A

CURIOUS COLLECTION

OF

VOYAGES,

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.

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CHAP. XXII.

The History of the Settlements of the Hudson's Bay *Company. An Account of the several Factories. The Religiou, Manners and Customs of the* Indians, *and of their Plants and Animals, particularly of the Beaver.*

THE next corporation formed for enlarging our commerce, was that of the *Hudson's Bay* company, erected by King *Charles* II. upon the following occasion: Messrs. *Radison* and *Gooselier*, two *Frenchmen*, meeting with some *Indians* in the lake of *Assimponals* in *Canada*, were informed that they might go by land to the bottom of the bay, where the *English* had never yet been; where-

upon they desired them to conduct them thither, which the *Indians* accordingly did; after this the two *Frenchmen* returned to the upper lake, the same way they came, and thence to *Quebec*, the capital of *Canada*; where they offered the principal merchants to conduct ships to *Hudson's Bay*, but their project was rejected; they therefore went to *France* in hopes of a more favourable hearing at court; but after presenting several memorials, and spending much time and money, their project was considered as chimerical, and they were answered in the same manner as at *Quebec*. Mean while the *English* Ambassador at *Paris*, hearing of their proposals, imagined he should do a piece of service to his country by engaging them to serve the *English*, who had already pretensions to the bay; he therefore persuaded them to go to *London*, where they met with a favourable reception, from some persons of quality, merchants and others, who employed Mr. *Gillam*, a person long used to the *New England* trade, to perfect this discovery.

He sailed in the *Nonsuch* ketch in the year 1677, into *Baffin's Bay*, to the height of 75°. and from thence southward to 51°. where he entered a river, to which he gave the name of *Prince Rupert's* river, and finding the natives disposed to a friendly commerce, he erected a small fortress, which he stiled *Charles Fort*. The success of this expedition was so remarkable that the persons concerned in fitting out this vessel, upon the return of Mr. *Gillam*, applied to King *Charles* II. for a patent, who granted them one, dated the second of *May* 1670.

Hudson's

Hudson's Bay is situated from 51 to 64 degrees north latitude, and is 600 miles in length; and the mouth of the ſtreights, which is ſix leagues over, lies in about 61°. north latitude. The two oppoſite ſhores are called the *Eaſt-Main* and *Weſt-Main:* the former is alſo termed *Labrador*, and the latter *New South Wales*.

The company had their firſt fort on *Rupert's River*, but never had any towns there; they live within their forts in little houſes and huts, in which the builders conſider nothing but how to defend them from the cold and rain; they are however not ſo much diſturbed by the latter as by the former. In 1670, another factory was eſtabliſhed at *Fort Nelſon*. Mean while the company, by their governors and agents, made ſuch contracts with the captains or kings of rivers or territories, for enjoying an excluſive trade, that the *Indians* could not pretend they had encroached upon them. Theſe contracts were as firm as the *Indians* themſelves could make them, and were confirmed by ſuch ceremonies, as they thought moſt ſacred and obligatory.

In the year 1686, the company were in poſſeſſion of five ſettlements, viz. *Albany River*, *Haye's Iſland*, *Rupert's River*, *Fort Nelſon*. and *New Severn*; and their trade at each of them was very conſiderable. From *Albany River* they had generally 3500 beavers a year, and their commerce increaſed ſo much, that the *French* began to be afraid, that all the upland *Indians* would be drawn down to the bay. But being ſenſible they could do any thing with *James* II.

King of *England*, they resolved to drive the *English* out of all their places in the bottom of the bay. First they took *Haye's-Island*, and then the fort on *Rupert's River*; after which the *French* company at *Canada*, procured a detachment of soldiers to be sent under the Chevalier *de Troyes*, who marched over land from *Quebec*, and in a time of profound peace, laid siege to the fort at *Albany River*; but though the Governor did all in his power to defend the place, he was obliged to surrender it in a week's time. However about seven years after, the company being assisted by the government, retook all the forts and factories of which the *French* had deprived them in time of peace; but they were soon after driven out of them again by the *French*.

In 1696 the company applied themselves to King *William*, representing their inability to maintain themselves against the *French*, and praying the assistance of the crown for their support; upon which two men of war were sent under the command of Captain *Allen*, who coming into *Haye's River*, summoned all the forts to surrender; when the *French* Governor, finding he could not defend them against the *English*, capitulated, and the *French* were allowed to march out with all military honours. However, in the next general war the *French* renewed their attacks upon the settlements of the *Hudson's Bay* company, with such success, that they left them only *Fort Albany*; but by the treaty of *Utrecht*, every thing was restored to the company again, and an equitable satisfaction stipulated for their losses,

loſſes. Since which time, their trade has greatly increaſed, ſo that it became at leaſt treble to what it was when that peace was concluded, and is ſtill in a very flouriſhing condition. They having beſides the above, *York Fort*, *Churchill*, and *Mooſe River* factories.

As to the ſituation of the country about theſe forts: *Mooſe River* factory is in latitude 51°. 28′. and is built near the mouth of the river, which at 12 miles diſtance from the fort is divided into two branches, one comes from the ſouthward, and the other from the ſouth-weſt. Upon the ſouthern branch all ſorts of grain thrive, as barley, peaſe and beans do at the factory, though expoſed to all the chilling winds, that blow from the ice in the bay. Upon the ſouthern part above the falls, there grow along the river wild oats and rye, which have black huſks, though the grain is perfectly clear, and white like rice, and as it grows in the water, the *Indians* beat it off when ripe, into their canoes, as they paſs along the river. In the woods at the bottom of the bay, at *Mooſe*, *Albany*, and *Rupert's River*, are very large timber trees of all kinds; oak, aſh, *&c.* as well as pines, cedars, and ſpruce. They have good graſs for making hay, and may have every where within land, all ſorts of pulſe and grain, and the ſame ſort of fruit trees, that are natural to the ſame climate in *Europe*; for all the ſorts they have tried, thrive very well.

The ice breaks up at *Mooſe* factory in the beginning of *April*, but higher up in the country, in *March*. The river is navigable for canoes a

great way up among the falls; at a considerable distance there is one fall of 50 feet, but above that the river is deep, and navigable for a great way, where the climate is very good. The *French* have a settlement for trade near the southern branch, about 100 miles above the factory, where they sell their goods cheaper than the company, notwithstanding the difficulty and expence of carrying them so far from *Canada*, and give as much for a martin's skin as they do for a beaver, when we insist upon three for one; by which means the *French* get all the choice skins, and leave only the refuse for the company. The *French* have also another house pretty high up *Rupert's River*, by which they have gained all the trade upon the *East Main*, except a little the company get at *Slude River*.

Though the bottom of the bay is as near the line as *London*, it being in 51°. yet the air is excessively cold for nine months in the year, and the other three months very hot. However some fruits, as goose-berries, straw-berries, and dew-berries, grow about *Prince Rupert's River*, where the commodities for trade are guns, powder, shot, cloth, hatchets, kettles, tobacco, &c. which the *English* exchange with the *Indians* for furs, as beavers, martins, foxes, moose, and other skins.

The *Indians* have no beavers to the northward of *Churchill River*, on account of there being no ponds or woods, proper for those animals; but they have a great number of martins, bears, rain deer, buffaloes, wolves, and other beasts with rich furs, the country being mostly rocky

rocky and covered with white moſs. There is a great deal of ſmall wood near the factory, but the wood improves, further up the river from the bay, where they have juniper, birch and poplar, and ſtill more ſoutherly the timber is larger, and there is great variety of trees.

Mr. *Dobbs* obſerves, that "The company "avoid all they can making diſcoveries to the "northward of *Churchill*, or extending their "trade that way, for fear they ſhould diſcover a "paſſage to the weſtern ocean of *America*, and "tempt, by that means, the reſt of the *Engliſh* "merchants to lay open their trade, which they "know they have no legal right to; which, if "the paſſage was found, would not only ani-"mate the reſt of the merchants to purſue the "trade through that paſſage, but alſo to find "out the great advantages that might be made "of the trade of the rivers and countries ad-"joining to the bay, by which means they "would loſe their beloved monopoly. But the "proſpect they have of gain to be made by "trading with the *Eſkimaux* Indians, for whale-"fin, whale and ſea oil, and ſea-horſe teeth, "induces them to venture a ſloop annually, as "far as 62°. 30'. to *Whale-Cove*, where theſe "Indians meet them, and truck their fins and "oil with them."

The Indians of certain diſtricts, bounded by particular rivers, have each of them what they call an Okimah or Captain, who is an old man, eſteemed only for his prudence and experience. His authority is only what they pleaſe to give him upon particular occaſions. He is their

orator.

orator, when they address the *English*, and speaks for them in their own councils, when they assemble every spring, to settle their quarters for hunting, fowling, and fishing. They have but few religious sentiments. They maintain that there are two monetoes or spirits, one who sends all good things, and the other all the bad. Their worship consists in songs and dances at their feasts, in honour of the monetoes who have favoured them; but if they are sick, or almost famished for want of provisions, they hang some little bauble, which they esteem, upon the top of a pole near the tent, to pacify the offended spirit. As they live an erratic life, they can receive no benefit from tame fowl or cattle, for they seldom stay above a fortnight at a place, unless they find plenty of game. On their removal they build their huts, and then disperse to get game for their food, returning at night, after having killed enough to support them for a day. But in these excursions they do not proceed above a league or two from their huts. When they find scarcity of game, they remove a league or two further, and thus traverse through these countries and bogs, scarce missing one day in winter or summer, whether the weather be fair or foul, and going in the greatest storms of snow. The smaller game got by traps or snares are generally the employment of women and children, as martins, squirrels, ermines, *&c.* while the elks, or moose-deer, stags, bears, tygers, wild beeves, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, corcajons, *&c.* are the employment of the men. But when the *Indians* kill any game for food,

they

they leave it upon the ſpot, and the next day ſend their wives to fetch it home; directing them to the place, by breaking off branches from the trees, and laying them in the road, pointing to the place where they ſhould go, and ſometimes they ſcatter moſs, ſo that they never miſs finding it. It is obſervable that the trees all bend towards the ſouth, and that the branches on that ſide are larger and ſtronger than thoſe of the north ſide, and that this is alſo the caſe with reſpect to the moſs that grows upon the trees.

When they go abroad in winter to hunt and ſhoot for their daily food, before they dreſs, they rub themſelves all over with bears greaſe, or oil of beavers, which does not freeze. They alſo greaſe the fur of their beaver coats, and then put them on. They have a kind of boots or ſtockings made of beavers ſkin, well oiled with the fur inwards, and above them they have an oil-ſkin laced about their feet, which keeps out the cold and water, where there is neither ice nor ſnow; and by this means they never freeze or ſuffer by the cold. In ſummer when they go naked, they alſo rub themſelves with oil or greaſe, which keeping their ſkins ſoft and ſupple, prevents their being ſcorched by expoſing themſelves to the ſun, and hinders their being moleſted by the flies, bugs, moſketoes, or any other noxious inſect. When they want to get rid of it, they go into the water, and rub themſelves all over with mud or clay, then letting it dry upon them, they rub it off, but whenever they are free from the oil, the flies and moſketoes immediately attack them.

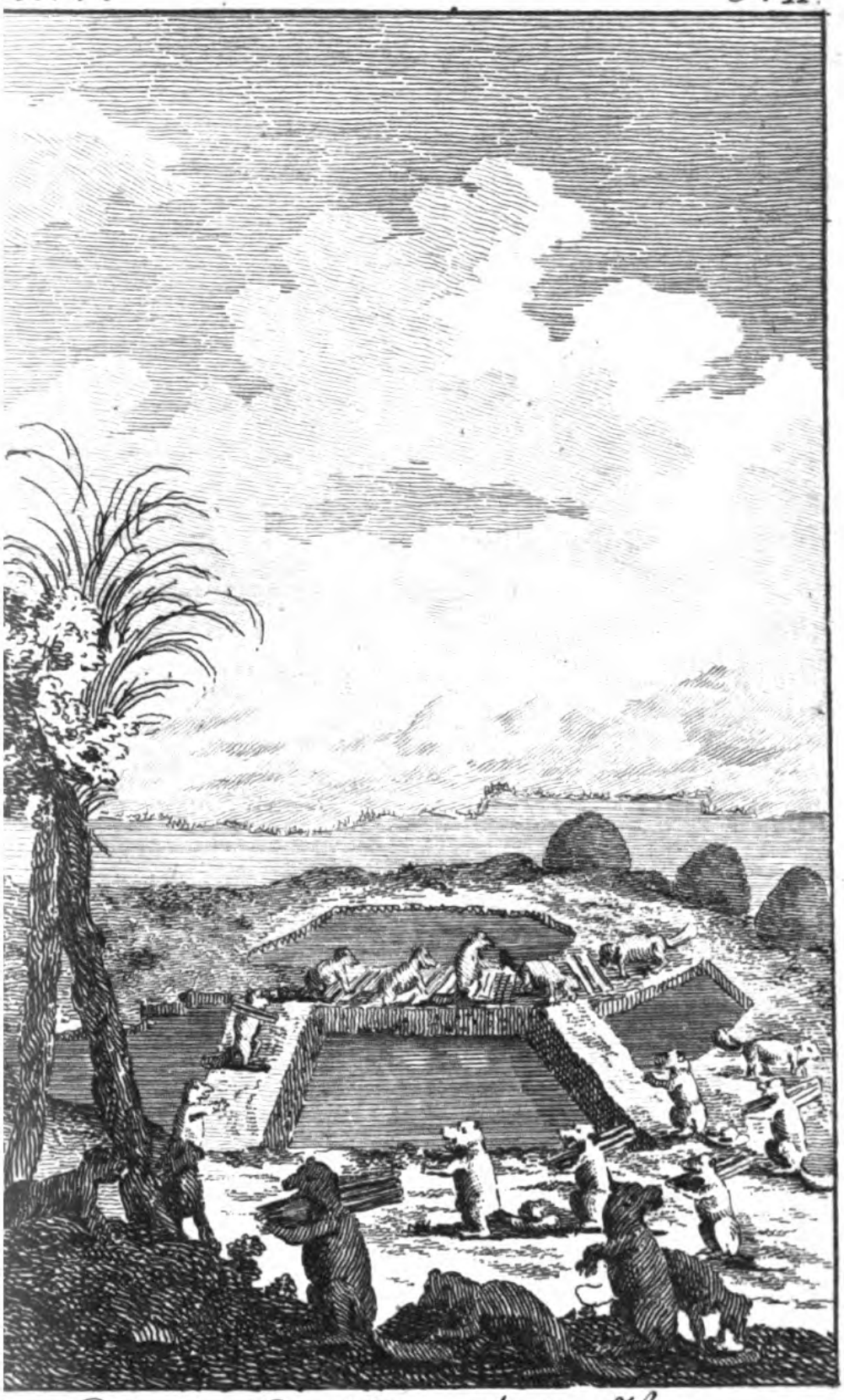
They

They use no milk from the time they are weaned, and have an aversion to cheese, from the opinion that it is made of dead men's fat. They love prunes and raisins, and will give a beaver's skin for twelve of them, to carry to their children; they will give the same for a *Jew*'s harp, or for the smallest print or picture, and all toys are considered by them as jewels.

The carcajons and otters prey upon the beavers when they can take them at an advantage. The former is as big as a very large dog, and has a good fur, which in exchange is valued at a beaver and a half.

A large beaver, or castor, is about 26 inches long from the hind part of the head to the root of the tail, and is about three feet eight inches round. Its head is about seven inches long and six broad, and its tail, which is somewhat of an oval form, and covered with scales, is fourteen inches long and six broad. Its ears are short and round; its eyes are small, and it has two fore teeth in each jaw, about an inch long, which are extremely sharp and strong. Though its legs are but five inches long, its feet are above six inches in length, and its paws formed like a man's hand; only the toes of the hind feet are joined like those of a duck, with a membrane of a slate colour. It makes use of its paws in feeding as apes do, and in building its house.

The antient writers of natural history are mistaken in asserting that the beavers bite off their testicles, when pursued by the huntsmen; for what the physicians call *castoreum*, is the inguinal glands of this animal. Besides, the beavers are never



Beavers Building their Hutts.

never purſued in hunting; for as they ſeldom leave the ſide of the pond where they have built their kennels, upon the leaſt noiſe they dive under water, and return to their little houſes when the danger is over.

The beavers are of three colours, ſome of a reddiſh brown, others black, and others white. Thoſe of each pond are repreſented by ſeveral authors, as forming a commonwealth; as having an excellent polity and laws, and as holding frequent conſultations for their mutual defence; but it is probable theſe things are greatly exaggerated: however their ſagacity is univerſally allowed to be very extraordinary, and the manner of building their houſes or kennels has been always a ſubject of admiration to the curious.

The beavers finding a rivulet that runs a-croſs a low ground, make banks that ſtop the courſe of the water, and cauſe an inundation that is ſometimes ſix miles in circumference. This bank is made with trees, which they cut down with their teeth, and then drag them along as they ſwim in the water. The trees being ranged along the bottom of the low ground, theſe animals load themſelves with graſs and earth, which they drag along upon their great tails, and throw in between the wood with ſuch art and induſtry, that it would be very difficult, if not impoſſible, for man to make a ſtronger wall with ſuch materials. Their tails ſerve them both for carts and trowels, and their teeth for axes; their paws ſupply the place of hands, and their feet ſerve inſtead of oars. In ſhort, in the ſpace of five or ſix months, about an hundred of theſe animals

animals will make banks of 4 or 500 paces in length, of 20 in heighth, and ſeven or eight in thickneſs. The pond being compleated, they build their houſes near the centre, by making holes at the bottom of the water, for planting ſix poſts, upon which each of their edifices is built in a moſt curious manner, with branches of trees, herbs, and earth. Some ſay they have three ſtories, that they may mount up from one to the other, when the waters riſe by rains or thaw; and that each beaver has an apartment to himſelf which he enters under water thro' a great hole in the firſt floor, that has a communication with the two other rooms; but this is not true.

The chief food of the beavers is the poplar, but they alſo eat ſallows, alders, and moſt other trees that have not a reſinous juice, feeding on the middle bark. In *May* when wood is not plenty, they live upon a large root, a fathom long, which grows in the marſhes, and is as thick as a man's leg, but at this time the beavers are not ſo good eating as when they feed upon barks. They will cut down trees with their teeth, that are extremely thick, and when one of them obſerves that the tree is ready to fall, he gives a great cry and runs the contrary way, and is followed by the reſt. They then cut off all the twigs and ſmaller branches, two or three fathoms in length, and draw them to their houſes in the ponds, and having repaired their pond head, they thruſt one end of theſe ſticks into the clay or mud, that they may lie under water all the winter, to preſerve the bark, green and tender for their winter proviſions. In this manner

manner they ſerve both the ſmaller and larger branches, till they come to the trunk of the tree.

The beavers are excellent food, but the tongue and tail are the moſt delicious parts. They bring forth their young in the beginning of ſummer, when the females are lean by ſuckling them, the males are alſo lean all the ſummer, during which they are employed in repairing their ponds and houſes, and in cutting down and providing wood and branches for their winter ſtore, but they are very fat, from *November* till the end of *March*. They breed once in a year, and have from ten to fifteen at a litter, which grow up in one ſeaſon; they therefore multiply very faſt, whence if the *Indians* empty a pond, and take the whole lodge, they generally leave a pair to breed, by which it is again fully ſtocked in two or three years time. A good hunter among the *Indians* can kill 600 beavers in a ſeaſon, but their canoes are ſo ſmall that they can bring only 100. They therefore ſometimes burn off the fur and roaſt the beavers like pigs.

The ounce is of the cat kind, but as large as a great dog; it preys upon all the beaſts it can conquer, as does alſo the tyger, which is the only beaſt in that country that will not fly from a man. The beeves have a large bunch upon their backs, which is by far the moſt delicious part of them, it being juicy, rich, and as ſweet as marrow, though it weighs ſeveral pounds. They are covered with exceeding long hair, almoſt as fine as ſilk, and one of their fleeces will weigh at leaſt eight pounds.

CHAP. XXIII.

An Account of the Settlement of Pennsylvania. *That fine Country described, with some Account of its Rivers, Climate, and Produce. Of the principal Towns, and particularly* Philadelphia; *the Articles of Commerce, and the number of the People.*

THE next colony that was settled in *America*, was that of *Pennsylvania*, the best projected, and till very lately the most flourishing of our colonies in *North America*. Admiral *Penn*, who in conjunction with Col. *Venables*, conquered the island of *Jamaica*, and was afterwards knighted, being in high credit with King *Charles* II. and the Duke of *York*, had the promise of a grant of this country from that King, as a reward for his past services, and some years after his death, his son strenuously solicited the promised grant; which, as the King owed considerable sums to his father, he obtained in the year 1679, and the original patent was dated the 4th of *March* 1680. Mr. *Penn* afterwards obtained part of *Nova Belgia*, or the province of *New York*, which was added to the country he had acquired by the first grant, and both together, from his own name, he called *Pennsylvania*, or *Penn's Country*.

But before we proceed, it may be necessary just to observe, that the *Dutch* were the first planters her

here as well as at *New York*, and living near the bay in the neighbourhood of that province, applied themſelves chiefly to trade. Afterwards ſome of the inhabitants of *Finland*, ſettled near the Freſhes of *Delawar*, * where they applied themſelves to huſbandry, and had a governor appointed them by their own Sovereign the King of *Sweden*. But between theſe two neighbours there happened frequent diſputes, till the *Dutch* growing too powerful for the *Swedes*, the latter ſubmitted to their ſtronger neighbours, and the *Swediſh* Governor, made a formal ſurrender of the country to the Governor for the States General; after which this province continued ſubject to that republic, till the *Engliſh* drove the *Dutch* out of *New York*, which rendered the poſſeſſion of thoſe territories the more eaſy to Mr. *Penn*.

Before Mr. *Penn* ſent over the firſt adventurers under his patent, there were a few *Engliſh* in *Pennſylvania*, over whom he placed as governor Col. *William Markham*, his nephew, to whom both the *Swedes* and *Dutch* ſubmitted. Mr. *Penn* had the more earneſtly ſollicited the above grant, on account of the perſecution of the diſſenters, and particularly on his finding his friends the quakers harraſſed all over *England* by the ſpiritual courts, he himſelf being many times thrown in priſon, not only for preaching, but merely for being preſent at their aſſemblies: he therefore reſolved to put himſelf at the head of

*** The river *Delawar* above and below the *Falls* is for a conſiderable length called the *Freſhes*, and near the mouth are marſhes, which are extremely fertile.

as many, as would go with him, and remove to this country, but first sent over a body of settlers, from *London*, *Liverpool*, and *Bristol*, who purchased considerable quantities of land, at the rate of 20 l. for a thousand acres, and paying a small quit-rent. The male and female servants were to have 50 acres when their time was out, and the owners of land 50 acres a head for such servants. In order to secure the new planters from the *Indians*, he appointed commissioners to confer with them about the land, and to confirm a league of peace: by these first adventurers, he also sent a very affectionate and friendly letter to the native *Indians*, and the same year went to *Pennsylvania* himself, taking with him a great number of people, who with those that immediately followed him, amounted to 2000 persons.

As soon as he arrived, he took the government into his own hands, entered into a treaty of peace with the *Indian* Kings, and instead of taking advantage of his patent, purchased of them the lands he had obtained by his grant. He then settled the constitution and laws of the country, by the consent of the inhabitants, by whom it was unanimously agreed, according to the fundamental constitution of *Pennsylvania*, which he himself had drawn up, and published in *England*, that all persons who acknowledged the existence of God, should enjoy free liberty of conscience; and have the full enjoyment of civil liberty, and that no laws should be made there, nor money raised, but by the consent of the inhabitants; who were also allowed to enact what laws they pleased

for

for the prosperity and security of the province. He established courts of justice in every county, with proper officers, to prevent law-suits and contentions; and three peace-makers were chosen by every county-court in the nature of common arbitrators, to hear and put an end to all the differences that arose between man and man; he also ordained that every spring and autumn, an orphans court should be held in each county, to inspect and regulate the affairs of widows and orphans.

Mr. *William Penn* staid there two years, till he had settled every thing to his own and the people's satisfaction, during which he behaved in such a manner to the *Indians*, that he inspired them with a most extraordinary love and esteem both for him and his people; so that they still speak of him with the utmost gratitude and affection, and whenever they would express an extraordinary regard for any *Englishman*, they say we esteem and love you as if you were that good man *William Penn* himself.

We shall now proceed to a more particular description of this famous settlement, which is divided into three upper and three lower counties. The three upper counties, *Buckingham*, *Philadelphia*, and *Chester*, are the *Pennsylvania* mentioned in King *Charles*'s Grant, and are taken out of *Nova Belgia*. The upper counties end at *Marcus Hook*, four miles below *Chester Town*; the lower run along the coast 120 miles, and are 40 miles deep towards *Maryland*. Thus the whole province of *Pennsylvania*, from the *Falls Township*, to 20 miles below *Hanlope*, or

Cape William, is in length 330 miles, and in breadth 200.

The chief rivers in *Pennsylvania* are the *Delawar*, which rising far north in the country of the *Iroquois*, takes its course to the southward, and dividing this province from that of *New Jersey*, falls into the *Atlantic* ocean between *Cape May*, and *Cape Hanlope*, being navigable for 200 miles and upwards with large vessels; but has a Cataract above *Bristol*, that renders the navigation impracticable to the northward of the county of *Bucks*. The second river is that of *Susquahanah*, which also rising in the country of the *Iroquois*, runs south through the middle of *Pennsylvania*, falls into *Chesepeak Bay*, and is navigable for large ships. The third river is *Schoolkill*, which has likewise its source in the country of the *Iroquois*, and runs south almost parallel to the rivers *Delawar* and *Susquahanah*, till at length turning to the eastward, it falls into the *Delawar* at the city of *Philadelphia*. This river is also navigable for large ships as far as that city, and for boats above 100 miles higher. These rivers, and the numerous Bays and Creeks in *Delawar Bay*, capable of containing the largest fleets, render this county admirably suited to carry on a foreign trade.

The air is here sweet and clear; autumn begins about the 20th of *October*, and lasts till the beginning of *December*. Frosty weather and cold seasons are frequent, and sometimes the river *Delawar*, notwithstanding its breadth, is frozen over, but in such seasons the air is dry, clear and agreeable: The spring lasts from *March* to *June*, during

during which the weather is more inconſtant. In the ſummer months, *July*, *Auguſt* and *September*, the heats are extraordinary, but they are alleviated by cool breezes, that render them very tolerable. During this ſeaſon the wind is ſouth-weſt, but in ſpring, autumn and winter, it is generally north-weſt. The earth is fruitful, fat, and eaſy to be cleared, as the roots of the trees lie near the ſurface of the ground.

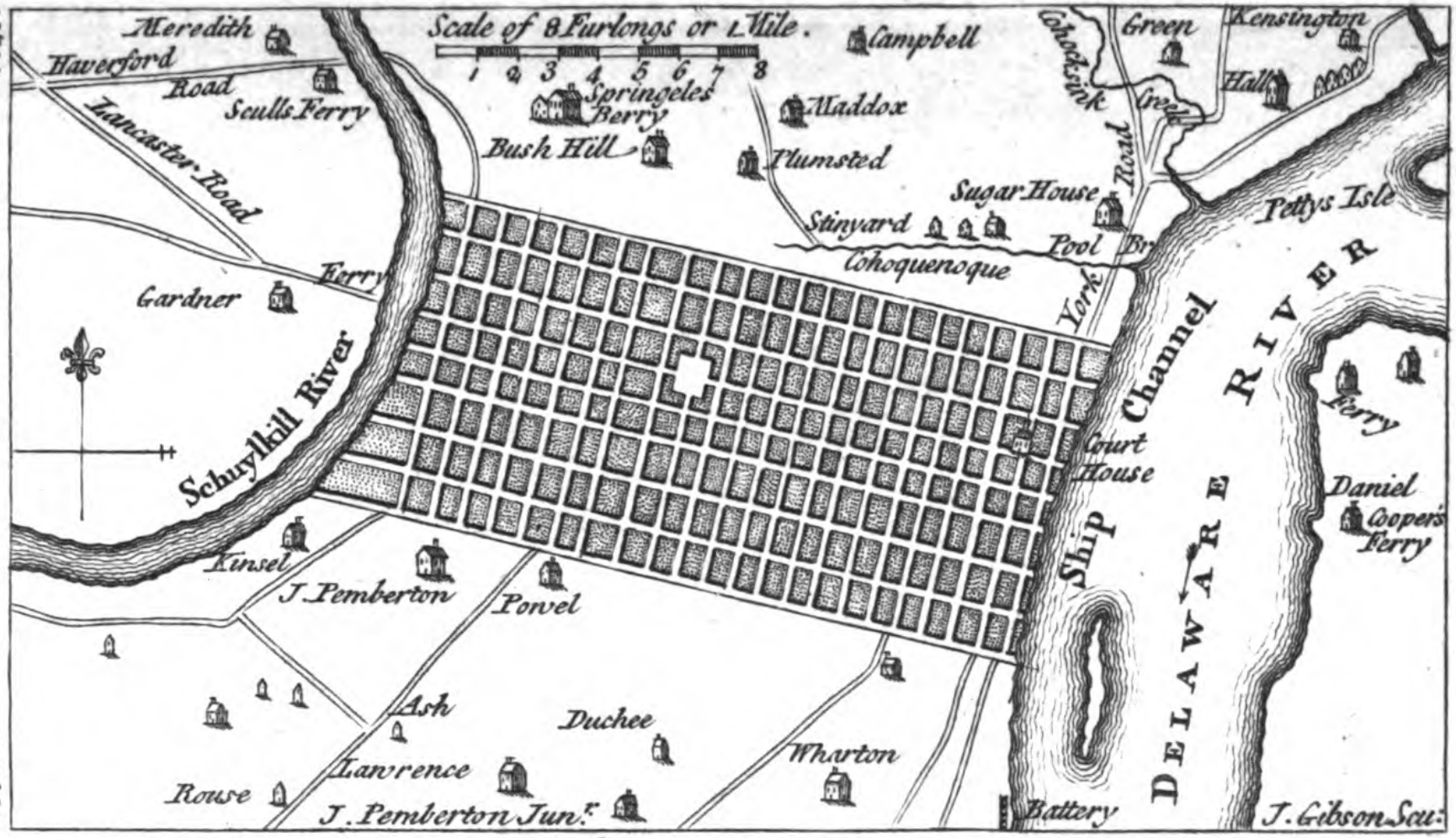
Philadelphia produces almoſt all ſorts of trees, which are different in ſome reſpects from the *European*, though they are called oaks, red, white and black aſh, beech, walnut, *Spaniſh* cheſnuts, cypreſs, and red and white cedar; but the moſt durable are poplar, gumwood, hickery, and ſaſſafras. They have alſo apples, quinces, pears, cherries, muſk-melons, ſnake-root, ſarſaparilla, cranberries, ſalop and ſpruce, and all ſorts of corn, as wheat, barley, oats, rye, peaſe, beans, and *Indian* corn, and particularly hemp and flax.

Of the living creatures for food and convenience they have mooſe deer as large as ſmall oxen, rabbits, racoons, and beavers, and they have now ſuch plenty of horſes, cows and ſheep, that it is common for farmers to have 4 or 500 of the latter in a flock. As to fowl they have very fine buſtards of 40 or 50 pounds weight, pheaſants, heath birds, partridges, ſwans, geeſe, pigeons, braindes, ducks, teal, and ſnipe. The fiſh are ſturgeons, herrings, eels, ſmelts and perch; the latter caught in abundance in *Delaware* bay, and in the river above the *Freſhes* are oyſters, crabs, cockles, and muſcles.

