him the name of traitor, struck him thro' with a spear: He then instantly alighted, and throwing himself upon one of the cannon brought it with the weight of his body to bear upon the enemy, when ordering it to be fired it swept down seventeen Spaniards.

Almagro now seemed to bid fair for obtaining a victory, when the heat of youth led him into a blunder that completed his destruction. *De Castro* boldly advancing, some of *Almagro's* people pressed him to lead them forward to meet him, to which he immediately consented, and

inconsiderately got between the enemy and his own artillery, which rendered it intirely uselefs. This being observed by *Suarez*, his Serjeant-Major, he told him, that he had kept his post, *De Castro* would have been inevitably ruined, but as he had thrown away the advantage fortune had given him, he did not chuse to share in a defeat, that rose from his misconduct, and immediately rode off with several followers to *De Castro's* army, and soon after the latter obtained a compleat victory. In this battle which was fought on the 16th of *September*, 1542, 500 *Spaniards* were slain, and the principal persons in *Almagro's* army taken prisoners. *Almagro*, who had behaved with great resolution and courage, escaped with only six horsemen, intending to have taken refuge in the mountains, till he could obtain a favourable opportunity of recovering his government; but taking *Cuzco* in his way, with a design of carrying off his treasure, and such of his effects as would have been most useful to him in his exile, the very men, whom *Almagro* had trusted with the government of the city, hearing he had lost the battle, apprehended him, and delivered him up to *De Castro*, in order to make their peace with him; when the young *Almagro* who was not above 20 years of age, was formerly tried, condemned and executed for high-treason, in the same place, and much in the same manner, as his father had been, and was afterwards privately buried in the same grave.

De Castro upon this occasion was so inexorable, that he did not think the beheading of

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Almagro a sufficient attonement for his rebellion and its consequences; but caused most of his principal Counsellors, and particularly those who had been concerned in the assassination of the Marquis *Pizarro*, to be tried and put to death, by which means he not only extinguished, the rebellion, but eradicated the very seeds of it.



C H A P. IX.

De Castro's wise Regulations after the Suppression of the Rebellion. He is superseded by Blasco Nuñez, who has the Title of Viceroy, and puts De Castro under an Arrest; however, he is opposed by Gonzalo Pizarro and imprisoned, but escaping, is at length killed in Battle, and Gonzalo acknowledged Governor of Peru.

PEACE being restored by this strict distribution of justice, *De Castro* disbanded the best part of his troops, laid aside all his severity, and applied himself to the arts of peace. He established courts of justice, in which causes were decided with great impartiality: he erected colleges and schools in all the cities and great towns; appointed many learned men to study the *Peruvian* language, and preach the doctrines of Christianity to the people: he caused the old colonies to be better settled, and new ones planted; took care to have the old mines improved, and such as were daily discovered, to be wrought for the benefit of his master,
and

and the lawful proprietors; and, had the government continued in his hands, *Peru* would in a little time have been one of the best regulated Kingdoms upon earth, and more profitable to the crown of *Spain*, than all its other dominions. But the cabals of the Ministry, who could draw no advantage from a man, whose conduct needed no defence, and was above either courting or bribing them, prevailed on the King to erect a kind of royal audience in *Peru*, and to give very great power to the Commissioners of which it was composed, who immediately on their arrival, made it their business to cross the Governor in every thing; this occasioned fresh disturbances, both among the *Spaniards* and *Indians*, and fresh complaints to the court of *Spain*, which were perhaps far from displeasing the Ministers, because whenever they came, their interest was solicited by rich presents. These discontents occasioned another person's being sent, with the title of Viceroy, to supersede the Governor, and enforce a body of laws made at *Barcelona*; which, though well intended, were by no means proper for *Peru*.

This new Governor, whose name was *Blasco Nunez Vela*, arrived at *Lima* in the year 1554, and notwithstanding the inhabitants unanimously proposed to support *De Castro* in his administration, and to petition the Emperor for his continuance, he absolutely refused to take advantage of their friendship, and submitted to the authority of *Nunez*, who being jealous of his influence, soon found out a pretence for putting him under an arrest, and proceeded in so arbitrary

trary a manner, as to create himself many enemies, who encouraged *Gonzalo Pizarro* to raise troops against him, and promised to support him in the post of Procurator-General, with a power to enlist men for his personal defence. Even the Judges sent by the court of *Spain* acknowledged his title, in opposition to *Nunex*, and took such measures, that in the city of *Cuzco* he was acknowledged Governor of *Peru*.

De la Vega and *Herrera* represent *Nunex's* administration in very different lights; but as the former lived in *Peru*, at the time, when the things happened about which he writes, and appears with all the coolness of an historian, without vindicating any ill action on either side, we shall adhere to the account he has given us.

Nunex behaved in so haughty and arbitrary a manner, that his forces daily deserted to *Pizarro*, and being extremely passionate, he ordered *Suarez* one of his best friends, to be assassinated in his presence, from the bare suspicion that he designed to desert; but he was soon after fully convinced of his fidelity. In a short time this rash Viceroy was taken into custody by the Judges, who sent him under a guard on board a ship, as the only method of preserving him from the resentment of the angry populace, and the revenge of *Benito De Carvajal*, brother to *Suarez*, who had served under *Gonzalo*. However, *Nunex* was afterwards set at liberty, and at his own desire, was conducted to *Truxillo* by *Alvarez*, one of the Judges.

In the mean while, *Gonzalo Pizarro* got himself generally acknowledged Governor of *Peru*.

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But very prudently referred the administration of civil affairs to the Judges, and solely applied himself to the improvement of his army, regulating affairs in such a manner, that nobody appeared willing to dispute his authority. He resolved to send two of his party to *Spain* to defend his proceedings, in the same ship with *De Castro*; but the latter fearing to be ill treated, by these two Envoys, prevailed on the crew to quit the harbour, and steer for *Panama*, before *Pizarro's* dispatches were ready.

Pizarro was so extremely incensed at the wise *De Castro's* escape, that he accused many persons who had shewed themselves his friends, of conniving at it, and not only imprisoned them, but had the cruelty to put several of them to death.

In the mean while *Nunex* and Judge *Alvarez* arrived at *Tumbez*, where they published a Manifesto, with an account of the particulars of *Pizarro's* rebellion, desiring the assistance of all loyal subjects against him. While *Nunex* was in these circumstances, he discovered much greater abilities, than he had before done in his prosperity; but his ill character frightened even *Pizarro's* enemies from joining him: he was therefore forced to retire on the approach of *Pizarro*, who pursued him to the mountains of *Quito*, where he was frequently reduced to such distress, as to be obliged to feed on horse flesh. In this manner, *Nunex* avoided him for above a year together, during which, many instances of cruelty were committed on both sides; but at length the two armies came to an engage-

gagement near *Quito*, on the 19th of *January*, 1546, when *Nunex's* party was intirely routed, and he himself, while fighting with great bravery, was knocked down, his head cut off, and set upon a pole. But this *Pizarro* resented, and was no sooner informed of it, than he ordered it to be taken down and interred with the body. He affected to appear grieved at his death, and even went into mourning; but notwithstanding this affectation of sorrow, he solely employed himself in amassing wealth, and from thence forward behaved rather like a sovereign Prince, than a Governor.



C H A P. X.

Pedro de la Gasca, a Person of distinguished Virtue, is made Governor of Peru, with the Title of President, upon which Gonzalo Pizarro every where loses Ground; but at length defeats Centeno, one of De Gasca's Generals, and is afterwards ruined by rejecting Carvajal's Advice; for being abandoned by his People at the meeting of both Armies, he surrenders himself Prisoner, and is condemned and beheaded: After which De Gasca being perplexed about the Division of the Lands, returns to Spain.

CHARLES V. being uneasy at hearing of these dangerous divisions, now sent *Pedro de la Gasca*, with the title of President of the royal court of *Peru*, and all the power of a Sovereign Prince; so that he could make, or
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repeal laws, and pardon, or punish treason, in what manner he thought fit. And indeed, he had the same authority, as the Emperor would have had, had he himself come in person. Though a Priest, and a brother of the inquisition, he had an excellent character, and was distinguished by his mildness, affability, penetration and sagacity; by the strictest honesty, and the most intrepid courage. His commission was dated at *Vienna*, in the beginning of the year 1546, and he arrived at *Panama* about the middle of *July* the same year; where his agreeable behaviour procured him many friends, among whom was *Hinojosa*, *Pizarro's* Admiral; but it was agreed, that his revolt should be kept a profound secret, till it should be known, how *Pizarro* behaved to the messenger sent to him by *Gasca* with a letter from the Emperor, and another from himself.

Pizarro received this messenger in a very respectful manner; and submitted to an assembly of his principal officers, the instructions he brought, in which a general amnesty was offered to all who would acknowledge the President's authority, with the promise of a proper provision to be made for *Pizarro* and his family, in consideration of their services. *Carvajal* warmly declared for accepting these terms, in which he was seconded by all moderate people: but several persons of a restless disposition, prevailed on *Pizarro* to send a short defence of his conduct, and to desire to be confirmed in the government of *Peru*, to which he alledged,
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he had an undoubted right, as being heir to his brother who had conquered the country.

Gasca's messenger, whose name was *Panigua*, had private orders, in case he found *Pizarro's* party very strong, to grant this request; but being privately visited by most of the principal people, who agreed to join the royal standard, as soon as the President arrived in *Peru*, he injudiciously suppressed these orders, of which he had afterwards great reason to repent, since his silence in this particular, occasioned the destruction of many *Spaniards*.

About this time *Pizarro* was informed of the defection of *Hinojosa*, and several other persons on whom he placed the greatest confidence, and that the two gentlemen he had sent into *Spain* with a defence of his conduct had deserted his interest. Soon after the city of *Cuzco* was surprized by stratagem. *Centeno*, an officer who had fought with great bravery under the Viceroy *Nunex*, but after his defeat took refuge in the mountains, once more made his appearance, declared for *Pedro de la Gasca*, and was joined by about 80 horsemen, with whom he resolved to surprize that city, notwithstanding its being garrisoned by 300 men, under the command of *De Robles*, a person strongly attached to *Pizarro*. For this purpose he ordered some *Indians*, as soon as it was dark, to drive some mules and other beasts of burden with a great noise, and matches lighted at the pommel of each saddle up a certain street. This alarming the garison, the soldiers marched out to the place where the confusion was raised, while *Centeno* and his people en-

entering the town on the opposite side, attacked them in the rear, and put them in such disorder, that they immediately fled, leaving him in possession of the place, and *De Robles* himself, having taken refuge in a convent, was made prisoner. Thus was this rash action crowned with all the success that could be desired, when the late Governor treating *Centeno* in an insolent manner, the latter gave orders for his being beheaded.

By this time the President *De Gasca* was arrived in the province of *Quito*, when he caused a general Amnesty to be published, and a repeal of the laws which had been so disagreeable to the people. His army was now increased by reinforcements from *La Plata*, *Arequipa* and other places, and amounted to above 1000 men, and as the President's army was daily increasing, he resolved to march towards *Lima*, which had declared in his favour, a few days after *Pizarro* had marched from thence towards *Arequipa*. But the latter finding that things went every where against him, and that he was but little above 400 strong, though he had been joined by *Acosta* with 50 horse, he turned off to the southward in order to establish a colony on the east side of the mountains of *Potosi*, the silver mines of which were but just discovered; and in case that proved unsuccessful, he intended to retreat farther southward, and make a settlement in *Chili*. *Centeno*, however, blocked up his passage with an army of between 1000 and 1200 men, and *Pizarro*, after having tried in vain to bring him over to his side, resolved, after consulting with *Acosta*, to force a passage through

through his camp, though his army did not amount to 500 men, for which purpose *Acosta* made his attack in the night, but being discovered, was obliged to retire, though without loss.

The next day both armies drew up in fight of each other, when the courage and conduct of *Carvajal* supplied the place of numbers. He armed every man with two musquets, for many who had deserted left their arms behind them, and commanded his people not to move from the post in which he had fixed them, till the enemy were close upon them, and his orders were so well obeyed, that though *Pizarro's* cavalry were at first closely pressed, *Centeno* was at last entirely routed, and after having in vain endeavoured to rally his men, was obliged to escape by private roads to *Lima*.

Pizarro, being now joined by many of the vanquished, marched to take possession of *Cuzco*. Mean while the President's army daily increased, *Centeno* having come up with him, and he being joined by several other good officers, among whom was *Pedro de Valdivia*. This last gentleman had been Governor of *Chili*; but finding his force too small to maintain himself in his post, had taken shipping at *St. Jago* for *Lima*, with a large quantity of treasure, which he designed to dispose of in raising recruits. But on his arrival at *Lima* he joined the President, who received him in the most respectful manner. His coming was considered as a very valuable acquisition; for he was one of the best soldiers in *America*, and his

intrepidity and foresight made him a proper match for *Carvajal*.

Gasca being thus reinforced found himself at the head of 1500 men, and with his army determined to march in search of *Pizarro*, who being flushed with success, rashly resolved to meet him, though the experienced *Carvajal* assured him, that it would be their entire ruin, and made it evident that the most judicious step he could take, would be to distress the President's army, by retiring before him to the southward, and carrying off all the provisions. But *Pizarro* was deaf to all his arguments, and though *Carvajal* offered to prevent the enemy from passing the river with only 200 foot and 50 horse, his proposal was slighted, and after every opportunity of straitning the President was disregarded, both armies were drawn up on the 9th of *April* 1548. The victory was not long in dispute, for *Carvajal*, who was disgusted at *Pizarro's* perverseness, had refused all command. *Garcelasso de la Vega*, father to the historian, went over to the President, and was followed by the whole right wing, and several squadrons of horse. At which *Carvajal*, who acted only as a private man, began to sing aloud part of an old ballad, that seemed well adapted to the occasion, while the remainder of the men seeing themselves thus abandoned, threw down their arms and fled, when *Pizarro* being left with only a few officers, turned to *Acosta*, and calmly said, "Well brother, " *John*, what are we to do? Why, die like *Romans*, he replied: No, returned, *Pizarro*, let " us rather fall like Christians." They then moved

moved towards *Gasca's* army, where *Pizarro* surrendered himself to *Pedro de Villavincencio*, who with great politeness refused to take his sword and dagger. *Gonzalo* behaved before *Gasca*, who accused him of rebelling against the Emperor, with great firmness, and alledged, that he had not assumed the government, till it was conferred upon him by the Judges, tho' it was his, in right of the Commission granted by the Emperor to his brother and his heirs. That *Nunex* had been killed in battle, and that he had been forced to oppose him, in order to restore the public peace, and concluded with bidding the Governor look round him, and then added, " You may recollect that this whole
" country was annexed to the throne of *Spain*,
" by my brother's valour. I too contributed to
" it; and have I, who have been his assistant,
" and am the only representative of that brother,
" asked any thing unreasonable, when I in-
" sisted upon being made its Governor; I dare
" not tax the Emperor with injustice, but I can-
" not help saying, That if he saw my situation,
" and was allowed to do it with impartial eyes,
" instead of treating me as a rebel, he would
" give me a still larger reward, than that for
" which I have been forced to contend," *Gasca* was displeas'd with this defence and ordered him into the custody of *Centeno*, by whom he was treated with the highest respect.

Gasca soon after held a council of war, in which Judges were appointed to try *Pizarro* and his followers, it being resolv'd to determine their fate as speedily as possible, lest some change

should happen in their favour, and accordingly *Pizarro*, old *Carvajal*, *Acosta* and *Guevara*, were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and this sentence was instantly executed upon all but *Pizarro*, who, in consideration of the nobility of his brother, was beheaded the next day, in the 42d year of his age. After which, the houses of *Pizarro*, both at *Lima* and *Cuzco* were razed to to the ground, and the places on which they stood sown with salt. There was also erected a marble pillar on which his crimes were inscribed, and his head, with that of *Carvajal*, was set up in the market place of *Lima*.

The President having made the sacrifices, proclaimed a general pardon, and retired to *Cuzco*, where he staid for some time, and was greatly perplexed in distributing the land among the soldiers, in which he found it impossible to satisfy their several demands, till at length being wearied out with their sollicitations, he resolved to escape from them at once, and therefore privately withdrew to *Lima*, whence he went to *Panama*, in order to embark for *Spain*, and it is said carried with him near two millions for the Emperor's use, and not a ducat for himself. But while he continued at *Panama*, he narrowly escaped losing the treasure he had amassed for the Emperor, by an insurrection, which he however happily suppressed. He then embarked at *Nombre de Dios* for *Spain* in the year 1550, and at his arrival, the Emperor was so pleased with his conduct, that he gave him the bishopric of *Siguencia* a city in *Old Castile*.

T H E



THE
SETTLEMENT
OF
BRASIL,

BY THE
PORTUGUESE,
And its several Revolutions.



CHAP. I.

The Discovery of Brasil by Don Pedro Alvarez de Cabral. The small Advantages at first expected from it. Some account of the Country, and its antient Inhabitants, and the manner in which it was first settled by the Portuguese.

IN the 2d voyage of the *Portuguese* to the *East Indies* in 1500, *De Cabral*, after passing the *Cape de Verd* islands, stood so far out to sea, with a view of avoiding the calms, common on the coast of *Africa*, that on the 24th of *April* he observed an unknown country on the west; but the sea

running high, he was obliged to sail along the coast as far as 15° south latitude, were finding a good haven, he gave it the name of *Porto Seguro* or the *Safe Port*, and the country itself he called *Land of the Holy Ghost*, but this name was afterwards changed to that of *Brazil*, from its abounding with *Brazil* wood, which had been so called in *Europe* about 300 years before this country was discovered.