We

We need not wonder, that in a country so pleasant and fruitful, and where there was the fairest prospect of living happily, people should resort thither in great numbers, especially as they were to enjoy the most beneficent scheme of government ever devised by man; or that in a short time, many towns should be built, and vast tracts of country scattered over with plantations. The principal of these towns are *Bristol*, situated on the river *Delawar*, in the county of *Buckingham*, the most northerly of any in this province. This town is opposite to *Burlington* in *New Jersey*, and 20 miles north of the city of *Philadelphia*. In this county is the manor house of *Pennsbury*, a fine edifice, built by Mr. *William Penn*, the first proprietor, on an eminence which commands the country. In the county of *Philadelphia*, which lies south of that of *Buckingham*, is the city of the same name, the capital of *Pennsylvania*, situated in 40°. 30′. north latitude, and is built upon one of the finest plans that ever was formed, it being laid out by Mr. *Penn* himself. It is an oblong of near two miles, extending from the river *Delawar* almost to the river *Schoolkill*, the east end fronting the river *Delawar*, and the west the *Schoolkill*; each front being a mile in length. Every owner of 1000 acres has his house in one of the two fronts facing the rivers, or in the High-street, running from the middle of one front to the middle of the other; and every owner of 5000 acres has an acre of ground in the front of his house, and the rest half an acre for gardens and court yards. In the centre of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded

by



A Plan of the City of Philadelphia, with the Country Adjacent.

by the town-houſe and other public buildings, and in each quarter of the city is a ſquare of eight acres. The High-ſtreet, which runs the whole length of the city, is 100 feet wide, parallel to which run eight ſtreets, that are croſſed by twenty more at right angles, all of them 30 feet wide. Several canals are let into the town from each river, which add to the beauty and conveniency of the place, and there is alſo a key 200 feet ſquare, to which ſhips of 4 or 500 tons may come up, with wet and dry docks for building and repairing of ſhips, beſides magazines, warehouſes, and all manner of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandize.

The other principal towns in the county of *Philadelphia*, are *Oxford* and *German Town*, the laſt is a thriving populous place, inhabited chiefly by the *Germans*, who there ſpeak and tranſact their buſineſs in their own language. In this county is alſo the city of *Radnor*, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of *Schoolkill* river, which is the capital of a large country planted by the *Welch*. To the ſouth of the county of *Philadelphia* lies that of *Cheſter*; the capital of which is the town of *Cheſter*, ſituated on the river *Delawar*; and to the ſouthward of *Cheſter* lies the town of *Chicheſter*; at either of theſe two laſt towns are ports ſufficient to receive and ſecure the largeſt fleets from ſtorms. The county of *New Caſtle*, lies ſouth of that of *Cheſter*, and its capital is of the ſame name. This is ſaid to be a town of the briſkeſt trade in the province, next to that of *Philadelphia*, and has an iron mine in its neighbourhood. The town of

of *Apoquinemink* lies upon the river *Delawar* south of *New Castle*, and is a place of good trade. The county of *Kent* lies south of the last mentioned county, and *Dover*, its chief town, has a very commodious port. The most southern county is that of *Sussex*, the capital whereof is *Lewes*, which has a secure harbour, and carries on a considerable trade.

The commerce of *Pennsylvania*, with respect to *Europe* and *America*, consists in their exporting all sorts of grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, and beans, *Indian* corn, potashes, wax, furs and skins, horses, beef, pork, fish salted and barrelled, pipe staves, *&c.* in return for which they import from the islands and other places, silver and gold, sugar, rum, molasses, salt, wine, *&c.* and from *Great Britain*, cloathing of all kinds, hardware, tools, toys, *&c.* They have also some rice, but no great quantities, and a little tobacco of the worst sort. They trade with the *Indians* for the skins and furs of wild beasts, who purchase of them in return, shirts, blankets, arms, ammunition, rum, and other spirits.

As to the number of inhabitants, those of the city of *Philadelphia* alone, were in 1740 computed at 15,000, and since that time they have been prodigiously encreased, five or six thousand *German* protestants having generally been carried over every year, and it is computed that all the inhabitants together in the whole province of *Pennsylvania* do not amount to less than 100,000.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

Some Account of the Motives, and the Plan for settling the Province of Georgia. *The first Colony sent over under the Direction of Mr.* Oglethorpe. *His Proceedings while in the Country. He returns to* England *with several Indian chiefs. The great Embarkations made for that Colony, and the Grants made to enable the Trustees, to secure that Barrier against the* Spaniards *and* French. *Mr.* Oglethorpe's *Proceedings after his going back with Supplies, and particularly his taking a Journey of* 500 *Miles, to keep the* Indians *steady to the Interests of* Great Britain. *The Number, Situation and Importance of the Towns and Forts in this Province, and a short Description of the Country.*

BEFORE the last war with *Spain*, some persons of great distinction observing, that considerable numbers of people in these kingdoms were by a variety of misfortunes rendered incapable of subsisting in such a way as to be useful to themselves and the community, formed a design of settling that part of *America* which properly forms our frontier towards the *Spaniards* and the *French*, and which, though within the bounds of the province of *Carolina*, as described in its charter, was in reality no part of it, as not being at all settled; and for that reason, rather a burden than an advantage to the province to which

which it belonged. They therefore applied to the crown for sufficient powers to set this undertaking on foot, and meeting with all the encouragement they could desire or expect, easily obtained a very extensive charter. Their next care was to raise a fund sufficient for sending over a considerable number of people, and providing them with all kinds of necessaries, towards which they subscribed liberally themselves, obtained considerable sums by way of collection, and had also a grant from the parliament of 10,000 l.

In laying the plan of this frontier settlement, it was resolved, to consider each settler in a double capacity, as a planter, and as a soldier, and to provide for them arms for their defence, as well as tools for the cultivation of the land, and to have them taught the use of both. It was also resolved, that upon the first settling of this colony, towns should be laid out, and lands allotted each of the men, for their support, as near those towns as possible. It was agreed, that every lot of land should consist of 50 acres, and that it should be granted them in tail male as the propereſt tenure for the colony in its infancy; and with respect to any hardships that might arise from this tenure, they determined to remedy them occasionally, till such time as the condition of the colony should render an alteration necessary; they also determined to prohibit negroes, the use of them being absolutely inconsistent with the design of forming a frontier colony, and in many respects inconvenient and dangerous.

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Theſe diſpoſitions being made, it was reſolved to ſend over 114 perſons, men, women, and children, out of ſuch as were in low circumſtances, and by that means unable to follow any buſineſs in *England*, and who if in debt had leave from their creditors to go; and of ſuch as were recommended by the miniſter, churchwardens and overſeers of their reſpective pariſhes, and *James Ogletborpe*, Eſq; one of the truſtees, offered to go and form the ſettlement at his own expence.

On the 24th of *October* 1732, the people were all examined whether any of them had any objections to the terms and conditions propoſed, when they declared that they were fully ſatisfied with them, and executed articles under their hands and ſeals, teſtifying their conſents thereto: But four of them deſiring their daughters might inherit, as well as their ſons, and that their widows dower might be conſidered; the truſtees immediately reſolved, that every perſon who ſhould deſire the ſame ſhould have the privilege of naming a ſucceſſor to the lands granted him; who in caſe the poſſeſſor ſhould die without iſſue male, ſhould hold the ſame to them and their heirs for ever; and that the widows ſhould have their thirds as in *England*: This reſolution was immediately communicated to all the people, who now expreſſed themſelves fully ſatisfied.

The truſtees then prepared a form of government, and eſtabliſhed under their ſeal a court of judicature, for trying cauſes, as well criminal as civil, in the town of *Savannah*, the name given to the firſt town to be raiſed: They alſo ap-

pointed a bailiff, a recorder, two constables, and two tything men, out of such of the settlers as appeared most prudent and discreet.

These measures being taken, Mr. *Oglethorpe* set out for *Gravesend* on the 15th of *November* 1732, and from thence sailed for *Carolina*, where he arrived with the colony on the 15th of *January* following. They were received at *Charles Town*, by the governor, with great kindness and civility, when Mr. *Middleton*, the King's pilot, was ordered to steer the ship into *Port Royal*, and to convey the small craft with the colony from thence to the river *Savannah*. On the 18th Mr. *Oglethorpe* went on shore upon *French*'s Island, and left a guard upon *John*'s, a point of that island which commands the channel, and is about half way between *Beaufort* and the river *Savannah*. Mr. *Oglethorpe* then went to *Beaufort Town*, where he was saluted with a discharge of the artillery, and had a new barrack fitted up, where the colony landed on the 20th, and were chearfully assisted by the officers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. From thence he went to view the *Savannah* river, and having pitched upon a convenient spot of ground ten miles up, the town was marked out, and the first house begun on the 9th of *February*, 1733.

The chief reasons that determined Mr. *Oglethorpe* in the choice of this place were, health, pleasure, and conveniency. Before his arrival in the country, it had the name of *Yammacraw*, from an *Indian* nation who inhabited there, under the command of their chief *Tomochichi*, who readily

readily gave place to the *Engliſh*, and entered into a cloſe friendſhip with them, which was the more agreeable, as there was no other *Indian* nation within 50 miles, but Mr. *Ogletborpe* called the town *Savannah*, from the name of the river.

While the town was building, Mr. *Ogletborpe* kept a ſtrict diſcipline, none of the people were allowed to ſwear or get drunk; they were debarred the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and inſtead of rum, had *Engliſh* beer. While this work was going forwards, ſome of the land was ploughed up, part of which was ſowed with wheat. At the ſame time two or three gardens were ſowed with pot-herbs, *&c.* and ſeveral fruit trees planted. The limits of the town were alſo palliſadoed, and every thing went forwards with the greateſt regularity.

Things being in ſome forwardneſs, and every man being appointed his proper ſtation and employment, Mr. *Ogletborpe* ſet out for *Charles-Town*, to ſollicit ſuccours for his colony, where both the aſſembly and people in general contributed largely to the aſſiſtance of the new comers. Five hundred pounds of this money Mr. *Ogletborpe* immediately laid out in cattle, and having given directions for providing at *Charles Town* what his people might have occaſion for, went back to *Savannah*.

On his return, he found that the chief men of the *Lower Creek Indians* were come to treat of an alliance with the new colony. Theſe *Lower Creeks* are a nation that formerly conſiſted of ten, but are now reduced to eight tribes, that

have each a different government, but are allied together and speak the same language. Their claims extended from the *Savannah* river, as far as *St. Augustin* and up *Flint* river, which falls into the bay of *Mexico*. *Tomochichi* and the Indians of *Yammacraw*, were of the same nation.

Mr. *Oglethorpe* received the *Indians* in one of the new houses. They consisted of the chiefs and war captains of the several tribes and their attendants, all of whom being seated, *Oueekachumpa*, a very tall old man, stood up and made a speech, which was interpreted by Mr. *Wigan* and Mr. *Musgrove*: He first claimed all the lands to the southward of the river *Savannah*, as belonging to the *Creek Indians*, and then added, that though they were but poor and ignorant, he that had given the *English* breath, had given them breath also, but had bestowed more wisdom on the white men. That they were all persuaded, that the Great Power who dwelt in Heaven and all around; at which he spread out his hands, and lengthened the sound of his words; had sent the *English* thither for the instruction of them, their wives and their children; that therefore they freely gave up to them their right to all the land they did not use themselves. That this was not only his opinion, but the opinion of the eight towns of the *Creeks*, each of whom having consulted together had sent some of their chief men with skins, which was their wealth. The chief men then brought a bundle of buckskins, and laid eight from the eight towns before Mr. *Oglethorpe*. He then said that these were the

the beſt things they had, and that they gave them with a good heart. He thanked him for his kindneſs to *Tomochichi*, to whom he ſaid he was related, who though he had been baniſhed from his nation, was a good man, and had been a great warrior, and that for his wiſdom and juſtice, the baniſhed men had choſen him, *Mico* or King. He concluded with ſaying, that he had heard the *Cherokees* had killed ſome *Engliſhmen*, and that if Mr. *Ogletborpe* would command them, they would enter with their whole force into the *Cherokee* country, deſtroy their harveſt, kill the people, and revenge the *Engliſh*.

When he had done ſpeaking, *Tomochichi* came in with the *Yammacraw Indians*, and making a low obeiſance ſaid, " I was a baniſhed man, " and came here poor and helpleſs, to look for " good land near the tombs of my anceſtors, " and when you the *Engliſh* came to this place, " I feared you would drive us away; for we " were weak and wanted corn: But you con- " firmed our land to us, and gave us food." Then the chiefs of the other nations made ſpeeches, to the ſame purpoſe as *Oueekachumpa*'s; after which a treaty of alliance and commerce was agreed to, and ſigned by Mr. *Ogletborpe* and them. Which being done, a laced coat, a laced hat, and a ſhirt, were given to each King: Each of the warriors had a gun and a mantle of duffils, and all their attendants had coarſe cloth for cloathing and other things.

This treaty being concluded, Mr. *Ogletborpe* returned to *England* to procure the neceſſary

supplies, and arrived here in *June* 1734, bringing with him *Tomochichi*, *Mico* or King of the *Yammacraws*, *Senawki*, his consort, and *Yoonakowi*, his nephew; as also *Hillispilli*, a war captain, and *Apakowtski*, *Stimalechi*, *Sintouchi*, *Hinguithi* and *Umphychi*, five other *Indian* chiefs, with their interpreter.

These *Indians* were lodged at the *Georgia Office* in *Old Palace Yard*, where they were handsomely entertained; and being suitably dressed, were introduced to the court, which was then at *Kensington*. *Tomochichi* presented to the King several eagles feathers, which according to their custom was the most respectful gift he could offer, and then made the following speech; "This "day I see the majesty of your face, the great-"ness of your house, and the number of your "people. I come for the good of the whole "nation called the *Creeks*, to renew the peace "they have long ago concluded with the "*English*. I am come over in my old days, "though I cannot live to reap any advantage "to myself. I am come for the good of the "children of all the nations of the *Upper* and "*Lower Creeks*, that they may be instructed in "the knowledge of the *English*. These are the "feathers of the eagle, the swiftest of all birds, "who fly round our nations. These feathers "are in our land a sign of peace, and we have "brought them over to leave with you, O great "King, as a sign of everlasting peace. O great "King whatsoever words you shall say unto "me, I will tell them faithfully to all the "kings of the *Creek* nations." In answer to this

Indian Chiefs, making a Speech to King George I.

this ſpeech his majeſty aſſured him, that all thoſe nations ſhould have his protection, and ſincere regard.

Theſe *Indians* afterwards took a tour through the nation, and during their ſtay in *England* gave the moſt evident marks of good ſenſe, and of a ſincere inclination to carry on a friendly correſpondence between their own nation and ours. They in particular deſired the truſtees, that the weights, meaſures, prices, and qualities of goods to be purchaſed by them with their deer skins might be ſettled. That nobody might be allowed to trade with them without a licence from the truſtees, that if they were injured they might know where to complain, and that there might be but one ſtore-houſe in each *Indian* town, for ſupplying them with the goods they might want to purchaſe, and that in each, the traders ſhould be obliged to ſupply them at the fixed prices. Alledging that the traders had often in an arbitrary manner raiſed the price of goods, and defrauded them in their weights and meaſures; which had frequently created animoſities between the *Engliſh* and *Indians*, that had ended in wars, prejudicial to both nations.

In compliance with this requeſt, the truſtees procured ſeveral acts of parliament; one for maintaining peace with theſe *Indians*; another to prevent the importation and uſe of ſpirituous liquors into the province of *Georgia*; and another to prevent the introduction of negroes into that province.

Things being thus ſettled, two embarkations were made the ſame year, chiefly of *Saltſburghers*, who

who with others that went before, built and settled a town, called *Ebenezer*, upon the river *Savannah*. The succeeding year, the colony of *South Carolina*, sending over a memorial relating to their danger from the *French* and *Spaniards*, the parliament granted the trustees an extraordinary supply of 26,000 l. and very considerable benefactions were made both in *England* and *Carolina*, on which account great numbers of people were sent, who consisted mostly of persecuted *German* protestants, and others from the north of *Scotland*.

In *January* 1735, some highlanders arrived in *Georgia* and were settled on the *Alatamaha* river, about 16 miles distant from the island of St. *Simon* which is at its mouth. They soon raised convenient huts, till their houses could be built, and the town at their own desire was called *Darien*, which name that district still retains, tho' they afterwards changed the name of the town to that of *New Inverness*.

On the 6th of *February* following, arrived the great embarkation, consisting of 470 persons, under the direction of Mr. *Ogletborpe*, and was settled upon the island of *St. Simon*. The *Creek Indians* came down upon this occasion, and in consequence of their claiming a right to the country, were treated with, when they agreed that the *English* should possess that and all the adjacent islands; which necessary step being taken, the town of *Frederica* was laid out, and the people set to work in building of houses.

The island of *St. Simon* is conveniently situated at the mouth of the *Alatamaha*, a very very fine river;

river; it is about 40 miles in extent; has a rich and fruitful ſoil, and is full of oak and hickery trees, intermixed with meadows.

As ſoon as this ſettlement was made, care was taken for its ſecurity, on account of its being the ſouthern barrier. A regular fortreſs ſtrengthened with four baſtions, and a ſpur work was erected at *Frederica*, towards the river, and ſeveral pieces of cannon mounted upon it: A ſtrong battery was alſo raiſed, for the protection of *Jekyll* ſound, where ten or twelve 40 gun ſhips may ſafely ride. Another fort was built on the ſouth-weſt part of *Cumberland* iſland, where ſeveral pieces of cannon are pointed towards the river, ſo as to command all the ſloops and ſmall craft navigating that paſſage: Within the palliſade which ſurrounds the fort, are fine ſprings of water, and a good timber houſe, with large and convenient magazines under it, for ammunition and proviſions.

But while ſuch care was taken of the ſouth frontier, the northern part of the colony was not neglected: Orders were given for erecting a fort at *Auguſta*, a place ſituated on the river *Savannah*, where the traders with the *Indians* from *South Carolina* and *Georgia* reſort, and where there are large warehouſes furniſhed with ſuch goods as are wanted by the *Indians*. The deer ſkins taken in exchange are ſent 230 miles down the river, to the town of *Savannah*, in boats that carry each about 9000 weight. A horſe road was alſo made from thence to the town of *Savannah*, and to the dwellings of the *Cherokee Indians*. By theſe precautions the trade of

of both colonies with these *Indians* was facilitated, and the country on that side, secured from any further attempts of an enemy.

The colony now became so considerable as not only to draw the attention, but to excite the jealousy of the *Spaniards*, who would have been glad to have overpowered and driven out their neighbours, but the *Indians* being strongly attached to the *English*, the governor of St. *Augustin*, upon mature deliberation, found it more expedient to enter into a negotiation, and to endeavour to conclude an amicable agreement with the *English* colony, and Mr. *Oglethorpe* concluded a treaty with him, upon very safe and advantageous terms; in which it was mutually agreed, that neither the *Indians* subject to the King of *Spain* should attack the subjects of *Great-Britain*, nor the *Creeks* commit hostilities against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty. That Mr. *Oglethorpe* should draw off the garrison and artillery from the Island of St. *George*, provided that none of his Catholic Majesty's subjects should inhabit it, and that no prejudice should thence arise to the right of his *Britannic* Majesty to that island. That the subjects of neither crown should molest each other, and the differences that might arise concerning the limits of their respective governments, and the dominion of the two crowns, should remain undecided till the determination of the respective courts. But it seems the governor of St. *Augustin* was not in the secret of his court, for the *Spanish* ministry laid claim to *Georgia*, as being

being within the dominion of *Spain*, and began to transport troops into *Spanish Florida* from the island of *Cuba*, and other parts of their dominions. They disapproved of the treaty concluded by the governor of St. *Augustin*, and made open preparations, in order to attack the colony of *Georgia*.

These preparations soon came to the knowledge of the lieutenant governor of *South Carolina*, who sending a memorial to his Majesty, he was pleased to order a regiment of 600 effective men to be raised, and sent for the defence and protection of *Georgia*; and as a further encouragement to these soldiers, the trustees gave each of them an allotment of five acres of land to cultivate for their own use and benefit, and it was resolved that each soldier, who after being seven years in the service, should be desirous of quitting it, should have his regular discharge, and be entituled to a grant of 20 acres.

In the beginning of the year 1737, the parliament considering the great expences the trustees had been at, in making roads, building fortifications, and sending presents to the *Indians*, granted them 20,000 l. more for the farther settling and securing the colony; on which the trustees made another embarkation, chiefly of persecuted *German* protestants; and in consequence of so considerable an augmentation of people, all the towns laid out in *Georgia*, received great supplies, and the utmost care was taken to put the fortifications into the best posture of defence that the circumstances of the province would allow.

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On the arrival of the regiment of which Mr. *Oglethorpe* was appointed colonel, he distributed them in the propereſt manner for the ſervice of the colony; but ſtill kept up the ſame diſcipline, and took as much care to form and regulate the inhabitants, with reſpect to military affairs as ever. He alſo provided different corps for different ſervices; ſome for ranging the woods; and others light armed for ſudden expeditions; he likewiſe provided veſſels for ſcouring the ſea coaſts, and for gaining intelligence.

The truſtees, by their letters and inſtructions to the magiſtrates, had conſtantly exhorted and encouraged the people to cultivate their lands; but in 1738, finding that there were many who ſtill continued in idleneſs, and were a burden to them, they gave orders for ſtriking off the ſtore, all who having had time to cultivate their lands, neglected this important duty, and at length a part of the people ſent over a memorial to the truſtees complaining of the want of a fee ſimple in their lands, and of not being permitted the uſe of Negroes. But thoſe who were ſettled on the frontier, and were conſequently moſt expoſed to the *Spaniards*, having by their induſtry, improved their plantations, ſo as to draw from them a comfortable ſubſiſtence, ſent over a contrary memorial, wherein they repreſented the diſadvantages and dangers that would ariſe from the permiſſion of Negroes.

At this very time they had intelligence that a conſpiracy was formed by the negroes in *South-Carolina*, to raiſe and forcibly make their way out of the province, in order to put themſelves under the

the protection of the *Spaniards*, who had proclaimed freedom to all who ſhould run to them from their owners. As there was great reaſon to believe, that this riſing was to be univerſal, and as the negroes were computed at 40,000, while the white inhabitants did not exceed 5000, the whole province was upon its guard. However, ſeveral negroes who were employed in *Periaguas*, carried them off, and took the benefit of the proclamation, by going to St. *Auguſtin*, upon which the government of *South Carolina*, ſent a ſolemn deputation to demand their ſlaves; but though this was a time of profound peace, the governor of St. *Auguſtin*, peremptorily refuſed to deliver them up, and even declared that he had orders to receive and protect all who ſhould come to him. Upon theſe repreſentations, the truſtees ſent an anſwer, in which they poſitively refuſed to ſuffer the colony to have the uſe of ſlaves.

The truſtees had the greateſt reaſon for acting in this manner; ſince among the perſons to whom grants were made, in order to their ſettling in the colony at their own expence, ſome never went over to take them up or to ſettle at all; others were gentlemen of *Carolina*, who neglected the proſecution of their grants, and never ſo much as deſired to have their lands laid out; and ſeveral had quitted the laborious life of planters to reſide more at their eaſe at *Savannah*, where, by the exerciſe of their ſeveral trades and profeſſions, they brought many of the people in debt; beſides, horſe races and other diverſions were ſet on foot, and ſuch a ſpirit of idleneſs

from each other, they form several spacious squares and wide streets. There are also in the town a church, a court-house, a store-house, a gaol, a guard-house, a house for the trustees servants, a wharf, and some other public buildings. The town is excellently situated for trade, as the navigation of the river is very secure, and as ships of 300 tons may lie within six yards of the town, where the worm does not eat into them.

About four miles within the land from the river are *Highgate* and *Hampstead*, two villages that lie at about a mile distance from each other. The people settled there apply themselves chiefly to gardening, and supply the town of *Savannah* with the greens and roots. There are also twenty plantations within twenty miles round *Savannah*.

About fifteen miles from *Savannah* is a village called *Abercorn*, and about twenty miles farther up the river, is the town of *Abenezer*, where the *Saltsburghers* are settled. The people of this place, are so sober and industrious, that they not only raise a sufficient quantity of corn, and other produce for their own subsistence, but sell great quantities at *Savannah*, where the people have not been so careful of their plantations. They have large herds of cattle, and are in so thriving a condition, that not one person has abandoned his settlement or sent over the least complaint about the tenures, or the want of negroes.

About ten miles from thence is *Old Ebenezer*, situated upon a river which runs into the *Savannah*,

Savannah, where are kept a great number of cattle, for the uſe of the public and for breeding.

At a conſiderable diſtance from *Old Ebenezer* is the town of *Auguſta*, which from the great reſort of traders and *Indians*, is in a thriving condition, and is a great protection to both the provinces of *Carolina* and *Georgia*, againſt any deſigns of the *French*.

In the northern part of the province, is the town of *Inverneſs*, on the river *Alatamaha*, where the highlanders are ſettled. On the iſland of St. *Simon*, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, is the town of *Frederica*, which has a regular magiſtracy as at *Savannah*: It is ſurrounded with ſtrong fortifications, and at the ſouth eaſt point of the iſland are barracks for 330 men. There are alſo ſettlements on *Jekyl* and *Cumberland* Iſlands, to the ſouthward of *Frederica*, and particularly in *Cumberland* Iſland are two forts, one of which commands *Amelia* ſound.

The land of *Carolina* lies low near the ſea, and is covered with wood, but begins to riſe into hills, at 25 miles diſtance, and at length terminates in mountains, which running in a line from north to ſouth along the back of *Virginia* and *Carolina*, end in the province of *Georgia* about 200 miles from the bay of *Apalachia* in the gulph of *Mexico*. As there is a level country from the foot of theſe mountains to that ſea, it was the moſt neceſſary to fortify the banks of the river *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, in order to prevent the incurſions of the *Spaniards* and *French* by land. The *Savannah* is navigable 300 miles for boats, and 600 for canoes. A

range of islands runs parallel to the coast of *Georgia*, and defends it from the fury of the ocean; and as both the continent and islands are well wooded, the channels between them, are extremely pleasant. There are also sand-banks, that extend upwards of 70 miles from the coast of *Georgia*, the water shoaling gradually, till within six miles of the land, where the shallowness of the banks bars all farther passage, except in the channels that lie between the bars. These were supposed a sufficient defence against the fleets of the *French* and *Spaniards*, till the latter found means to pass the channels, in the year 1742, and to attack the island of St. *Simon*, which had been lost with the town of *Frederica*, if General *Oglethorpe* had not, by his excellent conduct, defeated their designs.

When ships have passed the bars, they find a commodious and secure harbour, in the mouth of the river *Savannah*; and there is still a more capacious one in *Jekyl* sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in ten or fourteen fathoms water. On this coast the tides generally flow seven feet.

Though the country of *Georgia* is not very fruitful, it is capable of producing some of the most valuable commodities, and particularly silk, which has been sent from thence to *England*, and is generally allowed to be equal to any brought from *Italy*; and sufficient quantities may in time be raised, to supply what is manufactured here, without our having recourse to foreign markets.

The

The people here reap very good wheat in *May*, mow their grafs in *June*, and might cultivate rice to great advantage, if that was thought proper; olives flourifh there in the greateft perfection; and in the fouth part of the province, orange treee thrive fo extremely, that within feven years time they have been known to grow fifteen feet from the root to the branches.

CHAP. XXV.

An Account of Nova Scotia *from its firft Difcovery to its complete Settlement in* 1749. *The Propofals made to the Soldiers and Sailors after the Peace, to provide for them by giving them Land in* Nova Scotia; *the great Succefs of thefe Propofals; the building of the Town of* Halifax; *and a defcription of the Country.*

WE are now brought by the order of time to the fettlement of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, to which we have the beft claim of all *European* nations, namely that of being the firft difcoverer; and of its being in the ftrongeft manner fecured to *England* by treaty. This country was in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, confidered as a part of *Virginia*, and as fuch was included in the charter of the weftern company eftablifhed by King *James* I.

In the year 1618, Sir *Samuel Argall*, governor of *Virginia*, made a cruizing voyage round the coaft

coast northwards, as far as *Cape Cod* in *New-England*, when the *Indians* informing him that some white men, like himself, were come to inhabit to the northward of them, he being sensible that all the country, as far as it had been discovered by *Cabot*, belonged to the *Virginia* company his employers, sailed thither, and found a settlement, with a *French* ship riding before it. This vessel having but one deck, *Sir Samuel* soon drove the men from it with his small arms, and having taken the ship, landed his men, marched to the fort, and summoned it to surrender. The *French* asked time to consider of it; but this being denied, they got privately away, and fled into the woods; upon which the *English* entered the place, and having lodged there that night, the *French* came the next day, and surrendered themselves to Sir *Samuel*, cancelling the patents that had been granted for their settlement by the *French* King. Sir *Samuel* now permitted those who chose it, to stay and take a passage to *Europe* in the fishing vessels, which then frequented that coast, and the rest, that were willing to join the *English*, he took with him to *Virginia*.

Sir *Samuel* being then informed, that the *French* had another settlement at a place they called *Port Royal*, situated on a bay on the south west coast of *Acadia*, sailed thither without delay, and obliged them also to surrender; when resolving that they should quit the country, he made those who did not care to return home, to remove to the river of *St. Laurence*, where *Quebec*, now the capital of *Canada*, has since been built.

In the year 1621, Sir *William Alexander*, afterwards created Earl of *Sterling*, applied to King *James* I. for a grant of the country to the north of *New-England:* when it was ſuggeſted to that King that the tract of country on the continent of *North-America*, belonging to the crown, being very large, and not likely to be planted by the *Engliſh* in any reaſonable time, it would be a very wiſe and prudent meaſure, to grant, under the great ſeal of *Scotland*, a part of it to his ſubjects of that kingdom, upon a ſuppoſition that it would be more beneficial to them, and more for the intereſt of theſe kingdoms, if they went over and ſettled there, than if, as they frequently did, they removed to *Poland*, *Sweden*, and *Ruſſia*, where there were at that time many thouſands of *Scots* families.

Theſe reaſons appeared of ſuch weight to King *James*, that he readily granted a patent to Sir *William*, and the next year, that gentleman, and ſome others who were concerned with him, ſent a ſhip with paſſengers to plant and ſettle there.

At that time *Newfoundland* was well known, on account of the fiſhery, and the ſhip being late in her voyage, put in, and wintered there. In 1623, they ſailed from thence, and made the Cape at the north ſhore of the iſland of *Cape-Breton*, and coaſting till they came to *Cape Sable* in *Acadia*, they found three good harbours, and went aſhore at one of them, which they called *St. Luke's Bay*. They there found a large river, that had eight fathoms water at ebb, and having ſailed up it, the ſhip returned to *England*, and the proprietors publiſhed an account of the country, which

which they described as a kind of paradise; Sir *William Alexander* himself wrote and published a book on this subject, and King *James*, in order to facilitate this plantation, erected a new order called the Knights of *Nova-Scotia*.

Thus that country, called by the *French*, *Acadia*, obtained the name of *Nova-Scotia*, or *New-Scotland*, from its being intended to be settled by the *Scots*; but the scheme of that settlement was unhappily turned into a job, and by that means defeated. Afterwards another grant was made of the northern part of the country to Sir *David Kirk*, from whom the *French* King bought it, or at least agreed to give him 5000 l. for it. Though it is evident this proprietor had no more right to dispose of the property of the crown in that country, than a nobleman in *England* has to dispose of his estate to the *French* King, yet this is an evident proof that the *French* acknowledged the right by which that proprietor held it, and held so just an opinion of the pusillanimity of King *James*, as to be in no apprehensions of his vindicating the unalienable rights of the nation.

Oliver Cromwell, however, sent Major *Sedgwick* to dislodge the *French* from *Port-Royal*, which he did, and though he afterwards consented that a *French* proprietor should enjoy the country, yet it was upon condition that he should purchase it of the Earl of *Sterling*, which he afterwards did, and then sold it to Sir *Thomas Temple*, who was both proprietor and governor at the restoration: after which the *French* settled there again, and continued in the quiet possession of

of the country till the year 1690, when they were dispossessed by Sir *William Phips*, governor of *New-England*; but it was afterwards given up again to the *French*, by King *William* III. at the treaty of *Ryswick*.