Cabral sent some people on shore to examine this new country, and they reporting that it was well watered, extremely fertile, full of fruit trees, and inhabited by a mild and gentle people, he resolved to suffer his men to refresh themselves on shore. On his landing he found the place exactly agreed with the description that had been giving of it, and that the peaceful natives, were so far from offering any insult to the *Portuguese*, that they received them with more kindness than they had reason to expect. As *De Cabral* had some condemned criminals on board, whose sentence had been changed from that of death to transportation, he left two of these fellows in the country, to learn the language, to make farther discoveries, and to acquire the best knowledge they were able, of this unknown land and its inhabitants. Being sensible that this discovery was of great importance, he resolved to lose no time, in sending an account of it to the King of *Portugal*, and therefore immediately dispatched one of his vessels back to *Lisbon*, with some persons on board, on whose fidelity he could depend, together with one of the natives, in order to his being instructed in
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the *Portuguese* language. He also set up a stone cross as a monument of his having been there, and of his having taken possession of the country in behalf of the King of *Portugal*, which was the more necessary, as *Columbus* was then on his third voyage, making such discoveries as amazed all *Europe*.

In consequence of this advice, the King of *Portugal* sent several persons to make discoveries of the coasts, who soon found that this was part of the continent of that new world discovered by *Columbus*; upon which great disputes arose between the two crowns, about the extent and boundaries of this country discovered by the *Portuguese*; but it was at last settled, that from the river of *Maranon* to the river of *Plate* should be yielded to the King of *Portugal*.

Affairs in the beginning went on very slowly, the first *Portuguese* inhabitants were sufficiently sensible that the soil was fertile, the air temperate, and the country well watered; but they could report no more. *Brasil* appeared a pleasant, fruitful, and well situated country, capable indeed of furnishing abundance of the necessaries of life, though it was imagined to be destitute of gold and silver.

Upon these reports, the Ministry did not desert the country, though they contented themselves with transporting thither from time to time those villains whose crimes brought them under the censure of the law; which not only gave the *Portuguese* a mean opinion of the colony, but proved an effectual method of corrupting the poor *Indians*.

Indeed

Indeed neither these discoverers nor the court of *Portugal*, could form any distinct idea of the importance of so vast a country, which according to its present boundaries, may be reckoned 2400 miles from north to south, and 2000 from east to west ; though the *Portuguese* even to this time have scarce any where penetrated 500 miles. As the northern parts of the country lie near the equator, they are subject to great rains and variable winds, particularly about the months of *March* and *September*, when they are frequently disturbed with hurricanes and tempests, which lay they country under water.

The middle part of *Brazil* from 5°. of south latitude to the tropic, has the winds and seasons directly the reverse of those in other parts of the world, within the same latitudes ; for in them the dry season comes on when the sun advances to the northward, and the wet season begins when the sun returns to the southward ; but here the wet season begins in *April*, when the south-east wind sets in, with violent tornadoes, thunder and lightening ; and in *September* when the wind shifts to east-north-east, it brings with it a clear sky and fair weather. There is no country between the tropics where the heats are more tolerable, or the air more healthful, it being constantly refreshed with breezes from the sea, and cooled by the lakes and rivers which annually overflow their banks ; and in the inland part of the country, the winds from the mountains are still cooler than those that blow from the ocean.

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That part of *Brazil* which lies more to the south, and without the tropic of *Capricorn*, is in all respects one of the finest countries in the known world; but here the *Portuguese* dominions are narrow, they being confined by the *Spanish* territories and the river *Plate*.

The *Indians* differed very little in stature or complexion from the *Portuguese* themselves; but much exceed them in strength and vigour. Some lived in villages, and others moved about according to their humours. These villages consisted only of three or four very large houses; in each of which a whole family or tribe lived together, under the authority of the eldest parent. They procured subsistence by fowling and fishing, and made up the rest of their diet with the fruits of the earth; but though they had no luxurious plenty, yet in so fertile a country, they were in no great danger of want. They were, however, continually at war with each other; but for what cause, is not easily determined, unless we should admit what some old writers affirm, that they made these wars chiefly that they might kill and eat each other, esteeming human flesh the greatest dainty. But perhaps the testimony of those, who own themselves guilty of extirpating thousands of these poor creatures, to whom they could have no quarrel worthy of rational beings, ought not to be of much weight; since men are apt to calumniate and misrepresent those they have injured; as if by aggravating their vices, they could justify, or at least, palliate their own. And besides, as none of the late travellers observe any sign of their ever being
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cannibals, they ought to be vindicated from so cruel an aspersion.

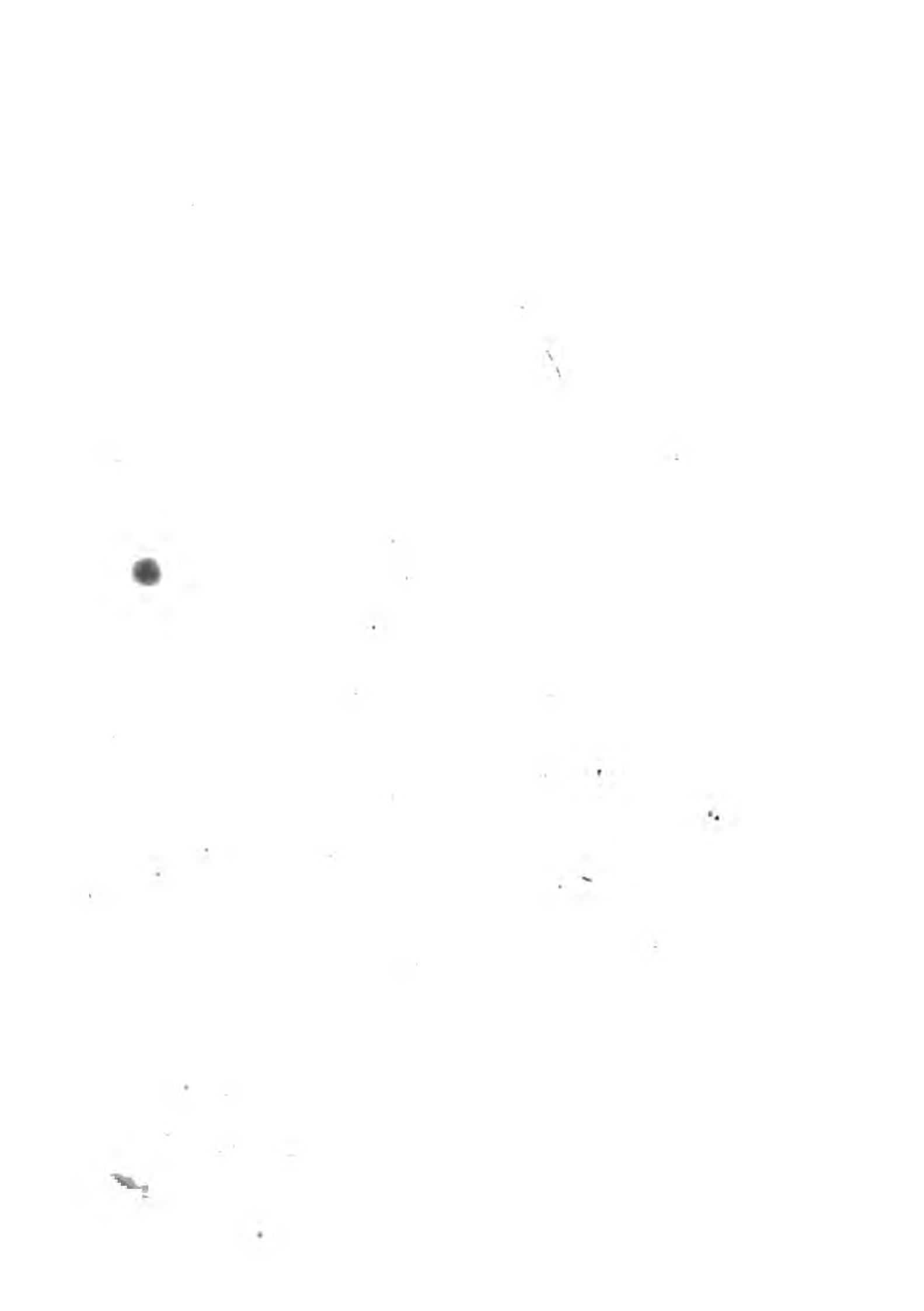
The *Portuguese* and *Dutch* Writers give the name of *Tapuyers* to the native inhabitants of the north part of *Brasil*, and that of *Tupinambies* or *Tupanamboys* to those who dwell in the south of *Brasil*; but divided these again into several petty nations, who speak different languages, though their manners and customs are much the same.

The *Tapuyers* are pretty tall, and as they live almost under the equator, are of a dark copper colour, their hair, which is black, hangs over their shoulders; but they have no beards nor hair on any part of their bodies and go naked, the men only inclosing their nudities in a case, and the women concealing theirs with leaves; the men also wear a cap or coronet of feathers. Their ornaments are glittering stones, hanging to their lips and nostrils, and bracelets of feathers upon their arms: some of them paint their bodies of various colours; while others rubbing themselves with gums, stick beautiful feathers upon their skins, which at a distance make them look more like fowls than human creatures.

The *Tupinambies* who inhabit the south of *Brasil*, are of a moderate stature, and not of so dark a complexion as their northern neighbours, who live nearer the line. They are indeed neither of them so dark as the *Africans* in the same latitude, for there were no Negroes in *America*, till they were transported thither by the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*. The *Tupinambies*, however, resemble the *Africans* in their flat noses, which being esteemed a beauty, are made so by art in their
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The Brasilians and their Houses.



infancy. They have also black lank hair upon their heads; but like the *Tapuyers*, have no hair on their bodies and faces, and like them paint their bodies.

The general food of the *Brafilians* is the cassavi or mandioka root dried to powder, of which they make cakes like our sea biscuits. This flour they also carry with them on journeys, and it being infused in water, serves them both as meat and drink: they do not appear to have had any corn till the *Europeans* carried it thither. They also feed on other roots, fruit and herbs: on wild-fowl, the venison they take in hunting, and on fish, and with every thing eat a great deal of pepper. They generally drink spring water, of which they are said to have the best and the greatest variety in the world, yet they have other kind of liquors made of the fruits pressed and infused, or of honey with which they sometimes get very drunk, sitting whole days and nights over their cups.

Before the arrival of the *Portuguese*, they were masters of the arts of spinning, weaving, and building their houses, and of forming their arms, which consisted of bows, arrows, lances and darts, and they had some knowledge of the virtues of several herbs and drugs, which they frequently administered with success to the sick.

Hunting, fowling, and fishing were then rather their business than amusement, these being absolutely necessary for the support of their families, in a country where they had no tame cattle or corn; drinking, dancing and singing were more properly their diversions; these they practised

tified on their days of rejoicing for a victory, or on the birth of their children. They are great smokers and take the strongest tobacco; their pipes are a hollow reed or cane, and the bowl, a large nut-shell that holds almost an handful of tobacco.

In short, they are a tractable and ingenious people, ready to learn any art or science the *Portuguese* will teach them, and taking nothing so kindly of the Priests, as the instructing of their children, whence the Jesuits have made many converts, and those who live under the *Portuguese*, generally conform to their customs in eating, drinking, and cloathing. They are but little inclined to labour, from their not being infected with avarice: for their desires are but few, and those easily gratified. Their greatest vice is their thirst of revenge.

To return to the steps by which the *Portuguese* settlements in *Brazil* became at length so considerable. The crown had at first recourse to the making extensive grants to such as were inclined to settle there, or had the power of sending others, whence some of the richest and most powerful of the nobility had districts given them equal in extent to *Portugal* itself. This was at first attended with little inconvenience, since the King might, without expence, give to others what he never actually possessed. This step was the more necessary, as the whole attention both of the ministers and nobility was taken up with the *East Indies*, where the latter found means to repair their fortunes by obtaining governments, by which they soon acquired vast estates; while
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those who were contented to try their fortunes in this new colony, found that the natives were resolved not to bear the yoke of slavery, and grew desperate at every attempt to bring them into subjection.

The fertility of the country, however, made some amends for these inconveniencies, by drawing abundance of people from other parts of *America* to settle there, where they erected a new kind of government, dictated by necessity, in which every master of a family was both a planter and a soldier. He laid out as much land as himself and his family could cultivate, and daily performed his military exercises to enable himself to defend his property; and hence every district had the title of a Captainship, which they still retain, though the state of affairs is absolutely changed.

By this means the colony grew apace, and in fifty years time spread over a large tract of country, and erected many good towns, the principal of which were *Tamacara*, *Fernambuca*, *Ilheos*, *Porto Segura*, and *St. Vincent*, each of which was surrounded by a populous, and well cultivated territory.

The flourishing state of *Brasil* soon began to awaken the attention of the court; King *John III.* became concerned at the grants made by his predecessors, and therefore in the year 1549, ungenerously revoked all those made to the original proprietors. The same year he made *Thomas de Sousa*, Governor General of *Brasil*, who setting sail with a fleet of six men of war, carried with him many officers, civil and military,

with a considerable body of soldiers, and six fathers of the new order of Jesuits, who were to convert the *Indians*. He had also a new plan of power adjusted according to the views of the court, and was directed to build a new town in the bay of *All Saints*.

De Sousa, soon after his arrival in *Brazil*, began to enter upon the execution of what he was ordered to perform. He made war upon the natives, built the town of *St. Salvador*, and erected monasteries for the Jesuits.

What *De Sousa* could not finish, was completed by *Edward Acosta*, his successor, in whose time the number of towns and of the inhabitants was doubled; he was also obliged to strengthen the towns, by erecting better fortifications than those with which they had been hitherto surrounded. He therefore demolished the old fortifications, which were of earth, and raising others of brick and stone, furnished them with artillery, the necessity of which was soon justified by experience.



C H A P. II.

Attempts made by the French to settle a Colony in Brazil by the Sieur de Villegagnon, Capt. Riffaut, and M. Rivardier, without Success.

AT this time the affairs of *France* being in the greatest confusion, and the disputes between those of the church of *Rome* and the
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Calvinists being carried to the utmost height, many of the most active and industrious people were desirous of leaving their native soil, and seeking an easier and more contented state in distant climates, among these was *Nicholas Durant*, Lord of *Villegagnon*, Knight of *Malta*, and Vice Admiral of *Britany*, who being treated ill at *Nantz*, suddenly resolved to leave the Kingdom, and carry a colony into some distant part of the world, and hearing some accounts of *Brasil*, he drew up a scheme for fixing a settlement in that country. This he presented to *Gaspar de Coligny*, Admiral of *France*, desiring his assistance towards fitting out a squadron for that purpose.

The Admiral was distinguished for his abilities and virtues, and a very zealous protestant and therefore readily promised to give him all the encouragement he could desire, in hopes of settling a protestant colony, that in case the affairs of his friends should be totally ruined in *France*, they might have a place to which they might retire out of the reach of their enemies. This motive the Admiral mentioned to the *Sieur De Villegagnon*, who readily undertaking to put it in execution, the Admiral made such a representation of the affair to King *Henry II.* that he had leave to fit out three large vessels, with a sufficient number of seamen and adventurers on board, and in *May 1555*, this small squadron sailed from *Havre de Grace* for *Brasil*, where, after a tedious and troublesome voyage, they arrived in *November*.

This colony landed upon a rock, which they found uninhabitable; but marching farther within land, fixed upon a very commodious spot of ground almost under the tropic of *Capricorn*, where they erected a convenient fortrefs for their security both against the natives and the *Portuguese*, which they called fort *Coligny*. From this place the *Sieur De Villegagnon* sent the Admiral along account of his proceedings and situation; described the country and its inhabitants, and observed that it was extremely practicable to make that both a useful and a thriving colony; but remarked that such as were sent to him must not expect the delicacies of *Europe*, that their bread was made of a certain root ground to powder, that they had no wine, much fish, and some venison; and that those who could live contentedly upon such provisions, might find a secure retreat, at his fort in *Brasil*,

This letter the Admiral communicated to the famous reformer *John Calvin* of *Geneva*, who prevailed on a dozen zealous protestants of that city, to engage in the design of improving this new settlement. *Du Pont*, a man of sense, with a good character, was put at the head of this affair, and with him were joined two ministers, *Peter Richer* who had been formerly a Carmelite, and *William Chartier*; these setting out together from *Geneva*, waited upon the Admiral at *Chassillon*, who gave them a kind reception, and by his assistance, joined to their own interest, they soon got together 300 men, who embarked at *Honfleur* on board three vessels, in *November* 1556, and arrived at fort *Coligny* on the 7th of *March*

March 1557, were they were received with great joy.

Things however did not long continue in this situation, for the *Sieur De Villegagnon*, who had pretended to be a rigid *Calvinist*, soon shewed, that he had only worn a mask; this produced a quarrel between him and the minister *Richer*, in which the disputes rose so high, that he drove the latter, and all his adherents out of the colony, upon which they sailed up the *Rio Janeiro*, and established themselves upon its banks, where having staid about eight months, they returned to *France*, where they represented the *Sieur De Villegagnon*, in the blackest colours, as an hypocrite and an impostor. At which the Admiral, finding that this affair was not likely to be of any advantage to the protestant cause, resolved to give himself no farther concern about it.

The *Sieur De Villegagnon* being thus abandoned, took the best measures he could for the security of the colony in his absence, and then returned to *France*, where he endeavoured to raise a belief of his being a zealous *Calvinist*, and published an apology for his own conduct, in which he painted the ministers in as bad a light as they had placed him; but finding this produced no good, he retired to a commandery of his own order, and spent the the remainder of his days in writing against the protestants. In the meantime the *Portuguese*, laying hold of this opportunity to rid themselves of their new neighbours, the next year *Emanuel Sa*, Governor of *Brazil*, cut off the *French* that were left behind, and demolished their fort.