In all these changes the island of *Cape-Breton* followed the fate of *Nova-Scotia*, and both continued in the hands of the *French* till the year 1710, when governor *Nicholson* made himself master of *Port-Royal*, which was then become a place of great consequence, as it gave the *French* an opportunity of distressing our trade, to such a degree, that it was properly stiled the *Dunkirk* of *America*. The taking of this place was therefore considered as an important service, and Queen *Anne*, to shew that she would never part with it, gave it her own name, and called it *Annapolis-Royal*. Upon Col. *Nicholson's* return to *England*, she made him governor of *Nova-Scotia* and of *Annapolis-Royal*, and commander of all her Majesty's forces there, and in *Newfoundland*.

Things were in this situation, when the treaty of *Utrecht* was concluded, by which our right to *Nova-Scotia*, was confirmed in the plainest terms, it being there declared, That all the country of *Nova-Scotia*, or *Acadia*, with all its antient boundaries, the city of *Port-Royal*, now called *Annapolis*, and every thing in those parts that depend on lands and islands, together with the dominion, property, and possession, of the said islands and lands, shall be forever vested in the crown of *Great-Britain*: to which the *French* King added, the exclusion of the subjects of *France* from

fishing

fishing on the coast of *Nova-Scotia*, and within 30 leagues, beginning from *Cape Sable*, and stretching along to the southwest.

This colony was however much neglected for many years; for though *Nova-Scotia* had been so long delivered up to the *English*, yet we had scarce any settlement there, except at *Annapolis-Royal*, and *Canso*, while the *French* had a number of little towns and villages, scattered along the coast, and on the banks of the rivers; but the *English* commander at *Annapolis*, was in some degree acknowledged as governor. The country was then divided into ten or twelve districts, and each district annually chose a deputy to be approved by the commander and council at *Annapolis*; this deputy was a sort of agent for his countrymen the descendants of the *French* in that district, and reported the state of it from time to time; but in what manner is not difficult to determine. There was no civil power; the *French* missionaries who were not only appointed by the bishop of *Quebec*, but absolutely under his direction in their several districts and villages, acted as the sole magistrates, or justices of the peace; yet all complaints might, if the parties thought proper, be brought before the commander and the council at *Annapolis*, which was very rarely done.

In this wretched situation were these two settlements in the beginning of the last war, surrounded by disguised enemies, continually encroaching, and whose numbers daily encreased. At length these descendants of the *French*, though professedly the subjects of *Great-Britain*, joined

joined with that nation, deſtroyed *Canſo*, and laid ſiege to *Annapolis*, but without ſucceſs, ſo that at the concluſion of the peace in the beginning of 1749, there were no other *Engliſh* in *Nova-Scotia*, beſides the garriſon of *Annapolis*, and the inhabitants who lived within a few miles round that place.

However, the peace was no ſooner concluded, than the Earl of *Halifax* projected the complete ſettlement of *Nova-Scotia* by the *Engliſh*, and animated with the warmeſt zeal for the honour and intereſt of his country, reſolved to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to carry it in the moſt effectual manner into execution. He with the other lords commiſſioners of trade and plantations, having gained his majeſty's approbation, they in *March* 1749, publiſhed propoſals, offering proper encouragement to ſuch of the officers and private men, as after the late concluſion of the peace, had been diſmiſſed his Majeſty's land and ſea-ſervice, and were willing to accept of grants, in order to ſettle in *Nova-Scotia*. Fifty acres of land in fee ſimple were offered to every private ſoldier or ſeaman, free from the payment of any quit-rents and taxes, for the term of ten years, and at the expiration of that time they were to pay only one ſhilling a year for every 50 acres. But this was not all, every private ſoldier or ſeaman who had a family, was to have ten acres for every perſon of which his family conſiſted, including women and children; and farther grants were to be made to them on the like conditions, in proportion as their families encreaſed, or to their abilities for cultivating the land.

Eighty acres were offered on the ſame conditions, to every officer in the land-ſervice under the rank of enſign, and that of lieutenant in the ſea-ſervice, and to thoſe who had families, 15 acres more for every perſon of which their families conſiſted.

On the ſame conditions 200 acres were to be granted to every enſign, 300 to every lieutenant, 400 to every captain, and 600 to every officer above the rank of captain, in the land-ſervice. Every lieutenant in the ſea-ſervice was to have 400 acres, and every captain 600; while ſuch of the above officers who had families, were offered a further grant of 30 acres, over and above their reſpective quotas for every perſon belonging to them.

The ſame conditions that were propoſed to private ſoldiers and ſailors, were alſo offered to carpenters, ſhipwrights, ſmiths, maſons, joiners, brickmakers, bricklayers, and all other artificers neceſſary in building or huſbandry.

In ſhort, all who were willing to accept theſe propoſals, were to be ſubſiſted with their families, not only during their paſſage, but for 12 months after their arrival at *Nova-Scotia*, and to be furniſhed with arms and ammunition as far as ſhould be thought neceſſary for their defence; with a proper quantity of materials and utenſils for huſbandry, clearing and cultivating their lands, erecting houſes, carrying on the fiſhery, and ſuch other purpoſes as might be found proper for their ſupport.

Theſe generous propoſals had all the ſucceſs that could be deſired; and about the beginning

of

of *May* moſt of the tranſports ſet ſail from *Portſmouth*, with above 3000 families, and ſoon after others followed from *Liverpool* and *Ireland*. This embarkation, which was the largeſt ever made on ſuch an occaſion, was doing at once what in other ſettlements had not been done under a long courſe of years. This great number of ſettlers arrived ſafe at *Chebucto* harbour on the 28th of *July*, after a pleaſant paſſage of between five and ſix weeks; loſing few or none in the voyage, which was in a great meaſure owing to the ventilators, fixed in the tranſports; a happy invention, then but lately diſcovered.

On the arrival of this numerous body, they found the *Sphinx* of 20 guns, which had entered the harbour a few days before, with Col. *Cornwallis*, their governor on board. His Excellency had been informed of the arrival of the *French* at *Cape-Breton*, which had been juſt reſtored to that nation, he therefore ſent for the *Engliſh* garriſon from *Louiſbourg*, and they ſoon after entered the harbour, with the regiments of *Hopſon* and *Warburton*, on board other tranſports; the officers bringing with them all their furniture, ſeveral milch cows, and other ſtock, with military ſtores, and ammunition of all ſorts. About the ſame time there alſo arrived a company of rangers from *Annapolis*, and encamped near the new ſettlers, in order to give them aſſiſtance and protection.

The next care of the governor, was to pitch upon a proper ſpot for the firſt ſettlement, and as the peninſula appeared preferable, both on account of its commodious ſituation, and the

fertility of the ſoil, the able-bodied men on board each ſhip were employed in clearing ground in order to build a town at the ſouth point, at the entrance of *Sandwich* river; but many objections being ſoon found againſt that place, another ſpot was choſen by the governor, at about the diſtance of a mile and a half from it, on the ſide of *Chebucto* harbour, and on the declivity of a riſing ground that commands the whole peninſula, and would ſhelter the town when built from the north-weſt winds. The beach they found was a fine gravel, convenient for ſmall boats, the anchorage was every where good for large ſhips, within gun-ſhot of the town, and ſmall but navigable rivers of freſh and wholſome waters flowed round about it.

Here then they made a ſecond, and more ſucceſsful attempt, and indeed it would not have been eaſy to have choſen a more happy ſituation, they therefore cleared the ground in as expeditious a manner as poſſible, and having erected a large wooden houſe for the governor, with proper ſtorehouſes, the ground was laid out ſo as to form a number of ſtrait and beautiful ſtreets, croſſing each other at equal diſtances, upon a moſt excellent plan, ſaid to have been formed by the Earl of *Halifax*; the work went on briſkly; the people of *New-England* brought ſeveral ſhips laden with planks, door-caſes, doors, window-frames, and other parts of houſes; and the people being employed in ſhips companies, this created an emulation, that rendered their labours remarkably ſucceſsful, ſo that in about three years time, this town, which was named

Halifax,

Halifax, from that noble lord, to whom this ſettlement owed its beginning, was finiſhed, and every family had a good houſe of their own, of which the maſter was landlord. Within the ſame ſpace of time were alſo erected a church, and wharfs, the town was palliſadoed, and other fortifications erected: Some land was alſo cleared for agriculture, and already planted, notwithſtanding the oppoſition they met with from the *French*, and their tools, the *Indians*.

To explain this laſt circumſtance, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that in the beginning of the ſettlement, and ſoon after the landing of the *Engliſh*, 100 black cattle and ſome ſheep were brought them by land from a *French* ſettlement at *Minas*, a town about 30 miles from the bottom of *Bedford Bay*; and *French* deputies alſo coming to make their ſubmiſſions, it was propoſed to cut a road thither, thoſe deputies promiſing to contribute 50 men towards carrying on that work. The *Engliſh* alſo received the promiſe of friendſhip and aſſiſtance from the *Indians*, their chiefs waiting upon the governor for that purpoſe. But theſe ſubmiſſions and theſe promiſes were ſoon broken, by the perfidy of the *French* court, which diſapproved of theſe proceedings, and reſolved to harraſs the *Engliſh* before their town was built, and their fortifications erected. Inſtructions were therefore ſent from *France* to be communicated to the deſcendants of the *French* in *Nova-Scotia*, and immediately the ſcene was changed; the *French* engaged the *Indians* to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the new colony from proceeding; and the year in which

peace was proclaimed and *Cape-Breton* restored was not expired, when the town began to be frequently attacked in the night, and the *English*, in a country which in the strongest terms had been secured by treaty to the *British* crown, could not stir into the adjoining woods, without the danger of being shot, scalped, or taken prisoners. The *English* however prosecuted the settlement with indefatigable industry, and the town, as has been already mentioned, was soon happily finished.

But it was impossible to clear woods, and plough lands, without separating into small parties, and this work was rendered extremely dangerous; for though the *French* and *Indians* durst not attack any considerable body of the *English*, yet they frequently fell upon small parties; and though they had been often repulsed, they always returned, whenever they could find an opportunity of doing it to advantage. Complaint of this open war in a time of peace, was now made to the court of *France*, when his Most Christian Majesty proposed that commissaries should be appointed to settle the bounds of *Nova-Scotia*; but those of the *French* endeavouring by all the arts of sophistry, to prove that the *Nova-Scotia* ceded to the *English* by the treaty of *Utrecht*, was no more than the peninsula of that country, the *British* commissaries justified our claim to the whole, by memorials filled with the strongest and most evident proofs; and the most trifling answers being returned to these, Admiral *Boscawen* was sent to seize the *French* ships in *North-America*;

America, that *England* might once more have ſomething to reſtore to *France*, as an inducement to that faithleſs nation to adhere to her treaties; but this expedient was in vain; *France* appeared evidently to have concerted the means of conquering all the *Britiſh* dominions on the continent of *America*, and the preſent war was entered into to prevent it. During which the town of *Halifax* has become firmly eſtabliſhed, and that being the principal ſtation for our men of war, which naturally cauſes a quick circulation of money, the inhabitants are in a very proſperous ſituation.

Nova-Scotia is ſituated in between 41° 30'. and 49°, 30'. north latitude, and between 60 and 66° of weſt longitude, and is bounded by the bay of *St. Laurence*, on the north-eaſt; by the river of *St. Laurence* on the north-weſt; by *New-England* on the ſouth-weſt, and by the bay of *Fundy*, and the *Atlantic* ocean on the eaſt. According to theſe limits it contains about 420 miles in length, and 380 in breadth. The ſouth-eaſtern part is a large peninſula, extending from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, and joined to the main land by an iſthmus a little above the gulph of *Canſo*. Though the weather is very ſharp in winter, yet the air, eſpecially about the town of *Halifax* is remarkably clear, ſo that the ſevereſt froſts are frequently accompanied with a fine azure ſky and ſunſhine: but though the cold in winter is very ſevere, the ſummer is hotter than in *England*.

The coaſt has the advantage of many bays, harbours, and creeks, and the land is enriched by

by many rivers, some of which are navigated for a long course by the native *Indians*. The harbour of *Chibucto*, upon which is situated the metropolis, may justly be esteemed one of the finest in the world, and has extraordinary advantages for a fishery. The entrance into it is from the south, with a large island of an irregular form, lying on the north-east side, named *Cornwallis Island*, from the first governor of *Halifax*. Betwixt this island and the opposite shore on the south-west, is a channel deep enough for the largest ships. This island, as well as a smaller one that lies higher up the harbour, named *George Island*, is very commodiously situated for a fishery, and has conveniencies of all sorts proper for drying and curing the fish.

About two miles higher up the harbour, is a river on the south-west side, with a small harbour at its entrance. This river, which was called by the first settlers of *Halifax*, *Sandwich River*, is at the mouth about as wide and deep as the *Thames* at *London Bridge*, and is salt water for about four or five miles up, when it terminates where a small fresh-water rivulet falls into it from the north. From the mouth of *Sandwich River* to the opposite side of the harbour, is about two miles, with good anchoring ground for the largest ships in any part of it, and a fine watering place on the north-east-side: The land on both sides is exceeding high, and in general very rich and fertile, but covered with wood.

About four or five miles north from the above river is a narrow entrance of half a mile into

Bedford

Bedford Bay, which is about 12 miles in circumference, and has several creeks at the bottom of it, abounding with the finest salmon in the greatest plenty: There are also several islands in it; and a great quantity of pines, fit for masts, grow on the western side of it, This bay, with the harbour, and *Sandwich* river, divide the peninsula from the main land.

Upon the opposite shore are several large rivers, among which that of *St. John* is the most considerable. It is ten leagues distant from the gut of *Annapolis*, and has a very long course. There are prodigious falls of water near its mouth no less than 30 fathoms deep, occasioned by the great head of water above, and the channel here being pent up between two steep mountains. By this river, and the assistance of some land carriage, there is a communication with the river of *St. Laurence*; the *French* had therefore erected a fort upon it, which was taken by the *English* in the beginning of the present war.

The woods abound with game, especially partridges, wild ducks, wild geese, woodcocks, herons, pidgeons, *&c.* among the beasts are most of the sorts found in *New England*. The trees are oak, firr, spruce, birch, *&c.* and the fruit found growing wild, are goosberries, rasberries, strawberries, *&c.*

THE

THE

Discoveries and *Settlements*

OF THE

FRENCH in *AMERICA.*

CHAP I.

An Account of the Voyages made to America, *by* John Verazzano, *under the Reign of* Francis I. *The first Establishment of the* French *on the Banks of the River* St. Laurence, *and the difficulties they found in fixing a Colony in those Parts. With a concise Description of* Canada, *or* New France, *the City of* Quebec, *and other Places; together with an Account of the Lakes and Rivers, and particulary the famous Cataract of* Niagara.

THE *French* have published some accounts of their visiting *North America*, at the close of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries, but these accounts, which are very uncertain, can at most only prove, that some

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French ſeamen and pilots were then employed in the *Newfoundland* fiſhery, and had ſome ſmall knowledge of the adjacent continent.

However in 1523, *Francis* I. began to think of forming ſettlements on the coaſt of *America*, and with this view ſent *John Verazzano* a *Florentine* with one ſhip, on board of which were 50 men with proviſions for eight months; but he returned to *Dieppe* in *July* 1524, and we have no account that he made any diſcoveries.

He however ſailed again on the ſame deſign towards the latter end of the following year, and arrived on ſome part of the coaſt of *North-America*, but where is not certain. He was however ſo timorous, that he did not care to venture within any of the bays or ports; but wanting water, and lying in a road near the ſhore, perſuaded one of the mariners to ſwim to it, and by means of ſome preſents, with which he furniſhed him, endeavour to procure what he wanted from the natives, who came down in crowds upon the ſtrand to gaze at the ſhip.

The poor mariner on his landing and getting a nearer view of the *Indians*, was ſo extremely amazed and terrified at their uncouth appearance, that throwing his preſents upon the ground, he ran as faſt as he could and caſt himſelf again into the ſea, in order to ſwim to the ſhip; but the waves threw him back upon the ſhore with ſuch force, that he lay breathleſs upon the ſands, and would probably have been drowned, if the natives had not haſtened to his relief, and taking him up, carried him in their arms to a place at ſome diſtance, where with great huma-

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nity, they took all the pains they could to bring him to himself. But when he recovered his senses a little, and saw none about him but *Indians*, he set up such a cry as made the woods ring, at which the natives hoping to pacify him, cried as loud or louder than he, which terrified him still more. At last they made a great fire, before which they undressed him, greatly admiring the whiteness of his skin, and the hair on several parts of his body. The poor fellow concluding that they were going to eat, or to burn him, trembled extremely, while those on board seeing every thing that was done were very much frightened, and every moment expected to see him sacrificed: However by degrees they were all convinced that these dreadful *Indians*, had not the least intention to hurt him; for after drying his cloaths, they suffered him to put them on again, and having given him something to eat, conducted him, at his own desire, to the sea side, and then retiring to some distance looked on till he swam safely on board the ship, and then quietly departed; upon which *Verazzano* returned to *France* and reported nothing but this story, and that it happened in the latitude of 50°.

The next year however, he engaged in a third voyage, wherein he was lost; but from his expeditions, which were carried on thirty years later than those of the *Cabots*, the *French* have no great reason to boast of their success.

It was some years before the *French* thought of fitting out any more ships for discovery, but at length *James Cartier*, an experienced pilot of St.

St. *Maloes* ventured on another expedition, and ſailed from that port on the 20th of *April* 1534, with two ſhips of 60 tons each, and 120 men, and arriving on the coaſt of *Newfoundland*, on the 10th of *May*, found the country covered with ice and ſnow; this induced him to ſail to the ſouthward, and entering a bay which bears the name of *Spaniſh Harbour*, he liked both the country and the people, and boldly went on ſhore.

It is reported that the *Spaniards* had long before viſited this coaſt, and ſome authorities are brought to prove it, but finding neither gold nor ſilver, they haſtily returned on board, crying in Spaniſh *Aca Nada!* or there is nothing here. Theſe words being remembered by the *Indians*, they no ſooner ſaw the *French* land, than they cried *Aca Nada! Aca Nada!* which the latter took for the name of the country, and it has ever ſince been called *Canada:* Strange as this derivation is, it is mentioned by the beſt *French* authors.

Cartier afterwards ſailed along great part of the coaſt which borders upon the gulph of St. *Laurence* and the iſlands ſituated in it, and then returned to *France*.

The next year he was ſent again with three large ſhips to make a ſettlement, and entering the gulph on the feaſt of St. *Laurence*, gave it that name, which was afterwards extended to the river, though in his firſt voyage, he had called it the river of *Canada*; he now ſailed up as high as the fall of St. *Louis*, giving ſuch names to the iſlands and rivers, as he thought proper.

But though he at first was much pleased with the country, yet 25 of his people dying of the scurvy, he began to consider it was a very unwholesome climate. At last he himself was attacked with this dreadful distemper, upon which he applied to the inhabitants as well as he could, to learn whether they had any cure for it, and they taught him to make an infusion of the leaves and bark of the white thorn tree, by which means all who were sick were speedily recovered; and as soon as the season of the year would permit, he returned to *France* without making any settlement.

Three or four years after the project for settling this country was again revived, and *Francis de la Roque* Lord of *Roberval*, undertaking this affair, King *Francis* I. granted him Letters Patent in 1540, and gave him abundance of titles, as Viceroy and Lieutenant General of *Canada, Hockelaga, Saguenay, Newfoundland, Belle Isle, Cape Breton, Labrador, &c.* allowing him the same power and authority in those places, that he had himself, which was very easily done, as there was not a *Frenchman*, or a cottage in any one of those places. *De la Roque*, however being a man of family and fortune, resolved to pursue this expedition, and therefore prevailed upon *James Cartier* by large promises, to undertake another voyage to the coast of *Canada*, in quality of his pilot; and this gentleman in two or three voyages, formed some settlements which were the first made by the *French* in *America*, but these were afterwards abandoned.

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The navigation of the river St. *Laurence* fell from time to time into different hands, and several voyages were made thither to very little purpose. However, about the year 1608, the *French*, after having settled and abandoned several places, founded the city of *Quebec*, and sometime after bestowed the name of *New France* upon that country, under which name they not only included *Acadia* and other Coasts that had long before been discovered by the *English*, but set up crosses and the *French* arms, to shew that they had taken possession of them. But though the *English* colonies were then but thinly inhabited, they boldly asserted their prior rights to those places, demolished their crosses, drove away the *French* wherever they found them within their limits, and forced them to confine their views to the gulph and river of St. *Laurence*; where the *French*, with much difficulty raised three or four settlements in the space of 20 years, of which *Quebec* was, and still continues the capital.

In 1629 Sir *David Kirk* with the *English* under his command considering *Canada* as within the limits of the *British* dominions, attacked *Quebec* and made themselves masters of all the *French* settlements, and when this news was carried to *France*, *Canada* was considered of such little consequence, that it was long debated whether they should demand the restitution of it, though they had already established a company for managing that commerce; but it was at last resolved that it should be demanded, and it was accordingly restored by the treaty of 1632. From that time

they purſued their diſcoveries and ſettlements in thoſe parts, for ſeveral reigns without moleſtation; but thoſe ſettlements were attended with great difficulties and a vaſt expence, and company after company was ſet up to promote its commerce, without obtaining any great advantage; for before the *French* had made any regular ſettlements, the country was far from being agreeable to the conſtitution of the people, ſo that of the numbers ſent thither, a great part periſhed by the hardſhips they endured, many took the firſt opportunity of returning, and afterwards gave ſuch a dreadful account of the colony they had left, as diſcouraged others from going thither; but the greateſt obſtacle the colony met with, was their continual wars with the natives, of which they have given us very large accounts.

Canada, as deſcribed by the beſt *French* writers, is ſaid to be half as big as *Europe*, and to extend from the river *Miſſiſſippi* to that part of the continent which fronts *Cape Raſe* in *Newfoundland*, extending from the latitude of 39°. to that of 65; but a great part of this tract is not ſo much as known to them, and there is not even a twentieth part of the country, that can with any propriety be ſaid to be under their juriſdiction. This country is actually bounded on the north by *New Britain*, and the *Britiſh* colonies on *Hudſon's Bay*; on the eaſt by the ocean, on the weſt by the river *Miſſiſſippi*, and on the ſouth by the *Engliſh* colonies and unknown countries; according to their own accounts.

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Though the northern parts of *Canada* are ſituated in the temperate Zone, yet the air is exceſſively ſharp, and their winter, which ſets in about the middle of *November*, and laſts till the middle of *May*, is ſo exceſſively ſevere, that their largeſt rivers and lakes are frozen over, and the country is generally covered with diſagreeable fogs: But notwithſtanding theſe inconveniences, the *French* boaſt very much of the fertility of *Canada*, and indeed where it is cultivated, it yields *Indian* and other ſorts of corn, peaſe, beans, and great plenty of moſt kinds of herbs and vegetables. The trees and fruits are much the ſame as in *New England*, and the ſame may be ſaid with reſpect to animals; ſo that with a reaſonable degree of labour, people may ſubſiſt there tolerably well, and as they are not burdened with taxes, they live much at their eaſe.

The produce of *Canada* conſiſts of furs, eſpecially caſtors, and in ſeveral kinds of ſkins, which they purchaſe from the natives; and there are exported from thence ſome ſorts of drugs, planks, pipe-ſtaves, &c.

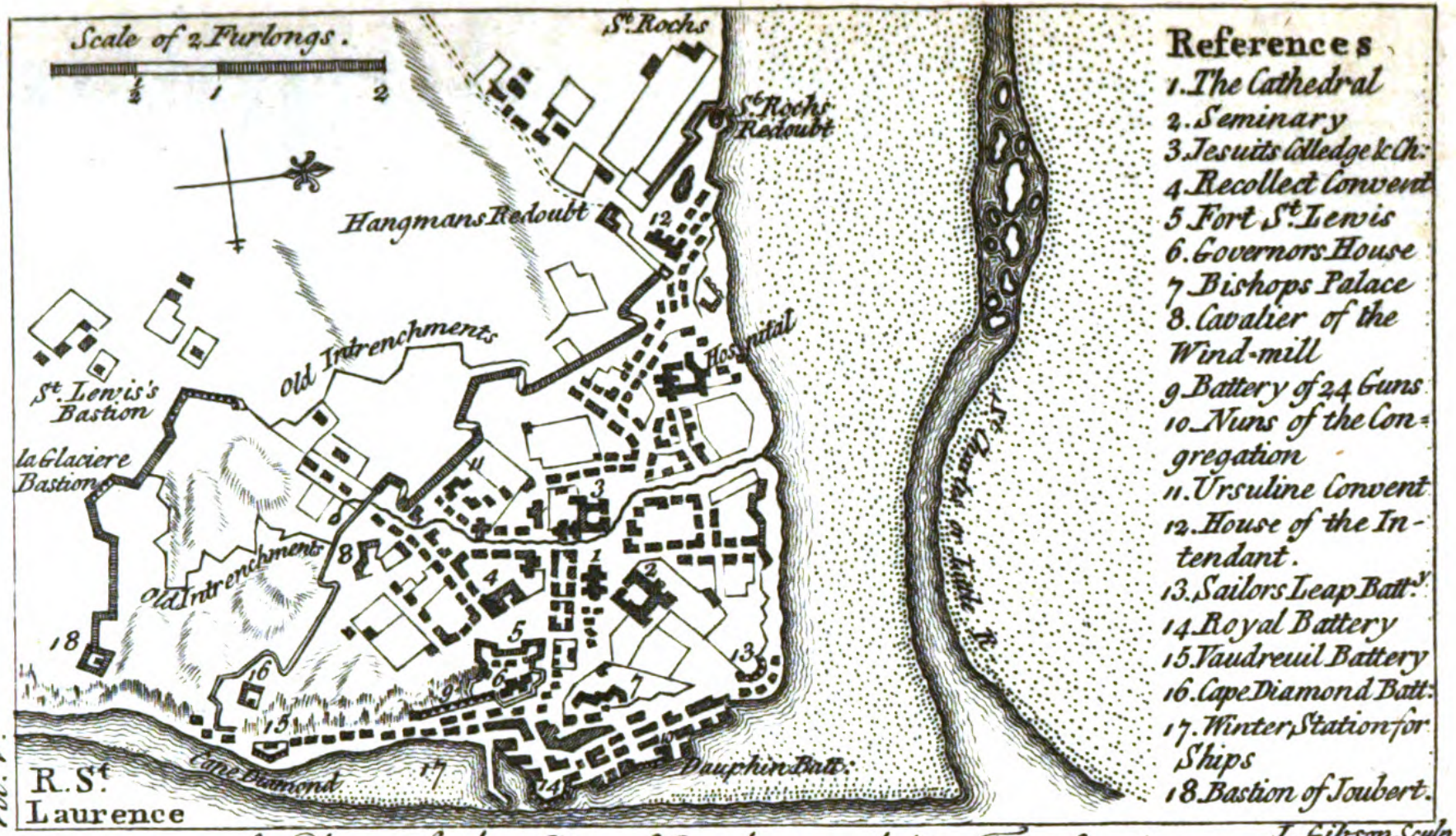
The greateſt part of the commerce of the country is carried on in light canoes made of bark, and proper for navigating their lakes and rivers, which are encumbered with rocks and interrupted with water-falls, that render them unfit for other veſſels. In winter they make uſe of ſledges, drawn either by horſes or dogs; and as theſe are proper for paſſing over vaſts tracts of ſnow and ice, they enable them to continue their commerce with the *Indians* all the winter; but

no person can carry on this trade without a licence from the governor.

The great river of St. *Laurence*, which at its mouth is about 60 miles broad, is said to run through five or six great lakes, namely *Ontario*, *Erie*, the lake of the *Hurons*, *Michigan* the *Upper Lake*, the lake of *Leuemipagon*, and that of the *Assinipouals*, beyond which the *Indians* say there is another lake, still greater than any of these, from which this river originally flows; but the truth however seems to be, that this river proceeds from the lake *Ontario*, and from thence runs a course of 200 leagues to the sea.

At the mouth of the river of St. *Laurence* lies the island of *Anticosti*, upon which the *French* have a small settlement for the sake of trading with the *Indian* nations on both sides for seal skins and furs, in exchange for which, they give them fire arms and ammunition.

The city of *Quebec* is situated upon the great river of St. *Laurence* at the distance of about 110 leagues from its mouth. It is very large and strong, for besides a fortress, or kind of citadel in which the governor resides, the whole extent of the place is covered by a regular fortification, with several redoubts well furnished with artillery. The principal buildings in this city are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the Jesuits college, and several other religious houses. But if it be considered that this is not only the capital, but almost the only town in *New France*, it is not at all surprizing that these edifices are very magnificent. And yet the *French* themselves compute the inhabitants of this city at no more than



J. Gibson Sculp

A Plan of the City of Quebec, and its Fortifications.

than 7000, and none of theſe are ſaid to be very rich.

From *Quebec*, which lies in the latitude of 47°. 10'. to *Montreal* in the latitude of 45°. 55'. the banks of the river are pretty well ſettled, but without either towns or villages, and this part of the country is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Coaſts*. Indeed ſome of their writers ſpeak of two villages between *Quebec* and *Montreal*, each of 50 leagues in extent, by which they only mean that both ſides of the river are ſo thoroughly planted, that each of the banks may be conſidered as a village. The town of *Montreal* is ſtrong by a ſituation, is ſurrounded with a wall and a dry ditch, and is thought to have about a third as many inhabitants as *Quebec*. The *Indians* come thither in boats to ſell their ſkins, for the ſake of which trade *Montreal* was built,

As the manner in which this trade is carried on is pretty ſingular, we ſhall here give it our readers: When the *Indians* in alliance with the *French* come thither to trade, their chief firſt demands audience of the governor-general, and, if he is not there, of the governor of *Montreal*, to whom he is with great ceremony admitted. This audience is generally given in a great ſquare in the middle of the town; where a chair of ſtate is placed for the governor, and the chiefs of the ſeveral *Indian* nations, take their places round him, with their pipes in their mouths. After a due ſilence, the eldeſt chief of the *Indians* lays down his pipe, ſtands up, and addreſſes himſelf to the governor: He tells him, that his brethren are come to viſit him, and to renew their antient

league

league and friendſhip with his nation: that having nothing in view but the care and advantage of the *French*, they have brought down with them good quantities of skins and furs, being ſenſible that the *French* could not obtain ſo many, or ſo good, if they did not bring them down to their ſettlements; that they are ſenſible how much they are eſteemed in *France*, and know that what they are to take in exchange, are but paultry things, and of little value; but that their good friends the *French* may not be without furs they are content to deal with them; and therefore hope, that in order to enable them to bring a greater plenty of them the next year, as well as to fall upon their enemies, they will let them have guns, powder, and ball, upon reaſonable terms. At the cloſe of this ſpeech he lays a ſtring of beads, and a bundle of skins at the governor's feet, and deſires him to ſecure them a free and fair trade, and to protect them from robbers. Then retires to his place, and takes up his pipe again. The governor now aſſures them of his protection, and makes them a preſent in return. The next day the trade begins, and is ſoon over; by which the *French* gain very conſiderably; but they are wiſely not allowed to ſell either wine or brandy to the *Indians*, becauſe they are extremely apt to drink to exceſs, and are then furious and mad, and at ſuch times if they do any miſchief to one another, or to the *French*, they can ſcarce be brought to give any ſatisfaction; for they affirm, it was the liquor, and not the man that did the miſchief; and that

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it is unjuſt to puniſh a perſon for what he does when he is out of his ſenſes.