It is observable, that during the short time the *French* were possessed of this settlement, they made a greater progress in trade, and established a more friendly correspondence with the natives, than the *Portuguese* had been able to do in about fifty years. This indeed was owing to a very odd accident. About twenty years before, a ship from *Normandy* having been lost upon that coast, some of the men got on shore, where being well received by the natives, they married among them, and exactly conformed to their manners, and these men were of great service to the colony.

The *Portuguese* now for some time quietly enjoyed their settlements, till at length one Captain *Riffaut*, who had been cruizing on the *Spaniards*, touching at the island of *Maragnan* on the coast of *Brasil*, contracted so great an intimacy with the *Indian* Chief of the island, that he invited him to bring a sufficient number of his countrymen to fix a settlement there, promising to give him all the assistance in his power. This offer the *French* Captain readily embraced, and at his return to *France*, found means, by his credit and interest, to equip three ships, so effectually, that there was great reason to expect extraordinary success; but his men mutinying before he reached the island, and the largest of his ships running upon the coast as soon as he got to it, by which means she was lost, he was obliged to return to *France*; but some of his people, among whom was *M. De Vaux*, chose to stay with the natives, who made them extremely welcome: This young gentleman, was

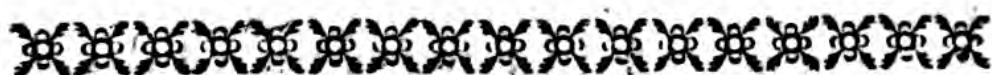
remarkably brisk and active, he liked the climate, and continued there some time. His behaviour to the *Brafilians* was very engaging, and he in many respects proved so useful to them, that they made the same applications to him, as the *Indian* Chief had done to Captain *Riffaut*, which at last engaged him to think seriously upon the subject, and to return home by the first opportunity.

On M. *De Vaux's* arriving in *France*, he applied to King *Henry IV.* to whom he represented the vast advantages that would flow from such an establishment; upon which that Prince, who had the good of his subjects at heart, and was unwilling to place too great a confidence on the credit of a young adventurer, sent a small vessel, under the command of M. *Rivardier*, a person of great merit, upon whose report he could depend, who took M. *De Vaux* with him, and after remaining six months in *Brafil*, returned to *France*, from whence he made several voyages back, before the government could come to any resolution about settling a colony. Preparations were however at length actually made for sending a strong squadron thither, when stop was put to them by the murder of *Henry IV.* But M. *Rivardier* was so fond of the place, and so fully persuaded that a settlement there would immediately turn to account, that he embarked his whole private fortune, and engaged several of his friends to do so too, by which means he equipt three stout vessels, and engaged about 300 men to go to *Brafil*, with whom he embarked at *Cancale*, on the coast of *Britany*, and
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140 *The Settlement of* B R A S I L
in *July* following arrived at the island of *Mara-*
ragnan.

He there erected a fortress on the summit of a hill near the best port in the island, between two fine rivers that washed both sides of the mountain, and ran from thence into the sea. Upon the bastions of this fort he mounted twenty-two pieces of cannon, and every thing seemed to promise all the success that could be desired, when about two years after their first arrival, a strong squadron, sent by Don *Jerom de Albuquerque*, the *Portuguese* Governor of *Brasil*, appearing before the bay, soon forced them to surrender, and according to his orders, the place was instantly demolished; which cured the *French* of all further thoughts of settling in that country.





C H A P. III.

The Dutch made themselves Masters of Brasil ; but are driven out by the united Force of Spain and Portugal. The Dutch, however, being resolved to make a fresh Attempt, send a large Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lank, with a Body of Land Forces commanded by General Wardenbourg. The latter takes the City of Olinda, and all the Coast to the South ; while Admiral Lank takes an Island called the Sandy Receif. Admiral Pater being afterwards sent from Holland with a large Fleet, the Dutch oblige the Portuguese to raise the Siege of Olinda, and this brave Admiral, with only six Ships, engages the Portuguese Fleet of Forty-five, and comes off with great Honour.

IN the year 1581, the Crown of Portugal devolving on the head of Philip II. King of Spain, he not only became possessed of all the rich countries in America discovered by the Spaniards, but of Brasil, and all the Portuguese settlements in the East-Indies. These he left to his successors, together with the war he had carried on against the seven United Provinces, who had shaken off their dependance on the Crown of Spain, and formed themselves into a Republic, which by attending to trade made the most rapid progress. This new Republic by forming an East-India company, obtained such prodigious advantage, that in 1624, they were
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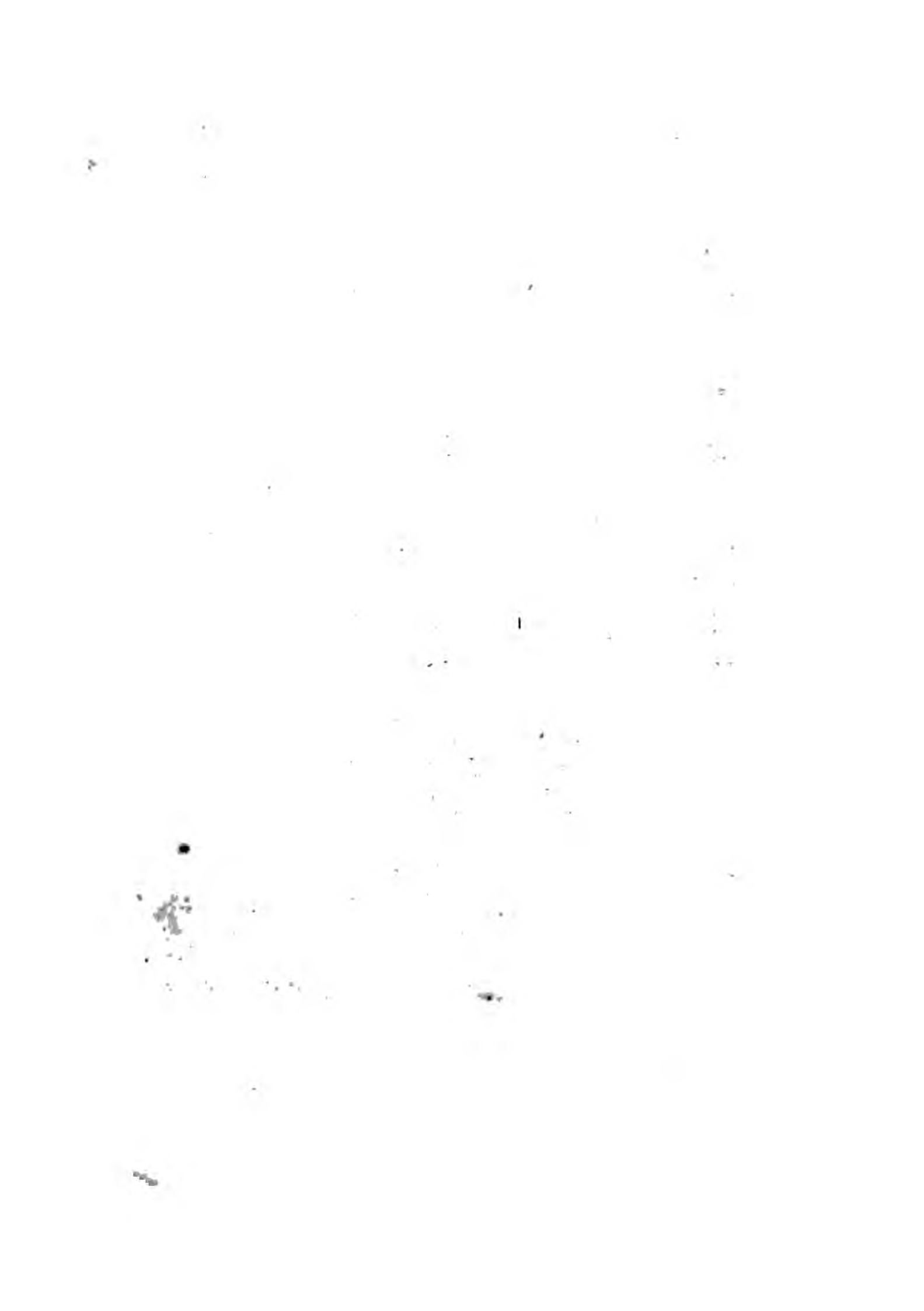
induced to set up also a *West-India* company, which from its first institution proved fatal to the *Portuguese*.

The *Dutch* being now sensible of the state of *Brasil*, and the small resistance they were likely to meet with in case they made a descent on the coast, which was no less than 1200 leagues in extent, resolved to equip a squadron under the command of *James Willikens*, which entering the bay of *All Saints*, the *Portuguese* were so frightened, that instead of providing for their defence, they immediately used all possible methods to carry off and secure their effects.

The *Dutch* observing the consternation into which they had thrown the enemy, instantly landed, and without much difficulty made themselves masters of *St. Salvador* the capital of *Brasil*. *Don Diego de Mendoza*, the *Portuguese* Governor, had neither the courage to defend the place, nor to withdraw in time; but *Michael Texeira*, the Archbishop, who was of one of the best families in *Portugal*, notwithstanding his being in years, summoned all the Clergy and Monks about him, and representing the necessity they were under of laying aside their clerical capacities, prevailed on them to take up arms; and tho' deserted by the Governor, the soldiers and the inhabitants, they for some time made a very gallant defence, and at last retreated to a neighbouring town; where after acting the part of soldiers, they turned pioneers, and under the conduct of the Archbishop, fortified the place, and gave the enemy as much trouble, as
if



The Dutch Seize St. Salvador.



if they had been the most regular troops in the world.

By the taking of this Town, the *Dutch* not only acquired an immense plunder; but became masters of the largest and best peopled district in the whole country, and seemed in a fair way of making, in a short time, a complete conquest of the whole colony; which they would probably have done, had it not been for the heroic Archbishop, who assumed the title of Captain General, an office which he said came to him from heaven, in the legible characters of public necessity.

The news of this misfortune no sooner reached *Portugal*, than it threw both the city of *Lisbon*, and the whole Kingdom into confusion, which was increased by the suspicions of the nobility, that the *Spanish* Ministry were not much displeas'd at this event, as it would lessen the wealth and power of the grandees of *Portugal*, who had the greatest part of their estates in *Brazil*. However, King *Philip* IV. in whose reign this happened, shewed that these suspicions were but ill-founded. He immediately sent orders to *Portugal* to equip a fleet for the recovery of *St. Salvador*, and at the same time wrote a letter with his own hand to the nobility, desiring their assistance on this occasion.

This revived the spirits of the nation, and the *Portuguese* Lords exerted themselves so effectually, that in three months time they had a fleet of 26 sail ready to put to sea; but though the *Spaniards* did not make equal dispatch, yet in *February* 1626, their fleet joined that of *Portugal*,
and

and they set sail under the command of *Don Frederic de Toledo Osorio*, Marquis of *Valduesa*, with 15,000 men on board.

In the mean time, the *Dutch* being in possession of *St. Salvador* and the adjacent country, began very rashly to extend themselves on every side, either from contempt of the *Portuguese*, or an extravagant thirst of plunder. The heroic Archbishop, however, soon convinced them of their mistake; he had now assembled 1500 men, and with these not only cut off most of their parties; but at last forcing them to take shelter in the town, blocked them up, and reduced them to great distress, which he had no sooner done, than he resigned the command first to *Nunez Marino*, and afterwards to *Don Francis de Mauro*, declaring that his own commission expired with that necessity, which had forced him to take it up.

Things were in this situation, when the united fleets of *Spain* and *Portugal* arrived in the Bay of *All Saints*. *Don Emanuel de Meneffex*, immediately landed 4000 men, and joined the army before the place. The *Dutch* Governor was however resolved to defend it to the last extremity, but the garrison mutinying, forced him to surrender on the 20th of *April*, when the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Commanders, supposing that the war was at an end, and that the *Dutch*, like the *French*, would be afraid of making any new attempts upon *Brasil*, returned home with the fleets in triumph.

They were however greatly mistaken, for the rich plunder of *St. Salvador*, which had been brought

brought by Admiral *Willikens* into *Holland*, made the *Dutch* desirous of engaging in other expeditions of the same kind, and encouraged the *West-India* company to think of making another expedition. They accordingly fitted out a strong fleet of 46 men of war, commanded by Admiral *Lonk*, with a considerable body of land forces on board, under Gen. *Wardenbourg*, which setting sail, arrived in sight of *Fernambuca* on the 3d of *February* 1630, and General *Wardenbourg* landing with near 3000 men on the 15th of the same month, marched directly towards the city of *Olinda*, which he found covered by three forts, with a numerous garrison in each, he however attacked and carried them all; but not without a vigorous resistance, and this success so frightened the inhabitants of the city, that they immediately surrendered, though the natives, who had turned *Christians*, shewed great spirit, and behaved on this, and on every other occasion, with the utmost courage and fidelity.

While General *Wardenbourg* was thus employed on shore, Admiral *Lonk* was no less active by sea, and as the *Portuguese* had no considerable naval force to oppose him, he in a very short time reduced all the coast to the south of *Olinda*, securing and fortifying every place that fell into his hands, it being resolved, to obtain such a footing in the country, as would enable the *Dutch* to keep their ground against the whole force of *Portugal*.

With this view Admiral *Lonk* resolved, at all events, to make himself master of a very strong post, that seemed the fittest for his purpose, and

of which it is necessary that we should give our readers some account.

The whole coast of *Brasil* is bordered by a thick and flat ridge of rocks, which is in some places twenty, and in others thirty yards broad and were it not for several breaks and passages in this rocky inclosure, it would be impossible to approach the shore. In particular, there is a very large passage towards the north of *Olinda*; but the ridge of rocks appears again almost before the city, and the inhabitants pass to it in boats at high water. This part of the ridge is called by the *Portuguese* *Reciffo*, and by the *Dutch* the *Receif*. On the north point is a very narrow open passage for the ships to approach the shore, and between this ridge of rocks and the continent, is a sandy island about a league in length, called the *Sandy Receif*. Upon this island, which is in $8^{\circ} 20'$ south latitude, was a good castle called *Fort St. George*, well provided with artillery, and esteemed impregnable, and of this the *Dutch* Admiral made himself master; when having strengthened the *Stony Receif*, he made this the chief seat of commerce, and afterwards it became one of the most considerable places in *Brasil*.

The *Portuguese* and *Spaniards* were excessively alarmed at the news of this second attempt upon *Brasil*, and at the *Dutch* having conquered the Captainship of *Fernambuca*; they therefore resolved to send thither immediately a force sufficient to drive them out, and effectually to secure the country to themselves for the future; but the

the disaffection of the *Portuguese* to the *Spanish* government, divided and perplexed their measures so, that they were a long time in fitting out a fleet; during which the *Dutch* were employed in fortifying themselves, in extending their conquests, and in taking all the necessary precautions for their defence; wherein they proceeded with the utmost industry and vigilance.

The *Dutch* fleet no sooner returned from *Brazil*, than Admiral *Pater* was sent thither with a much stronger force, in order to make a conquest of the whole country. He arrived in sight of the coast of *Fernambuca* on the 1st of *May* 1631, where finding the city of *Olinda* closely blocked up by a numerous army, commanded by *Albuquerque*, the famous *Portuguese* General, who had landed 400 men under the command of an experienced officer, to take a view of the enemies works, in order to form a just judgment of the best manner of beginning the attack: but the *Dutch* garrison seeing his fleet come to an anchor, and the troops landed, made so vigorous a sally on the besiegers, as forced them to retire from before the city with considerable loss. Admiral *Pater* now enabled his countrymen to extend their conquests very considerably, particularly towards the south, intending to attack the city of *St. Salvador* both by sea and land; but was prevented by his receiving intelligence that the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* had sent a strong fleet, which was actually at sea, in order to undertake the relief of *Brazil*.

This fleet consisted of about thirty ships, commanded by Admiral *D'Oquendo*, who sailed from

Spain in a very indifferent condition : but at the *Canaries* was joined by 15 more, and near the *Cape de Verd* islands, received such an accession of force, as made *D'Oquendo's* fleet consist of 54 large ships. The *Dutch* Admiral had but 16, but being jealous of the honour of his country, boldly resolved to fight under this amazing disadvantage, and was even determined to meet the enemy, which he accordingly did in 6°. south latitude: but as soon as they appeared in fight and the *Dutch* fleet saw how unequal the dispute was like to prove, ten of the Captains bore away, and left the Admiral only six ships to fight an enemy, that had almost ten times his number, and though he had two flags under him, these to their immortal honour were two of those who had joined him, so that there were three Admirals to six ships. The battle was long and bloody, for many of the *Portuguese* ships were sunk; and it is evident, that if the other ten ships had staid, victory would have declared for the *Dutch*; but at last Admiral *Thys* in the *Prince Willam* was sunk, and soon after, a ball unhappily falling into the *Dutch* Admiral's powder room, the ship was blown up, and that brave man lost. Upon this the four *Dutch* ships that remained, retired; but did it with such courage and address, that they not only safely arrived at *Olinda*, but carried off a *Portuguese* man of war they had taken, and indeed, it may be safely affirmed, there never was a more glorious action.

When Admiral *D'Oquendo* arrived on the coast, he was satisfied with sending refreshments
and

and reinforcements to the army under *Albuquerque*, but made no attempt against the city of *Olinda*, the great loss he had suffered in the battle, which amounted in the whole to no less than 13 sail taken and sunk, made him leave things in a state little better than that in which he found them. He therefore, after repairing his ships, set sail for *Lisbon*, in the month of *October*, but in his passage had the misfortune to meet with four *Dutch* men of war well manned, who bravely resolved to attack him, though he had still 40 sail, and most of them large ships. ✕

In this engagement *D'Oquendo* lost the Captain of his own ship, with 22 other Captains; his Vice-Admiral, three men of war, two frigates, and about 700 private men, after which he returned home, with the wretched remains of his unfortunate fleet; but the blame fell entirely upon the Ministers, who, in spite of his remonstrances, had obliged him to sail with ships, half equipped and half manned.

As this misfortune could not be remedied, the ministers expressed their willingness to do all in their power in order to repair it, and therefore gave orders for providing a larger fleet; better equipped and manned, to sail under the command of *Don Frederic de Toledo*, who had acquired great reputation. But notwithstanding all their endeavours nothing could be done that season, and therefore it was deferred to the next spring; when it was resolved to send such a force, as should put an end to the war at once; but as it is much easier to lay fine schemes in the

cabinet, than to carry them into execution, notwithstanding this celebrated Admiral actually proceeded on his voyage with a very large fleet, every way well provided, he returned to *Portugal* without doing any thing of importance.



C H A P. IV.

The surprising Success of the Dutch against the united Force of Spain and Portugal, induces the Directors of the West India Company, to send Count Maurice of Nassau, as Governor of Brasil, who, by his wise Conduct, and prudent Administration, secures and settles the best Part of the Country.

MEAN while the *Dutch* taking advantage of these delays, made a surprising progress, and in the space of seven years, reduced under their dominions the Captainships of *Fernambuca, Tamaraca, Paraiba* and *Rio Grande*. In short, the *Dutch* had such astonishing success against the *Spaniards*, in this, and other parts of *America*, that from the time of their *West India* company's being erected, in 1624, to the year 1637, they destroyed, and took from them in money and merchandize to the value of 45 millions of florins, or four millions and a half of our money; and of 800 ships fitted out against them by the crown of *Spain*, they destroyed or took 547.

By this success the Directors of the *West India* company were induced to put themselves upon a level with the *East India* company, and were resolved to place at the head of their affairs, a person whose credit and power would add strength to their own. With this view they pitched upon Count *John Maurice of Nassau*, a near relation to the Prince of *Orange*, who had distinguished himself in the service of the States with great applause.

This nobleman, readily accepting the proposal, was declared Governor of *Brazil* and *South America*; and that he might enter upon his office in a manner suitable to his quality and character, the company resolved to fit out a fleet of 32 large ships, with 2700 land forces; but the Count being impatient to be gone, sailed before they were ready, on the 25th of *October* 1636, with only four ships, and 350 soldiers on board. With this small squadron he arrived on the coast of *Brazil* on the 23d of *January* 1637, with *Adrian Vander Dussen*, who had joined him near the island of *Madeira*, and was soon followed by other Captains.

Count *Maurice* took the field with two considerable bodies of troops, one of which consisted of 300 men; with these he resolved to attack the *Portuguese* army; and the other of 600, was to be employed in various expeditions, in order to divide and distract the enemy, who had a large body of forces in the field, under the command of the Count *de Banjola*, an officer of great bravery and experience, who assembled the bulk of his army at *Porto Cavallo*. Thither
 Count

Count *Maurice* marched, and after a very obstinate resistance, the *Portuguese* were defeated, and at length forced in their camp, notwithstanding its being strongly intrenched. The Count *de Banjola* then retired with the remains of his troops, under the cannon of the citadel of *Povacaon*, from whence he retreated on the approach of the *Dutch*, who besieged and took that fortress, in which was a garrison of 600 men.

Count *Maurice* next took the town of *Openeda* on the river *St. Francis*; built a citadel there, and another at the mouth of the river, by which he effectually covered his new conquest. Then returning to *Olinda*, he settled the civil and military government; and fitted out two fleets, one under the command of Admiral *Lichtbart*, who had orders to attack the south coast of *Brasil*, and the other commanded by Commodore *Hanskins*, who was destined to a service of still greater importance, which was fixing themselves on the opposite shore of *Africa*. For this purpose it was resolved to attack the castle of *St. George de la Mina* on the coast of *Guinea*, in the possession of the *Portuguese*; for the *Dutch* having a strong settlement in that neighbourhood, the Governor sent to advise Count *Maurice*, that this was the proper time for carrying this important project into execution. Commodore *Hanskins* joined the *Dutch* Governor on the 25th of *July*, when attacking the castle, which was one of the strongest in that part of the world, they after a regular siege, obliged the *Portuguese* to surrender. After this
success

success Commodore *Hanskins* returned to *Olinda*, where he was received by Count *Maurice* with all the marks of honour and respect, that the performances of so important a service had deserved.

The campaign in 1638 was equally glorious for the *Dutch*, for the Count *de Banjola* having assembled a numerous army to defend the Captainship of *Segerippa*, Count *Maurice* attacked and defeated him, took the capital, and reduced the whole Province. This great success induced the natives of *Siarra*, one of the northern Captainships, to declare for the *Dutch*, and to offer, upon the promise of being restored to the enjoyment of their freedom, to assist them against the *Portuguese*, when a body of troops being sent to join them, they reduced that whole district.

Count *Maurice* now resolved to attack *St. Salvador* in the Bay of *All Saints*, which was considered as the capital of all *Brazil*: for this purpose he embarked all the troops he could assemble at *Olinda*, and landed them in the Bay of *All Saints*, in hopes of surprising the *Portuguese*. The Count *de Banjola*, who was in the neighbourhood with a small body of regular troops, immediately threw himself into the place, though the Governor was his avowed enemy, and Count *Maurice* expected that the differences which subsisted between them, would facilitate his taking the city. Indeed, the *Portuguese* Governor at first disputed the command with the Count *de Banjola*; but that nobleman told him, that their quarrels would only serve to
 ruin

ruin them; whereas, if they agreed, each of them might become as great as he could wish. To which the Governor answered, "Sir, I perceive you are a wiser man than I, and no body shall obey your orders more punctually."

Count *Maurice* without much resistance made himself master of the strong fort of *Albert*, of that of *St. Bartholomew*, and the famous castle of *St. Philip*. Encouraged by this success he erected two batteries, in order to attack fort *Roses* which covered the city on one side, and an horn-work, that was its principal strength on the other. Between these lay a piece of ground, covered with shrubs and bushes, where Count *de Banjola* advised the Governor to post himself with 400 men, while he made a sally. This scheme had the desired effect, for the *Dutch*, after an obstinate dispute, endeavouring to retire through that piece of ground, were attacked in their rear, and lost four officers of distinction, their principal engineer, and 300 of their best men, upon which Count *Maurice* abandoned the castle he had taken, and raised the siege with some precipitation.

On Count *Maurice's* return from this fruitless expedition, he with the utmost diligence applied himself to the establishment of good order, and perfect discipline in all parts of his government; fortifying the frontier places, reviewing his troops in person, appointing experienced officers to command them, and giving the utmost encouragement to such of the natives as shewed an inclination to assist him, or to live peaceably under the protection of the *Dutch*; by
which

which means he prevented the enemy from taking advantage of their late success.

Mean while the *Spanish* government having received an exact account of the state of affairs in *Brasil*, resolved to send a fleet and army sufficient to put an end to the war at once, by obliging the *Dutch* to abandon all their conquests. This fleet consisted of 26 galleons double manned; 20 large men of war, and 5000 regular troops, under the command of *Don Fernandez* Count *de las Torres*, who set sail in the autumn of 1639, and received considerable reinforcements in his passage; but having the misfortune to be detained by calms on the coast of *Africa*; the plague broke out in his crowded ships, and swept away above 3000 men, before he reached *All Saints Bay*, and the remainder of his troops were in so bad a condition, that he was obliged to put them into quarters of refreshment; while the *Dutch* were waiting with great impatience for the succours which soon after arrived from *Holland*.

The Count *de las Torres*, however, put to sea in *January* 1640, with a fleet of 93 sail great and small, with 12,000 men on board. While Count *Maurice* assembled 41 men of war, and waited for the *Portuguese* within four miles of the port of *Olinda*. This last fleet was commanded, under his Excellency, by *William Loos*, a *Dutch* Admiral of great bravery. On the 12th of the same month, the fleets met and engaged near the island of *Tamaraca*, and fought from one in the afternoon till it was night. In this engagement the *Dutch* lost their brave Admiral

Loos,

Loos, and only three other men. The next day he was replaced by *James Huyghens*, who engaging the *Spanish* fleet a second time, obtained great advantages. The following day he attacked them a third time with still greater success, on the coast of *Paraiba*, but the greatest victory was on the fourth day, when the *Portuguese* suffered excessively, and were at last driven upon the shoals on the coast, where many perished by shipwreck, and more by hunger and thirst. Those who escaped endeavoured to return to *Spain*; but great disputes arising among the Commanders, they separated, by which means only two men of war and four galleons arrived safe in the ports of *Spain*, and even these with much difficulty escaped a *Dutch* fleet, that was steering for *Brasil*.

Mean while the *Portuguese* being informed that Count *Maurice* had embarked his whole strength on board his fleet, fell upon the *Dutch* settlements and took several places; but a check was soon put to them by *Hanskins* at the head of a body of planters; and soon after Admiral *Lichtbart* and Commodore *Cornelius Jol*, arriving with great reinforcements from *Holland*, the former was immediately sent by Count *Maurice* into the Bay of *All Saints*, where he destroyed the country with the utmost barbarity, while Commodore *Jol* acted the same part in the country near the river *St. Lawrence*.

The Count de *Montalvan*, the *Portuguese* Viceroy of *Brasil*, immediately sent deputies to represent the cruelty of this behaviour, and to desire that the proceedings of war might be regulated,

gulated, in order to prevent for the future such horrid scenes of murder and devastation. As Count *Maurice* had with reluctance given these orders, agreeably to the company's instructions, he very gladly embraced this opportunity of giving way to his own inclinations, and offered to send Commissaries immediately to *St. Salvador*, to settle a provisional treaty with the Viceroy: but the departure of these Deputies was stopt by the arrival of two gentlemen of distinction, from the Count *de Montalvan*, who informed Count *Maurice* of the amazing revolution that had happened in *Portugal*, which would probably have a great effect on the state of affairs, as the war in *Brasil* had not hitherto been carried on by the *Dutch* against the *Portuguese* nation, but against the *Portuguese* as subjects of *Spain*.

This revolution, which was one of the most sudden and successful in the world, happened in *December 1640*, when *John Duke of Braganza* seated himself on the throne of his ancestors, and took the title of *John IV.* by which means he became possessed of the whole dominions of *Portugal*, except the little town of *Ceuta* in *Africa*. Count *Maurice* soon receiving an exact relation of the whole affair, and foreseeing that it would be attended either with a peace or truce, between the States-General and the new King, resolved to exert himself with the utmost expedition, he therefore made himself intirely master of the Captainship of *Segeberippa*, which had been recovered by the *Portuguese*; reduced the island of *Laonda* on the coast of *Congo*, and that of *St. Thomas*, which lies directly under the Equi-

noctial; and in pursuance of his instructions, which represented the Captainship of *Maragnan* as a healthy country, abounding with sugar, cotton, tobacco, ginger, and other valuable commodities, he dispatched Admiral *Lichtbart* and Commodore *Hanskins*, with six men of war and six frigates, with which they soon reduced the island of *Maragnan* and the town of *St. Lewis*, whereupon the rest of the districts submitted without resistance; so that at the end of the year 1641, the *Dutch* were in possession of seven of the fourteen Captainships into which *Brasil* was divided.

King *John IV.* soon sent an Embassador to the *Hague* to represent to the States-General, the reasonableness of owning his title, and the advantages they should mutually receive from keeping up a good correspondence. The *Dutch* readily owned his title; but thinking themselves gainers by the war, and too strong for *Portugal* unsupported by *Spain*, they deferred as long as possible the conclusion of the treaty. However, on the 13th of *June* 1641, they signed a league offensive and defensive with that crown, in relation to the dominions of both states in *Europe*, and a truce for ten years in the *East* and *West Indies*. However, on complaints being afterwards made, that several places were taken from the *Portuguese*, after the publication of the truce, they refused to part with some of these; and though orders were given for delivering up others, these orders were drawn up in such a manner, that most of the *Dutch* Governors refused to comply with them. X

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Upon these unjustifiable proceedings, the *Portuguese* Viceroy, and the rest of that nation in *Brazil*, attempted to counter-act the *Dutch*, by playing upon them their own politics. They magnified the wisdom of the *Dutch* government, pretended to confide in the promises made them, and took in good part all the excuses brought for their non-performance, by which means, they persuaded Count *Maurice* and the Directors of the *West India* company, that the *Dutch* territories were effectually settled, and that they had nothing to fear in *Brazil*, either from the natives or the *Portuguese*; but these arts would probably have proved abortive, if the Directors of the *West India* company had not in a manner entered into the conspiracy themselves.

Finding that they were now possessed of what they had so long sought for, they sent repeated orders to Count *Maurice* to take such measures as would increase their revenue, and, in particular, to send over vast quantities of sugar, and other valuable effects; with orders not to suffer such as were indebted to the company to pay in small sums, but to discharge their debts at once. Count *Maurice* observed, that the execution of these orders would be attended with many inconveniences, that a long war had been carried on, and the country but lately reduced. That most of those who were in debt to the company, were *Portuguese*, who had settled in their territories, and had hitherto behaved well, and therefore ought to be kindly treated, and not driven to extremities: but the Directors would not attend to his arguments. They knew

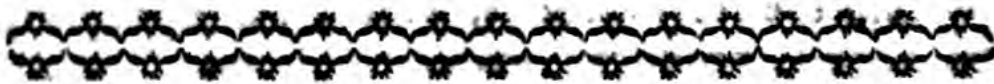
that *Brasil* was very rich, and could see no reason, why all that it produced should not be immediately shipped for *Holland*.

Other things also gave them great uneasiness. Opposite to the *Receif*, was a commodious island, upon which the Count caused a new town to be built and well fortified, chiefly out of the ruins of the city of *Olinda*. This town, to which he gave the name of *Mauriceburgh*, soon growing a very considerable place, he united it to the *Receif*, which was become the centre of the *Dutch* commerce, by a stone bridge.

Though all this was done for the benefit of the *Dutch* inhabitants, and to secure the company's capital from danger, yet as it cost 40,000*l.* they could not help grudging the expence. They were however, most out of humour at the fine palace Count *Maurice* built for himself. This magnificent edifice was erected in the most commodious part of the town, and in the midst of gardens elegantly laid out, and planted with cocoas of various sorts, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, figs and other fruit trees. The palace was so contrived as to command a most admirable prospect both by sea and land: before its front was a battery of marble, rising gradually from the river side, upon which were mounted ten pieces of large cannon. Count *Maurice* had also a magnificent villa at some distance in the country, surrounded by fine gardens, adorned with curious fish-ponds, and encompassed with strong walls, the whole being so disposed, as to answer at once, the views of pleasure, and the defence of the city, which it covered on that side as a
fort.

fort. He also laid out parks and meadows, within the fortifications, which, while properly managed, produced every thing necessary for the subsistence of the garrison, and were in every respect equally commodious and beautiful.

Thus Count *Maurice* employed those treasures which were the fruits of his many victories and extensive conquests, and which a person of less generosity would have transported to *Holland*, as his own private fortune. But these marks of public spirit, which ought to have extinguished, nourished that envy which had been conceived against him, and while he was labouring to extend and secure the company's power in *Brazil*, the Directors of that company in *Holland* employed themselves in censuring his conduct, and in magnifying his extravagance in expending such vast sums, while the colony produced so little to the company's stock. They therefore formed the design of recalling him, as the only means of making the colony produce such a revenue, as would be proportionable to the expectations of the company.



C H A P. V.

Count Maurice of Nassau forms a Scheme for erecting a Dutch Empire in America, equal, if not superior, to that of the Spaniards. General Brewer's Expedition to Chili, and its Miscarriage, occasioned by the ill conduct of the Dutch, and the Count's being recalled.

MEAN while the Count, who was one of the best patriots, and most able politicians *Holland* ever produced, formed the scheme of raising such an empire at once in *America*, as had it been steadily pursued, would have defied the rage of all their enemies. He plainly saw, that the *Dutch* establishment in *Brazil*, as fair and flourishing as it seemed, under his wise and glorious administration, would sink to nothing, if not supported by new acquisitions.

Being therefore informed, that the inhabitants of *Chili*, which lies on the back of *Brazil* on the *South Seas*, had driven out the *Spaniards*, he conceived the design of fixing a *Dutch* colony there, which he thought might be easily done, under the plausible pretence of assisting the natives against their late imperious Lords the *Spaniards*.

This design he communicated to the States-General, and shewed them the utility of it, by observing, that it would give them the possession of a large fertile and agreeable country, abounding
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ing with all the necessaries of life, and with the richest gold mines in the world: that it would humble the *Spaniards*, and open a trade to the *South Seas*; and lastly, that it would firmly cement the circle of their commerce, as the slaves procured by their settlements in *Africa*, would be taken off by that colony, and by *Brazil*.

The States approving of this proposal, appointed Captain *Henry Brewer*, who had served with reputation in the *East Indies*, to sail with a squadron of five ships, on board of which were 1800 men. This squadron weighed from the *Texel* on the 6th of *November*, 1642, and arrived at *Fernambuca* on the coast of *Brazil* on the 22d of *December* following; where, having consulted with Count *Maurice of Nassau*, as General and Commander in chief for the *Dutch* in *Brazil*, he sailed from *Fernambuca* on the 16th of *January* following, and on the 5th of *March* came in sight of the Streights *Le Marie*, where he cast anchor in the Bay of *Statesland*; where having remained till the 25th of *March*, they sailed round *Cape Horn*, and, after suffering much by stormy weather, and losing the company of one of their ships, arrived with the other four on the coast of *Chili*; then steering along the coast, they, on the 9th of *May*, came to an anchor in a Bay of the *South Sea*, in $41^{\circ} 30'$ south latitude, to which they gave the name of *Brewer's Haven*.