The other ſettlements of the *French* are ſcattered at a great diſtance from each other, along the banks of the rivers and lakes, between which a communication is kept up, by water, and by land carriage, where the cataracts render ſailing in the rivers impracticable, without immediate deſtruction.

The firſt of theſe lakes of any conſequence is *Ontario*, which is 180 leagues in circumference, and between 20 and 25 fathom in depth. It receives ſeveral rivers, beſides that of St. *Laurence*; and its coaſts are pretty even and level. From this lake to that of the *Huron*, there is a communication by means of the river *Tanaouate*, and by the aſſiſtance of a land carriage of ſix or eight leagues to the river of *Toronto*, and there is alſo a paſſage from it to that of *Erie* up the river *Niagara*, though a dreadful cataract renders it neceſſary to make part of the way by land.

The lake of *Erie* with thoſe of *Ontario* and *Huron* form a triangular peninſula. The lake of *Erie*, which lies to the ſouth, is called by the *French* by the name of *Conti*; it is 230 leagues in circumference, and every where affords the moſt delightful proſpects, its banks being adorned with oaks, elms, cheſnut, walnut, apple, and plumb trees, and with vines, that bear their fine cluſters up to the very top. The ground is extremely level, and vaſt quantities of deer and turkeys are to be found in the woods.

Before we take leave of this lake, it will be proper to give a particular deſcription of the fall of

of *Niagara*. The whole ſtream of this river runs with prodigious rapidity on its approaching a very deep precipice, whence it falls with a more terrible noiſe than that of thunder; being interrupted in its deſcent, by an iſland which runs along the middle, it ruſhes from thence into the bed of the river at the bottom, where it raiſes a miſt which riſes as high as the clouds, and may be ſeen at 15 miles diſtance, when in fine weather it forms a moſt beautiful rainbow. The rapidity of this river above the deſcent is ſo great for near two leagues, that it violently hurries down the wild beaſts that endeavour to paſs it in order to feed on the other ſide, caſting them down above 150 feet. At the bottom of the cataract, the waters boil and foam in a ſurprizing manner, and ſtill continue their courſe, with great impetuoſity, while the banks are ſo prodigiouſly high, that a ſpectator can ſcarcely look on the water below without trembling.

The lake of *Huron*, which has a communication with that of *Erie*, is about 400 leagues in circumference, and among ſeveral iſlands has one called *Manitoualin*, which is about 20 leagues long and 10 broad. On the north weſt of this lake is the bay of *Toronto*, which is above 20 leagues long, and 15 broad at its mouth. This bay receives a river that ſprings from a little lake of the ſame name, and forms ſeveral cataracts. From the above ſmall lake is a paſſage by land to the river of *Tanaouate*, which falls into lake *Frontiniac*.

On the north weſt of the lake of *Huron* is a channel that has a communication with the

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Illenois lake, which is alſo of conſiderable extent.

The *Superior* or *Upper Lake*, has alſo a communication with that of *Huron*, by a channel that on the north-weſt extends to *Huron* lake, and this *Upper Lake* is computed to be 500 leagues in circumference, including the windings of the creeks and little gulphs. All theſe large lakes abound in fiſh, and are expoſed to ſtorms and tempeſts. This laſt has ſome pretty large iſlands, that abound with elks and wild aſſes.

There are two ſeaſons in which ſhips ſail from *France* to this country, viz. towards the end of *April*, or the beginning of *May*, and at the cloſe of *Auguſt*, or the beginning of *September*. As ſoon as the veſſels arrive at *Quebec*, the merchants there ſend away the greateſt part of their cargoes, that are fit for the *Indian* trade to a place called the *Three Rivers*, and to *Montreal*, where they have factors; but the fineſt goods remain at *Quebec*, where they are ſold to the *French* themſelves. Theſe goods are paid for in money or bills of exchange, and in furs and lumber. The ſhips however ſeldom return full laden, and therefore generally ran down to *Cape Breton*, when that iſland was in their poſſeſſion, and there took in a large quantity of coal for the *French* ſugar iſlands, where they eaſily completed their cargoes.

The number of the *French* in all this vaſt tract of country called *Canada*, has been computed, even by the *French* themſelves, at no more than about 180,000.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

A Description of Isle Royal *or* Cape Breton, *now in the Possession of the* English, *and of* Louisbourg *its Capital. Of the numerous Harbours round the Island, and of the Produce of the Country.*

THIS island was very early discovered by the *English*, and was always reckoned a part of *Nova Scotia*, for that very charter which constituted that extensive country a distinct province, included *Cape Breton* in express Terms. This was never disputed till after the treaty of *Utrecht*; though the *French* had settled there as well as in *Nova Scotia*; but by that treaty the *French* consented to deliver it up to the *English*; yet notwithstanding Queen *Anne* ordered the Duke of *Queensbury*, her embassador at the court of *France*, to declare that she looked upon that island as a part of the ancient territory of *Nova Scotia*, the *French* were suffered to keep possession of it, and as they reaped great advantage from its situation, both with respect to the trade of *Canada*, and the large fisheries carried on at this island, they soon erected fortifications at a very large expence, and the greatest encouragement was given to those who would settle there. However in the late *French* war it was taken by the *New England* men, with very little assistance from

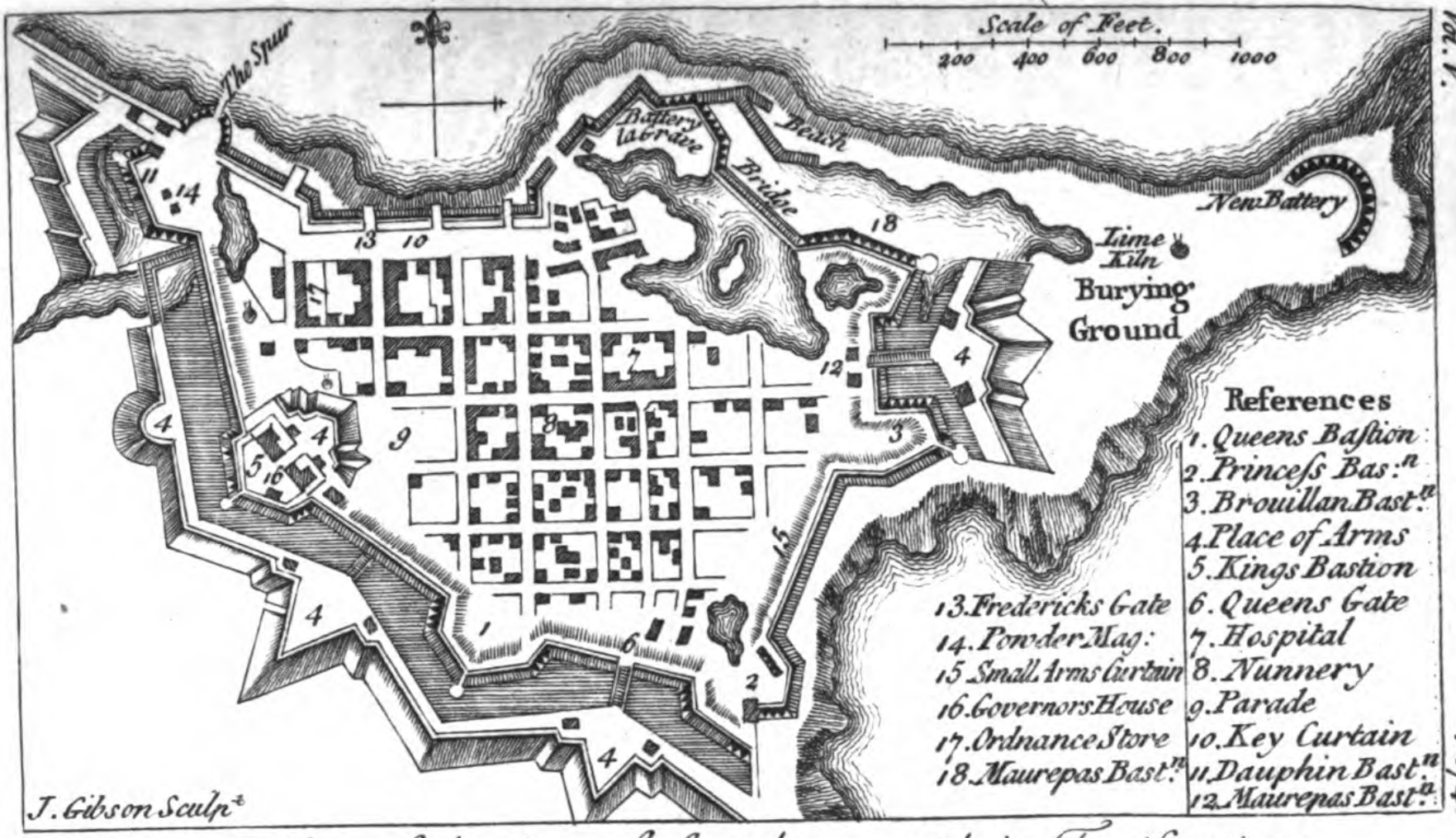
from *Great Britain*; but was given up by the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

That peace was no ſooner concluded than the *French* diſtreſſing our new colony at *Haliſax* in *Nova Scotia*, and attempting to hem in all our colonies on the continent by a chain of forts, the preſent war broke out, and *Louiſbourg* the capital, with the iſland of *Cape Breton*, was taken by the *Engliſh*; who landed in the ſight of a numerous army, though oppoſed by a chain of batteries; and, after ſcaling rocks that were thought inacceſſible, drove the *French* from the coaſt, and afterwards obliged the garriſon of *Louiſbourg* to ſurrender priſoners of war: This important conqueſt was made on the 26th of *July*, 1758, by General *Amherſt*, commander of 1100 land forces; with the train of artillery; and by Admiral *Boſcawen*, with 23 ſhips of war beſides frigates; and a few days after, a part of the fleet made themſelves maſters of the iſland of *St. John*.

The iſland of *Cape Breton*, or *Iſle Royal*, is ſituated in between 45 and 47°. of north latitude, and forms with the iſland of *Newfoundland*, from whence it is diſtant only about 15 leagues, the entrance of the gulph of *St. Laurence*; the ſtreight which ſeparates *Cape Breton* from *Nova Scotia* is about five leagues in length, one in breadth, and is called the paſſage of *Fronſac*. The length of the iſland from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt is not quite 50 leagues. It is of a very irregular figure, and in ſuch a manner cut through by lakes and rivers, that its two principal parts are held together, only by an iſthmus of about 800 paces

in breadth; this neck of land separates the bottom of *Port Toulouse* from several lakes, which are called *Labrador*. The lakes empty themselves into the sea to the east, by two channels formed by the islands of *Verderronne* and *la Boularderie*.

All its ports open to the east, turning a little to the south, and are within the space of 55 leagues, beginning at *Port Dauphin* and continuing to *Port Toulouse*, which is almost at the entrance of the passage of *Fronsac*. In all other parts it is difficult to find anchorage for small vessels in little creeks or among the islands. The northern coasts are very high and almost inaccessible, and it is difficult to land on the western coast, till you come to the passage of *Fronsac*, near which, as has been already observed, is *Port Toulouse*, formerly known by the name of *St. Peter*. This port is between a kind of gulph called *Little St. Peter*'s, and the island *St. Peter*, opposite the islands *Madame* or *Maurepas*. From thence proceeding towards the south-east is the bay of *Gaborie* at 20 leagues distance from *St. Peter*'s island. This bay is a league broad, between islands and rocks, and is two leagues deep, but it is not safe to come near the islands. The harbour of *Louisbourg*, formerly called the *English Harbour*, is not above a league from the above bay, and is perhaps one of the finest in *America*. It is near four leagues in circumference, and has every where six or seven fathoms water. The entrance is not above 200 fathoms wide, and lies between two small islands. The town of *Louisbourg* is situated on the south-west side, and is pretty



A Plan of the City of Louisbourg, with its Fortifications.

pretty ſtrongly fortified with as much regularity as the ſituation will admit. It has a good rampart, with irregular baſtions, a dry ditch, a covert way, with an excellent glacis, and before two of the curtains is a ravelin, with a bridge to the ſally-ports; but the chief ſtrength of the place conſiſts in the thickneſs of the walls, and the impaſſable moraſſes which extend from the foot of the glacis to a conſiderable diſtance. When *Louiſbourg* was taken from the *French* on the 26th of *June*, 1758, it was defended by 231 pieces of cannon. At that time the town conſiſted of only ſeveral narrow lanes, and had hardly a tolerable houſe in it, except the Governor's and Intendant's, which were built with ſtone and brick, without the leaſt elegance; the beſt buildings in the place were the magazines, a convent, and an hoſpital; and few of the other houſes were much better than boarded cottages one ſtory high.

But to proceed with the coaſt: Two leagues farther is the port *de la Baleine*, the entrance whereof is very difficult, occaſioned by the rocks, which when the ſea runs high, lie under water; but though no ſhips of greater burthen than 300 tons can enter it, theſe are quite ſafe when they are got in. At leſs than two leagues diſtance is the bay of *Penadou* or *Medanou*, the entrance whereof is a league broad, and the bay itſelf about two leagues deep. Almoſt oppoſite to this bay is the iſland *Scatari*, formerly called *Little Cape Breton*, and is above two leagues long. The bay of *Mire* is ſeparated from it by a very narrow neck of land. The entrance of

this bay is near two leagues wide, and runs at least eight leagues within the land, growing narrower the farther you go into it: however, large ships may enter in about six leagues, and find good anchorage under cover of the hills; there are also several other small islands and rocks, that may be seen at a great distance.

The bay of *Morienne* is higher up, and separated from the bay of *Mire*, by *Cape Brule*. A little further is *L'Isle Plate*, or *L'Isle à Pierre de Fusil*. From hence proceeding about three leagues to the north-west, is a very good harbour for small vessels. Two leagues farther is the *Bay des Espagnols*, which is about 1000 paces wide at its entrance, but soon growing wider, it divides itself into two branches, which may be sailed up for two leagues; and both these branches are excellent ports. From this bay to the lesser entrance of *Labrador* is a gulph about 20 leagues long, and about three or four wide in its greatest breadth. About four leagues from the *Bay des Espagnols*, is *Port Dauphin*, or *St. Ann*, which has a sure and safe road for ships at its entrance among the islands of *Cibou*. A neck of land almost entirely covers the port, leaving a passage for no more than one vessel at a time. The port is however near two leagues in circumference, and is of an oval form. Ships may lie here just as they please, for the land and the mountains that surround this bay keep off the winds in such a manner that they are hardly felt.

The sea round the island is subject to violent storms of wind, with snow and sleet, and such fogs

fogs that it is frequently impoſſible to ſee the length of a ſhip. But what is ſtill more extraordinary, theſe fogs will in the ſpace of one froſty night caſe over the rigging of ſhips with ſuch thick ice as to render them impoſſible to be worked till it is beaten off: the quantity beat off from only one of the *Engliſh* ſhips employed in the laſt conqueſt of this iſland, was computed to amount to ſix or eight tons weight; yet this amazing quantity was all congealed on the night of the 5th of *May*, when warmer weather might have been expected. All theſe circumſtances ſhew the advantages of an iſland filled with ſuch a number of excellent ports, ſituated in ſuch a tempeſtuous ſea.

The climate of the iſland is pretty much the ſame with that of Quebec, but miſts and fogs are more frequent. A great part of the land is but very indifferent, it however produces oaks of a prodigious ſize, pines for maſts, and all ſorts of timber fit for carpenters work. The moſt common ſorts are, beſides thoſe already mentioned, the cedar, oak, aſh, maple, aſpin, wild cherry, beech, and plane tree. It produces ſome ſorts of fruits, particularly apples, with pulſe, herbs, and roots. They have wheat and all other kinds of grain, with ſome hemp and flax as good as any in *Canada*.

It is obſervable that the mountains may be cultivated up to the tops; that the good ſoil always inclines towards the ſouth, and that the iſland is covered from the north and north weſt winds by the mountains of *Nova Scotia*, that border upon the river *St. Laurence*. Theſe

mountains abound with coal, and there is alſo plaſter here in great abundance.

There are here great numbers of fowl, and particularly partridges, almoſt as large as pheaſants, which they reſemble in their feathers.

The iſland was full of deer, and had vaſt numbers of mooſe-deer, but they are now ſcarce; there are here alſo animals brought from *Europe*, as horſes, horned cattle, hogs, ſheep, goats and poultry. All the lakes, rivers and bays abound with excellent fiſh in the greateſt plenty, and what is got by hunting, ſhooting, and fiſhing, is ſufficient to maintain the inhabitants a good part of the year. It is ſaid that there is no part of the world where more cod fiſh is caught, nor ſuch good coveniency for drying it; and the fiſhery of ſea-pike, porpoiſes, *&c.* is carried on with great eaſe.

CHAP. III.

An Account of the Settlement made by the French *in the* Leeward Iſlands, *and their Proceedings in them. The Situation, Extent, Produce and Importance of the Iſlands of* Martinico, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Granada, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Santa Cruz, *and* Diſeada; *their Trade with the Northern Colonies, and their own directly to* France.

WE have already given an account of the ſettlement of the iſland of *St. Chriſtopher* by

by the *Engliſh* and the *French*, who lived in the greateſt harmony together; of the *French* flying from that iſland, upon the landing of the *Spaniards*; and of the *Engliſh* being driven from their ſettlements, as well as of the return both of the *Engliſh* and *French*.

Mr. *Deſnambue* the *French* Governor, obſerving that the *Engliſh* colony had made themſelves maſters of ſeveral of the adjacent iſlands, reſolved to ſend ſome of the principal perſons in his colony to *France* to procure ſupplies, chiefly with a view of ſettling the iſland of *Guadaloupe*. Among thoſe ſent over, was one Mr. *Olive*, a bold enterprizing man, who had nothing in view but his own intereſt, and having ſome notice of the Governor's deſign, he reſolved to ſupplant him. For that purpoſe he entered into a treaty with one Mr. *Du Pleſſis*, and ſome other merchants of *Dieppe*; who forming a company for the ſupport of the ſcheme he had laid, theſe two were ſent over Governors with joint authority to the iſland of *Guadaloupe*; where they arrived with about 500 men, on the 8th of *June* 1635.

However, theſe Governors, in the very beginning of their enterprize, committed two miſtakes; they ſettled on the wrong ſide of the iſland, where the ſoil was very bad, and quarrelled with the natives, before the colony was well able to ſubſiſt without them. The bad conſequences with which theſe errors were attended, ſoon broke the heart of Mr. *Du Pleſſis*; when Mr. *Olive* being left ſole Governor, his haughtineſs and pride had certainly brought the colony

colony to ruin, if he had not fallen blind. Upon this, the company sent over Mr. *Aubert*, a very discreet and prudent gentleman, who in a few years time, put the affairs of this colony into order, and so effectually established it, that the inhabitants have subsisted very happily ever since. But notwithstanding Mr. *Desnambue*'s having the misfortune to see *Guadaloupe* thus taken out of his hands; yet before his death he had the pleasure of settling the island of *Martinico*, of which he by that means became proprietor, and of leaving it to his family by his last will.

In the mean time, Cardinal *Richelieu*, being raised to the ministry, thought proper to send over a person of distinction, to take upon himself the government of the whole island; and accordingly made choice of Mr. *De Poincy*, a knight of *Malta*, whom he sent with the title of Governor and Lieutenant General of the islands in *America*.

This gentleman embarked at *Dieppe* on the 15th of *January* 1639, and after a short passage, arrived at *Martinico*, from whence he went to *Guadaloupe*, and afterwards to *St. Christopher's*. He was very severe in the execution of his authority against those who were for hastily making estates at the public expence, but was extremely kind to the industrious part of the inhabitants, who were willing to let their private fortunes depend on the flourishing state of the colonies. He caused churches to be built in all these islands, took care to have the priests well maintained, but would have no monasteries or monks. He established an excellent form of justice,

granted

granted commiſſions to privateers, and hanged up pirates with very little ceremony. His concern for the public good was ſo apparent, that he became in a manner abſolute; and the people being ſenſible that he had nothing in view but their intereſt, obeyed his orders with the utmoſt alacrity. In ſhort, he changed the whole face of affairs in that part of the world, ſettled deſart Iſlands, and though he made hundreds of people rich and happy, contented himſelf with the pleaſure of doing it, without making any fortune of his own.

However, during the diſturbances that aroſe in *France* after the death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, the colony ſunk by the ill management of the company; and in the year 1651, the Chevalier *De Poincy* purchaſed the iſland of *St. Chriſtopher*, *St. Bartholemew*, *St. Martin*, and *Santa Cruz* for the order of *Malta*; and in the ſame manner other iſlands were diſpoſed of to ſuch as would give any thing for them; which ſoon brought the affairs of the *French* in that part of the world into a very ſtrange ſituation. When the *Dutch*, taking notice of the condition things were in, eſtabliſhed magazines at *Fluſhing* and *Middleburgh* for *Weſt-India* commodities, and annually employed in the trade of the *French* iſlands upwards of 100 ſhips.

This continued till about the year 1664, when a new company being ſet up in *France*, they, with the aſſiſtance of the government, purchaſed back from the knights of *Malta* and the other proprietors, the rights they had acquired; and having put an end to the *Dutch* trade, brought the

the commerce of the colonies once more into their own channel. But after possessing their grant ten years, they began to oppress the people, in such a manner that the ministry thought fit to interpose, and in 1680 every thing was settled so as to render the diligent and industrious secure of reaping the fruits of their labours.

After this general view of the manner in which the *French* islands were settled. We shall proceed to a very concise account of the islands themselves.

Martinico is situated in 14°. 30′ north lat. and in 61°. west long. It is about 13 leagues in length and seven in breadth. From the inland parts, which are mountainous, fall numerous rivulets, which, after watering the country, flow into the sea. It has several bays well fortified; the chief of which is the great bay of *Port Royal* the capital of the island, and the bay of *St. Pierre*, a large town about seven leagues from it to the north-west. This island was inhabited by *Indians* when the *French* first attempted a settlement in the year 1635, and many battles were fought between them and the natives with various success; but at last the *French* overpowered, and cruelly extirpated the ancient inhabitants. The Governor of all the *Caribbee* islands resides there, and it is the seat of the sovereign council, whose jurisdiction extends, not only throughout the *Antilles*, but over the *French* settlements in *St. Domingo* and *Ortugo*.

This island was, on the 16th of *January* 1759, attacked by a squadron of 10 men of war, be-

besides frigates, *&c.* under the command of Commodore *Moore*, and a body of land forces, commanded by Gen. *Hopson*; but after obtaining some advantages, the troops and sailors re-embarked, and sailed to *Guadaloupe*.

Guadaloupe the largest of the *Caribbee* islands, is situated in 16°. north lat. and 61°. west long. about 30 leagues from *Martinico*. It is remarkable for the height of its clifts and mountains. It is about 15 leagues in length and twelve in breadth, divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, or narrow passage, through which no ship can venture, and the inhabitants cross over in a ferry from one part to the other. The country to the west is called *Basse Terre*, where stands the metropolis of the same name, and where the citadel and chief strength of the island lies: the part to the east is called *Grande Terre*. The *French* began to settle this island about the year 1632, but being unacquainted with the nature of the soil, they were in danger of starving, and afterwards the planters were almost ruined by their divisions; but since the beginning of the present century, the inhabitants have flourished so much, that they make more sugar than any of the *British* islands, except *Jamaica*. The soil is rich, and especially at *Grande Terre* so fertile, that the canes are frequently cut six times without replanting, and in *Martinico*, the finest plantation never produces more than seven crops, and but very few have done that, indeed the far greatest part of what are called *Martinico* sugars, are the real produce of *Guadaloupe*, the inhabitants of which were obliged to send

ſend them to *Martinico*, before they could be tranſported to *France*. On this account the *French* fortified it with ſeveral forts and redoubts, which were in ſo good a condition in 1702, when Adm. *Bembo* made a deſcent upon it with a conſiderable body of land forces, that he did not think proper to attack them, but was ſatiſfied with deſtroying many of their plantations and open villages.

We have already obſerved, that in 1759, a fleet of 10 men of war beſides frigates and bomb ketches, under the command of Commodore *Moore*, with a body of land forces, commanded by General *Hopſon*, after making an unſucceſsful attack on *Martinico*, ſail'd for *Guadaloupe*. This ſquadron began to bombard the town and citadel of *Baſſe Terre* on the 23d of *January*; the officers and ſailors behaved with the utmoſt intrepidity, and notwithſtanding many batteries erected on the ſhore, the houſes and churches were that night every where in flames, and the powder of the magazines blown about the enemies ears. The next day the *Engliſh* landed, and found both the town and citadel abandoned, but the iſland was far from being taken. The *French* with their armed negroes threw up intrenchments on the mountains, and bravely reſolved to defend themſelves as long as poſſible. Soon after General *Hopſon* dying, the command devolved on Major General *Barrington*. The *Engliſh* were harraſſed by perpetual alarms and fatigued with conſtant duty; they however gained one paſs after another, and ſtill advanced, alert in the hour of caution, and invincible when-

whenever they attacked. They frequently suffered from concealed fires out of the woods, and from lurking parties of armed Negroes that could not be discovered. At length the *French* governor, finding all resistance in vain, sent a flag of truce, and the articles of capitulation by which *Guadaloupe* was surrendered to the *English*, were signed on the 1st of *May* 1759.

Within the same month *Marigalante*, four little islands called the *Santos*, *Deseada*, and *Petit Terre* also surrendered to the *English*. *Marigalante* is about 20 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth, and is situated in 16° north lat. a little to the south west of *Guadaloupe*. The *French* began to send colonies thither about the year 1647, and having after several wars expelled the natives, remained in the peaceable possession of this island till *May* 19, 1759.

Granada is 25 leagues in circumference, and has several good bays and harbours, some of which are fortified. It is situated in 11°. 15'. north latitude, about 30 leagues south west of *Barbadoes*, and about the same distance north of *Andalusia*.

The smaller *Caribbee* islands lately belonging to the *French*, are *St. Bartholomew*'s, which is about 10 leagues north of *St. Christopher*'s, and was taken in the year 1689, by the *English*, under the command of Sir *Timothy Thornhill*; but restored to the *French* at the peace of *Ryswich*. *St. Martin*'s, another island of small consequence, situated a little to the north west of *Bartholomew*'s. *St. Croix* or *Santa Cruz*, another small island, situated in 17°. 30. north latitude, about

20 leagues eaſt of *St. Chriſtopher's*, and has been contended for by the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Dutch*. *Diſerada* or *Diſeada*, the deſirable iſland, ſo called by *Columbus*, from its being the firſt land he diſcovered in his ſecond voyage to *America* in 1493. It is ſituated about ten leagues north-eaſt to *Guadaloupe*, and is a ſmall inconſiderable iſland, not ſo fruitful as ſome of the others.

As ſugar is the ſtaple commodity of theſe iſlands, it is proper to give a ſhort account of the quantities raiſed in them. In *Martinico* it is computed that the inhabitants make one year with another 10,000 hogſheads of about 600 weight each: In *Guadaloupe*, is made about 40,000 hogſheads, and in the other iſlands about 1000 hogſheads altogether. Theſe iſlands alſo draw a conſiderable profit from cacao, or the chocolate nut, and from ginger, caſſia, and pimento, which is what is called *Jamaica* pepper or all-ſpice, of which they export conſiderable quantities. The inhabitants alſo ſend home rocou for the uſe of dyers, and a variety of medicinal gums and wet ſweetmeats of ſeveral kinds. Theſe iſlands likewiſe produce ſeveral ſorts of valuable woods uſed in dying, in-laying and cabinet work; as roſe-wood, which when wrought and poliſhed, has a very beautiful appearance, as well as a fine ſmell. The *Indian* wood is alſo of the ſame nature, and the iron-wood, ſo called from its exceſſive hardneſs, is preferable either to cedar or cypreſs. They have great quantities of braſil wood, braſileto, fuſtic or yellow wood, and green ebony, which is both uſed by the cabinet-makers and dyers. To theſe

commodities may be added tortoiſe-ſhell and raw hides.

But though theſe iſlands produce ſo many rich and valuable commodities, yet they ſtand in need of very large ſupplies of various kinds of neceſſaries, without which they could not poſſibly ſubſiſt, ſuch as horſes and cattle of all kinds; dry fiſh, corn, roots, and all ſorts of lumber, of which they receive conſiderable quantities from *Canada*, and the reſt from our northern colonies. Mr. *Savary* obſerves, that the goods exported from *France* to theſe iſlands, annually, amounted to about four millions of livres, or near 200,000 l. of our money; for which they brought home nearly double the value in *Weſt-India* commodities.

CHAP. IV.

The Manner in which the French *firſt formed Settlements on the Iſlands of* Tortuga *and* Hiſpaniola *or* St. Domingo. *Their being allowed the Poſſeſſion of half of that Iſland by* Spain. *The amazing Progreſs of that Colony. In what the Trade of* St. Domingo *conſiſts. A Deſcription of the little Iſland* Avache, *and a more particular one of the Iſland of* Cayenne, *and of its Productions and Articles of Commerce.*

WE ſhall now proceed to the iſland of *St. Domingo*, which was diſcovered by *Columbus* in his firſt voyage in 1492, and called by him *Hiſpaniola*; but he afterwards building a city to

which he gave the name of St. *Domingo*, in honour of his father *Dominic*, the name was first extended to that quarter, and at length the whole island was called St. *Domingo*; by which it is as well known as by that of *Hispaniola*.

Though this island is reckoned only 400 leagues in circumference, yet if all the creeks, bays and inlets be measured, it will be found to amount to at least 600. It is at present the most fruitful, and much the pleasantest island in the *West-Indies*; for the forests are of vast extent, and the trees are taller and larger, the fruit more beautiful and better tasted than in the other islands: The savannahs or meadows are also vastly extensive, and contain innumerable herds of black cattle that belong to the country, as also wild horses, and wild hogs produced from those animals brought over by the *Spaniards*. Scarce is there any place in the world better watered, by small brooks and navigable rivers, all of which are full of fish; add to this, that there were at first found great quantities of gold, silver, * and copper, which have failed since the destruction of the natives. This with many other reasons concurred at length to induce many of the *Spaniards* to leave the island, particularly the severity of the government; for the sovereign council of the *Indies* being established at St. *Domingo*, the inhabitants were kept within stricter bounds than in other places: The immense riches gained by their countrymen, induced numbers to forsake this island, in hopes of coming

* See the discovery of this island in *Columbus*'s first voyage, and the discoveries of the *Spaniards* from the death of *Columbus* to *Cortes*'s expedition. Vol. I. *Chap.* I.

coming in for a ſhare of thoſe treaſures: The great demands for people to maintain the *Spaniſh* conqueſts on the continent; their cruelly deſtroying the *Indians*, which rendered them unable without fatigue to cultivate their lands; for as yet the uſe of negroes had not reached the *Spaniſh* ſettlements; and the deſcents of the *Engliſh* and *French* on the weſtern part of the iſland; theſe ſeveral circumſtances by degrees induced the *Spaniards* to abandon all the country between *Monte Chriſto* and *Cape Mongou*.

The manner in which the *French* ſettled themſelves being very ſingular, we ſhall give it our readers. The Buccaneers who were originally no more than hunters, fixed themſelves upon the coaſt of *Hiſpaniola*, to enjoy the advantage of killing black cattle, and ſelling their ſkins. Theſe having built ſome villages, erected ſeveral fortifications for their defence, while others laid out plantations, in which they raiſed tobacco and other valuable commodities. Mean while the privateers furniſhed by commiſſions from the *French* governor of *Petit Guaves*, to cruize upon the *Spaniards*, with perſons on board of all nations, frequently entered the ports, in order to careen and victual their ſhips; and theſe three ſorts of people became extremely uſeful to each other; for while the hunters and other ſettlers furniſhed proviſions and hides in vaſt quantities, the privateers brought in prizes of great value, and ſpent their money freely, and by enriching, increaſed the number of the inhabitants; ſo that in a ſhort time, the *French* extended their ſettlements all along the ſouth-weſt

coast of *St. Domingo*. In the mean time *Tortuga* became thoroughly planted, and the tobacco raised there being very good, was much esteemed.