An officer with a company of soldiers being sent on shore, they discovered a great number of sheep, oxen, and horses, and some houses; but the inhabitants were fled. They, however,

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supposed part of the country to be in the possession of the *Spaniards*, from the large wooden crosses they saw fixed at the entrance of the houses; and the next day going on shore, they observed a party of *Spanish* horse, and some cannon shot was fired at the boat.

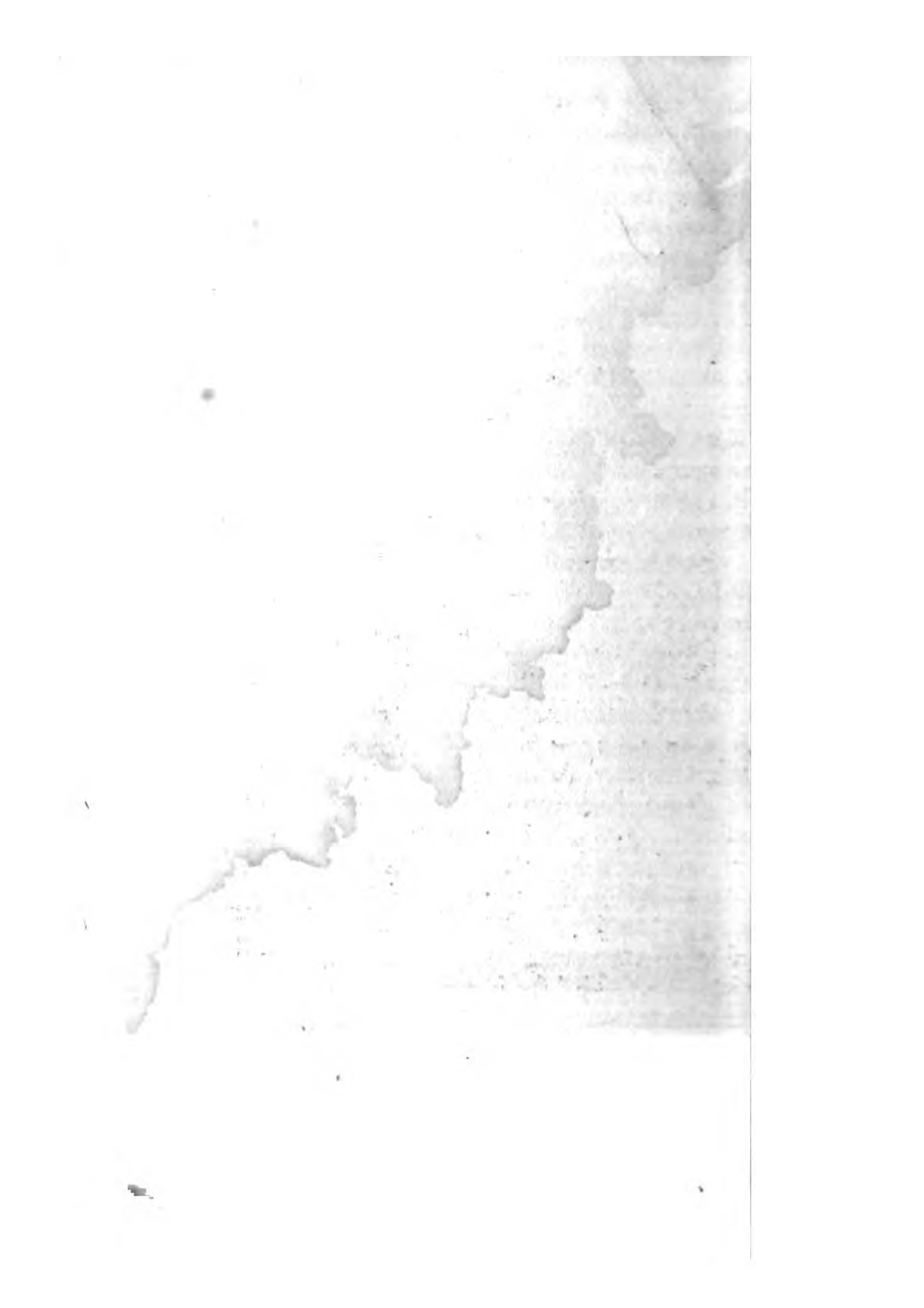
On the 20th of *May*, a company of 50 soldiers being again sent on shore, they discovered the town of *Carelmappa*, and had a smart engagement with a party of *Spaniards*, consisting of 90 men, horse and foot, whom they defeated: when, the *Spaniards* abandoning the town, the *Dutch* took possession of it, and remained there till the 25th, and then setting fire to the town, and killing the horses they had taken in the engagement, they returned to their ships.

They afterwards steered to the town of *Castro*, on the island of *Chiloe*, where arriving on the 6th of *June*, a considerable body of *Spanish* horse and foot appeared on the coast; but the *Dutch* no sooner landed some soldiers, than the inhabitants set fire to the town, and abandoned it, having before carried away every thing that was valuable.

Castro had been adorned with many magnificent buildings, and was pleasantly situated on a hill. It was surrounded with fruitful orchards and gardens; the fields beyond it were well cultivated, and at this time the fruit remained on many of the trees, notwithstanding its being winter. The *Dutch* took 100 sheep and some hogs off the island, and re-imbarking on the 17th of *June*, returned to *Brewer's Haven*,
from



The Dutch defeat a Party of Spaniards.



from whence they proposed to sail to the river *Baldivia*; but the north wind blowing hard, they returned to *Carelmappa*, where landing a company of soldiers, they took three *Spaniards* prisoners, who informed them, that there were gold mines at *Orsorno*, and more at *Baldivia*; but that they had not been wrought of late, as the *Indians* had not been compelled to work in the mines, since the general revolt in 1595.

They also learned from an old *Spanish* woman, they had taken, that before the above revolt, the *Spaniards* lived in great splendor at *Orsorno*, the meanest of them having at least 300 vassals, who were compelled to pay their respective Lords a certain weekly tribute in gold; but were used so cruelly by the *Spaniards*, that they arose as one man, and drove them from *Orsorno*, and other *Spanish* towns; and that the *Spaniards* possessed little more in that part of *Chili*, than *Carelmappa* and *St. Michael de Calembuco*. Since that time the *Indians* of *Orsorno*, *Baldivia*, and five other towns, had, till lately, kept up a pretty good correspondence with the *Spaniards*, but had since taken up arms against them.

The truth of this intelligence was confirmed, by five *Indian* Caciques, who came on board, and assured the *Dutch*, that they were extremely glad of finding they were come to assist them against their ancient enemies; to which, the *Dutch* answered, that they had brought arms to exchange with the natives of *Orsorno*, *Baldivia* and other places, for such merchandizes as *Chili* afforded, to enable them to carry on the war
against

against the *Spaniards*, and that they were ready to assist them to the utmost of their power.

To this the *Chilense* replied, that they lived very uneasy under the *Spanish* government of *Carelmappa*, and wanted to get to their friends at *Orsono* and *Baldivia*; but the *Spaniards* had possessed all the passes, and the country was overflowed by the winter rains; they therefore desired Mr. *Brewer* to take them to *Baldivia* in his ships. To this he readily consented, and they returned on shore to give their friends an account of what had passed, and to make preparations for the voyage.

The next day more of the natives went on board, and one of them bringing the head of a *Spaniard* whom he had killed, they declared their resolution to shake off the *Spanish* yoke; upon which Mr. *Brewer* made them a present of some spears, swords and muskets, with powder and ball, in return for which, they sent him some black cattle.

Thus far this expedition succeeded perfectly well, but Mr. *Brewer*, who alone was equal to the enterprize, dying on the 7th of *August*, Captain *Hackerman*, who succeeded him in the command, behaved with so little address, that he soon let the natives know the motives which had induced the *Dutch* to visit their coast, and created jealousies, which he afterwards found impossible to remove.

The late General was so confident of the success of the enterprize, that he had directed his countrymen to take his corpse with them, and bury it at *Baldivia*, which he had intended to fortify;

sify; and appointed the *Chilese* to rendezvous there, and meet the fleet, not doubting of a general revolt in their favour. His great ambition was, to have a tomb erected in that place, to perpetuate the memory of his being the author of so great a good to his country.

But to proceed, the *Dutch* having taken 470 *Chilese* on board, who had furnished themselves with corn, cattle, and other provisions for the voyage, set sail for the river *Baldivia* on the 21st of *August*, and arrived there on the 24th.

The *Dutch* having sailed half a league up the river, observed three channels, and taking the middle one, had the misfortune to run aground, so that it was two or three days before they could get all their ships afloat. On their arrival at *Baldivia*, they only found the ruins of the ancient gates, which were very high, and strong built; but the place was over-run with weeds and bushes. Here they found 3 or 400 *Chilese* horse and foot, armed with spears 18 feet long, some of whom came on board to welcome them on their arrival. Mr. *Hackerman* then harangued them by an interpreter, and informed them that the *Dutch* were now in the possession of *Brazil*, which lay upon the same continent, and were in a condition to supply them with arms and ammunition. He promised to assist them in driving their enemies the *Spaniards*, out of the country, and desired them to enter with him into a league offensive and defensive. He also presented them with letters from the Prince of *Orange*, to the same purpose, which were interpreted to the *Chilese*: for as neither the people of the *East* or
West

West Indies had any notion of a republican form of government, the *Dutch* constantly in all their negotiations with those distant nations, pretended to be authorized by the Prince of *Orange*, or some single persons, whom they insinuated was their monarch.

The *Caciques* replied, that they would consult their brethern of *Orforno* and *Coneo*, and then return to *Baldivia*; upon which the *Dutch* proceeded to land their soldiers, and the commander took a view of the ground, in order to erect a fort. The same evening above 1000 *Chilense* arrived from *Orforno* and *Coeno* to treat with the *Dutch*; and the next day Mr. *Hackerman* by his interpreter, made them another speech, in which he told them, that the chief motive of his voyage was to assist the *Chilense*, the fame of whose actions had reached as far as *Holland*. That the *Dutch* had been at war with the *Spaniards* for upwards of fourscore years, like them, for the recovery of their liberties, which they had at last obtained, and that if the *Chilense* would enter into a confederacy with them, they were ready to supply them with cannon, small arms and ammunition, which they would exchange for the produce of the country. To this, the *Caciques* replied, that they were happy in meeting with a supply of arms, from so distant a country as *Holland*, and that they would consider of what was proposed.

The *Dutch* then asked, if they could supply them with provisions, upon which they readily promised to bring them plenty of corn and cattle; after this they entered into a verbal alliance offensive

five and defensive against the *Spaniards*; but the *Chilense* absolutely refused to execute some written articles, that were interpreted to them, alledging, that this was not customary with them, and that they always considered promises as sacred.

The *Dutch* then proceeded to build a fort at *Baldivia*; but when they proposed to exchange arms with the natives for their gold, the *Caciques* appeared alarmed, and jealous of their new allies, declaring that they had no gold mines, and that there was no such thing as gold in use among them; that they indeed remembered, that formerly they had been obliged to pay heavy taxes to the *Spaniards* in gold, on pain of losing their ears and noses, as many of them actually did, who could not procure as much as was expected, and this had given them such an abhorrence of that metal, that they could not bear to hear it named; that they were far from valuing it, as they found all strangers did, to whom it was the cause of many mischiefs from which they were free.

To this the *Dutch* Commander replied, that he was not come to exact any thing of them, as the *Spaniards* had done, but was ready to pay them for their gold with arms, or whatever merchandize they liked best. At this, the *Caciques* immediately penetrating into his views, stared at each other, without returning one word of answer. Upon this, he did not think fit to urge them any farther, tho' he was sensible that there were very rich mines in that part of the country. He perceived that they were deeply alarmed, and filled with the suspi-

cion, that the *Dutch*, for the sake of their gold, would treat them in the same manner as the *Spaniards* had done. And therefore Mr. *Hackerman* being sensible, that he could not now expect much assistance from the natives, and that it would be impossible for him to maintain his ground, he dispatched a letter to *Fernambuca*, by one of his Captains, whom he sent with two of his ships, sending an account of the state of his affairs, and desiring a reinforcement. In the mean time, he continued to fortify the post he had taken at *Baldivia*, where he hoped to defend himself, till the arrival of these supplies.

This express had not been dispatched a week, before the *Dutch* Commander became sensible of his mistake, and that whatever misunderstanding there might be between the *Chilense* and the *Spaniards*, the former were as much afraid of the *Dutch*, as of their ancient enemies, and would probably join with the *Spaniards* to expel them out of the country; for at his next conference with the *Caciques* they let him know, that he must expect no provisions from them, and even endeavoured to terrify him, by reporting that the *Spaniards* were assembling their forces by sea and land, to drive the *Dutch* from *Baldivia*. Soon after which he demolished his new erected fortification, and having re-imbarked his people, set sail for *Brazil* on the 28th of *October* 1643; he doubled *Cape Horn*, and after being only two months in the voyage, arrived on the 28th of *December*, at *Fernambuca* in *Brazil*.

In the mean time, the *Dutch West India* company had carried their parsimonious scheme into
exe-

execution, and the Count being as weary of their management, as they were of his, he, on the 11th of *May*, 1644, quitted the government, which he had held eight years, and being gone when the above fleet returned to *Brazil*, those on board were no longer at a loss for the reason of their not being supported in time, as with great justice they expected, and as the importance of the enterprize deserved.



C H A P. VI.

The Dutch West India Company being now resolved to proceed in the most frugal manner, strip the Country of the Troops employed in its Defence; and send new Governors, who lessen the Expences of the Company, encrease their immediate Profits; neglect the Fortifications, and oppress the Portuguese under their Subjection, upon which they take up Arms for the Recovery of their Liberties, and after a long War, drive out the Dutch.

THE Count returned to *Europe* with a fleet of thirteen large ships, and near 3000 soldiers on board, and agreeably to the instructions he had received, and to the new scheme of frugal government, he left only eighteen companies for the defence of the *Dutch* settlements.

The illustrious persons who were the successors of the great Count *Maurice of Nassau*, one of the ablest, bravest, and most worthy

men of that family, so famous for producing heroes, were chiefly Mr. *Hamel*, a merchant of *Amsterdam*, Mr. *de Basis*, a goldsmith of *Haerlem*, and Mr. *Bullestraat*, a carpenter of *Middleburgh*; men of good sense, and great fidelity to the company; but they had narrow minds, and not the least idea of the art of government. They forced the *Portuguese* who lived under them, to pay what they owed the company in a short time, by such methods as made them lose their hearts for ever. They sent to *Holland* the produce of the very lands Count *Maurice* had assigned for maintaining the fortifications, which they suffered to run to ruin. They granted licences upon very easy terms to the soldiers to return home; which lessened the expence of the army, and the very next year sent a greater quantity of sugar to *Holland*, than had ever been sent in one year before; but all these applauded measures tended solely to the destruction of the settlement, and to deprive the *Dutch* of this invaluable acquisition.

Don *Antonio Tellez de Silva*, who was at this time the *Portuguese* Viceroy, was a man of the greatest wisdom and abilities, and at the same time had every other qualification of a good Governor. This gentleman was no sooner informed that Count *Maurice* had carried with him two thirds of the force of *Brasil*, than he insinuated to the *Portuguese* subject to the *Dutch*, that they were only labouring for strangers, while they might be masters of all they now farmed at an exorbitant rent, if their King was but restored to his just rights. These suggestions had great weight:

weight : but the whole affair, of recovering *Brasil*, was undertaken by *Juan Fernandez Viera*, a very extraordinary person, who was originally a butcher's boy, and was afterwards page to one of the magistrates of *Olinda*, while it was in the possession of the *Portuguese*. He afterwards became a kind of factor to the *Dutch*, had four sugar plantations of his own, besides being intrusted with the management of many more, and by his industry and art, he grew extremely rich.

This person having laid the scheme of the conspiracy, sent it over to *Portugal* by one who was ignorant of the design ; after which, he sent a relation of his to court, with a letter recommending him to the King, who granted him a troop of horse : Upon which he acted there as Agent for the conspirators.

As *Viera* foresaw, that this would reach the ears of the *Dutch*, he went directly to the Council, owned what he had done, and offered to give security for his good behaviour, when two of the richest *Portuguese* in the *Dutch* territories, who were as deep in the conspiracy as himself, became bound for him. For as he owed the chief persons in the administration, upwards of 200,000 florins, they thought it adviseable not to ruin him, and by this contrivance he effectually secured his liberty, that he might be able to carry on his great design, in which he was assisted by *Antonio Cavalcante* and *Amador Aragoufa*, who were equally deep in the management of the *Dutch* affairs, and determined like him, to contribute

all in their power to the ruin of those who trusted them.

This plot was proposed to be put in execution on the 24th of *June*, 1645, when one of *Antonio Calvacante's* daughters was to be married, and a great entertainment given at *Viera's* house, to which most of the officers and principal persons in the company's service were invited, where they would doubtless have been seized, if not murdered, if the design had not been discovered the very evening before it was to have been executed; but at this instant a ship arriving from *Amsterdam*, brought letters from the Directors of the *West India* company, containing an account that the Minister from the States-General at the court of *Portugal*, had discovered that a great conspiracy was carrying on in *Brasil*, and that they would do well to inquire what supplies had been lately sent from *Lisbon* to the *Portuguese* in that country. This inquiry produced such discoveries, as filled the *Dutch* with a consternation that gave *Viera* and his associates time to escape into the neighbouring woods, where they immediately took up arms.

Viera now assumed the character of General and Commander in chief, and being assisted by Colonel *Diaz* with a few *Portuguese* troops, and Colonel *Cameron* at the head of a numerous body of *Brasilians*, he fixed his head-quarters at *Pojug*, a town between the *Receif* and Cape *St. Augustine*, so that, to the misfortune of the *Dutch*, this unexpected war broke out in the very heart of their dominions. *Antonio Cavalcante*

at the same time raised another part of the coun-

country, and *Amador Aragoufa*, at the head of a flying party, was employed in burning and destroying all the *Dutch* plantations without mercy.