With respect to this last island, it is to be observed, that the Buccaneers had formed a settlement there, which had been destroyed by the *Spaniards* with inexorable cruelty in the year 1638. However the Buccaneers returned, and were re-settled by the *English* under Capt. *Willes*, by whose courage and conduct they were soon in no fear of being disturbed by the *Spaniards*. But they did not continue long in this situation, for Mr. *de Poincy* sending thither Mr. *Vasseur*, to secure that small island for the *French*, the Buccaneers of that nation, settled in the island, joined him, and Capt. *Willes* was obliged to abandon the place, with the troops under his command: but though this put the *French* in possession, they were for many years harrassed by the *Spaniards*, who more than once drove them out of the island; but being constantly supported from their own islands, and joined by the adventurers of all nations, they not only effectually fixed themselves there, but made the above settlements at *St. Domingo*, and in 20 years time became so strong that the *Spaniards* were glad to live upon good terms with them.

But to proceed; both the *Spaniards* and the *English* complained loudly of the conduct of the *French* Governors, under colour of whose commissions, the Buccaneers committed great disorders, and in time of peace, took ships of all nations; but the *French* gave good words, promised redress, and suffered the Governors to go

on

on after their own manner, as they found that it drew numbers of people to their ſettlements, and was likely to ſecure them the weſtern part of *St. Domingo:* They however did not gain a legal poſſeſſion of that part of *Hiſpaniola*, till the year 1697, when the *Spaniards* yielded to them one half of the iſland by the treaty of *Ryſwick*, by which the boundaries were fixed by a line drawn acroſs the country from north to ſouth; ſo that the *French* enjoy all the weſtern half of *St. Domingo*.

For many years the principal trade of this iſland conſiſted in tobacco, in which it is ſaid there have been employed from 60 to 100 ſhips; but upon the eſtabliſhment of an excluſive farm of this commodity in *France*, the trade began to decline, and at laſt ſunk to nothing. They then fell to planting of ſugar, and though they at firſt met with ſome difficulties, yet in a ſhort time it became the ſtaple commodity of the iſland. This is ſaid to be the beſt ſugar made in the *Weſt-Indies* and generally ſells for three or four ſhillings a hundred more than the ſugar brought from any of their other iſlands; which has occaſioned a ſurprizing progreſs in the cultivation of that valuable commodity.

The principal place the *French* poſſeſs on the north ſide of the iſland is *Cape Francois*, which is happily ſituated and has a very good port. The town is large and well peopled, and is ſuppoſed to contain 4000 white, and as many negroe inhabitants. On the weſt ſide, they have the town and port of *Leogane*, which is the ſeat of the government, beſides which they have ſeveral

other

other considerable towns and good ports. The number of people are computed at 30,000 whites and 100,000 mulattoes.

Sugar has been so greatly cultivated by the *French*, that in the year 1726 they had 200 sugar works in the island, which were computed to yield one with another 400 hogsheads of sugar every year, each hogshead containing about 500 weight; so that it appears from this computation, that the sugar of this island is annually worth about 200,000 l. and the *French* indigo brought from thence, is said to produce near half as much. They also raise cacaos, ginger and cotton; coffee grows there very well, and some maintain that cinnamon, clove, and nutmeg trees, might be raised there; but the great profit the inhabitants at present make of their sugar and indigo prevents their attempting new improvements. Corn has been sown there, but is said to ripen at different times, so that it is unprofitable, and though their grapes are very fine, yet they are said to be fit for making neither wine nor raisins. Indeed the government discourages the raising either, alledging that if *France* takes off all the sugar and indigo, it is but reasonable that this colony should take corn and wine from *France*.

On the south side of the *French* part of *St. Domingo* is *Avache*, a little island at about twelve leagues distance from the continent. It is only about eight leagues in compass, but it has a very good soil, and two or three tolerable ports, one of which is capable of receiving ships of 300 tons. It lies very conveniently for carrying on a trade,

trade, with the *Spanish* colonies on the continent of *America*.

Cayenne, an island situated in 5° north latitude and in 53° west longitude, was settled by the *French* in the year 1625. It lies close to the continent of *Guiana*, from whence it is only separated by the rivers *Ovia* on the east, and the *Cayenne* on the west, from which last it takes its name. It is eighteen or twenty leagues in circumference, and is about seven leagues long and three broad. As it stands high on the coast, it at a distance seems part of the continent. It has three principal capes, those of *Fort St. Lewis*, *Seperon*, and *Matiuri*, and its banks are mostly covered with mangroves, which grow in salt water, and from the roots other trees rise up without end, so close and interwoven with each other, that, in some parts of the island, a man may walk several miles on them without touching the ground. In several parts there is much meadow and pasture ground, but the rest is low and marshy, especially in the middle, so as to be almost impassible.

This island is rendered uncomfortable by the long rainy season which happens every year; by the scorching close air, both by day and night, and by the vapours exhaled from the swampy grounds, which occasion many disorders. The inhabitants are also continually tormented with gnats, flies, worms, ants, bugs, and other vermin, which altogether render the place very disagreeable.

The soil produces plenty of sugar canes which, though small and short-jointed, yield very plentifully.

fully. It alſo abounds in ananas, or pine-apples, oranges, lemons, figs, papaias, ebony, and violet wood, and alſo in indigo and cotton, as well as in ſeveral ſorts of *American* and *European* grain.

The principal four-footed animals for food are, hogs, wild boars, deer, and hares; for large cattle can ſcarce live there. The fowl are, carrion turkeys, cocks and hens, flamingos, which are an exceeding tall bird, and appear in flocks like wild geeſe; large wild ducks with red tufts on their heads; pigeons, ring-doves, woodcocks, ortolans, nightingales, parrots, paroquets and other birds; but the inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt on turtle. Among the reptiles there are lizards, camelions, and ſerpents of a monſtrous ſize, ſome of which are ſaid to be above 25 feet long. There are alſo many ſmall ones.

The principal town is alſo called *Cayenne*, and ſtands on the weſt part of the iſland in an advantageous ſituation, nature and art having equally contributed to fortify it. The fortifications are an irregular hexagon, and conſiſt of a dry ditch, and a rampart with ſeveral batteries mounted with cannon, within which ſtand above 200 houſes, formed into two ſtreets. On the north-eaſt part of the town, the Jeſuits have a little chapel that ſtands in an open place, and has before it a grove of lemon-trees. On a pretty ſteep eminence is the fort of *St. Lewis de Caperoux* on the ſea ſide, mounted with 42 iron guns, and commonly defended by four companies of regular troops. The weakeſt places of the iſland are alſo defended by batteries.

The

The next town in the island is *Armire*, which is about three leagues distant to the eastward, but is small and thinly peopled. The Jesuits have however a chapel there, and these are the most remarkable towns in the island.

The poorer sort, besides turtle, eat the flesh of the manatee or sea-cow, which is brought ready salted from the river of the *Amazons*, whither several of the principal inhabitants send barks, to buy it of the *Indians* for beads, knives, linen, toys, and iron tools. The men in these barks take salt with them, and on their entering the river of the *Amazons*, the *Indians* employed in the manatee fishery go on board, and having taken the salt, run up the river in canoes, to catch the manatees, which they cut in pieces, and having salted them, return to their barks.

The trade carried on with *France*, chiefly consists in provisions, as salt-meat, flour, wine, brandy, linen, stuffs, shoes, and other wearing apparel, tools, and small wares; in return for which they export sugar, dying woods, and for the most part the same kind of commodities as the leeward islands. The number of whites, exclusive of the soldiers, are said to amount to about 1500, and the whole number of people, including the soldiers and slaves, is said to be about 3000.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Mr. De la Salle *attempts to discover the great River* Mississippi, *and is murdered by his own Soldiers; its being afterwards settled by M.* d'Ibberville, *and the Affair turned into* a *Bubble. A Description of the River* Mississippi *and its Banks, and of the present Situation of the adjacent Countries in the Possession of the* French.

SOME of the *French* had already proceeded from the rivers and lakes of *Canada*, to the river *Mississippi*, when Mr. *Robert Cavaler de la Salle*, conceived the design of finding out a passage from the gulph of *Mexico* to the *South-Sea*, by means of the river *Mississippi*; for though this great river does not run that way, he was in hopes that by sailing up it, he should discover one that did. In pursuance of this plan he laid his proposals before the *French* King; when his project being approved, he was supplied with four vessels, a man of war of 56 guns, a large fly-boat. a small frigate, and a ketch. This squadron was commanded by Mr. *Beaujeau*, who was victualled for a year, and Mr. *De la Salle* had under his command 150 landmen, who were to settle in the country, and twelve gentlemen volunteers; it being proposed to plant a colony and build a good fort in the gulph of *Mexico*, which was to serve both as a magazine, and as a place of retreat, in case of misfortunes either by sea or land.

With

With this squadron Mr. *De la Salle* sailed from *Rochelle* on the 5th of *August* 1684, and passing by *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*, took in fresh provisions and water, with several volunteers. The ketch being separated by a storm, was taken by the *Spaniards*, but the other three vessels arrived about the middle of *February* 1685, in the bay of *Spirito Santo*, and at about the distance of ten leagues found a large bay, which Mr. *De la Salle* mistook for the right arm of the *Mississippi*, and called it *St. Lewis**. Having sounded this bay, he found it deep but narrow, and therefore expressly forbid the captain of the fly-boat's attempting to enter it, without his having on board the pilot of the frigate, who was an experienced mariner, and to unlade his guns into the pinnace; but the captain neglecting these orders, ran the fly-boat upon the sands, where she stuck fast.

Mr. *de la Salle* was at this time on shore, and being in pain for the safety of the vessel, was going on board in order to save her, when he was prevented by the appearance of about 120 of the natives advancing to attack him. He immediately put his men in a posture of defence, but the noise alone of his drums put the *Indians* to flight. Mr *De la Salle* then following them, presented the calumet of peace, which they accepted, and went along with him to his camp; where having entertained them, he sent them back with some presents. With this treatment they were so well pleased, that the next day

* The bay of *St. Lewis* is 100 miles to the west of the *Mississippi*.

they returned his civility, by bringing provisions, and concluding an alliance with him, which might have proved of great advantage, had it not been interrupted by an accident. For as they were unloading the fly-boat in order to endeavour to get her off the sands, a pack of blankets fell into the sea, and was driven on shore by the waves. This being found by the *Indians* Mr. *De la Salle* sent to demand it in a very civil manner; but they shewing some reluctance at parting with it, the officer rashly threatened to kill them, unless they restored it immediately. At this they were both frightened and incensed, and resolving to be revenged for the affront, assembled in the night in order to attack the camp. The centinel being asleep, they advanced as near as they pleased, and discharging their arrows, killed four officers, and wounded two of the gentlemen volunteers; upon which the *French* running to their arms, fired upon them, and put them to flight, though none of them were wounded; but the next day they killed two of Mr. *De la Salle*'s men, whom they found asleep.

In the mean time the fly-boat was unladed, but was too far sunk to be got off. At length Mr. *Beaujeau* seeing all the goods and merchandize landed, and the fort almost finished, sailed for *France*, and Mr. *De la Salle* having left 100 men, under the command of Mr. *de Moranger* his nephew, marched with the remainder, who amounted to 50 persons, into the country, in order to discover the *Mississippi*.

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In the mean time, a new fort was built in a very advantageous poſt, defended by twelve pieces of cannon, and the old fort deſtroyed; but the *Indians* ſtill killing the *French*, whenever they got them in their power, and Mr. *De la Salle*, ſeeing no method of concluding an alliance with them, reſolved to make war upon them in order to oblige them to come to an accommodation. He therefore ſet out again from the fort on the 13th of *October*, with 60 ſtout men, armed with pieces of wood on their breaſts to defend them from the arrows of the *Indians*. He had not advanced far, before he found them encamped, and after ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, in which he killed and wounded a great number of them, he returned with many priſoners. He then found that though he had ordered the Captain of the frigate to ſuffer none of his men to land, yet pleaſed with the delightful appearance of the country, he had gone on ſhore with ſix of his beſt men, in a canoe, in which leaving their arms, they went into a meadow, where falling aſleep, they were killed by the *Indians*, who broke the canoe in pieces, and this accident had put the whole colony into great conſternation.

However, at length, Mr. *De la Salle* ſet out again with 20 men, in order to diſcover the mouth of the river *Miſſiſſippi*: continual rains now rendered the ways very bad; but at length finding what he imagined to be that river, he fortified a poſt on its bank, and leaving part of his men, returned to the fort, delighted with his diſcovery. He had there the mortification to find that the frigate, the only veſſel he had left,

and in which he intended to sail to *St. Domingo* for fresh supplies, had, by the negligence of the pilot, run a ground, and was dashed to pieces, by which all his men were drowned, except the *Sieur Chefdeville*, the captain, and four sailors, and all the goods, provisions and tools lost.

Their affairs being thus ruined, they had no other way to return to *Europe* than by that of *Canada*. Mr. *De la Salle* therefore resolved to undertake that dangerous journey with 20 men, and an *Indian* called *Nicana*, who had formerly attended him into *France*, and had given him the greatest proofs of his affection. Mr. *Cavalier*, Mr. *Moranger*, and father *Anastasius*, also desired to be of the company. They took with them powder and shot, a quantity of glass beads, and two kettles for boiling their meat, and then set out in order to find the *Illenois* river.

Having marched for three days to the north-east, they entered a fine campaign country, and were met by several men on horseback, with boots, spurs, and saddles, which shewed they had some communication with the *Spaniards*. They then marched two days over vast meadows, where they saw such numbers of wild cows, that the smallest herds consisted of about 400. Ten of these cattle they killed, and stopping to rest themselves for two days dressed their meat, that it might serve them for the remainder of their journey. Mr. *De la Salle* here altered his course, and marched directly to the eastward. One day *Nicana* the *Indian* crying out that he was bit by a rattle snake, and was a dead man, they im-

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immediately gave him ſome *Orvietan*, and having ſcarified the wound, applied to it the ſalt of vipers, by which he was recovered; but this accident made them ſtop for ſeveral days.

At length paſſing through a moſt delightful country, they came to the ſettlements of the *Cenis*, one of the largeſt and moſt populous nations in *America*. Theſe extended 20 leagues in length, and all that ſpace was interſperſed with hamlets. Among theſe people they found ſeveral things which they muſt have obtained from the *Spaniards*, as pieces of eight, ſilver ſpoons, cloaths, and horſes, particularly a bull from the *Pope*, exempting the *Spaniards* of *New Mexico*, from faſting in ſummer; horſes were ſo common among them, that they exchanged one for an axe, and from theſe people they learned that the *Spaniards* reſided at the diſtance of ſix days journey.

Having ſtaid ſeveral days among the *Cenis*, they continued their march through the country of the *Naſſonis*, where Mr. *De la Salle*, and Mr. *Moranger* his nephew, being ſeized with a violent fever, they were obliged to ſtay two months; which diſappointed all their meaſures. Though they had not advanced above 150 leagues in a direct line, their powder was almoſt ſpent, ſome of the men had deſerted to the *Indians*, and others were ready to follow them; which Mr. *De la Salle* conſidering, reſolved to turn back to *Fort Lewis*, and this reſolution being approved by the whole body, they marched back to their camp, where they arrived on the 17th of

October 1686, and were received with the greatest joy by their companions.

Mr. *De la Salle* having staid two months at the fort, during which he caused new entrenchments to be made, and took all possible precautions for the security of the colony, set out again with 20 men, his brother, his two nephews, father *Anastasius*, and the sieur *Joutel*, with a resolution not to return till he had found the *Illenois* river. He began his march on the 11th of *January* 1687, and having crossed several rivers that were much swelled with rains, came into a fine hunting country, where he and is company staid several days to refresh themselves. He there sent out Mr. *Moranger* his nephew, his valet, and seven or eight men to a place where *Nicana*, the faithful *Indian*, had laid up a stock of beef, in order to get it smoked and dryed, that they might carry it along with them, to prevent their being obliged to retard their journey by frequently hunting for provisions; but Mr. *Moranger*, the valet, and *Nicana* never returned, they being murdered by some of the *Frenchmen*, who had plotted their destruction.

Mr. *De la Salle* being at two leagues distance from the place where these murders were committed, was surprized at his nephew's not returning, and apprehending his being seized by the *Indians*, desired father *Anastasius* to go with him in search of his nephew, taking two *Indians* along with them. When they had got about two leagues, they observed some of the *French* by the water-side, and going up to them, enquired for Mr. *Moranger*, on which they pointed

pointed to the place where he lay; and two of the villains lying hid in the grafs, one of them fhot Mr. *De la Salle* through the head. Thus died this gentleman, who was diftinguifhed by his bravery and conduct, and deferved a much better fate.

Father *Anaftafius* having performed the laft offices for this unhappy gentleman, went in fearch of Mr. *Cavalier*, Mr. *De la Salle*'s brother, whom he found in a hut, and was foon after followed by the murderers, who rudely entered, and having feized all they could find, were foon after joined by the reft of thofe who had engaged in the confpiracy. It was agreed to fave the lives of thefe gentlemen on account of their being ecclefiaftics, and to proceed to the nation of the *Cenis*. The murderer of Mr. *De la Salle* was chofen their leader, but foon after a contefl arifing between him, and one *Hans* a *German*, the party divided, and *Hans* taking his opportunity, fhot the murderer to the heart.

Upon their arrival among the *Cenis*, they found them ready to march againft their enemies; upon which *Hans* and feveral others joined them, while the reft ftaid in the country: but they were no fooner gone than father *Anaftafius*, the Sieur *Joutel*, and fome others having procured horfes and two *Indians* for their guides, fet out and proceeding to the north-eaft, on the 5th of *September*, reached the mouth of the river *Illenois*, diftant 100 leagues from *Fort Crevecoeur*, to which they proceeded, and were received at that fort with the greateft refpect by the commander; whence being conducted to *Quebec*, they

they sailed for *France* on the 20th of *August* 1698.

About seven years after, Mr. *d'Ibberville*, who had already performed great things, undertook to execute what Mr. *De la Salle* had promised, and being encouraged by the court, carried over a number of people to the mouth of the *Mississippi*, where he founded the first colony the *French* ever had on that river. He provided the men with every thing necessary for their subsistence, and having erected a strong fort for their protection against the *Indians*, returned to *France*, in order to obtain supplies. The King being extremely pleased with his success promised him all the assistance he could desire, and he was soon in a condition to put to sea again. His second voyage was as fortunate as the first; but he fell sick, and died as he was preparing for the third, which might have proved of fatal consequence to the colony, had it not been for the generosity and public spirit of a private gentleman, who having received from the government authority to act, undertook to support it at his own expence.

In the grant of *Louisiana* made to Mr. *Crouzat* by *Lewis* XIV. in the year 1712, it is said to be bounded by the river and lake of *Illenois* on the north; by *New Mexico* on the west; by the gulph of *Mexico* on the south; and by *Carolina* on the east; though indeed the west part of this country belongs to the *Spaniards*, and the east to the *English*, who by the patents the latter have obtained from the crown, are impowered to extend

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the plantations of *Carolina* as far to the weſtward as they think proper.

Mr. *Crouzat*'s grant did not ſubſiſt long; for there being a neceſſity of having ſome plauſible pretence for changing the face of public affairs in *France*, the ſettlement of this country was thought the moſt convenient, and all imaginable pains were taken to repreſent it as a paradiſe, and a place from whence inexhauſtible treaſures might be drawn, provided due encouragement might be obtained from the government. For this purpoſe it was neceſſary to erect a new company, to make way for which Mr. *Crouzat* was prevailed upon to reſign his grant. Hence aroſe the noiſe that was made about the *Miſſiſſippi*, and the romantic ſtories of the fertility of the banks of that great river, and the incredible wealth that would flow from thence. This bubble ſhook the credit of *France*, and made way for the bubbles formed by the ſouth ſea company in *England*.

The *Miſſiſſippi*, or river of *St Lewis*, as it is ſometimes called, is ſaid by the *French* to riſe in the north-weſt part of *Canada*, taking its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, but in 45°. turns almoſt due ſouth, and in that direction continues its courſe till it falls into the gulph of *Mexico* in 30°. north latitude, and in 95°. of weſt longitude. It is ſwelled into a very large deep river by the ſtreams of four or five conſiderable rivers that fall into it, both from the eaſt and the weſt; and ſome *French* authors maintain, that it has a gentle ſtream and is navigable for large veſſels, almoſt up to its ſource; but other *French* writers

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as well as ſome *Engliſh* ſeamen, affirm, that it has a very rapid ſtream, that in ſeveral parts it has cataracts which obſtruct its navigation, and that there are ſuch ſhoals at its mouth, that large ſhips cannot approach it. In ſhort this river is full of iſlands, which being filled with trees, look like groves riſing out of the water, and afford a very agreeable proſpect. And on its banks are woods, meadows, and hills.

The ſoil in the neighbourhood of the *Miſſiſſippi* is extremely various, being in ſome places barren, and in others extraordinary fruitful, and naturally abounds with the ſame plants and animals as *Georgia*, *Carolina*, and *Virginia*. Much noiſe has been made about the ſilver mines in this country, and the probability of finding thoſe of gold; but ſome perſons who have been ſent from *France* to make trial of the mines, reported that they are far from being valuable, and that it would be very difficult, if not impracticable to work them. The principal produce of this country exported to *Europe* are furs, raw hides, and tobacco.

The *French* have divided this extenſive country, which properly belongs to *England*, into nine provinces, in each of which they have ſome ſmall poſts; but the only place they poſſeſs of any conſequence is *New Orleans*, ſeated in a very fruitful part of the country, about 120 miles from the mouth of the *Miſſiſſippi*, where the inhabitants raiſe corn enough for their own ſubſiſtence, and a ſmall quantity of tobacco. The number of people ſettled in this extenſive country is computed by ſome *French* authors to amount to 12,000.

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As this extenſive country extends as far as *Canada*, on the back of our ſettlements, they have imagined it poſſible to drive us out of all the continent of *America*, and for that purpoſe have been gradually erecting forts, ſtill nearer and nearer to the *Engliſh*; but by the bleſſing of divine providence on the vigorous meaſures taken by *Great Britain*, all their ſchemes, are for the preſent, at leaſt, rendered abortive.

THE

THE Discoveries and Settlements OF THE DUTCH in *AMERICA.*

CHAP. I.

The Manner in which Surinam *was taken by the* Dutch. *The Commodities brought from thence, with a Description of the Country, and particularly of its Fruits and Plants, as the Papaya, the Accajou Apple, Pete and Vanilla; with a concise Account of the Animals and other Productions, and of the Manners of the* Indian *Inhabitants.*

THE most considerable of the *Dutch* settlements on the continent is that of *Surinam*, which they took from the *English*. We have already given an account of the expeditions of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and other persons to *Guiana*, and it must here be observed, that after the restoration, the Ld. *Willoughby*, who was governor of

of *Barbadoes*, obtained a grant of this country from King *Charles* II. and actually made a considerable settlement on the river of *Surinam*, which they might have possessed much longer than they did, had it not been for their own indiscretion. About that time the coast of *Guiana* was possessed by three *European* nations, from *Cape Orange* almost to the river *Oroonoko*. The *English* had a small colony and redoubt on the river *Maronny*, but their chief settlement was at *Surinam* river, which was so deep, that ships of 300 tons might run 20 leagues up. The *French* had the island of *Cayenne*, and the rivers of *Ovia*, *Corrou*, and *Sinemary*, which last is about 53 leagues east of *Surinam*; and the *Dutch* were settled about the river *Aproague*, while the *Zealanders* possessed the river *Berbiche*, and had repulsed the *English*, who had attacked them there, with considerable loss, When the first *Dutch* war broke out, in which the *French* took part with the Republic, both those nations desired a neutrality in those parts, but the *English* would not consent to it.

In the year 1666 the states of *Zealand* being provoked at the *English* having invaded and taken from them all the lands they had possessed in *America*, except about the river *Berbiche*, sent Commodore *Creissen*, with four ships of war, and 300 men to attack *Surinam*. He sailed from *Zealand* the latter end of *January*, arrived at *Cayenne* in *March*, and from thence steered for *Surinam*. He sailed three leagues up the river under *English* colours to the fort of *Paramorbo*, without being taken for an enemy: when being disco-

vered for want of signals, the fort began to fire on his ships, which he answered with broad-sides from all the vessels, and immediately landed his forces. The *English* who had lived for a long time in profound security, found themselves too weak to make a defence on the land side, and the settlements being dispersed along the river for 30 leagues up, the fort could receive no succours but by water, where the *Zealanders* were masters. The *English* therefore capitulated, that all the inhabitants of the river *Surinam* and *Kamomioque*, who should take an oath of fidelity to the states of *Zealand*, should enjoy the peaceable possession of their estates. But the houses, *&c.* belonging to the Lord *Willoughby*, and to those who absented themselves, were to be forfeited; that all foreigners who had no estates should remain prisoners of war, and all the *English* deliver up their arms.

This capitulation being executed, Commodore *Creissen* put the most valuable part of the plunder on board a fly boat, took the prisoners on board a man of war, then after causing the fort to be repaired and put in a posture of defence, left it in the possession of the sieur *de Rome*, and then sailed for the islands. Afterwards when the peace was concluded at *Breda*, it was agreed that the *Dutch* should keep *Surinam*; and, in return, the *English* should keep the possession of *New-York*, which was then called the *New Netherlands*.

While this settlement of *Surinam* was in our hands, we made but very little advantage of it, however it was attended with very small expence,

pence, as the *Engliſh* were upon very good terms with the natives, with whom the *Dutch* were, and ſtill are upon ſo bad a footing, that they are obliged to keep up a ſtrong fort ſecured by a good garriſon; and if any *Dutchman* ventures out of the limits of their ſettlements, the *Indians* are ſure to give them no quarter.

The commodities raiſed by the *Dutch* at *Surinam*, are ſugar, indigo, ginger, tobacco, and cotton, for the cultivation of which, they have negroes from their colonies in *Africa*, where a part of their goods is alſo taken off.

Beſides this ſettlement, they have *Boron*, *Berbiche* and *Approwack*, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from each other, where for the moſt part they raiſe the ſame commodities as at *Surinam*. At *Berbiche* however, beſides an extraordinary quantity of cotton, they prepare a rich dye called orlane, from an herb of the ſame name; and being there upon good terms with the *Indians*, trade with them for proviſions, hides, and other kinds of merchandize.

Surinam, the capital of theſe ſettlements, is ſituated in 6°. 30′. north latitude, and in 56°. weſt longitude from *London*. The country is in many parts thinly peopled, eſpecially the low lands, which are often overflowed by the rivers; but the upper hilly countries are very populous. The ſoil is well watered; the air cooler than towards the coaſt, and the hills rich in mines of ſeveral ſorts. All kinds of grain grow there all the year round, (except wheat) coming up in a ſhort time, and with little or no diſtinction of ſeaſons; for there being no winter, the trees

are always green and full of leaves, blossoms, and fruit, which is very plentiful and good. Though this country lies within the torrid zone, the climate is pretty temperate, and the air wholesome; the heats being generally allayed by a fresh easterly wind, which reigns in the day during the greatest part of the year; and at night the land breezes prevail, but do not reach above two or three laagues out at sea. The waters are also excellent, and are found by experience to keep sweet during the longest voyages. On the sea coasts, which are generally low, are many large islands, fit for feeding of cattle.

Among the fruits of this country are the bread fruit, tamarinds, papayas, accajou apples, and many other tropical fruits.

The papaya is produced on a tall slender tree or shrub, with large leaves, somewhat resembling those of the vine; the tree is hollow and grows fifteen feet high in one year. The fruit is thick and round, and in taste has some resemblance to a cucumber.

The accajou apple is long, thick, and of an orange red: It has a sharp taste, and is commonly eaten baked. At the end of the fruit is a green nut, much in the shape of a little sheep's kidney, the kernel has the taste of a filbert, the shell is oily, and on the skin being touched with this oil, it is stained black, so as not to rub off in a long time. This oil is of a medicinal and laxative nature; the stem of the tree on which this fruit grows, resembles that of a chesnut, and the leaves are like those of the bay; its wood, which

which is very fine, is proper for making all ſorts of houſhold goods, and of this the *Indians* form their piraguas, which are commonly 40 or 50 feet long.

This country alſo produces vanillas, tobacco, pete and rocou, *Indian* wheat, mandioka, cotton, indigo, and ſeveral other uſeful plants, among which cotton is moſt cultivated by the *Indians*, whoſe women ſpin it as fine as they pleaſe in order to adorn themſelves. The pete is an herb that may be peeled, in the ſame manner as hemp, but the threads are finer than ſilk, and would long ſince have taken place of it, if it had been allowed to have been imported into *Europe*.

The vanilla is a weed that creeps up trees in the ſame manner as ivy, the leaves are of a bright green, long, thick, and pointed at the end; when it has been ſeven years ſet in the ground, it begins to bear a kind of huſks full of an oily matter, and a ſeed ſmaller than that of a poppy, which is uſed in *Europe* in perfuming chocolate, liquors, and tobacco.

This country likewiſe produces ſeveral kinds of phyſical gums, woods, and roots, as alſo various ſorts of woods for dying, and making of cabinet work, and, in particular, ſeveral different kinds of ebony.

Here are incredible numbers of monkeys of various kinds, among which is one called by the *Indians* Sapajous, a little yellowiſh ape with large eyes, a white face and black chin. They are of a low ſtature, and very lively and diverting, but ſo tender, that it is with great difficulty they can be brought over alive to *Europe*. The woods

alſo abound with ſmall tygers, deer, hogs, porcupines, cameleons, monſtrous ſerpents, and many other animals and reptiles.

Tame and wild fowl are alſo very plentiful, and with theſe they ſupply the *European* ſettlements on the ſea coaſt. They conſiſt of parrots, toucans, flamingos, large wild ducks, with red feathers on their heads, and ſeveral other birds chiefly remarkable for their feathers.

The ſea, near the coaſt, abounds with fiſh, the moſt common is the cat-fiſh, which is yellow and very large, mullets, thornbacks, lamentines and turtle.

The natives are of a reddiſh complexion, of a low ſtature, and of a robuſt, ſtrong conſtitution. They have long black and lank hair, and have no other covering than a little cotton wool, which hangs from their waiſt down to their legs, except ſeveral folds of cotton cloth, wherewith they cover their arms and faces, and a ſort of crown of feathers of various colours, which they wear on their heads by way of ornament. They alſo bore a hole between their noſtrils, and hang to it a ſmall piece of money, or a large green ſtone, or rather cryſtal, brought from the river of the *Amazons*, and on this ſtone they ſet a great value. They alſo cut off their beards and dye their faces with rocou.

The women are generally ſhorter than the men, but though they appear of a red complexion, they are tolerably handſome, for their eyes are uſually blue, and their features well formed. They faſten to their waiſts a piece of cloth of about ſix inches ſquare, of the ſame

ſort

ſort as that worn by the men on their arms and faces, and woven in ſtripes of ſeveral colours.

Theſe *Indians* generally live to above 100 years of age. They are indued with good ſenſe, and are judicious, ingenious, patient and ſkilful in fiſhing and hunting. They ſpend the greateſt part of their time in theſe exerciſes, and ſpare no pains in procuring proviſions. They are more inclined to peace than war, but will engage in the latter, either upon a juſt quarrel or for the ſake of revenge. Their wars are ſeldom concluded till they have made 40 or 50 of their enemies priſoners, whom they either kill and eat, or ſell to the *Europeans* on the coaſt, for ſlaves. This barbarity ſeems rather the effect of an ancient cuſtom, than proceeding from their natural diſpoſitions; for when the *Europeans* repreſent to them, that by the laws of God, men are forbid to kill an enemy whom they have taken priſoner and much more to eat him, they make no reply; and ſome of the *Aſoquas* have appeared full of indignation, on being told, that ſome of the *Galibis* inſinuated to the *Europeans*, that they would be roaſted by them, if they ſhould travel through their country. They are generally great eaters. Their common food is cakes made of the mandiaca root, baked on the embers, as alſo *Indian* wheat, fiſh and fruit. They do not drink at their ordinary meals till they have done, and then only one draught; but when they aſſemble together for warlike enterprizes, or to admit one into their council, after they have expoſed him to ſeveral trials, they make extraordinary rejoicings, which frequently

frequently hold three or four days, continuing till they have drank up all their liquors; for upon these occasions they make three or four different kinds of drink, some of which are rendered strong by fermentation.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the Islands of Tobago, St. Eustatia, Saba, St. Martin, Curacao, Bouairo, *and* Aruba, *possessed by the* Dutch *in the* West-Indies.

IN the year 1628, King *Charles* I. granted *Tobago*, *Trinity* Island, *Barbuda*, and *St. Bernard* to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*; but it does not appear that any settlement was made on these islands in consequence of this grant; and therefore about the year 1642, the *Dutch* from *Flushing*, sent a considerable colony to the island of *Tobago*, where they fixed themselves very commodiously; and though they at first found the climate sickly and unhealthy, yet in proportion as they cleared the land, the air agreed with them better, and they began to extend their settlements: But while they were in this situation, the *Spaniards* from the island of *Trinity*, in conjunction with the *Indians* from *St. Vincent*, fell upon them, murdered them to a man, and destroyed their plantations; after which the island was deserted for several years.

About

About the year 1664, Mr. *Adrian Lampſin*, a *Dutch Eaſt-India* director, and his brother Mr. *Cornelius Lampſin* burgomaſter of *Fluſhing*, formed the deſign of reſettling this iſland, intirely at their own expence. Mr. *Cornelius Lampſin*, having obtained a licence for that purpoſe of the States, applied to the crown of *France*, in order to prevent, if poſſible, any danger to his new colony, from the ſubjects of that kingdom; upon which *Lewis* XIV. reſolving to oblige the *Dutch*, created Mr. *Lampſin* Baron of *Tobago*, with all the privileges of a Baron of *France*. Upon theſe encouragements the two brothers proceeded, and by their prudent managements in the ſpace of eleven years, rendered this waſte and deſart country, the moſt flouriſhing for its ſize of any of the Leewards Iſlands.

This iſland, which lies in 11°. 15′. north latitude, is the moſt eaſterly of all the iſlands called the *Antilles*; it is about 12 leagues in length four in breadth, and 30 in circumference. From one of the largeſt iſles in the province of *Zealand* they called it *New Walcheren*, raiſed a very ſtrong fortreſs called *Lampſinberg*, and two other good forts named *Beveren* and *Belleviſte*; and, what is very ſurpriſing, ſettled at their own expence, during their adminiſtration, 1200 white people in that iſland; who ſucceeded in raiſing all the commodities brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, as tobacco, ſugar, ginger, cotton, indigo, cacao, caſſia, fuſtic, rocou, ananas, citrons, oranges, *&c.* and had beſides ſome very valuable commodities, not to be found in the other iſlands, as a great quantity of gum *Copal*, wild mace and nutmegs,

megs, and an excellent kind of saſſafras: beſides which they raiſed all ſorts of grain and proviſions, ſufficient not only for their own uſe, but to export ſome to the other iſlands.

However in 1674, Marſhal *d'Eſtrees*, by the expreſs orders of *Lewis* XIV. ſailed with a large fleet to deſtroy this very ſettlement, notwithſtanding its being made under his protection, and by his encouragement. The *Dutch* defended themſelves obſtinately; but after two hard fought battles they were defeated, being overpowered by numbers; and, to the entire ruin of the induſtrious planters, and the eternal infamy of that perfidious Prince, the colony was totally deſtroyed.

This iſland was however reſtored to the *Dutch* by the treaty of *Nimeguen*, but it has not yet, and probably never will recover its primitive condition, and it is now of little conſequence.

In 1635, the *Dutch* took poſſeſſion of the iſland of *St. Euſtatia*, and the States granted the property of it to Mr. *Vanre*, and ſome other merchants of *Fluſhing*, who ſoon ſettled a colony upon it, conſiſting of about 600 families. But in the year 1665, the *Dutch* were diſpoſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, and Colonel *Morgan* was ſent with 300 Buccaneers to keep poſſeſſion of the place; however this gentleman ſoon after making an attempt upon the *French* part of the iſland of *St. Chriſtopher*'s was killed; and the next year the *Dutch* and *French* engaging in a war againſt *Great-Britain*, attacked and made themſelves maſters of this iſland, which was afterwards reſtored to the *Dutch* by the treaty of *Breda*. The

French

French, however, took it from them in 1689, but it was restored to them again by the treaty of *Ryswick*; since which time they have remained in the peaceable and quiet possession of it.

St. Eustachius, or *St. Eustatia*, is situated to the north-west of *St. Christopher*'s in 17°. 40'. north latitude. This island, which is only five leagues in compass, appears to the southward like a high mountain rising out of the sea, but stretches out to the northward, into a pretty good country. The number of plantations upon it, and the comfortable situation of its inhabitants do great honour to the industry of the *Dutch*. All the sides of the mountain are laid out into small well cultivated settlements; the houses are well built and well furnished, most of the inhabitants are in good circumstances, and have warehouses filled with *European* commodities, with which they furnish their neighbours at a high price, whenever they happen to be disappointed of supplies from *England* and *France*. They also raise, besides some other commodities, great quantities of excellent tobacco, which comes to a good market in *Holland*; and yet there is not a drop of water in the island but what they are supplied with from the clouds, which they preserve so carefully in cisterns, that they are very seldom distressed. The top of the mountain is covered with a vast wood, in the middle of which, instead of the point that might be expected, as it rises in the form of a sugar loaf, there is a wide and deep cavern, which was probably once a volcano.

To.

To the north-weſt of this iſland, lies that of *Saba*, in 17°. 35′. north latitude. It at firſt ſight appears to be a rock, but the *Dutch* Governors of *St. Euſtatia* have ſettled a ſmall colony there, in a valley, where they raiſe tobacco and other things. Both theſe iſlands have the misfortune of not having a ſingle port; *St. Euſtatia* however has a good road where all the ſhips ride, and the *Dutch* have erected a pretty ſtrong fort to command it.

We come now to the iſland of *St. Martin*, ſituated in 18°. 15′. north latitude, a little inconſiderable iſland, about ſeven leagues in length, and four in breadth, and yet inhabited by two powerful nations; though its ſmallneſs is not its only diſadvantage, for the climate is far from being wholeſome, and the ſoil cannot be very fertile, as there are no rivers, and very few ſprings, and even theſe are dried up in the hot ſeaſons, ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to have recourſe to their ciſterns of rain water; yet as inſignificant as this place may appear, it has been contended for, by the *Spaniards*, *French*, and *Dutch*.

The *French* were the firſt *European* nation who attempted to ſettle this iſland; but allowing the *Dutch* to trade with them, they ſeized a favourable opportunity, ſurprizing the *French*, drove them out, and then built a fort for their own ſecurity; but the *Spaniards* not liking their neighbourhood, drove out the *Dutch* in their turn, and erected a ſtrong fortreſs, to prevent any other nation ſettling upon it: However at length perceiving that the *Engliſh*, *French*, and

Dutch

Dutch had ſeized the more valuable iſlands, they thought it ridiculous to be any longer at the expence of keeping this, and therefore reſolved to quit it. This reſolution was taken in the year 1648, and was ſoon after executed; for having deſtroyed their ciſterns, burned their houſes and blown up their fort, they retired to *Porto Rico*.

In this *Spaniſh* garriſon were four *Frenchmen*, five *Dutchmen*, and a Mulatto, who being unwilling to go, hid themſelves in a wood till the *Spaniards* were embarked, and then boldly ſallied out to take poſſeſſion of the whole iſland. They however ſoon divided, and made choice of different places to ſettle in, and even by a formal treaty, theſe ten perſons agreed to divide the country, between the *French* and *Dutch* nations. The *Dutch* making a little canoe, ſent one of their number to *St. Euſtatia*, to inform the Governor of their ſituation, and promiſed the *French* to ſend the like notice to the Governor of *St. Chriſtopher*'s; the former being their own affair was exactly performed, but the latter concerning only their neighbours, was intirely neglected.

The Governor of *St. Euſtatia* being willing to ſeize this new acquiſition, ſent one *Martin Thomas* with a conſiderable number of planters to take poſſeſſion of that part of the iſland, which belonged to the *Dutch*. After this they began to treat the *French* but very indifferently, who receiving no news from their countrymen, began to ſuſpect the cauſe, and therefore with ſome difficulty ſent a perſon to *St. Chriſtopher*'s to inform M. *de Poincy* of the agreement they had

 made,

made, and the hardships under which they laboured; whereupon he dispatched an officer and 30 men, to take possession for the crown of *France*; but the *Dutch* would not suffer them to land, declaring that they considered themselves as the legal possessors of that island.

The *French* officer no sooner returned to *St. Christopher*'s, than M. *de Poincy* sent his nephew to put an end to the dispute; and this commission he performed so effectually, that the *Dutch* Governor was glad to settle the division of the island, according to the first agreement; by which all that part of it towards *Anguilla*, was to belong to the *French*, while the other side, in which the *Spanish* fort before stood, remained in the possession of the *Dutch*; the former was indeed, in every respect, the better half, only the *Dutch* had on their side the advantage of some salt pits. This contract was settled on the top of the highest hill in the island, which was from thence called *La Montagne des Accordes*, the mountain of agreement.

From this time the two nations lived together in strict friendship; the *French* settlement however is of very little consequence, though that of the *Dutch* is in a flourishing condition, for they have large warehouses and carry on a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco. This island would be still more considerable if the *Dutch* had a tolerable port, but they have only a road where ships are much exposed, and it besides lies too much to the leeward.

In the island of St. *Martin* there is great plenty of a kind of tree, which both the *Dutch* and

French

French call candle wood, for the ſmall ſticks ſerve for candles, and, at the ſame time they light the room, yield a very agreeable ſcent.

We are now to proceed to their other iſlands which lie nearer the *Spaniſh* coaſt, and from which they receive ſtill greater advantages.

Curaçao, or as it is pronounced, and ſometimes written by the *Dutch*, *Curraſſaw*, is an iſland about nine or ten leagues long, and five broad, ſituated in 12°. 40′. north latitude; but though the ſoil is far from being fruitful, and the climate ſtill farther from being either agreeable or healthy, yet ſuch have been the care and induſtry of the *Dutch*, that they receive great advantages from this ſmall, and to appearance inconſiderable country, in which there was formerly a great quantity of cattle; but they have turned their extenſive paſtures into ſugar and tobacco plantations, ſo that the proviſions of all ſorts that are raiſed in this iſland, it is thought would ſcarce maintain its inhabitants for one day; yet theſe inhabitants are ſo far from being expoſed to want, that there is not a more plentiful, or better provided place in the *Weſt-Indies*; every thing however fetches a high price, but this is ſo far from being a diſadvantage, that it is the principal ſource of the great wealth of the inhabitants.

The harbour of *Santa Barbara* is on the ſouth ſide of the eaſt end of the iſland, but the chief harbour is about three leagues from the ſouth-eaſt end of the ſouth ſide, where the *Dutch* have a very good town, and a ſtrong fort; there is no anchoring at its entrance, but being got in, it is a

place of great ſecurity. The *Dutch* town is for its ſize one of the fineſt in *America*, and it has every thing requiſite to render it commodious and agreeable, as far as the climate and ſoil will permit. The public buildings are very neat; the port is rendered as ſafe as poſſible, and though the entry is dangerous, yet the precautions taken by the government, for the ſervice of ſtrangers, not only free them from all difficulties, but render them alſo in a great meaſure inſenſible of any hazard; by which means it is become one of the moſt frequented ports in the *Weſt-Indies*. All kind of labour is here performed by engines, with ſuch dexterity, that ſhips are lifted at once into the dock, where they are carefully and effectually careened; and all nations are with equal readineſs furniſhed with proviſions, naval ſtores, ammunition, and even artillery.

Bonaira and *Aruba* are alſo two iſlands in the poſſeſſion of the *Dutch*, dependent upon the iſland of *Curacao*. The former lies ten leagues to the eaſtward of that iſland, and is about 17 leagues in compaſs. The *Dutch* have a Deputy Governor, a guard of ſoldiers, and a conſiderable number of *Indians*, with a fort for the protection and ſecurity of the place.

The *Indians* are huſbandmen and plant yams, potatoes, maize and *Guiney* corn, but they are chiefly employed about cattle, particularly in ſending great quantities of goats fleſh to *Curacao*. There are alſo ſome horſes, bulls, and cows, though they are not ſo numerous as the goats; but in all the iſland there are no ſheep or hogs,

or

or any other animals except thoſe already mentioned. The ſouth ſide is a plain low land, and there are ſeveral ſorts of trees, but none very large. There is a ſmall ſpring of water by the houſes, which ſerves the inhabitants, notwithſtanding its being brackiſh; however, at the weſt end of the iſland is a good ſpring of freſh water, and three or four *Indian* families live there; theſe ſprings afford all the freſh water found in the place; near the eaſt end is a good ſalt pond, where *Dutch* ſloops go for ſalt, which is now become a very conſiderable commodity there.

The iſland of *Aruba* lies ſeven leagues weſt from *Curacoa*; but though it is not very conſiderable, the inhabitants breed ſome cattle and a great many horſes, this renders it of ſervice to the chief colony, which it alſo furniſhes with a great quantity of garden ſtuff, without which the people at *Curacao* could not ſubſiſt; for, among their other methods of getting money, one is, allowing ſtrangers to erect hoſpitals on ſhore, for their ſick, wherein they conſume a great many greens and roots, for which they pay a very high price, as they do for all other conveniencies.

But to return to *Curacoa*; as this iſland is not above ſeven leagues from the *Spaniſh* coaſt, it is commodiouſly ſituated for carrying on a clandeſtine trade. This was firſt begun by the ſale of Negroes, brought thither by the *Dutch* from their numerous ſettlements on the coaſt of *Guiney*, who were bought openly by the *Spaniards*, and tranſported 1500 at a time, in their own veſſels.

But since the *English* at *Jamaica* have interfered in this trade, it has sunk considerably. However the dealers at *Curaçao*, and their correspondents in *Holland* were too conversant in business to let the declension of the slave trade, rob them of the benefit of this island, they therefore built vast magazines, which they stored with *European* goods; and this not only preserved the remainder of their slave trade, which was winked at by the *Spanish* Governors, but the *Spaniards*, under the pretence of buying slaves, run all hazards to purchase the *European* commodities they wanted, by which means vast sums are annually traded for in this way.

It has been computed that in time of peace, the trade of this island did not produce less to the *Dutch* than five millions of florins per annum, which is about half a million sterling. But in time of war the profit is much larger, for then every article of their commerce is vastly increased: They sell more naval and military stores, more slaves, and more *European* goods to the *Spaniards*; and in the present war, they have in defiance of the most solemn treaties, supplied the *French* islands with provisions, ammunition, and naval stores, though the *French* will not suffer them to trade with them in time of peace.

Mean while their countrymen in *Europe*, have taken upon them to convey the produce of those islands to *France*, in order to prevent its being taken by the *English*.

A *Daniſh* SETTLEMENT IN *AMERICA.*

A ſhort Deſcription of the Iſland of St. Thomas, *in the Poſſeſſion of the* Danes, *and* Brandenburghers.

THE only remaining iſland in this part of the world that we ſhall now mention is that of *St. Thomas*, which belongs to the *Danes*: it is ſituated in 18°. north latitude, and is one of that cluſter of iſlands called the *Virgins*. Though this iſland is not above ſeven leagues in circumference, it is in a commodious ſituation, and has an excellent port of an oval form, in a manner ſurrounded by two promontories, which defend the ſhips that lie within from almoſt all winds. In the bottom of this port is a ſmall fortreſs which ſtands in a plain, and is a regular ſquare with four ſmall baſtions, but it has neither outworks nor a ditch, it being only ſurrounded with a palliſade. On the right and left of the fort are two ſmall eminences which in our plantations would be called bluffs; but though

though they seem designed for batteries that would command the whole harbour, no such use is made of them. The King of *Denmark* has here a Governor and a garrison; notwithstanding which, there is a large factory on the island belonging to the *Brandenburghers*, the subjects of the King of *Prussia*.

The neighbourhood of the *Spanish* island of *Porto Rico* is only at 17 leagues distance, and secures the inhabitants from the danger of wanting provisions, to which they would otherwise be exposed; for though the soil is tolerably good, and every foot of it cultivated, yet it would not produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants, who are very numerous.

The town of *St. Thomas* consists of one long street, at the end of which is the *Danish* magazine, a large magnificent and convenient building. The *Brandenburgh* factory is also very considerable, and the persons belonging to it are chiefly *French* refugees, who fled thither when the protestants were expelled from the *French* islands. The chief produce of their plantations is sugar, which is very fine grained, but made in small quantities; yet the *Danish* Governor, who is usually a man of some rank, lives in a manner suitable to his character, and generally acquires a good fortune in that station. The director of the *Danish* trade also becomes rich in a few years, and the inhabitants in general are in very easy circumstances.

To this island the *Spaniards* are continually sending large vessels to purchase slaves. This is the chief support of the *Danish* and *Brandenburgh* com-

commerce, as these slaves are drawn from their settlements upon the coast of *Africa*, which, if they had not this vent for them, would have long ago become useless, and consequently deserted. The *Spaniards* also buy here, as well as at *Curacoa*, all sorts of *European* goods, of which there is always a vast stock in the magazine, belonging chiefly to the *Dutch*. There is likewise a great resort of *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* vessels to this port, where they can always depend upon the sale of superfluous, and the purchase of necessary commodities. But though a prodigious deal of business is transacted in time of peace, in time of war it is vastly increased, for being a neutral port, the privateers of all nations resort thither to sell their prizes.

VOYAGES

ROUND THE

WORLD.

THE VOYAGE OF Sir *FRANCIS DRAKE* Round the WORLD.*

CHAP. I.

Admiral Drake *sails from* Plymouth, *and arrives at* Magador, *where one of his Men is seized and carried off by the Inhabitants. He proceeds, to* Cape Blanco, *where he seizes a Ship, and leaving the Harbour, takes a* Portugueze *Vessel. He arrives at the Island of* Mayo, *and passes by others of the* Cape de Verd *Islands, near which he takes a* Portugueze *Vessel laden with Wine. He arrives at the River of* Plate, *and proceeds from thence to* Seal Bay, *where he trades with the Natives. The Admiral then sails to* Port St. Julian, *where Mr.* Doughty *is tried and hanged.*

ADmiral *Drake*, who had before distinguished himself in several voyages by his integrity, bravery,

* It might here be expected that we should begin these voyages round the world with that of *Magellan*, who first passed

bravery, and conduct †, ſailed out of *Plymouth* Sound on the 15th of *November* 1573, with the reſolution to chaſtize the *Spaniards* for the ill treatment both he and this nation had received from that people. He had five ſhips under his command; the *Pelican*, which he afterwards called the *Hind*, burthen 100 tons; the *Elizabeth* of 80 tons, commanded by Capt. *John Winter*; the *Marygold*, a bark of 30 tons burthen, commanded by *John Thomas*; the *Swan*, a fly-boat of 50 tons, under the command of *John Cheſter*; and a pinnace of 15 tons, *Thomas Moon*, commander. Theſe ſhips were manned with 164 able men; furniſhed with a large ſtock of proviſions, and had four pinnaces on board, ſtowed in pieces, to be ſet up as occaſion required. But this fleet meeting with a violent ſtorm, in which ſeveral

paſſed the ſtreights that bear his name, and is generally reckoned the firſt who encompaſſed the globe, though he was killed in his paſſage at the iſland of *Mathan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*: His ſhip however returned to *Spain*; and this voyage would have been highly worthy of attention, had it been written with that regard to truth which ſhould never be violated by thoſe who would convey real inſtruction. In proof of this aſſertion, we need only mention the abſurd ſtory of the inhabitants of *Patagonia*, who were ſo tall that the head of a middle-ſized man reached only to their waſte, and one of them eat a baſket of biſcuit at a meal, and drank a bucket of water at a draught. *Magellan* afterwards, it is pretended, preached the Chriſtian religion to the inhabitants of *Meſſana*, and converted not only the King but the whole iſland, though he could not poſſibly know a word of their language, nor they a ſyllable of his. Indeed the whole voyage abounds with abſurdities of the like kind.

† In our account of the diſcoveries of the *Engliſh*. See Vol. iv. Chap. 2.

ſeveral of the ſhips were much damaged, and the *Pelican*, in particular, loſt her main maſt, they were obliged to put back to *Plymouth*; where having refitted, they ſet ſail on the 13th of *December*, with a favourable wind, on the 25th paſſed *Cape Cantin* in *Morocco*, and on the 27th arrived at the iſland of *Magador*, 18 leagues more to the ſouthward, which had been appointed the place of general rendezvous in caſe of a ſeparation.

Magador is ſituated about a mile from the main land, between which and that iſland, they found a very ſafe and convenient harbour. Here Mr. Drake ordered one of the pinnaces to be put together, and while they were thus employed, ſome of the inhabitants approached the ſhore, making ſigns of peace, and two of them ventured on board in the Admiral's boat, which was ſent to fetch them; one of the *Engliſh* being left by way of hoſtage till their return. Theſe told them by ſigns, that the reaſon of their coming was to make an offer of their friendſhip, and that the next day they would furniſh his ſhips with proviſions; whereupon Mr. *Drake* returned their civility by giving them ſome linen cloth, ſhoes, and a javelin; upon which thoſe on ſhore, on receiving their companions, freely releaſed the hoſtage.

The next day a conſiderable body of the natives appeared near the ſea ſide; when it being imagined that they came laden with proviſions, the boat was ſent to receive them; but one of the men, entertaining no diſtruſt, and haſtily leaping out, as imagining himſelf among friends,

was immediately ſeized, and others of the natives quitting an ambuſcade, the ſailors who were going to attempt to reſcue their companion, were glad to recover their boat, and put off with great precipitation. The Admiral being extremely exaſperated at this piece of treachery, landed a body of men, and marched a conſiderable way into the country to no purpoſe, for the *Moors* every where avoided him; he therefore returned to his ſhip, and the pinnace being finiſhed in four days, they ſet ſail from the coaſt of *Morocco* on the 30th of *December*.

The perſon who had been thus made priſoner was named *John Fry*. He was carried up into the country, and examined with reſpect to his nation, and the deſtination of the fleet, and having declared that they were *Engliſh* ſhips bound to the Streights, under the command of Admiral *Drake*, who to conceal his real deſign had artfully cauſed this report to be ſpread, he was ſent back with aſſurances of friendſhip, and ſome preſents for the Admiral; but he being gone before *Fry*'s return, he was afterwards ſent back to *England* in a merchant ſhip.

On the 17th of *January*, the Admiral arrived at *Cape Blanco*, where he found a ſhip at anchor, with only two men left to guard her. Of this ſhip he made a prize, and ordering her to be taken into the harbour, ſtaid there four days, both to lay in a ſtock of freſh proviſions, of which he found great plenty, and to exerciſe the men on ſhore, in order to fit them as well for the land, as the ſea ſervice. The inhabitants would have ſold him ſome ſlaves, and offered him a

woman

woman with a ſucking child at her breaſt, but Mr. *Drake* did not chuſe to engage in this traffic. He however ſupplied them with freſh water of which they were then in great want, and in return they gave him ambergreaſe and ſome precious gums.

The Admiral left this harbour on the 22d of *January*, taking with him a *Portugueſe* caraval, bound to the *Cape de Verd Iſlands*, for ſalt, and leaving behind him a ſmall bark of his own. The maſter of the *Portugueſe* veſſel informed the Admiral that in one of the *Cape de Verd Iſlands*, called *Mayo*, there was a conſiderable quantity of dried goats, which were annually prepared for ſuch of the King's ſhips as called there. At this iſland, on which were ſome *Portugueſe*, they arrived on the 27th, but found the villages on the coaſt abandoned, and the wells of freſh water ſtopped up. A body of men commanded by Capt. *Winter*, were ordered to march into the country to take a view of it, which they did, and found the ſoil extremely fertile, and producing great plenty of fruit, particularly fine cocoas, figs, and grapes of a moſt delicious flavour; and notwithſtanding its being in the midſt of winter. the air was temperate and pleaſant. They ſaw many goats and kids, but they were too ſwift to be eaſily caught, though they might have brought off many that were old, dead, and dried, that were laid in their way; from which they juſtly inferred, that the inhabitants had been forbid to trade with them; and this was indeed the caſe. They alſo ſaw large quantities of wild hens, and ſalt made by the heat of the ſun, and

at length diſcovered plenty of water, but at too great a diſtance from the ſhips for them to think of bringing any on board.

On the 31ſt of *January* they paſſed by the iſland of *St. Jago*, the vallies of which were inhabited by the *Portugueſe*, while the mountains were poſſeſſed by the *Moors*. Near this iſland they ſaw two *Portugueſe* ſhips under ſail, and as *Portugal* was then annexed to the crown of *Spain*, he took one of them, which proved to be a good prize, laden with wine. Mr. *Drake* detained the pilot, but ſet at liberty the maſter and all the crew, giving them one of his own pinnaces. and reſtoring them their cloaths, ſome proviſions and a butt of wine. On their leaving the iſland, ſeveral pieces of cannon were fired at them, but without doing them any harm.

The ſame night they came to the iſland *Del Fuego* or the burning iſland, ſo called from the volcano on its north ſide. On the ſouth ſide of *Del Fuego* they ſaw a very delightful iſland, named *Brava*, which produced oranges, lemons, cocoas, and innumerable vegetables, while the cooling ſtreams with which it is watered, in their progreſs to the ſea, contribute to its fertility, and improve the landſkip; but the ſea around it being unfathomable, and conſequently there being no poſſibility of anchoring, it is avoided by ſhips, and to this may be attributed its want of inhabitants, for ſome of the Admiral's people travelling up into the country, met with no ſign of a human being, except a poor hermit, who fled from them, and in whoſe cell they found

ſcarcely

ſcarcely any thing beſides a crucifix, ſome images of rude workmanſhip, and an ill contrived altar.

Having taken in a freſh ſupply of water at *Brava*, they quitted the *Cape de Verd Iſlands*, and proceeded towards the line; in their approach to which they met with very changeable weather, being ſometimes becalmed for a conſiderable time together, and at others toſſed about by tempeſts. They ſaw all the way great numbers of dolphins, bonetos, and flying fiſhes, ſome of which dropped into their ſhips; for theſe being purſued by ſharks and other fiſhes of prey, uſe their fins as wings, ſpringing up to a great height out of the water, and dropping down when their fins loſe their moiſture.

On the 17th of *February* they paſſed the line, and on the 5th of *April* ſaw land for the firſt time, after a run of 54 days. This proved to be the coaſt of *Braſil*, and they no ſooner came within ſight of the ſhore than large fires were lighted up in ſeveral parts, which were ſuppoſed to be the uſual ſacrifices made by the inhabitants on the appearance of ſhips to implore the aſſiſtance of their gods, to prevent their landing, or to put the people on their guard for fear of a foreign invaſion from ſome unknown enemy.

Two days after, they parted from the *Chriſtopher*, in a ſtorm of rain, thunder and lightening, but on the 11th they came up with her at a cape, to which the Admiral gave the name of *Cape Joy*. They here found a ſmall harbour, where the ſhips rode in great ſafety, the force of the ſea being broken by a large rock, on which they killed ſeveral ſeals; theſe they kept for food, and found

found them wholesome, though they did not think them very palatable. They here also took in fresh water; but though the air was mild and the soil of the country rich and fertile, they could discern no other inhabitants but herds of wild deer; some of the sailors however discovered the print of human feet in the sand.

They now steered for the great river of *Plate*, which they entered, but finding no good harbour, they put to sea again, and on the night of the 27th, came to a bay, when Mr. *Drake* took his boat to go on shore and examine the coast; but was overtaken by so thick a fog, that he thought proper to return to his ship, which he could not have found without great difficulty, if Capt. *Thomas* had not steered in search of him. He however some time after went on shore, and found plenty of water and provisions. The inhabitants leaped and danced with all the signs of mirth and good humour, and were not averse to traffic, though they would receive nothing out of any man's hand, but would have what they purchased laid on the ground for their examination.

The next day the fleet were joined by the *Swan*, which had been missing; and the *Marygold* and *Christopher*, that had been sent out in search of a safer harbour, returned with the agreeable news that they had found one, and thither the whole fleet sailed; where being arrived, the Admiral ordered the *Swan* to be burnt as a superflous vessel, which was done, after they had divided the provisions and iron work among the rest of the fleet. Here they found such

ſuch multitudes of ſeals, that they killed above 200 in an hour. While they were employed on ſhore, the natives appeared at a diſtance upon a riſing ground. They were ſtrong, well proportioned, and had agreeable features; but their faces were painted. They wore ſomething wreathed about their heads, and their other covering was only the ſkins of beaſts wrapped about their waiſts. They had bows of an ell long, and every one of them bore two arrows, and indeed they ſeemed to be not altogether deſtitute of military diſcipline, as appeared from the method obſerved by their commander in ordering and ranging them. Some of theſe people paint their bodies all over black, except their necks, which they coloured white; others paint one ſhoulder black, and the other white, and many of them had their legs tinged black, and adorned with white moons. This continual daubing cloſes up the pores, and renders theſe people leſs ſuſceptible of cold and heat. They were at firſt extremely ſhy of coming near the *Engliſh*, but the Admiral having cauſed ſome baubles to be tied to a pole ſtuck in the ground, and left for them to take when they pleaſed, they ſoon after came and removed them, leaving oſtrich feathers, and other toys in exchange. Upon this the Admiral and ſome of his men came again, and approached nearer the hill, but retreated on his ſeeing them give ſigns of fear, and prepare to retire. This convincing the natives that he had no ill deſigns againſt them, they boldly advanced towards the *Engliſh*, and two of them, attracted by the lace on the Admiral's

Admiral's hat, ſlyly came behind him, and ſnatched it off his head, ran away with it, and then divided the ſpoil, one keeping the hat, and the other the lace. To this place the Admiral gave the name of *Seal Bay*, from the great number of thoſe animals that frequent it. Here is alſo a bird called a booby, ſo ſtupid as to ſtand ſtill while it is knocked on the head, and many oſtriches, the thigh of which bird is as large as the leg of a ſizeable ſheep; but though they cannot fly, they are not eaſily taken, for being aſſiſted by the fluttering of their wings, they run faſt, and fling ſtones behind them at their purſuers with a pretty good aim, graſping them with their talons.