The Council seeing themselves in this dreadful situation, assembled all the troops they were able, and published a proclamation, promising to pardon all who would submit and return to their duty, except *Viera*, *Cavalcante* and *Aragoufa*. They gave the command of a few ill-provided troops they got together, to Colonel *Huys*, to whom they gave the title of General, and in short, sent two Captains to the Viceroy at the Bay of *All Saints*, to complain of this infraction of the truce, which had still four years to come.

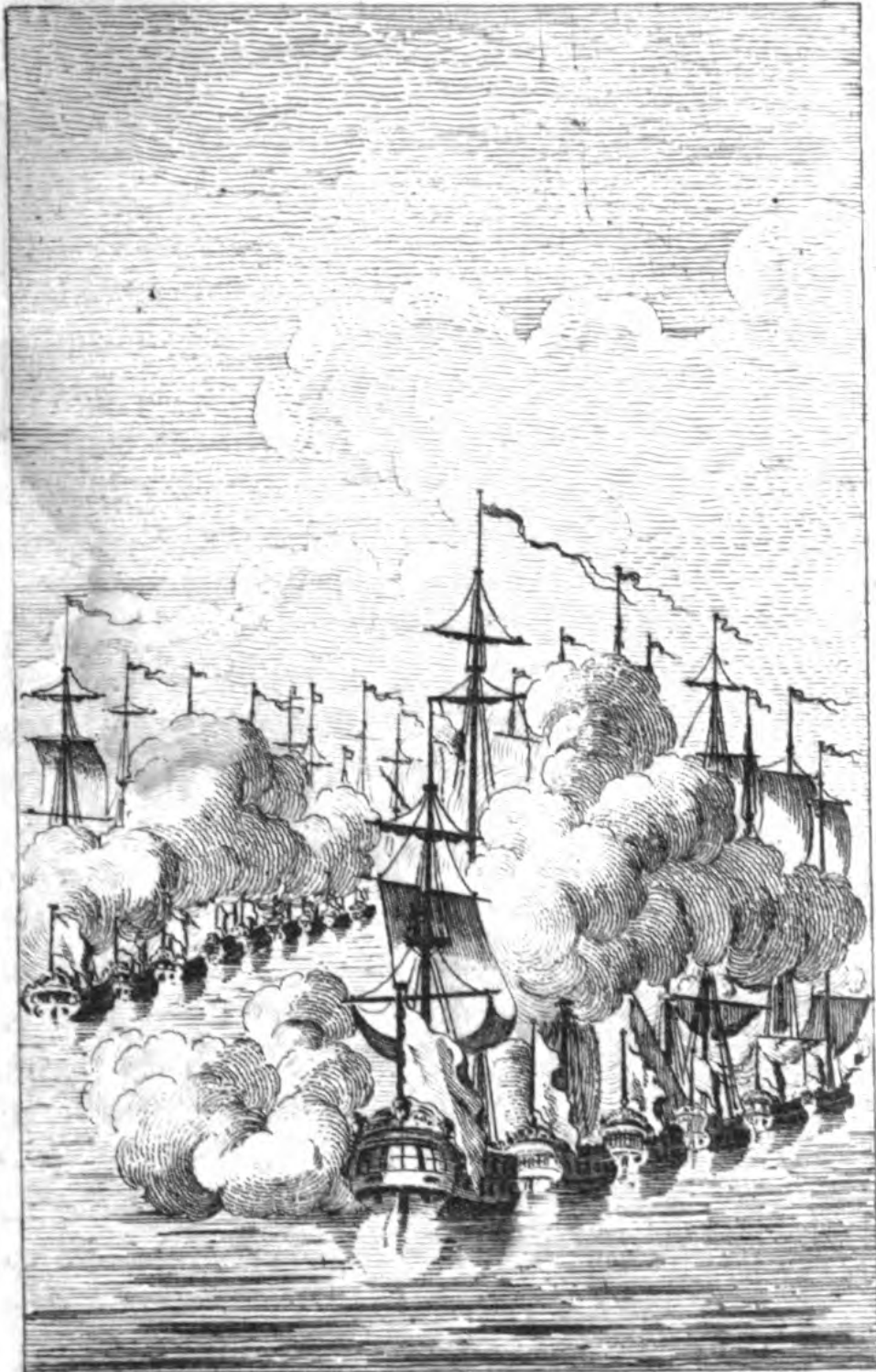
The Viceroy received these Captains with great civility, and answered with much prudence, that he was answerable for the conduct of the inhabitants of the part of *Brazil* subject to the crown of *Portugal*, and if they had broke the truce, he would have given the *Dutch* what satisfaction they could desire; but if the *Portuguese* settled in the *Dutch* dominions, had been induced by oppression, to take up arms, he could not help it, and it was very unjust to blame him for it.

This was the answer he gave in public; but in a private conversation with Capt. *Hoogstrate*, one of the gentlemen sent on this negotiation, he not only drew him over to his interest, but prevailed on him to deliver up the important post of *St. Augustine*, of which he was Governor.

In the mean time General *Huys* attacking Col. *Cameron*, had the misfortune to be defeated with the loss of 100 men. Soon after the *Portuguese* Admiral *Salvador Correa de Bonawides*, appeared with a numerous fleet on the coast, upon which Admiral *Lichtbart*, though he had but five men of war, offered him battle; but this the *Portuguese* Commander refused, under the pretence of his having no orders to act against the *Dutch*, and that he was only to land a body of men in his master's dominions; which he had no sooner done, than those men without ceremony, entered the *Dutch* territories, and made themselves masters of all the places that fell in their way. Upon this the Council sent orders to General *Huys* to make a retreat; but he staying for an officer whom he had sent to bring several ladies and rich effects out of the country, had the misfortune to be surrounded by the *Portuguese*, who, after beating him, took him and his men prisoners.

Orders were now sent to Admiral *Lichtbart* to attack the *Portuguese* ships whenever he had an opportunity, and upon this occasion, he gave a fresh proof of his courage and admirable conduct; for with four ships, a frigate and a bark, he attacked a *Portuguese* fleet of 17 sail, took three of the largest ships, together with the Admiral; burnt and sunk almost all the rest, and killed 700 men.

This success began to revive the hopes of the Council, when they received the unexpected news, that *Hoogstrate* had treacherously delivered up the post of *St. Augustine*. For this base
action



Admiral Sutherland with 4 Ships a
frigate and a Bark attacks the Portuguese
fleet of 17 sail.



action he received the sum of 18,000 florins, which he employed in raising a regiment of 650 *Brafilians*, of whom he was made Colonel by the *Portuguese*, and appearing at the head of this body against his countrymen, behaved with resolution and fidelity in the service of *Portugal*.

The great superiority of the *Portuguese*, now enabled them to make quick dispatch in most of their expeditions, and in a little time they became masters of almost all the strong places in the Captainship of *Fernambuca*. At length, they blocked up the *Receif*, the only strong place the *Dutch* had left.

When the news of these proceedings reached *Holland*, the people were extremely irritated, and tho' the *Portuguese* Ambassador endeavoured to persuade the States-General, that his Most Faithful Majesty had no concern in what had happened at *Brafil*, the *Dutch* fitted out a fleet of 52 men of war, under the command of M. *Blankert*, Admiral of *Zealand*, who was declared Admiral of *Brafil*, *Guinea*, and *Angola*; and with him they sent Colonel *Schuppen* and Colonel *Henderson*, who had acquired great reputation in the service of Count *Maurice*. Thus was an open war begun between *Holland* and *Portugal*.

But hardly any fleet ever met with so many unfortunate accidents, and so many delays; for within two days after they sailed from the *Texel*, they were forced to anchor in the *Downs*, where they lost two ships in a storm; they sailed again, and were forced into the *Isle of Wight*, where the first sight they saw was the wreck of a large *Dutch* merchantman from *Brafil*, with a cargo
of

of immense value, which was entirely lost, and out of 300 persons, only 30 saved: in the port of *St. Helen's* they remained wind-bound seven weeks, and at last met with a storm, on their putting again to sea, by which they suffered extremely. By these and many other accidents, they were so long delayed, that they did not arrive at the *Receif*, till the garrison was reduced to the utmost extremity, and was on the point of surrendering. However, by the help of these reinforcements the war was still continued, and some small advantages obtained.

But in the beginning of the year 1647, the *Portuguese* again blocked up the *Receif*, where the whole force of the *Dutch* consisted of only 1800 men, who, however, made a gallant defence; but at length sallying out with all their strength to attack the enemy in the field, they were overpowered by numbers, and intirely defeated with the loss of 1100 soldiers, most of their officers, and all the artillery and ammunition they had carried with them. This hindered them from making any more sallies; but at the same time enabled them to make a longer defence, as they had now provisions for seven months, which would otherwise have lasted but three.

The progress of the *Portuguese* became now so great, that nothing seemed capable of preventing the intire ruin of the *Dutch* affairs in that part of the world. This produced a kind of national despair, which hastened the ruin, that was but too plainly foreseen. The Province of

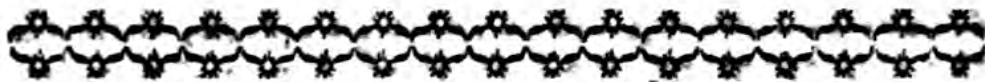
Zealand recalled Admiral *Blankert*, with whom came most of the officers they had sent with him. The difficulties they had met with in their passage thither, were repeated on their return; so that the Admiral died before the fleet arrived in *Holland*, as did several of his officers almost as soon as they came on shore: but the *Sieur Shuk*, who had been sent by the Governors of *Brasil*, surviving, gave the States such an affecting account of the posture of affairs in that country, that they resolved to make a great effort for the preservation of so valuable an acquisition, and gave orders for fitting out a fleet of 50 large men of war, and for embarking 6000 regular troops, the command of which was given to Admiral *Witte-Wittezen*, who was then esteemed the ablest officer in the *Dutch* service, and it was also resolved to send after him an additional supply of between 5 or 6000 men more. The Admiral sailed towards the end of the year 1650, and after suffering much by storms and tempests in the passage, at length arrived on the coast of *Fernambuca*; but instead of a Colony, the Admiral found a mere hospital of sick, maimed, and infirm people; and instead of those fortresses which he was to have relieved, church-yards filled with the bodies of those who had been before sent on the same errand. For the *Portuguese*, *Brasilians*, and *Negroes* living on the natural produce of the country, were healthy and strong; while the *Dutch*, pent up in their forts, were obliged to subsist intirely on the provisions sent them from *Europe*; by which means they grew pale, wan and feeble, and died in great numbers. The affecting sights
the

the Admiral saw there, made him resolve, notwithstanding the orders he had received, to return home without delay; this he accordingly did, leaving things in a much worse condition than he found them; for which he was afterwards called to an account by the States, though he soon justified himself to their satisfaction.

In short, the *Dutch* still continued to meet with ill success, and towards the conclusion of the year 1653, the *Portuguese*, who now publicly assisted *Viera*, sent a fleet of sixteen large men of war to attack the *Recief* by sea, and to blow up part of its fortifications, which so terrified the garrison that they absolutely refused to fight. The next year, the *Dutch* surrendered every thing they possessed in *Brasil*, and in 1655 they returned to *Holland*.

It is impossible to conceive the uproar that this raised in the country, or the heat and fury with which the people demanded justice against General *Sigismund Schuppen*, who had commanded in chief for many years, and was Governor of the *Recief* when it surrendered. The States, to secure him and his officers from their resentment, sent them to prison, and granted the only favour he asked, which was his being allowed to make a public defence. In this, he so clearly laid open his own long and faithful services; recapitulated all the successes they had under the administration of Count *Maurice*, and gave so true and affecting a picture of the miseries, and misfortunes he himself and his men had suffered since he went last thither, that the people wept and his Judges acquitted him.

To conclude this subject: when Count *Maurice*, after residing eight years in *Brazil*, quitted the government, he left them seven Captainships, one city, thirty great towns, forty-five regular fortresses, ninety sail of good ships, 3000 regular troops, 20,000 *Dutch* of all ages and sexes, 60,000 Negroes, and above twice as many *Brazilians*. At that time the colony annually yielded 25,000 chests of sugar; and a carpenter, cooper, or smith could earn five or six guilders a day, and live very comfortably upon one. But the above avaricious and parsimonious management, occasioned not only the loss of this invaluable colony; but the expending of millions upon it, for ten years together; and after the destruction of several thousands from time to time sent thither, there returned to *Holland* in 1655, no more than between six and seven hundred persons, none of whom were worth a groat.



C H A P. VII.

A Description of the present State of the several Captainships or Provinces of Brasil, and their Produce; the manner of making clayed Sugar, and an Account of the Brasil Tree. The principal Cities and Towns of each Province, and the Discovery of Gold and Diamonds in that Country.

SINCE this time the *Portuguese* have remained in the quiet possession of all this vast country; but suffer no ships to trade thither besides their own. The whole trade of the five northern Captainships, *Paria, Maragnan, Siara, Rio Grande, and Paraiba*, are carried on at the last mentioned port, which is situated on a river of the same name, at about five leagues distance from the sea. *Paraiba* is a fine populous town, and seven or eight ships of 250 tons burden each, are annually sent thither from *Lisbon* and *Oporto*. Their lading chiefly consists of sugar, more of which has been cultivated in the northern Captainships, than in the south; especially since the discovery of the gold mines, which have rendered the southern inhabitants more negligent about the improvement of their lands.

The sugar of *Brasil* was the first sent to *Europe*, the *Portuguese* having set up their works in this country about the year 1580. Their trade in this commodity soon became extremely great,

great, and their being so long in possession of it, has made them more careful in the management of sugar, than any other nation; and even at this time the clayed sugars of *Brazil*, are finer and whiter than ours; though the manner of preparing it is extremely easy.

When their sugar is put into pots, and is sunk two or three inches below the brim by draining out the melasses, they scrape off a thin hard crust that is found on the top of the sugar, and then pour in their mixture for refining it, which is nothing more than a fine soft white clay, beat and mixed with water, till it is of the consistence of cream; with this they fill up the pot or pan, and in ten or twelve days, the white water passes quite through, whitening all the sugar, while the thick body of the clay lodges at top, and is easily taken off with a knife.

They also bring from *Paraiba*, notwithstanding its being the least frequented port in *Brazil*, dying woods, several sorts of drugs, and other valuable commodities, and it is generally allowed that these northern Captainships are the best peopled, and the inhabitants in very easy circumstances, though no mines have yet been wrought in these parts.

Next to *Paraiba* is *Tamaraca*, the trade whereof is carried on at the city of *Olinda*, which was rebuilt by the *Portuguese*, after its being demolished by Count *Maurice*. It is seated on the side of a hill near the sea, but this situation renders the streets very uneven and incommo-
dious. The port is also narrow, and the en-

trance into it extremely difficult, yet ships continually resort thither from the other parts of *Brazil* and the *Canaries*, as well as the annual fleet from *Lisbon*, which generally consists of about thirty sail, escorted by a man of war. These ships are chiefly loaded here with sugar and *Brazil* wood, which last is supposed to be the best of its kind in the world.

Of this wood there are different sorts, as the *Brazil* of *Japan*, that of *Lamon*, that of *St. Martha*, and *Bruziletto* from *Jamaica* and the *Leeward Islands*; but the very best is produced in this country, and the best there is at *Fernambuca*.

The *Brazil* tree generally grows in dry barren places, and among rocks; it is thick and large, and the timber is usually crooked and knotty. It bears flowers of a most beautiful bright red, that have a very fragrant smell, which, instead of hurting, strengthens and cherishes the brain. Though the tree is very large, it is covered with so thick a bark that when the *Brazilians* have taken it off, a tree as bulky as a man's body is left no thicker than the calf of his leg. The wood is very hard, dry, and heavy; it crackles much in the fire, and scarce raises any smoke. That is esteemed the best which is the soundest, thickest, and hardest. It ought also upon splitting to turn from a pale to a deep red, and upon chewing the chips, the best sort yields a sweet taste, somewhat like sugar. This wood is put to various uses by the turners, and takes a very good polish: but it is principally used in dying, in which it yields a very fine bright red.

The

The next Captainship is that called by the *Portuguese* the Bay of *Babia*, or the Bay of *All Saints*: it is about twelve leagues over, but in several places is scarce navigable on account of the sand banks and shoals. In this bay there are several small islands, on which the *Portuguese* have tobacco and sugar plantations, and they have also very good fisheries on the coasts of these islands, and on the banks. At the entrance of the bay is the city of *St. Salvador*, which lies in 14° south latitude, and is at present the centre of the *Portuguese* trade in this part of the world. It has a very fine port, which might be rendered still more commodious if art and industry gave a little assistance to nature.

The city of *St. Salvador*, which is at present the seat of an Archbishop, is divided into the Upper and Lower. The upper town is seated on the summit of a mountain. The houses are large and pretty convenient, but the inequality of the ground on which they stand, renders the streets very disagreeable. In the middle of the town is the great square, the four sides of which are taken up with the Viceroy's palace, the town-house, the mint, and other public buildings, that are built of stone brought from *Portugal*. The Jesuits College is by far the largest and finest edifice in the city, particularly the Sacristy, which is lined throughout with the most beautiful tortoise-shell, wrought and fixed together in the most elegant manner, so that nothing can be conceived more agreeable to the eye. There are several very fine churches, as that of the *Benedictine-Abbey*, which rivals that of the Je-

suits; but the cathedral, which, at a distance, seems the noblest structure, upon being nearly examined, appears neither neat nor regular. However, in richness of gilding, it surpasses all the other churches. Among the convents in this capital, is a remarkable one of the order of *St. Clare*, and another for such young girls as are exposed and abandoned by their parents. It is surprizing to see how these foundlings are considered in this country; the King adopts them all, and the ladies of the first quality frequently take them home, when at a proper age, and breed them up as their own.

The lower town wherein all the merchants and people of business reside, is situated at the foot of the hill, which is excessively steep, though not very high, and is a place of the greatest hurry and trade. There are here a Royal Arsenal, the King's warehouses and magazines, which are large, well filled, and kept in excellent order. There is also a fine yard for building of ships, which is of considerable advantage. These ships are not only built at an easier rate, but are more serviceable than others, the timber being excellent in its kind, from its having the peculiar advantage of the worms being unable to penetrate it.

With respect to the fortifications of the city, there is a large square fort, and below it a smaller, with ten large pieces of cannon. These two fortresses command the mouth of the bay. They have a new fort called *St. Peter's Castle*; which is also very strong; and in the middle of the harbour is a large fortress. At the point of
Montserrat

Montserat they have a small but strong fort with twelve pieces of heavy cannon. Between *Montserat* and the city is a fine citadel, which is a regular square admirably fortified, and well furnished with brass cannon, and the Arsenal is flanked by two strong bastions that command the whole fort. There are yet two other fortresses to be mentioned; one between *St. Antonio* and the city, where they make their gunpowder; and the other the powder-house, which lies on the other side of the city, and commands a large artificial lake, made by the *Dutch*, by which the city of *St. Salvador* is covered on one side, as it is by the sea on the other.

The fleet, sent annually hither from *Lisbon*, consists of about 30 ships, escorted by two men of war, which usually sail about *March*, and in this bay the whole *Brazil* fleet generally assemble, in order to return together to *Europe*. From this port they bring home gold, amethysts, diamonds, and the best tobacco in *Brazil*, which is much esteemed; indigo, sugar, balsam of capivi, ipecacuanha, pereira brava, cinnamon, long pepper, ginger, woods for dying, and some for inlaying, ambergrease, and other rich drugs and perfumes. They also export raw hides, train oil, and whale-fins,

All the rest of the Captainships lie farther to the south, and carry on their trade by the *Rio Janeiro*, so called from its being discovered in *January*, 1550, and is at present one of the most considerable rivers in the world. Its banks are as beautiful as can be imagined, the climate is fine, and the soil is extremely fertile, producing

ducing sugar, indigo, tobacco and cotton, in very great perfection, and *European* corn has been found to grow there with very little trouble. But this, and all other improvements have been discouraged on account of the gold mines that have been discovered in this and the neighbouring Captainships of *St. Vincent*; though independantly of these mines, this may be considered as the richest part of *Brazil*. The *Portuguese* settled here, are very different in their manners from those in the Bay of *All Saints*, for they are active and industrious, and suffer the *Indians* who live among them to enjoy as much freedom as themselves.

The city of *St. Sebastian*, the capital of this country, is very commodiously situated on the west side of the river about two leagues from the sea, and in 23° south latitude. This city, which is very well fortified, is the seat of a *Portuguese* Governor, and is a Bishop's see, suffragan to the Archbishop of *St. Salvador*.

There are also several other considerable towns on the *Rio Janeiro*, all of which carry on a considerable trade, as appears from the number of ships annually sent thither from *Portugal*. These consist of between 20 or 30 vessels of 500 tons each, usually escorted by two men of war. The commodities brought from thence are generally the same as those exported from *St. Salvador*; but besides these, gold and diamonds are found in this province.

With respect to the gold and diamonds of *Brazil*, minerals, which mankind hold in the greatest esteem, and exert their utmost art and industry

industry in acquiring; the former was first found in the mountains near the city of *Rio Janeiro*. The manner, however, in which this discovery was made, is differently related; but the most common account is, that the *Indians* on the back of the *Portuguese* settlements were observed to make use of this metal for their fish-hooks, and enquiry being made of their manner of procuring it, it appeared that considerable quantities of it were annually washed from the mountains, and left among the gravel and sand that remained in the valleys, after the running off, or evaporation of the water.

This discovery being made, considerable quantities of gold were imported from *Brazil* to *Europe*, and the annual imports have been continually augmented by the discovery of places in other provinces, where it is to be found in as great plenty as at first about *Rio Janeiro*, and it is even said, that a slender vein of this metal runs through the whole country at about twenty-four feet from the surface, but is too thin and poor to answer the expence of digging. However, gold is always to be collected when the rivers or rains have had any course for a considerable time, and therefore the being able to divert a stream from its channel, is esteemed an infallible source of gain.

The employment of searching the bottoms of rivers and torrents, and washing the gold from the dirt and sand, is principally performed by slaves, who are chiefly Negroes, of whom the *Portuguese* have great numbers kept for that purpose. By a very singular regulation, each of
these

these slaves are obliged to furnish their master every day with the eighth part of an ounce of gold, and if by their industry, or good fortune, they collect a larger quantity, the surplus is considered as their own property, and they are allowed to dispose of it as they think fit; by which means some Negroes, who have fallen upon rich washing places, have it is said, purchased slaves of their own, and lived in great splendor. Their original master having no other demand upon them than the daily supply of an eighth of an ounce, which amounts to about nine shillings sterling; the *Portuguese* ounce being somewhat lighter than our troy ounce.

The annual return of gold to *Lisbon* may be computed from the amount of the King's fifth, which one year with another is estimated at 150 arroves of 32 pounds *Portuguese* weight each, which at 4l. the troy ounce, is near 300,000l. sterling, and therefore the capital, whereof this is the fifth, is about a million and half sterling, To which if we add the gold exchanged with the *Spaniards* for silver, and what is privately brought to *Europe*, without paying the duty, which may amount to half a million more, the annual produce of the *Brazilian* gold must be about two millions sterling. An immense sum to be found in a country that a few years ago was not known to produce a single grain.

It is but about thirty years since the first diamonds were brought from this country into *Europe*. These valuable stones are, like the gold, found in the beds of rivers and torrents; but not so universally. They were frequently perceived

in washing the gold, before they were known to be of any value, and were consequently thrown away with the sand and gravel; and numbers of large stones, that would have enriched the possessors, have passed unregarded, through the hands of several persons now living. However, at length, a person acquainted with the appearance of rough diamonds, imagined that these pebbles were of the same kind; but it was difficult to persuade the inhabitants that what they had been so long accustomed to despise could be of such immense value, and in this interval, it is said that a Governor procured a considerable number of these stones, under the pretence of using them as counters to play at cards. But the most skilful jewellers in *Europe* being consulted, they declared, that these stones were true diamonds, and that many of them were not inferior, either in lustre, or any other quality, to those of the *East Indies*. Upon this, many of the *Portuguese* in the neighbourhood of the places where they had been first observed, began to search for them with great assiduity, and as large rocks of chrystal were found in several of the mountains, whence the streams flowed, which washed down the diamonds, they flattered themselves with the hopes of discovering diamonds of a prodigious bulk. But the King of *Portugal* being told, that this would debase their value, ruin the *Europeans*, who had in their possession great quantity of *Indian* diamonds, and render the discovery of no importance, his Majesty thought proper to restrain the search after them; for which purpose he erected a diamond company

company with an exclusive charter, which, in consideration of a sum annually paid to the King, has the property of all the diamonds found in *Brasil*; but to prevent their reducing their value by collecting too large quantities of them, they are not allowed to employ above 800 slaves in searching for these jewels. To prevent interlopers in this trade, a large town in the neighbourhood of the place where the diamonds are found, and a considerable district around it, have been depopulated, and the inhabitants removed to another part of the country.

Southward from the Captainship of *Rio Janeiro* lies the Captainship of *St. Vincent*, which is supposed to be the richest country in *Brasil*, and perhaps in all *South-America*. It is bounded on the north by the Captainship of *Rio Janeiro*; on the east, by the ocean; on the south, by the new Captainship, or that stiled *Del Rey*; and on the west, by the mountains of *La Plata*, and the countries inhabited by various savage nations, extending from 22° to 27° south latitude. It is in length from north to south about 300 miles, and in breadth from east to west, in some places, near 180, though for the greatest part, it is not above half that breadth.

The town of *St. Vincent* is situated in a very fine bay of the *Atlantic* ocean, and is well fortified. A little to the north-west lies the town of *Santos*, which some consider as the capital of the province, and it has as fine a port as any in the *West-Indies*, it being capable of holding the largest ships, and of being fortified in such
a man-

a manner as to be able to resist any force that could be brought against it.

The only Captainship to the southward of that of *St. Vincent*, is *Del Rey*, which extends from 28 to 34° 30' south latitude, and is about 400 miles in length, but not above 100 broad in any part of it. Though this country is pleasant and fertile, it was entirely neglected by the *Portuguese*, till the discovery of the mines of *St. Vincent* put them upon planting it, and erecting several forts on the north side of the river *La Plata*. But though this country is as capable of improvement as any in *Brasil*, yet as it has not been so long inhabited as the other Captainships, it is far from being thoroughly peopled, and there are only a few villages upon the sea-coast, and some fortresses on the river *La Plata*.

The chief advantage drawn from this province by the *Portuguese* is a kind of smuggling trade carried on with the *Spaniards*, whom they furnish with rum and tobacco of their own growth, and with cloaths, silks, linens, and brandy from *Europe*.



C H A P. VIII.

An Account of a People in Brasil called Paulists, with a Description of the Manners of the Inhabitants in general.

THE important discoveries mentioned in the last chapter, occasioned new laws, new governments, and new regulations to be established in many parts of the country, which renders it necessary for us here to go back a little, in order to take notice of a set of people named *Paulists*, who had erected themselves into an independant state, and whom it soon became proper to reduce.

It being suggested to the *Portuguese* ministry, about the year 1685, that the climate at the Bay of *All Saints* would frustrate whatever endeavours might be used to render the people active and industrious, and that a settlement at the northern and southern extremities of *Brasil* would render the country of much greater advantage to the crown of *Portugal*, than it had hitherto been; this occasioned, on the one hand, the establishment of forts and settlements towards the river of the *Amazons*, and on the other, the improvement of a new colony at *Santos*, which was then but small.

Most of the persons made choice of for this purpose, were *Mestizes*, the offspring of such
of

of the *Portuguese* as had married *Brazilian* women; and the persons entrusted with the government of these new planters, were Priests and Monks; but they were sent expressly from *Portugal*, and care was taken that they should be fit for the purpose. The Captain-General of *Brazil*, and all the officers in the southern Captainships, had orders to treat these people kindly, and to give them no disturbance.

It soon appeared that this plan was wisely concerted; for the people multiplied prodigiously, and soon became in very easy circumstances. This drew a number of adventurers thither, among whom were *Spaniards* as well as *Portuguese*, free Negroes, Mulattoes, and all the different mixtures that are to be met with in *Brazil* down to the *Carabocas*, who are the offspring of *Brazilian* savages, by Negro women; there were also Monks as well as laymen, soldiers, mechanics, broken planters, and in short, all those sort of men who are ready to go any where, or to do any thing to get a living.

As these were a very different sort of men from those of the new colony, it was impossible for them to dwell together, for the former were the quietest and most simple, and the latter the most turbulent people in the world. These adventurers therefore looked out for a new settlement, and at a small distance found one of the properest places upon earth for their reception. This was the thick and vast forest of *Parnabacaba*, which overspread all the mountains at the

back of this Captainship, and in this forest none but wild beasts had hitherto taken up their dwelling. They soon cleared a part of this wilderness for their habitation, wherein they established not only a new town, which they named *San Paulo*, but a new republic, in which they lived after the manner they liked best.

This was at first overlooked; for the country was judged of no great value, and the adjacent Captainships were pleased at getting rid of those who resorted thither. However, in the space of a very few years they were too strong to be dealt with; for receiving all sorts of people, they quickly increased from two or three hundred to as many thousand men, and being a bold, hardy, enterprizing and daring people, the Governors knew not how to deal with them. In the first place, they took care to fortify the avenues to their territory, which were naturally strong; and they seldom ventured abroad, but in bodies of fourscore or a hundred men, and in such parties they frequently traversed the whole extent of *Brasil*.

This new and extraordinary commonwealth, were denominated *Paulists*, from the city where they lived; they barely acknowledged the sovereignty of the crown of *Portugal*, without submitting to its jurisdiction, and as the tyranny of the Governors of *Brasil*, and the oppression of the *Spanish* Governors in the adjacent provinces, furnished this new state with abundance of members, it at last became very difficult to gain admittance among them.

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They obliged such as presented themselves upon their frontiers, which they were not allowed to enter, to submit to a very strict examination, that they might know whether they were fit for their community, and not spies, or persons who intended to betray them; upon the bare suspicion of which they made no scruple of beating out their brains; but if upon this examination, they judged they might prove useful members, they obliged them to bring in two slaves for their support; assigning them a dwelling and plantation, by which they commenced *Paulists*, and were to continue so to the end of their lives, for any attempt to desert was punished with death without mercy. They made no exception of country or complexion; a savage was as welcome to them as an *European*, and every man after his admission, was at liberty to lead what kind of life he liked best, provided he did not disturb the peace of the society.

These people rejecting and despising the mandates of the court of *Portugal*, were often engaged in a state of hostility with the *Portuguese*; but the mountains surrounding their country, and the difficulty of clearing the few passages that opened into it, generally put it in their power to make their own terms; but as gold was found to abound in this province, the last King of *Portugal*, (during whose reign the discoveries of *Brazilian* gold and diamonds were begun and completed) thought it incumbent on him to reduce this province, which now became of great consequence, to the same subjection and obedience with the rest of the country,

which he was at last so happy as to effect, and the city of *St. Paul* is now considered as the centre of the *Portuguese* mines.

Having thus run through the several Captainships, and mentioned the produce and commodities of each, it will not be improper to take some notice of the government and the people in general.

The Viceroy has two councils in which he presides, one of criminal and the other of civil affairs; but justice goes on very slowly, and there is not perhaps a country upon earth where so much paper is blotted by the lawyers, before any final judgment is obtained.

There is perhaps no part of the world, *China* and *Japan* excepted, where there is so much trouble in getting on shore, or so much difficulty in knowing how to act when a person is landed. The difficulties *Commodore Anson* met with in this respect, will be mentioned in the account we shall hereafter lay before our readers of his voyage round the world. To give a just idea of the manner of their proceeding, it will not be unentertaining if we here present a short abstract from an account of a voyage to *Brazil*, by a *French* gentleman, published in the year 1717.

When they came within a league of the city of *St Salvador*, they were restrained from proceeding any farther by a gun fired from a little fort: upon which they came to an anchor, and sent their Supercargo ashore in their boat. He was a very sensible man, and had withal a great deal of gravity, a quality of all others the most
necessary.

necessary, for one who has any business to transact with the *Portuguese*.

As soon as he landed, he was conducted to an audience of the Viceroy, who received him with great state, and yet shewed him as much civility as he could expect. He told his Excellency, that he came on behalf of three *French* ships homeward bound from the *East-Indies*, that were greatly distressed, and had no hopes of performing their voyage without his protection and relief. The Viceroy, after continuing for some moments silent, replied, he was very sorry for their misfortune, because his master's orders were very precise against admitting any foreign vessels into the port, and that the King had given him directions to seize and confiscate without distinction, whatever foreign ships entered their harbour, unless it plainly appeared, that they were unable to keep the sea; but that he would allow them twenty-four hours to consider, whether they would come and anchor under the guns of the fort, in order to be examined, or put to sea without receiving any relief at all; adding, that if the case was as he represented it; care should be taken to assist and supply him: but that the *French* would do well to remember that the *Portuguese* were not to be imposed upon.

As the ships were really in a very bad condition, they had no reason to fear any examinations, they therefore on the return of the Super-cargo came to an anchor under the fort, and the next day the Judge came on board, attended by several Secretaries and other officers, all of them people of great gravity, who examined every thing

thing with all the nicety and strictness of an inquisition. They called for their journals, questioned their pilots, mariners, and even cabin-boys, whether they had not formed the design of touching at *Brasil* before they were in such distress. They all answered in the negative; but still they had so little hopes, that every one in the ship who had it in his power, made them some present or other, which they received indeed, but scarce gave them thanks. At last, however, they took their leave, and sent some carpenters on board, to whom the Captains made such application, that they reported that the leaks were so dangerous, that the crews were afraid of sinking before they could get out of the ships.

This report was no sooner made, than they had leave to go on shore, and take lodgings where they thought fit in the city; but with strict caution not to attempt any kind of trade on pain of forfeiting both the ships and cargoes. The officers put on board, at first talking the same language, but seeing the impression it made, and that the *French* continued very exact in that particular, they on the third day told them, that this was all a farce; that the Judges themselves, considered it in that light, and that as they understood by their presents that they were a good sort of people, every night boats would come off with all sorts of merchandize, and that they would take care the *French* should run no risk either in buying or selling. The boats came accordingly, and though the *French* were at first a little suspicious, yet in a week's time, they and the *Portuguese* perfectly understood each other,

other, and trade went on briskly every night, as soon as it was dark.

The *French* now imagined, that they should find no difficulty in procuring carpenters, and other workmen, if they paid them good wages; but they were mistaken; for none of those people durst take their money till they had leave; which was not to be obtained, but by dint of presents; these however being properly bestowed, the carpenters came on board and began to work: for it is literally true, that in *Brazil*, money will do every thing, and that nothing is to be done there without it. They staid there four months, and found few honest men except the Viceroy.