Having left this place, they proceeded on their voyage to the ſouthward, and on the 20th of *June* anchored in *Port St. Julian*, ſo called by *Magellan*, where the Admiral, accompanied by ſix men, going on ſhore in his boat to take a view of the country, was in ſome danger from the natives, who ſlew his gunner, a man for whom he had a ſincere regard; he however revenged his death by killing the murderer with his own hand. Here they found a gibbet which had been erected by *Magellan* for the execution of ſome of his mutinous company, who had conſpired his death, and here alſo Admiral *Drake* cauſed Mr. *Doughty* to be tried and hanged for the ſame crime againſt himſelf.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The Admiral ſails through the Streights of Magellan, *which are deſcribed; but on his entering the* South Sea, *meets with a great Storm, in which he ſeparated from the* Elizabeth, *which returns to* England. *He arrives at* Mocha, *where the* Indians *murder two of his Men. He ſeizes a very rich Ship at* Valparaiſo. *Part of the Crew are attacked on Shore near the Harbour of* Covuimbo, *by a formidable Body of* Spaniards. *He takes a large Quantity of Silver from a* Spaniard *who lay aſleep, and ſeizes ſome* Peruvian *Sheep laden with Treaſure. Takes ſeveral Ships richly laden, among which is the Cacafuego, and at length lands and takes poſſeſſion of* Nova-Albion *or* California, *the King ſurrendering his Crown to him.*

LEAVING *Port St. Julian* on the 17th of *Auguſt*, they fell in with the ſtreights of *Magellan* on the 20th, and the next day entering them, found the paſſage ſo intricate and winding, that the wind, though ſometimes favourable, was without its changing, frequently againſt them; this gave them much fatigue and trouble, eſpecially as they had many ſudden ſqualls which rendered this paſſage very dangerous, for though they found ſeveral good harbours and plenty of freſh water, yet the ſea is ſo deep, that there is no anchoring, except in ſome very narrow river

or

or between the rocks. On both ſides the ſtreights are vaſt ranges of mountains that riſe far above the clouds, and are covered with perpetual ſnow, where they found the air extremely cold, and the men were benumbed with froſt and ſnow. At the ſouth-eaſt part of the ſtreights are ſeveral iſlands, between which the ſea breaks in, as it does into the main entrance. It had been imagined that the current always ſet one way, but they now found from the ebb and flood that this was a miſtake, and that the water roſe five fathoms all along the coaſt. Theſe ſtreights are never narrower than one league, or broader than four. On the 24th of *Auguſt* they made an iſland in the ſtreights, where there were ſuch multitudes of penguins, that they killed 3000 in leſs than one day.

On the 6th of *September* they entered the *South Sea*, but the next day they were driven to the ſouthward by a ſtorm, and were obliged to anchor among ſome iſlands, where they found freſh water and excellent herbs, and not far from thence entered another bay, where they ſaw people ranging from one iſland to another, in their canoes in ſearch of proviſions, who traded with them for ſome commodities. Steering northward from hence, they on the 3d of *October*, found three iſlands, in one of which was an incredible number of birds.

On the 8th of *October* they loſt the *Elizabeth* commanded by Captain *Winter*, which they imagined was forced back by a ſtorm into the ſtreights; a conjecture that proved true, though they were miſtaken in ſuppoſing her loſt, for the Captain,

Captain, after having taken poſſeſſion of the ſtreights and the adjacent territories, in the name of Queen *Elizabeth*, was ſo happy as to return to *England*.

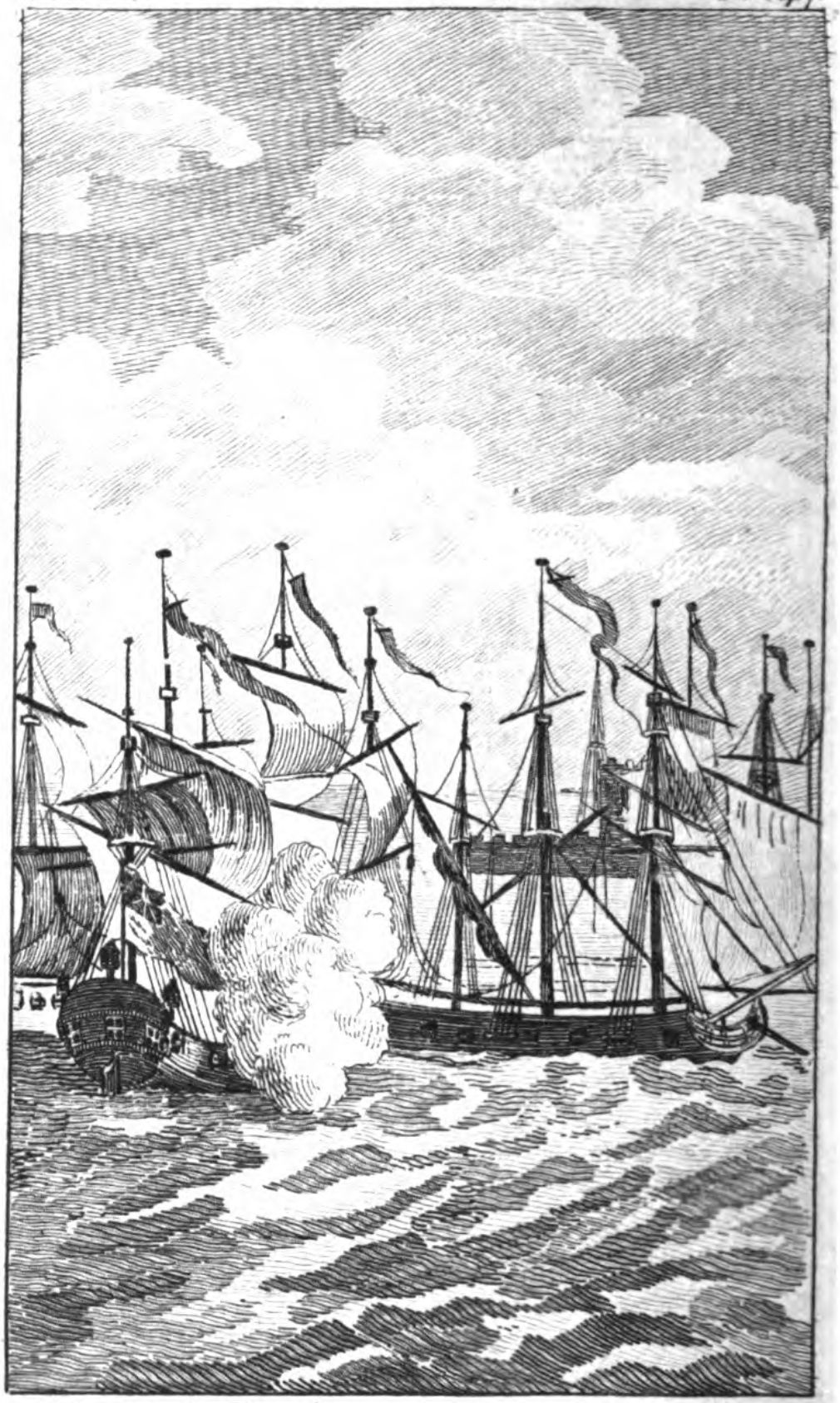
They now ſteered for the coaſt of *Chili*, and on the 29th of *November*, caſt anchor at the iſle of *Mocha*, where the Admiral, with ten men, going on ſhore, were met by ſome of the natives, who behaved with great civility, gave them two fat ſheep and ſome potatoes in return for a few trifles, and alſo promiſed to bring them water, for which they received ſome preſents beforehand. Theſe people had been driven thither by the cruelty of the *Spaniards*, who had forced them to leave their habitations and retire to this iſland, in order to preſerve their lives and liberties. The next day therefore two of the men being ſent on ſhore with barrels for water, the natives ſeeing that they had them at an advantage, and taking them for *Spaniards*, whom they had reſolved never to ſpare, inſtantly ſeized them, and knocked them on the head.

The Admiral now continuing his courſe, met an *Indian* in a canoe, who miſtaking his people for *Spaniards*, told them, that there was at *Valparaiſo*, a large ſhip laden for *Peru*. The Admiral rewarded him for his intelligence, and he readily agreed to conduct them to the place where the ſhip lay at anchor. Upon their coming up to this veſſel they found that ſhe had no more men than eight *Spaniards* and three negroes, who ſuppoſing them friends, welcomed them by beat of drum, and invited them on board to drink ſome *Chili* wine. With this invitation they im-

mediately complied, and driving the *Spaniards* under the hatches, took possession, when one of the *Spaniards* seeing how the others were served, leaped over-board, and swam to *Valparaiso*, upon which the inhabitants immediately quitted the town. The Admiral then having secured his new prize, in which were found to the value of 30,000 *Spanish* pistoles of pure gold of *Baldivia*. He manned her boat and his own, landed, and rifled both the town and the chapel, whence he took a silver chalice, the altar cloth, and two cruets, of which he made a present to his chaplain; and having also found a considerable quantity of *Chili* wine, he sent that on board; then he set all his prisoners on shore, except one, whom he kept for his pilot, and directly steered towards *Lima* the capital of *Peru*.

The fleet continuing their course, put into the haven of *Coquimbo*, and here fourteen men were sent on shore to fetch water, when being discovered by the town, the *Spaniards* resolved to recover the glory of their nation, by being revenged on so daring an enemy, and therefore sent out a body of 300 horse and 200 foot to attack them. The *English* however retreated, and after some dispute, reached their ships, with the loss only of one man, who was shot, and whom this formidable army beheaded, while the *Indians* stuck his body full of arrows. The Admiral however ordered a party of men the next day on shore to bury him, to whom the *Spaniards* in vain displayed a flag of truce, as if to invite them to a parley; but the *English* believing that their fidelity was no greater than their courage, did not

care



Admiral Drake, seizes eight Peruvian Ships laden with Silver.

care to truſt them, and having interred their companion, returned to their ſhips.

Mr. *Drake* then weighing anchor proceeded to a port called *Tarapaxa*, where landing ſome of his men, they found a *Spaniard* aſleep, with eighteen bars of ſilver lying by him; worth about 4000 *Spaniſh* ducats, which they took without diſturbing the *Spaniard*'s repoſe. Soon after landing again in order to take in water, they met a *Spaniard* and an *Indian* driving eight *Peruvian* ſheep laden with very fine ſilver, each of the ſheep having two leathern bags on his back, in which were 100 weight of that metal. When delivering the poor animals from their burdens, they lodged the bags in the ſhips, and then ſuffered the *Spaniard* and *Indian* to drive away their beaſts.

From hence they ſailed to the port of *Arica*, where they found three ſmall barks, in which were 57 wedges of ſilver, each weighing about 20 pounds; the men who belonged to them fearing no danger, were all on ſhore, by which means they took no priſoners. However not being ſtrong enough to attack the town, they again put to ſea, and ſoon after fell in with a ſmall bark, when finding nothing in it but linen cloth, they took a ſmall part of it, and then let her go.

On the 13th of *February* they entered the port of *Lima*, where they found a fleet of twelve ſhips lying at anchor, with ſcarce any perſons left to guard them; the commanders and their crews being all on ſhore. On their examining the cargoes of theſe ſhips they found a cheſt filled

with rials of plate, which they took on board, with ſome ſilks and linens; but being informed that another very rich ſhip called the *Cacafuego*, had lately left that harbour, in order to ſail to *Paita*, the Admiral reſolved to follow her; but on his arrival at *Paita*, found ſhe had left that port and was gone to *Panama*; he however fell in with another, that in ſome meaſure attoned for his diſappointment, ſhe having on board 80 pounds weight of fine gold, beſides a large golden crucifix adorned with emeralds, which he ſeized, together with ſome uſeful cordage.

The Admiral ſtill reſolving to continue the purſuit of the *Cacafuego*, promiſed that whoever firſt ſaw her ſhould have the gold chain he himſelf wore about his neck; which fell to the ſhare of Mr. *John Drake*, who firſt deſcried her at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and about ſix they came up with and boarded her, after having in three ſhots brought her mizen-maſt by the board. They found her cargo full as valuable as it had been repreſented, ſhe having thirteen cheſts full of rials of plate, 80 pounds weight of gold, 26 tons of ſilver bars, and a large quantity of jewels. Among the many rich pieces of plate were two very large ſilver bowls gilt, which belonged to the pilot, one of which the Admiral told him he hoped he would allow him to keep by way of remembrance, to which the pilot who is one of the moſt conſiderable perſons on board the *Spaniſh* ſhips, readily conſented, and immediately preſented the other to the Admiral's ſteward.

Having

Having taken this valuable treasure on board, they dismissed the vessel, and allowed her to pursue her course to *Panama*, after having supplied the captain and his crew with linen, and other necessaries.

The Admiral still continuing his course to the westward, came up with a ship laden with china ware, silks of the same country, and linen cloth; and having taken out of it what was thought most valuable, and among the rest a falcon of massy gold, which had a very valuable emerald set in its breast, he set the ship and her people at liberty, keeping only the pilot to assist in navigating his own vessel.

The pilot steered them into the harbour of *Guatulco*, and informed them, that there were only seventeen *Spaniards* in the town. Having therefore put to shore, the Admiral, and some of his people landed, entered the place, and marched directly to the public hall, where they found the court sitting, and the judge ready to pass sentence on a number of poor negroes who were accused of conspiring to burn the town. But the Admiral's coming soon changed the scene of affairs, for without shewing any reverence to the authority of the court, he caused the judges, witnesses, and prisoners to be carried on board his own ship, where he obliged the chief judge to write to the townsmen to keep at a distance, and permit the *English* to water in quiet. This being done, the town was ransacked for plunder, but none found, except about a bushel of rials of plate, only one of the sailors pursuing a rich *Spaniard*, who fled from the

town, took from him a gold chain, and ſome jewels. Here the Admiral ſet on ſhore his *Spaniſh* priſoners, and an old *Portugueze* pilot, whom he had brought from the *Cape de Verd* iſlands, and then ſet ſail for the iſland *Canno*, where they anchored on the 16th of *March*, in a freſh water river. While they lay here they ſeized a *Spaniſh* veſſel bound for the *Philippine* iſlands, which put in here for refreſhment, and having taken a part of her cargo, diſcharged her.

The Admiral now thinking he had in ſome meaſure taken revenge on the *Spaniards*, both for the wrongs his country had ſuffered from them, as well as for his own private injuries, began to deliberate on the beſt way of returning home. He reflected that to return by the ſtreights of *Magellan*, the only paſſage that had been yet diſcovered, would be throwing himſelf into the hands of the *Spaniards*, who might probably wait for him there with more force than he could be able to reſiſt, as he had but one ſhip left, and that not ſtrong, though it was very rich. All things therefore conſidered, he reſolved to proceed to the *Eaſt-Indies*, by ſailing to the weſt, and then to follow the *Portugueze* courſe, by paſſing the Cape of *Good Hope*; but being becalmed, he found it neceſſary to ſteer farther to the north, in hopes of obtaining a good wind, upon which he ſailed at leaſt 600 leagues, till he came into 43°. of north latitude, where he found the air exceſſive cold, and on his proceeding farther, the ſeverity of the weather became more intolerable; he therefore ſteered back towards

the

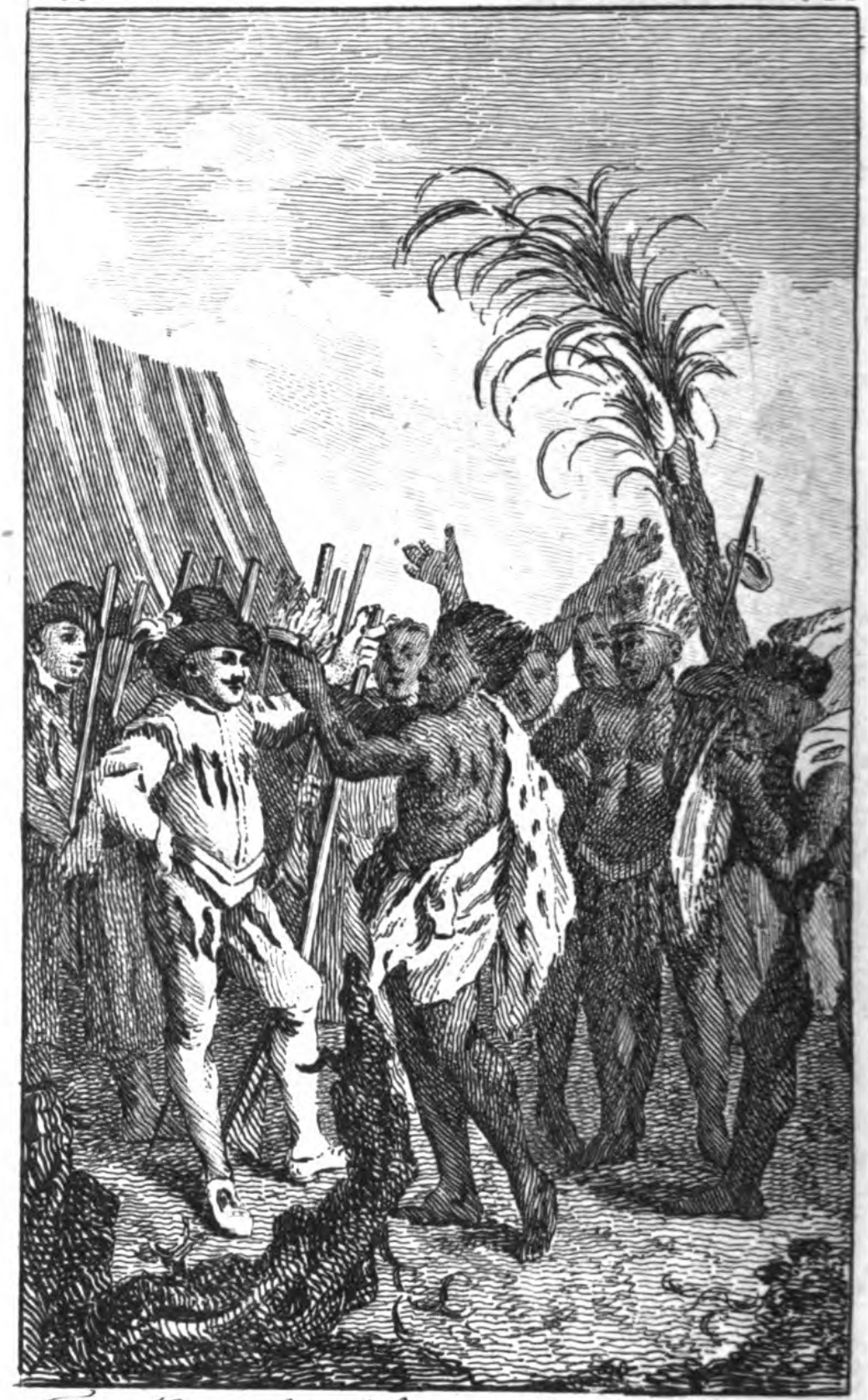
the ſouth, till he came into 38°. north latitude, where he found a very good bay, which he entered with a favourable gale.

This country on account of its white cliffs, which are ſeen at a good diſtance at ſea, he in honour of his native ſoil, called *Nova Albion*, though it has been ſince known by the name of *California*. There were ſeveral huts near the water-ſide, well fenced from the ſeverity of the weather; a fire was in the middle of each, and, round it the people lay upon ruſhes, with nothing elſe between them and the earth. The men were entirely naked; but the women wore a covering of bullruſhes, dreſſed after the manner of hemp, and faſtened about their waiſts, with a deer-ſkin flung over their ſhoulders. Theſe people ſoon ſent the Admiral a preſent of ſome feathers and cawls of net work, and he entertained the perſons who brought them with ſuch kindneſs and liberality, that they were highly delighted. They ſoon after ſent him another preſent, that conſiſted of feathers and bags of tobacco: A conſiderable body of them waited upon him, to deliver them, while the reſt were gathered together at the top of a ſmall hill, at the bottom of which the Admiral had pitched ſome tents; and from this eminence, one of them harangued the Admiral; and having ended his ſpeech, they all laid down their arms, and coming down offered their own preſents, and civilly returned thoſe the Admiral had made them: While the women who remained above ſeemed, by their tearing their hair and howlings, to be engaged in offering ſacrifices, upon which the

the Admiral ordered divine ſervice to be celebrated in his tent, and theſe innocent people attended with great decency, attention, and amazement.

The news of the arrival of theſe ſtrangers being ſpread through the country, there came two perſons, one of whom made a long ſpeech; from which, and the geſtures of both, it was underſtood that the King himſelf intended to pay the Admiral a viſit, provided they would give ſome token of his receiving a peaceful welcome. Which being readily granted, their Sovereign ſoon after made his appearance, attended by a conſiderable train. In the front came a very comely perſon, bearing a ſtaff before the King, upon which hung two crowns made of network, artificially wrought with feathers of many colours, and three chains made of bones. The King, who immediately followed, had a very agreeable perſon, and approached with an air of dignity, he was ſurrounded by a guard of tall well-looking men, cloath'd in ſkins, then followed the common people, who to make the finer ſhew, had painted their faces with different colours, and all of them had their arms full of preſents, the very children not excepted.

The Admiral drew up all his men in a line of battle, and ſtood within the fences of his tent, ready to receive them: At ſome diſtance from him the whole train halted, and obſerved a profound ſilence, when the perſon who marched firſt with the ſtaff, began a ſpeech, which laſted half an hour; and that being ended, the ſame officer began a ſong, and ſtruck up a dance, wherein



The King of California, places his Crown of Feathers on Admiral Drakes Head.

wherein he was followed by the King and his ſubjects, who came up ſinging and dancing to the fences, which the Admiral had made to ſecure his tent from treachery; then all of them ſitting down, the King is ſaid to have made a ſolemn offer of his whole kingdom to the Admiral; and with the conſent of his ſubjects, took off the crown of feathers he wore on his head, and placed it upon the Admiral's, at the ſame time, inveſting him with other enſigns of royalty. All which the Admiral received, hoping that this ſurrender might one time or other add to the glory of his ſovereign, and the advantage of *England*. But it is moſt probable theſe *Indians* had no ſuch deſign: they ſeemed to conſider the *Engliſh* as a ſuperior order of beings; and theſe actions might be no more than the higheſt compliment they could pay them. The common people now diſperſed themſelves among the Admiral's tents, expreſſing ſuch an high admiration and love for the *Engliſh*, that they ſeemed to think them more than mortal, and even came before them with ſacrifices, which they attempted to offer, with the profoundeſt devotion; but the *Engliſh* kept them back, and endeavoured by their ſigns to render them ſenſible, that there was an omnipotent Being to whom alone theſe honours were due.

Some time after, the Admiral and his people travelled to ſome diſtance up into the country, which they found to be extremely full of large fat deer, that were very often near 1000 in a herd. There was alſo ſuch vaſt plenty of a kind of rabbits, that the whole country ſeemed one

one entire warren; but though their heads were like thoſe of our rabbits, they had a bag on each ſide of their jaws, in which they preſerved ſuch proviſions as they could not immediately devour; their feet reſembled thoſe of a mole, and their tail was like that of a rat. Their fleſh was much eſteemed by the natives, and their ſkins afforded cloathing for the King and his principal ſubjects.

The *Spaniards* had never been upon this ſhore, and it is certain that Mr. *Drake* had the honour of firſt diſcovering it. He therefore at his departure erected a pillar, and affixed to it a large plate, upon which were engraven her Majeſty's name and picture, her arms, and title to the country, with the day and year in which the Admiral, whoſe name was alſo inſcribed, had arrived on that coaſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The Admiral sails from Nova Albion, *and arrives at the* Ladrone *Islands, whence he proceeds to* Ternate, *where he is visited by the King; with a short Account of that Island. He has Forges set up in a small uninhabited Island to the Southward of* Celebes. *The Ship in danger of being lost on a Rock. He comes to an Anchor on the Island of* Baratene; *a Character of the Inhabitants. He then proceeds to* Java, *where he is well received by five Kings. A curious way of boiling Rice. He doubles the* Cape of Good Hope; *takes in Water at* Sieria Leona, *and arrives at* Plymouth. *The Honours he received after his return to* England.

HAVING taken in a fresh supply of provisions, and a sufficient stock of water, the Admiral left *Nova Albion* on the 23d of *July*, the inhabitants appearing extremely concerned at his departure, and lighting fires on the highest hills, as was supposed to make sacrifices to procure the safety of these strangers, 'till the ship was out of sight. Mean while the Admiral stretched forwards to the westward, for the *Molucca* islands, and on the 13th of *October* came up with the *Ladrones*, whence a great number of small vessels came off, bringing fish, fruit and other provisions to sell. These vessels looked smooth and shining like burnished horn, and on each

each ſide of them lay out two pieces of wood, and the inſide was adorned with white ſhells *: The people in theſe veſſels had the lower part of their ears pared round, and ſtretched with the heavy pendants that hung in them. Their teeth were as black as jet, occaſioned by their chewing an herb with a ſort of powder, which they carried about with them for that purpoſe, and were eſteemed of great ſervice in preſerving them †. And their nails ſeemed deſigned for defenſive weapons, by their ſuffering them to grow at leaſt a full inch in length. Theſe people ſeemed at firſt to deal very fairly, but ſoon began to ſteal every thing they could lay their hands on; and it was impoſſible to make them part with any thing, on which they had once ſeized. This uſage made the *Engliſh* refuſe to deal with them, and hinder their going on board their ſhip, at which they were ſo exaſperated, that they flung ſtones; but on firing a ſingle gun, they were ſo intimidated, that they leaped into the water, and ſkulked for ſhelter under their veſſels till the ſhip was at ſome diſtance, when nimbly recovering them, they ſteered to the ſhore, but not without frequently caſting their eyes behind them.

On the 18th they came to ſeveral other iſlands, ſome of which appeared to be very populous, and, continuing their courſe, paſſed by the iſlands

* It is evident that theſe were the Indian Proas, which the reader will ſee particularly deſcribed in Mr. *Anſon*'s voyage round the world. Chap. XI.

† Theſe were doubtleſs the Areca and Betel ſtill uſed in the Eaſt for the ſame purpoſe. See *Dampier*'s voyage round the world. Chap ix.

islands of *Tagulada*, *Zelon*, and *Zewarra*; the first of which produces great quantities of cinnamon, and the inhabitants of most of them were friends to the *Portugueze*.

On the 14th of *November* they fell in with the *Moluccas*, and intending to sail to *Tydore*, coasted along the island *Mutyr*, subject to the King of *Ternate*; but were prevented by meeting his Viceroy, who seeing the Admiral's ship, boldly ventured on board, and advised him by signs, not to prosecute his voyage to *Tydore*, but to sail directly for *Ternate*, because his master was a great enemy to the *Portugueze*, and would have nothing to do with him, if he was at all concerned with *Tydore*, or the *Portugueze* settled there.

This intimation induced Mr. *Drake* to alter his first resolution, and resolving to stay at *Ternate*, he early the next morning came to an anchor before the town, when he sent the King a present of a velvet cloak; and the messenger was ordered to make him sensible, that his intentions were entirely peaceable, and that he came with no other design but to procure provisions and other necessaries in exchange for merchandize. In answer to which the King let him know that he was much pleased with the thoughts of carrying on a friendly correspondence with the *English*, who should be welcome to whatever his country afforded. The author of this voyage adds, that this Sovereign professed himself ready to lay himself and his kingdom at the feet of so glorious a Princess as the Queen of *England*, and to make her his Sovereign, as well as theirs; but it must be allowed that this

Monarch could have no motive for ſo high-ſtrained a compliment, and that it is more natural to ſuppoſe, that this was inſerted by the author, with no other view but that of pleaſing Queen *Elizabeth*. However, the meſſenger was received with much pomp and ceremony.

The King having the curioſity to ſee the ſhip, reſolved to pay the Admiral a viſit on board, and therefore ſent four large veſſels filled with the moſt conſiderable perſons of his court. They were all dreſſed in white lawn or callico. They had a large canopy of very fine perfumed mats, ſupported by a frame made of reeds, which ſpread over their heads from one end of the veſſel to the other. They were ſurrounded by ſervants, who were alſo cloathed in white, and theſe were encompaſſed by ranks of ſoldiers, on both ſides of whom were placed the rowers, in three galleries raiſed above each other. Theſe veſſels rowed by the Admiral in great order, each paying him their reſpects in turn, and then acquainted him by ſigns that they were ſent by the King to conduct him into a ſafer road. Soon after came the King himſelf, attended by ſix grave ancient perſons. He ſeemed much pleaſed with the *Engliſh* muſic, and ſtill more with the Admiral's generoſity, who made him and his nobles ſome conſiderable preſents that were highly acceptable. He promiſed to return again the following day, and to ſend them in the mean time ſuch proviſions as they might ſtand in need of. In this laſt particular he kept his word, and they received a conſiderable quantity

of

of fowls, rice, cloves, ſugar, a kind of fruit called frigo and ſagoe.

The next morning the King ſent his brother and the Viceroy on board, to excuſe his not viſiting the Admiral, to invite him on ſhore, and to ſtay behind by way of hoſtage, for the Admiral's return. This invitation Mr. *Drake* declined, but however ſent ſome of his retinue with the King's brother, and detained only the Viceroy as a pledge of their ſafety.

On their landing they were received by another of the King's brothers, accompanied by ſeveral of the nobles, who conducted them with great ſolemnity to the caſtle, where they found at leaſt 1000 perſons, the principal of whom were the council, which conſiſted of 60 very grave men. Soon after, the King himſelf entered guarded by twelve men, with lances, the points inverted. A looſe robe of gold tiſſue hung over his ſhoulders, ſeveral gold rings were faſtened about his hair by way of ornament, and he had a chain of the ſame metal about his neck. He had ſeveral rings ſet with fine jewels on his fingers. His legs were bare, and his ſhoes were made of red leather, and over him was borne an umbrella richly embroidered with gold. On the right hand of the chair on which he ſeated himſelf, ſtood a page, with a fan two feet in length and one broad, adorned with ſaphires, and faſtened to a ſtaff three feet long; the page with this fan ſtrove to allay the heat occaſioned by the warmth of the ſun, and the throng of the people. His Majeſty gave the *Engliſh* gentlemen a very kind reception, and having underſtood their meſſage,

ſent one of his council to conduct them back to the ſhip. The King of *Ternate* is a very powerful Prince, he having 70 iſlands under his juriſdiction. His religion, as well as that of his ſubjects, is Mahometaniſm.

While the Admiral ſtaid here, he was viſited by a perſon well attended, who was of the blood royal of *China*, but baniſhed for a term of years, on ſuſpicion of his being guilty of ſome crimes againſt the ſtate, during which time he propoſed to travel, in order that he might reap ſome advantage from his misfortunes. He ſeemed to be a man of ſound ſenſe, of a ſtrong judgment, and a good memory, and having probably acquired the knowledge of ſome *European* language, proved an entertaining companion. He was highly pleaſed with the Admiral's behaviour, and ſtrove to perſuade him to touch at *China*, but in vain; for having accompliſhed what induced him to undertake the voyage, his thoughts were now ſolely bent on returning home.

The Admiral therefore having ſettled all affairs at *Ternate*, ſet ſail from thence, and five days after caſt anchor at a ſmall uninhabited iſland to the ſouthward of *Celebes*, where he ordered forges to be ſet up, to repair the iron-work of the ſhip, in which the ſmiths were obliged to make uſe of charcoal as all their ſeacoal was now conſumed. This iſland was extremely woody, the trees were large and very lofty, ſtrait and without boughs, except towards the top, where the leaves ſomewhat reſembled thoſe of our *Engliſh* broom. Here they obſerved in the night great multitudes of ſhining flies, no bigger than the common fly in

England,

England, which ſkiming up and down in the air between the trees and buſhes made them appear as if on fire: they alſo found bats as big as hens, and a ſort of cray fiſh which live upon land, and are of ſo extraordinary a ſize, that one of them is ſufficient to ſatisfy the hunger of four perſons: theſe burrow in the ground like rabbits.

After ſtaying 26 days at this iſland, they weighed, and again ſet ſail; but were ſoon entangled among ſeveral ſmall iſlands, and the wind ſuddenly ſhifting, they, on the 9th of *January* 1579, ran upon a rock, on which they ſtuck faſt from eight at night till four in the afternoon of the next day. In this diſtreſs they lightened the ſhip, by taking out three tons of cloaths, eight pieces of ordnance and ſome proviſions, and ſoon after the wind chopping about happily diſengaged them.

Some time after, having ſeverely ſuffered by the winds and ſhoals, they fell in with the fertile iſland of *Baratene*, where they found great plenty of proviſions of all ſorts, excellent ſpices, as nutmegs, long pepper and ginger, with lemons, oranges, cocoas, plantains, cucumbers, and particularly a fruit of the ſize of a bayberry, which is hard but has a pleaſant taſte, and when boiled is ſoft, and eaſy of digeſtion. This iſland alſo produces gold, ſilver, copper, and ſulphur. The natives are far from being diſagreeable, but their humanity and integrity render them moſt amiable. They are courteous to ſtrangers, and trade with an honeſty and punctuality that ought to put Chriſtians to the bluſh. The men have a covering only for their heads, and a piece of

linen round their waiſt; the women have a garment which reaches from the waiſt to the feet, and have eight or ten bracelets on their arms, made of braſs, horn, or bone, the leaſt of which weighs two ounces a-piece.