But to proceed: the inhabitants may be divided into three sorts, planters, factors, and mariners. The former purchase as many slaves as they can employ in their sugar and tobacco works, &c. and when the *Lisbon* fleet comes, send away their commodities, and receive an equivalent in *European* goods and manufactures, by the next year's fleet. The factors keep magazines of all sorts of goods that come from *Portugal*, with which they purchase sugar, tobacco, and gold, of such planters as want an immediate supply of *European* goods, and cannot wait for the next year's fleet. As for the mariners, their chief business consists in their making frequent trips to *Guinea* to purchase slaves. This trade is very considerable. Those from the Bay of *All Saints* usually bring over about 20,000 Negroes every year, and there is scarce a *Portuguese* here, who has not at least a dozen black slaves in his service. The people are fond of shew and magnificence,

nificence, of rich cloaths, jewels, and a large train of servants, and to enjoy these, are very sparing in their expences of their tables. They have however some feasts; but these bring after them a long train of fasts: for every man has his guardian saint, upon whose anniversary, he spends best part of his annual revenue; and seldom has a good dinner afterwards, except at his neighbour's upon the like occasion.

The inland *Brasilians* of both sexes still go entirely naked; but near the shore they put on different sorts of coverings, some wearing only shirts of linen or callico, and others dress after the *European* manner. The wives always follow their husbands to war; but while the man carries nothing but his arms, the woman supplies the place of a sumpter-horse, and is loaded with such provisions as are thought necessary, with a child or children, and a hammock, which at night they hang on trees, or fasten to poles, making a defence from the rain with palm-tree leaves. These hammocks are the chief part of their furniture, and are made of cotton, and formed like net-work, six or seven feet long and four broad: but the *Tapoyers* make theirs twelve or fourteen feet long so as to contain four, and sometimes six persons; their cans, cups or mugs, are made of callabashes, some of which hold thirty quarts. The poorer sort use knives of stone, while the others purchase theirs of the *Europeans*.

When at home, the husband generally goes abroad in the morning with his bow and arrows, to kill birds or beasts, or goes to fish, while the wife either employs her time in work-

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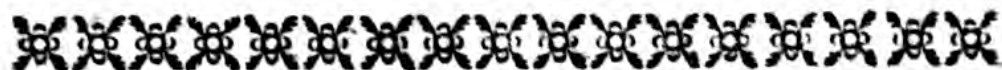
ing at a plantation, or attends the husband to bring home his game.

The *Brazilian* women are extremely fruitful, and have such easy labours, that a woman immediately after her delivery, goes to the next river where she purifies herself by bathing; and there are some writers who ridiculously pretend, that the husband goes to bed, and for the first twenty-four hours is nursed with all the care and ceremony used with respect to a lying-in woman among *Europeans*. When a woman has conceived, she abstains from her husband till after her delivery; nor is it usual for her to cohabit with him while she gives suck. The mothers lament the death of their children with loud lamentations for three or four days; and when friends have been long parted, they meet with open arms, tears, and all possible marks of affection

They reckon up their age by laying by a chesnut for every year, beginning the computation of their years with the rising of a star called *Taku*, or *the rain star*. Royalty is distinguished by the hair being cut in a particular form, and by the length of the thumb nails, which latter is an ornament entirely appropriated to the Kings; but *Nieuboff* observes, that the Princes of the blood are allowed long nails on their fingers; but not on their thumbs.

The inland *Brazilians* have some knowledge of a Supreme Being, whom they call *Tuba*, which signifies *somewhat most excellent*, and the thunder they stile *Tubakununga*, which may be interpreted, *a noise made by the Supreme Excellency*

lency. They have a confused knowledge of the general deluge, and believe that the whole race of mankind were extirpated by it, except one man and his sister; which latter was pregnant before it happened, and that these by degrees re-peopled the world. With respect to a state of future existence, they believed that the soul does not die with the body; but is translated to some pleasant vales beyond the mountains, where they are to enjoy great pleasures, and spend their time in dancing and singing. These are those who have distinguished themselves by performing great actions, in defence of their country, &c. but such as have been idle, are supposed to be tortured by evil spirits, whom they call by different names, and of whom they are excessively afraid; and though they pay them no religious worship, yet they sometimes endeavour to appease their wrath, by certain presents fastened to stakes, which they set in the ground. They have Priests among them, who are used as prophetic instructors, and are carefully consulted in all material transactions, especially those of war: and there are people among the *Brasilians* called *Potiguaras*, accounted so well skilled in sorcery, as to be able to kill their enemies by their enchantments.



C H A P. IX.

An Account of the Vegetables, Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles, found in Brasil.

IN describing the produce of this country, we shall begin with the vegetables, and first mention the Mandioca root, to which the *Brasilians* are indebted for a great part of their subsistence; for being dried, powdered, and afterwards baked in the manner of bread, it serves for the common food of the inhabitants of a great part of *America*. This root somewhat resembles a parsnip, and is about two or three feet in length, and of the thickness of a man's arm.—It has one peculiar quality, which is, that eaten fresh, it proves a mortal poison to the human species, but roasted it is not attended with the least ill consequence, and though all kinds of beasts will eat and grow fat upon it, yet its juice proves pernicious to them as well as to man.

The Nara, is also very remarkable, it resemble the *Sempervivum*; but its leaves are not so thick, and are full of prickles. In the middle grows a fruit like a pine-apple, which in taste resembles a melon, but is much more delicious, and has a very fragrant smell. The juice is esteemed good for the stone. This fruit is so very plentiful, that the *Indians* fatten their hogs with it, and except some small quantities that are used for sweetmeats, they have no other

way for the common spending of them, but carrying them to sea, where those who are sea-sick receive great benefit from them.

The Pacoba, also called *Adam's fig-tree*, is very large; the stalks are soft and spongy, and the leaves very long, smooth, and soft like velvet; these are so cool and refreshing, that people sick of fevers have them applied to their bodies to abate the violent heat of the distemper, and gives them ease. The fruit grows in clusters like figs at every foot distance upon the main stalk, and one cluster frequently contains two hundred. The fruit being gathered, and laid to ripen becomes yellow; it then acquires a pleasant taste, and is not only grateful to the palate, but esteemed medicinal, particularly in fevers and spitting of blood.

The Pocoaire is a shrub ten or twelve feet high, and has a stem much thicker than a man's thigh, and yet so tender, that it may be cut asunder with a sword at one stroke. The leaves resemble those of water-forrel; they are generally six feet long, and very broad, but are extremely thin, and have only one strong middle rib to hold them together; on which account they are so torn by the winds blowing them about, that they hang in rags, and these shrubs at a distance, appear as if stuck with feathers. The fruit, which has the name of POCO, is as long as a man's hand, and both in colour and shape, are like a cucumber. In taste they resemble a fig, though they are much more delicate.

There are here also great plenty of ananas or pine-apples, which when ripe, are here of a gold

colour, and discover themselves to those that walk in the woods, or the places where they grow, by their fine scent. In taste, they excel our richest preserved fruits, and the liquor drawn from them, is not inferior to *Malmsey* wine.

Some Authors mention a tree, which if their accounts be true, is one of the most extraordinary in the world; it has very broad spreading branches, and grows wild in the woods. The thick branches of these trees have large holes, sometimes as long as a man's arm, full of a clear well-tasted water, which when emptied fill again, and in this state continue winter and summer; so that a whole troop of weary travellers, may refresh themselves under one of these trees; repose in the cool shade, and at the same time quench their thirst. The want of water being commonly one of the greatest inconveniencies that can be suffered by those who travel the inland parts of the country, it seems, as if Providence had kindly provided this remedy, by disposing it up and down in such quantities, and in a manner not exposed to the uncertainties that attend springs and rivulets.

The country produces various sorts of palm-trees, and other fruits, and also mulberries and dewberries; woods of various colours, and some which produce very fragrant scents, in particular the mastick, which, with the rest of the odoriferous plants and shrubs, perfume the woods in the most agreeable manner.

The Timbo, is a plant that springs up like a string, and rises up to the top of the highest

mulberry-trees, to which it sometimes grows close like ivy. They are exceeding strong and tough, and even those as big as a man's leg, may be wound and twisted about without breaking. But the bark is an infallible poison to the fish, and being thrown into the water, leaves hardly any of them alive.

The Bombasine cotton shrubs, are found in great numbers in this country: they grow to an indifferent height, and the fruit when ripe, divides itself into four parts, each of which yields the cotton in flocks of the bigness of a little ball, and in the midst of these flocks are black seeds, closely pressed together.

The Mangaba-tree, is an evergreen, and bears fruit twice a year: its flowers are like those of the jessamine, and smells as well: the fruit, which is as big as an apricot, is yellow, spotted with black, and has several kernels within; these are eaten as well as the fruit itself, and are wholesome, well-tasted, and lie exceeding light on the stomach.

The Araca is a sort of small pear, or, at least, it more nearly resembles that than any other fruit: it is of red, yellow, or green colour; for there are of all these kinds in *Brazil*, and they are extremely plentiful. This fruit is very pleasant, and is admired by those who love but a small taste of the four.

The tree Jabaticaba, is remarkable for its being entirely beset with fruit, from the very root to the topmost bough. This fruit is of the size of a large lemon, it has a sour taste, and the *Indians* make a good wine of it.

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The Cabueriba is a very large tree, and affords excellent timber for strength and service; but what renders it most valuable is the balm it affords, which is like that of *Gilead*, heals all green wounds. This is obtained by making an incision in the bark, through which the balm distils into a vessel set to receive it. Both the balm and the tree itself, have a very fragrant smell.

The Cupayba is a strait and tall tree, remarkable for its yielding, when cut, a great deal of oil, which serves both for lamps and the curing of wounds.

This country also produces many other trees and shrubs different from those of *Europe*, and among the rest the *Brasil*-tree, of which we have given a description in a former chapter.

As to the beasts, the Tapirousson somewhat resembles a cow, in its shape and size, tho' in other respects it differs very much from it; it has long shaggy hair of a reddish colour, no horns, a very short neck and tail, long hanging ears, slender legs, and a whole hoof: but tho' it has very sharp teeth, it never makes use of them against man or beast. The natives sometimes catch them in traps, and at others pierce them with arrows, not so much for the sake of the flesh, (though that is good, and not much unlike beef) as for the hide, which, when dry, is in a manner impenetrable.

The Cuati is as grey as a badger, to which it has some resemblance. Its claws and snout are very long, and by the help of the former it climbs the trees like a monkey. These animals

are so ravenous that there is no creature which is not an over-match for them, that escapes being devoured by them; though they chiefly live upon snakes, birds, and their eggs.

The Biarataca is like a ferret, but considerably larger, and has a remarkable cross of white and grey along the back; this creature also makes great havock among the birds and their eggs; but though it has neither sharp teeth, nor long claws, yet it is as able to preserve itself from its pursuer, as any other beast of prey: for nature has given it the power of making such an intollerable stink upon these occasions, that both the men and dogs are almost poisoned with it, and obliged to put an end to the chase.

The Apes and Monkeys are very numerous in this country, and are of several colours. These are esteemed pretty good food.

The wild Boars are of several sorts, as are also the leopards, tygers, and ounces: some of these last are black, others grey, and others spotted. No beast can be more furious. The boars will pursue a man to a tree, and stay for him there; but the ounces will mount the trees, and get up after him. There is nothing they meet can be secure from their rage. They will assault whole troops of other animals at once, and break into the herds of swine, and destroy the hen-houses, and leave waste and desolation wherever they come. The killing one of them is reckoned a very glorious action among the *Indians*, and he that is so happy, has the honour of being esteemed and respected ever after, as a hero.

One of the most extraordinary animals found in *Brazil* is the Porcupine, called by the *Brazilians* Kuandu. It is about the size of an ape; but instead of hair is covered with spikes of three or four fingers length, which this animal, when exasperated, darts forth, as a porcupine does its quills, and that with such violence as to wound, and frequently to kill a man. Its eyes are round, staring, and as red as carbuncles; it has long whiskers like a cat, and its feet resemble those of an ape; only it has but four fingers; the place for the thumb being vacant. This creature usually sleeps by day, and goes in search of prey by night. It is extremely fond of fowl, and climbs up trees, though slowly, in order to devour them. The flesh of this animal has no disagreeable taste, and is eaten roasted by the inhabitants.

The Armadilla, or shield-hog, resembles our hogs in size and shape, but is covered with scales like a shield, which on the back has seven partitions, between each of these appears a dark brown skin. The head is very like that of other hogs, and has a sharp nose with which it grubs up the earth: its eyes are small, and lie deep in the head: it has a small sharp tongue, and short ears coloured of a dark brown, without hair or scales. This animal lives upon roots and all kinds of carrion, drinks a great deal, and is very fat. It is fond of marshy places, but makes holes, in which it shelters itself underground. Its flesh is much admired.

The *Brazilian* Sluggard, so called from the slowness of its motion, it not being able to pro-

proceed a stone's throw in many days, is about the size of a fox. Its head is round, and its mouth, which bears a constant foam, is little and round: Its teeth are small and blunt: its nose is black, high and smooth; its eyes are small, black and heavy, and its body is covered with ash-coloured hair. It dwells upon trees, and lives upon their leaves, without ever tasting any drink; and is so much afraid of rain, that upon its approach, it hides itself. Though the limbs of this animal are extremely weak, and seem in a manner disjointed, yet it will take such hold as is not easily unloosed.

The Tamandua or Ant-bear, thus named from its food, is of two sorts, the great and the small. The former, which is about the bigness of a middle sized dog, has a round head, a long snout and no teeth. This animal catches ants by laying out his tongue, which *Nieuboff* says, is twenty-five and sometimes thirty inches long, upon a dunghill, till his prey settle upon it, which they have no sooner done, than he draws them into his mouth, and swallows them.

The small one is about the size of a fox; on the fore feet it has four crooked claws; and two broad black lists run along its back. It is a very fierce creature: it grasps at every thing with its paws, and upon being struck with a stick, will sit upright, and take hold of it with its mouth. It sleeps all day, and at night goes in search of its prey: but when it drinks, some of the water spouts through its nostrils.

The Senembi or land-crocodile is very common in *Brazil*; but it seldom exceeds five feet in length.

There

There are said to be certain stones in its head, which being given by two drams at a time, prove an infallible remedy for the gravel. It can live two or three months without food, and affords flesh as white and as good as a rabbit.

Parrots are some of the most common birds of the country, for they fly together in large flocks and are killed by thousands, notwithstanding which, they are so numerous that those killed are not to be missed: there are various sorts of them, and all of them will talk with very little teaching, except one species. Their colours are very beautiful and shining, and in many of them are most admirably mixed. The breast of some is as red as scarlet, and their bodies either yellow, green, or blue, but not without a little mixture of all these colours. These never lay above two eggs at a time, and breed in the trunks of old trees, and about the rocks. Others with all the former colours, have also a mixture of black and grey, and these breed in the houses. Another species is black, sprinkled with a little green, the eyes and beak are red, and the feet yellow. There is another sort whose body is all green; it has a yellow cap and collar, the head is adorned with a fine tuft of blue feathers, and the tail red, yellow, and green. But the parrot called the Tuin, is something more singular, if not for its colours, yet for its size; for it is no bigger than a sparrow, and yet is always talking and singing after its manner; and will skip into the bosom of the person who breeds it, and eat out of his mouth.

The

The Guiranheugeta is of the size of a goldfinch. Its back and wings are blue: its breast and belly yellow, and it has a diadem of the same coloured feathers upon its head. This is an admirable bird for the cage, for it has the notes of many other sorts of birds, and makes such a variety of changes and turnings in its singing, that it is a consort of itself.

In *Brazil* there is a kind of bats of the size of a crow, these have very sharp teeth, and bite violently. They build their nests in hollow trees and old walls.

There are here a kind of wild-geese, much like those in *Europe*, only somewhat larger, and their feathers vary more in colour; but tho' they are water-fowls, they generally prove both fleshy and well-tasted.

The Barn-bird has a very odd appearance, it having a bill of an astonishing length, and a crown of green and white feathers upon its head; one half of which, as well as half the neck has no feathers at all. It is about the size of a stork, and when skinned and boiled, proves tolerable food.

The Bill-bird is about the size of a wood-pigeon, and has a saffron coloured crop about the neck, of three or four fingers in compass. Its bill which is altogether as large as the whole body, is yellow without, and red within; and its feathers, which are yellow on the breast, and black on all the other parts, are tipped with red.

Brazil also produces many sorts of wild-fowl, that differ but little from those of *Europe*.

Among

Among the small birds, the *Brazilian* humming bird is the most singular; for though very small, it makes a loud noise, and is of so variable a hue, that turn it which way you please, it changes its colour. Some of the *Brazilian* women hang one of these at each ear, in the manner of a pendant.

Among the various sorts of serpents found here, is the rattle snake, also common in the *English* settlements; but the most singular is the Guaku or Liboya, a serpent of a monstrous size, some of them being, according to *Nieuhoff*, twenty, and others even thirty feet long. It is extremely voracious, and will leap out of the hedges upon men or beasts. It is not, however, so venomous as other serpents, and the flesh is deemed tolerable food.

The Gekko is indeed of a most venomous nature, and its bite proves mortal, unless the part wounded be immediately cut off, or burnt with a hot iron. The poisonous quality of this creature is particularly evinced, by the dreadful effects which proceed from an outward application of its urine, which, upon touching the skin, causes a blackness and gangrene. The Curcuma root, which we call Tumeric, is deemed by the *Brazilians*, the most powerful remedy for this poison.

There are lizards in *Brazil* four feet in length, which the Negroes eat with safety.

Scorpions here also grow to a very large size, and their sting is venomous.

Among the spiders, there is one sort of a remarkable large size, generally found in dung-hills, or the cavities of hollow trees, which weave

weave webs like other spiders; if provoked, they wound with a sting so small, as to be scarcely visible, and yet so venomous, that it raises a bluish swelling, that is very painful, and even mortal, if not prevented by a timely antidote.

The End of the Third Volume.