Weighing anchor, they left *Baratene*, and ſailed for *Java Major*, where they were alſo honourably entertained. The iſland was governed by five Kings, who preſerved a perfect good underſtanding between each other. Four of whom came at once on board, and the Admiral had very often the company of two or three of them at a time.

The *Javans*, who are a ſtout and warlike people, go well armed with ſwords, targets, and daggers, which they temper very ſkilfully. They wear turbans on their heads, and a piece of ſilk from the waiſt downwards, which trails on the ground. Their behaviour, with reſpect to their women, is very different from that of the inhabitants of the *Molucca Iſlands*, who will ſcarcely ſuffer them to be ſeen by a ſtranger, while theſe run ſo far into the other extreme, that they very civilly offer them as bedfellows. They are alſo extremely ſociable among themſelves, for in every village they have a public houſe where they meet and bring their ſhares of proviſions, and joining their ſtocks together, form one great feaſt, for keeping up good fellowſhip among the King's ſubjects. They have a peculiar way of boiling rice, which they put into an earthen pot of a conical figure, open at the greater end, and perforated all over, and this is fixed in a large earthen pot full of boiling water, and ſet over

the

the fire, when the rice ſwelling and filling the holes of the pot, but a ſmall quantity of the water can enter, by which means the rice is brought to a very firm conſiſtence; of this they make ſeveral agreeable diſhes, by mixing it with ſugar, ſpices, butter, oil; or whatever elſe is moſt agreeable to their palate. The venereal diſeaſe at this time prevailed much among the inhabitants, but inſtead of ſalivation, they cured it by expoſing the body quite naked for ſome hours to the ſcorching heat of the ſun; by which means the noxious matter was diſcharged by natural perſpiration.

The Admiral having cauſed the hull of the ſhip to be cleared from the barnacle ſhells ſhe had gathered in her long voyage, and her bottom new payed, weighed anchor on the 26th of *March* for the *Cape of Good Hope*, which he doubled on the 18th of *June*; when the few obſtructions he met with in this part of the voyage fully convinced him, that the *Portugueze* had groſly miſrepreſented the paſſage, and abuſed the world with falſe repreſentations of the horrors and dangers with which it is attended.

On the 22d of *July*, the Admiral arrived at *Sierre Leona*, where he and the crew ſaw many elephants, and ſome trees, which hanging over the ſea were covered with oyſters, that lived and multipled among them. With theſe, and the lemons, which were very plentiful, the crew, after this long run, were much refreſhed.

After ſtaying two days, which they ſpent in wooding, watering, and taking in refreſhments, they weighed anchor, and on the 26th were off the

the *Canaries*, but being ſufficiently ſtocked with neceſſaries they continued their voyage to *Plymouth*, where they arrived on *Monday* the 26th of *September* 1580, and according to their own account *Sunday* the 25th, after having ſpent in encompaſſing the globe two years ten months and a few days.

No private ſubject was ever more applauded than Admiral *Drake* for this voyage, which gave *England* the glory of having produced the firſt commander that ever ſailed round the world; a commander whoſe valour made the *Engliſh* feared, while his humanity ſhewed that they were worthy of being beloved. Queen *Elizabeth* herſelf was ſo highly pleaſed with his whole conduct, that in the beginning of the next year, on the 4th of *April* 1581, ſhe did him the honour of dining on board his ſhip at *Deptford*, where he gave her a magnificent entertainment, and her Majeſty there conferred upon him the dignity of knighthood. This ſhip was preſerved many years at *Deptford*, as a very great curioſity, and when it was almoſt entirely decayed, a chair was made out of it, and ſent as a preſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where it is ſtill to be ſeen.

THE

THE VOYAGE OF SCHOUTEN and LE MAIRE, Round the WORLD.

CHAP. I.

The Rise and Design of this Voyage. They sail from the Texel, *and arrive at the Islands of* Madrabomba, *near* Slerra Leona, *with some Account of the Country. They sail to* Port Desire, *are in Danger of being lost upon the Rocks, but escape, and land on* King's Island, *where the* Horn *is accidentally burnt.*

THE States General of the United Provinces having granted an exclusive charter to the *East-India* company, prohibiting all their other subjects from carrying on any trade to the eastward beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, or to the westward through the streights of *Magellan*, this prohibition gave great offence to many rich merchants who were desirous of making discoveries at their own expence, and could not help thinking it a little unjust, that the government should

ſhould thus, againſt the laws of nature, bar thoſe paſſages which providence had left free. Among the reſt was Mr. *Le Maire*, a rich merchant of *Amſterdam*, who earneſtly deſired to employ a part of that wealth he had acquired by trade, in obtaining fame as a diſcoverer. With this view he made application to Mr. *William Corneliſon Schovten* of *Horn*, a perſon in eaſy circumſtances, who had been three times to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and aſked his opinion, whether it might not be poſſible to find another paſſage into the *South Seas* than by the ſtreights of *Magellan*, and whether it was not likely that the countries to the ſouth of that paſſage might afford as rich commodities as either the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*. Mr. *Schovten* anſwered that there was great reaſon to believe that ſuch a paſſage might be diſcovered, and ſtill ſtronger reaſons to confirm what he conjectured as to the riches of the ſouthern countries.

After many converſations upon the ſame ſubject; they at laſt reſolved to attempt ſuch a diſcovery, from a perſuaſion that the States General could not intend by the above excluſive charter to preclude their ſubjects from diſcovering countries on the ſouth, by a new paſſage diſtinct from thoſe mentioned in the charter; and it was agreed that *Le Maire* and his friends ſhould advance one half towards the neceſſary expence of the voyage, and *Schovten* and his friends the other.

For this voyage ſuch preparations were made, that every thing was ready in the ſpace of two months, and the ſeamen entering into general articles to go wherever their maſters and ſuper-

cargoes

cargoes ſhould require; they, in conſideration of ſo unuſual a condition, were to receive extraordinary wages, and the eagerneſs of the ſailors to engage in it, gave them an opportunity of chuſing none but the moſt experienced mariners, on whoſe ſkill and fidelity they could depend.

Theſe extraordinary preparations, with the ſecrecy that was obſerved, cauſed a great noiſe not only at *Amſterdam*, but all over *Holland*, where people reaſoned on the intention of this voyage according to their ſeveral capacities, the common people giving them the name of the Gold-finders, while the merchants, with greater propriety, called all who contributed to it the *South Company*.

Two ſhips were fitted out on this expedition, the largeſt of which was called the *Unity*, ſhe was 360 tons burden, carried 19 guns, with 12 ſwivels, and 65 men. She had alſo on board a pinnace with ſails, another to row, a launch for landing of men, and a ſmall boat. *William Corneliſon Schouten* was maſter and pilot, and *James le Maire*, the ſon of the gentleman who propoſed the expedition, was ſupercargo. The other was the *Horn* of only 110 tons burthen, carrying eight guns, four ſwivels, and 22 men, commanded by *John Corneliſon Schouten*.

On the 14th of *June* 1615, they ſailed out of the *Texel*, and on the 17th anchored in the Downs, took in freſh water at *Dover*, and hired an *Engliſh* gunner. They afterwards hired an *Engliſh* carpenter at *Plymouth*, and on the 28th ſailed from that port. On the 13th of *July* they ſteered between the iſland *Teneriff and Grand Canaria*,

Canaria, and on the 20th in the morning fell in with *Cape Verd*, where they took in fresh water. On the 21st of *August*, they saw the high land of *Sierra Leona*, and the islands of *Madrabomba*, which lie on its south point. They attempted to land by running to the point over the shallows of *St. Ann*, but finding that impracticable, steered to the above islands, which are three in number, very high, and lie in a row, half a league from *Sierra Leona*.

They anchored a league from one of these islands, which appeared to be full of bogs and marshes, and one entire waste, like a wilderness, scarce fit to entertain any inhabitants but wild beasts, and indeed not seeming to have any other. Going on shore on the 23d, they found a river, the mouth of which was so stopped up with sand and cliffs of rocks, that no ship could enter it; yet within the water was sufficiently deep, and broad enough for ships to turn about. Here they saw monkeys, wild oxen, a sort of birds that made a noise not unlike the barking of a dog, crocodiles and turtle, but met with no fruit except lemons.

On the 30th they arrived before a village that looks upon the road of *Sierra Leona*, where they anchored in eight fathom water. This village consisted of about eight or nine poor houses, covered with straw, but the *Moors* who dwelt in them were unwilling to come on board, without having pledges left on shore to secure their safe return. However, *Aris Clawson*, the supercargo of the *Horn*, landed, and staid among them, purchasing lemons and bananas with glass beads; and

and in the mean time, ſome of the natives came on board. The ſhips had here a good opportunity of taking in a ſufficient ſupply of freſh water, which pouring down in great quantities from a very high mountain, the ſailors had nothing to do but to place their barrels to receive it under the fall of the water. There were alſo vaſt woods of lemon trees which made that fruit ſo cheap, that for a few beads and knives, they might have had ten thouſand. On the firſt of *September*, they anchored before a ſmall river, and landing got ſome lemons and palmettos, took an antelope in the woods, and had good ſucceſs in fiſhing. On the 3d, the maſter brought in a great ſhoal of fiſh ſhaped like a ſhoemaker's knife, and as many lemons as came to 150 for every man's ſhare.

Early on the 4th they ſailed from *Sierra Leona*, and the next day were ſtrangely ſurprized with a violent ſtroke given to the lower part of one of the ſhips, though there was no rock for them to run upon; but while they were amuſed with this phenomenon, the ſea about them began to change its colour, and looked as if ſome great fountain of blood had been opened into it. The cauſe of theſe events they were intirely ignorant of, till they came to *Port Deſire*, and ſet the ſhip upon the ſtrand to make her clean, when they found a large horn both in form and magnitude reſembling an elephant's tooth, ſticking faſt in the bottom of the ſhip. It was a firm and ſolid body, without any cavity or ſpongy matter in the middle: It had pierced through three very ſtout planks of the ſhip, and razed one of her ribs, ſo

that it ſtuck at leaſt half a foot deep in the planks, and about as much appeared without the hole, up to the place where it was broken off. And now the riddle was completely ſolved, this horn being the ſpoil of a fiſh, that had thus rudely aſſaulted the ſhip with this piercing weapon; and after the firſt thruſt, not being able to draw it out again, had there broke it, which was attended with ſuch a plentiful effuſion of blood, that it had diſcoloured the ſea.

Having now ſailed ſo far that none on board, except the maſter, knew where they were, or whither they intended; they, upon the 25th, made known their deſign, of diſcovering a new ſouthern paſſage into the great *Pacific* Ocean; upon which all the ſailors ſeemed highly pleaſed, hoping to find ſome golden country, to make them amends for all their trouble and danger.

On the 7th of *November*, keeping a ſouth courſe, they came before the haven of *Port Deſire*, but ſailing too far to the ſouthward, miſſed the right channel, and entered a crooked bay, where at high tide they had but four fathoms and a half water; by which means the *Unity* lay with her ſtern faſt a-ground, and if a briſk gale had not blown from the north-eaſt, ſhe would have been infallibly loſt. Here they found plenty of eggs among the cliffs, and the bay afforded them muſcles and ſmelts of ſixteen inches in length, whence they gave it the name of *Smelt Bay*; and the ſhallop being ſent to the *Penguin Iſlands*, returned with 150 penguins and two ſea lions.

On the 8th they ſailed out of *Smelt Bay*, and entered *Port Deſire*, which lies in 47°. 40′. ſouth latitude;

latitude; but after little more than a league's ſailing in this bay, the wind beginning to veer about, they anchored in 20 fathoms water; but the bottom being only ſlippery ſtones, and the wind blowing hard at north-weſt, their anchors could not preſerve them from driving upon the ſouthern ſhore; ſo that both the ſhips were in danger of being wrecked. The *Unity* lay with her ſides upon the cliffs, but the *Horn* ſtuck ſo that her keel was above a fathom out of the water. For ſome time the north-weſt wind by blowing hard upon her ſide, kept her from falling over, but that ſupport being gone, ſhe ſunk down upon that ſide at leaſt three feet lower than her keel, and yet to the ſurprize of every one, the ſucceeding flood which came on with ſtill weather, ſet her upright again, and both ſhe and her companion got clear of the danger.

On the 9th, they went farther into the river, and came to *King's Iſland*, which they found full of black ſea mews, and almoſt covered with their eggs; a man without ſtraining to reach might have taken between 50 and 60 neſts with his hand, in each of which were three or four eggs; ſo that they were ſoon furniſhed with ſome thouſands of them. Two days after the boat went in ſearch of good water to the ſouth ſide of the river, but all they found was of a brackiſh diſagreeable taſte. They here ſaw oſtriches, and beaſts reſembling harts that were extremely wild, and had remarkable long necks, and upon the hills they found great heaps of ſtones, under which ſome bodies of a monſtrous ſize had

been interred, as they judged from the length of the bones they found.

Some days after, they careened the *Unity* upon *King's Island*, which being performed very successfully, they haled the *Horn* on shore, for the same purpose, placing her about 200 yards from the other ship; but while they were busy in cleaning both ships, a fire of dry reeds being placed under the *Horn*, the flame got into that vessel, and set her on fire, and she being 50 feet from the water side, the men were unable to do any thing towards extinguishing it, by which means she was soon consumed. However on the 20th, at high water, they lauched the *Unity*, and the next day carried on board her every thing they had been able to save out of the *Horn*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

They set sail in the Unity *from* Port Desire, *discover the new Streights, and pass round* Cape Horn. *Then sailing to the Island of* Juan Fernandes, *are unable to land, and proceed to* Dog Island. *An Account of the* Island without Ground, *and of its Inhabitants. A Description of* Water Island *and* Fly Island. *They seize a strange Kind of Bark, and arrive at* Cocoa Island, *and afterwards at* Traitor's Island, *from whence they proceed to* Hope Island. *An Account of its Inhabitants.*

ON the 13th of *January*, they set sail from *Port Desire*, and on the 24th, saw land, stretching from the east to the south, with very high hills covered with ice, and soon after other land, bearing east from it, as high and rugged as the former. These lands they imagined lay about eight leagues asunder, and from there being a brisk current, that ran by them to the southward, imagined there might be a good passage between them, they therefore made up to this opening, when they saw an incredible number of Penguins, and such shoals of whales, that they were forced to proceed with great caution for fear of running the ship upon them.

The next day they got up close by the east land, which upon the north side extends east-south-east as far as the eye can follow it. This

they called *Staten Land* or *States Land*, and to that which lay to the weſt, they gave the name of *Maurice Land*. They obſerved that there were good roads, and ſandy bays, plenty of fiſh, porpoiſes, penguins, and ſome ſorts of fowl, but the adjacent land ſeemed quite bare of trees and woods. At their entrance into this paſſage, having a north wind, they briſkly ſailed to the ſouthward, and afterwards to the ſouth-weſt, meeting with prodigious waves, that came rolling along before the wind. This with the depth of the water, gave them full aſſurance that the great *South Sea* was now before them, into which they had almoſt made their way by a paſſage of their own diſcovery. The ſea mews were here larger than ſwans, and their wings, when extended to their full length, ſpread about the compaſs of a fathom. They would come and tamely ſit down upon the ſhip, and ſuffer themſelves to be taken with the hand, without any endeavours to fly away.

On the 29th, they had the proſpect of two iſlands ſet round with cliffs lying to the weſtward, to which they gave the name of *Barnevelt's Iſlands*, and taking a north-weſt courſe from thence, ſaw land again, which was high, and covered with ſnow, and ended in a ſharp point, which they called *Cape Horn*. They now held their courſe to the weſtward, with a ſtrong current, yet great billows rolled upon them from the weſt. On the 31ſt, they paſſed *Cape Horn*, and on the 12th of *February*, plainly diſcovered the *Streights of Magellan*, lying to the eaſtward, and being now certain of their having made a new

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and happy discovery, their general joy was expressed by every person on board having a cup of wine, which went three times round the company; and at the same time they gave to this new found passage the name of *Streights le Maire*. It is observable that all the time of their sailing through these streights, and about the southern land now first discovered, they had a settled course of bad weather, a thick and foggy air and strong currents. All which added together, made their sailing in these streights very tedious. But the joy of this discovery, the hopes of further improvements, with the comforts of the bottle, helped to remove the sense of that tedious run, and the dangers they had encountered.

On the 28th, they resolved to sail for the islands of *Juan Fernandes*, in order to give those who were sick and weary proper refreshment; they saw these islands on the first of *March*. The road of the larger lies on the east point, and they shaped their course to the western side of it, by which means they were reduced to the inconvenience of not being able to get near enough the land to anchor. This made them dispatch their boat to sound the depth, which returned with an account of there being good anchoring and of their having seen a very lovely valley full of trees and thickets, refreshed with streams of water running down from the hills, and variety of animals grazing. They brought great plenty of fish along with them, the greatest number of which were lobsters and crabs, and observed that they had seen a great many seals. The two fol-

following days, they repeated their attempt to anchor close by the land; but all their endeavours were ineffectual. The men however still continued fishing, in which they had such success that they took almost two tons of fish with only hooks, in the small time in which some of the company went to fetch water. At last finding the island thus inaccessible, they resolved to pursue their voyage.

On the 3d of *April*, when they got into 15°. 12'. the men from having a good state of health were seized with the flux, but at the same time they saw a little low island at three leagues distance, which they got up to at noon, but could find no bottom, and therefore sent out the shallop. The men who went on shore, found no other refreshment but some herbs that tasted like scurvy grass; they observed a very silent sort of dogs on the island, that could neither bark, snarl, or make any other noise, for which reason they called it *Dog Island*. It lies in 15°. 12'. and they judged it to be 925 leagues distant from the coast of *Peru*.

On the 14th, sailing to the westward they saw a large low island, and at sun-set being about a league from it, an *Indian* canoe, advanced to meet them. The men, who were naked, had long black hair, and their bodies were of a reddish colour. They made signs to the *Dutch* to come on shore, and called to them in their language, and though the *Dutch* answered them in their own, the *Spanish*, *Moluccan*, and *Javan* tongues, yet the *Indians* could not understand them. When they got up to the island, they still found no bottom,

bottom, and no change of water, though they were within a muſquet ſhot of the ſhore. Here the *Indians* and they had another unintellgible conference; but not all the ſigns made by the *Dutch* could prevail on them to come on board, nor would the *Dutch* go on ſhore to them, though they ſtill kept talking and pointing to one another. Therefore leaving theſe people they ſteered to the ſouthward, and having made ten leagues that night, ſailed in the morning cloſe along by the ſhore, on which many of theſe naked people were ſtanding, and ſeemed calling to them to land. Soon after, one of the canoes put off towards the ſhip, but though the men would not come near it, they ventured up to the ſhallop, when the *Dutch* gave them beads and knives, and ſeveral other things, with which they were highly pleaſed; and this at laſt emboldened them to come a little nearer the ſhip, though they would not go on board, but got back into the ſhallop. Indeed they did not ſeem to have any great reaſon for deſiring their company, for they appeared to be entirely void of honeſty, and were ſo fond of iron, that they ſtole the very nails in the cabbin windows. When the *Dutch* gave them wine, they drank the liquor and kept the cup, and when they threw a rope to bring them to the ſhip, they would neither uſe the rope nor return it. In ſhort, whatever they laid their hands on, they conſidered as their own, nor was there any way of recovering it, without making uſe of force. Theſe people were entirely naked, except wearing a ſmall mat round the waiſt; and what ſeemed very ſingular,

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and gave them a very odd appearance, their ſkins were all over painted with the repreſentation of ſnakes, dragons, and the like reptiles.

The *Dutch* being diſpoſed to try if any thing was to be got on the iſland, ſent the ſhallop with eight muſqueteers, and others of the ſhip's company on ſhore, but they were no ſooner landed, than 30 of the natives ruſhed out of a wood, armed with great clubs, long ſtaves, and ſlings, and attempted to ſeize the ſhallop, but the muſqueteers firing among them they fled. This iſland they called *The Iſland without Ground*, from their not being able to anchor near it. It is not broad but ſomething long and full of trees, which they ſuppoſed to be cocoas and palmettos. It lies in 15°. ſouth latitude, and about 100 leagues from *Dog Iſland*.

Finding that nothing was to be done here, they ſteered to the weſtward, and on the 16th, came to another iſland at 15°. diſtance. It was very low land, with many trees growing on its ſides, but they here found no food except a few herbs like thoſe in *Dog Iſland*, with ſome crabs and other ſhell fiſh. It however afforded them good freſh water, which they found in a pit near the ſhore, and the pottage they made of the herbs gathered here, was of great ſervice to thoſe who were troubled with the flux. This they called *Water Iſland*, from its furniſhing them with a ſupply of water.

On the 18th, they reached another iſland ſituated to the ſouth-weſt, at about 20 leagues diſtance from *Water Iſland*, and the boat being ſent to ſound the depth, found a bottom by a point

point of land, near which was a gentle ſtream of water. Upon this the empty caſks were ſent in the boat, but after the men had taken great pains in landing, they were frightened away at the ſight of one of the natives; when getting into their boat there appeared five or ſix more of the *Indians* upon the ſhore, who finding they were gone off, ſoon returned into the woods. But though they eſcaped from the natives, of whom they were under great apprehenſions, they had other very troubleſome enemies, that ſtuck very cloſe to them, of which they brought many millions along with them out of the woods: Theſe were a ſort of black flies, of which there were ſuch prodigious ſwarms, that the men returned covered with them from head to foot. Their hands and feet were ſo beſet with them, that it was impoſſible to form a judgment of their complexion, and their cloaths were ſo entirely hidden by the multitudes of theſe inſects, that they compoſed a kind of living apparel. Beſides, their very boat and oars were all over in the ſame dreſs as themſelves; ſo that when they came back, the plague of flies began to rage in the ſhip, and every man was employed in defending his face and eyes as well as he could; for it was difficult for any of them to open their mouths either to ſpeak or eat, without taking in a mouthful of them. This dreadful perſecution laſted about three or four days, during which, the men were employed in killing them with fly flaps, which did ſuch execution, that within this time their ſufferings were at an end, and few of the flies left to torment them. To this place they

they gave the name of *Fly Island*, and by the help of a good gale left it as fast as they could.

On the 9th of *May*, they were in 15°. 20′. south latitude, and guessed they were 1510 leagues from the coast of *Peru*, when they perceived a bark sailing towards them, which they went to meet, and gave her a gun or two to make her strike; but those in the bark not understanding the language of the guns, the *Dutch* sent their shallop with ten musqeteers to take her; upon which she endeavoured to make her escape, but the shallop intercepting her, some of her men threw themselves and their goods overboard; but when the shallop boarded her, those who were left made not the least resistance, but quietly surrendered to the conquerors, who used them very kindly, dressed their wounds, saved the lives of some who had leaped into the sea, and entertained all of them in the ship. There were about 23 of these people, among whom were eight women and several children. They were of a reddish complexion, and had no other covering except round the waist. The men had long curled black hair, while that of the women was short, and they all appeared remarkable for their neatness and cleanliness. Their bark was of a peculiar figure and structure, it consisting only of two canoes fastened together, with several planks laid across from one canoe to the other, hanging over a good way on both sides, and being made very fast and close above. At the end of one of the canoes was a mast, with a sail made of mats. They had no compass nor charts, nor any other furniture for the sea, but a few

fishing

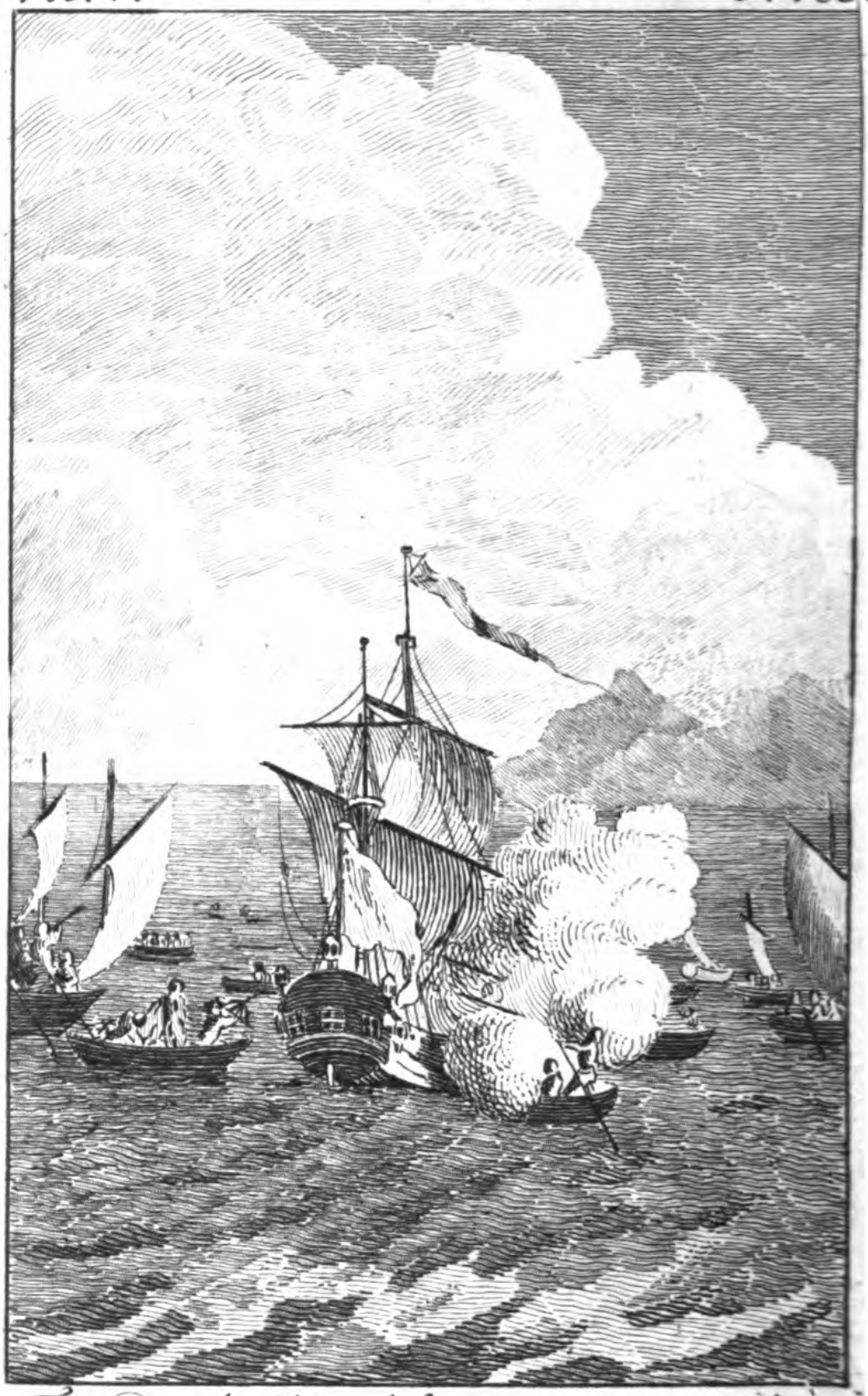
fiſhing hooks, the upper part of which was ſtone, and the other black bone, tortoiſeſhell, or mother of pearl. They had no occaſion for a lading of freſh water, for they quenched their thirſt with the liquor of a few cocoa nuts. The *Dutch* ſent them all back to their veſſel, where the women expreſſed their joy, by embracing their huſbands, and then they ſailed away to the ſouth-eaſt.

On the 11th, they came up with a very high iſland, and about two leagues farther to the ſouthward, found another which was much lower. About this time another of the ſame kind of barks came up to them, which had a looſe canoe on board to put out upon occaſion, and this veſſel ſailed ſo faſt, that few *Dutch* ſhips could outſtrip her. Sending their ſhallop to ſound by one of the iſlands, they caſt anchor at about a cannon ſhot from ſhore, though the natives, by their ſigns, directed them to go to the other iſland, and ſailed thither before them.

The firſt of theſe iſlands, which is ſituated in 16°. 10′. is one entire mountain; it reſembles the *Moluccas*, and being covered with cocoa trees, they gave it the name of *Cocoa Iſland*. The other is much lower, but of greater length. While they were at anchor, there came three large veſſels, and nine or ten canoes with three or four men in each, ſome of them hanging out white flags, in which they were imitated by the *Dutch*. Theſe canoes were flat at one end and ſharp at the other. They were each of them hewn out of a ſolid piece of red wood, and were remarkable for the ſwiftneſs with which

they ſailed. Many of the natives on their approaching the *Dutch* ſhip, leaped into the water with their hands full of cocoas, and ubes roots, which they bartered for nails and beads, giving four or five cocoas for a nail, or a ſmall ſtring of beads. But this trade inducing ſo many of the natives to come on board, that the *Dutch* ſcarcely knew how to ſtir in the ſhip, they ſent the ſhallop to the other iſland in ſearch of a more convenient ſtation. But the ſhallop was ſcarcely out, when ſhe was ſurrounded by a vaſt number of canoes, filled with a mad ſort of people armed with great clubs, who immediately boarded her and attacked the men, when firing upon theſe ſavages, they laughed without ſhewing the leaſt apprehenſion; but one of them being ſhot through the breaſt at the next diſcharge, they took care for the future to keep at a greater diſtance. Theſe men were luſty and well proportioned. They were excellent ſwimmers, yet were not only thieviſh, but appeared very fantaſtical in dreſſing their hair, which ſome wore ſhort, and others long; ſome had it curled, and others platted and folded up in ſeveral faſhions.

The next day they came again with their canoes laden with cocoas, bananas, ubes roots, hogs and freſh water, when there was a great contention among them who ſhould get firſt to the ſhip, and thoſe who were behind being ſhut out by thoſe who got before them, jumped into the water with bunches of cocoas in their mouths, and diving under their canoes climbed up the ſides of the ſhip like ſo many rats, in ſuch ſwarms, that they were forced to keep them off with



The Dutch Ship defeats, 23 Indian Ships & 45 Canoes, mann'd by the Inhabitants of Traitors Island.

with ſtaves, however the *Dutch* bartered with them that day for 1200 cocoas. The natives were much ſurpriſed at the ſtrength of the ſhip, and to try it, ſome of them crept under it, and beat upon its bottom with ſtones.

Mean while the King ſent the commander a preſent of a black hog, charging the meſſenger to take no reward, and ſoon after came himſelf in a large veſſel, attended with 35 canoes: being come near the *Dutch* ſhip, he began to call aloud, and his example was followed by all who accompanied him, this being their manner of bidding ſtrangers welcome. The *Dutch* received them with trumpets and drums, with which they were both pleaſed and ſurprized, when to ſhew their ſenſe of the honour done them, they bowed and clapped their hands over their heads. The King then ſent the *Dutch* a preſent, which they returned with a gift of an old hatchet, ſome ruſty nails, glaſs beads, and a piece of linen cloth, which his Majeſty received with a low bow, and ſeemed much pleaſed with them. He was only to be diſtinguiſhed from his ſubjects, by the reverence they ſhewed him, for both he and they being entirely naked, he had no enſign of dignity. He however would not be perſuaded to go on board, though his ſon did, and was well entertained.

On the 13th at noon, the *Dutch* veſſel was ſurrounded with a fleet of 23 ſhips and 45 canoes, in which were no leſs than 7 or 800 men. The King himſelf commanded the fleet. But though they at firſt pretended to come only with a view of trade, and attempted by their ſigns to make

them ſail to the other iſland, where they would find much better accommodations, yet the *Dutch* ſuſpecting ſome miſchief, put themſelves on their guard, and indeed not without juſt cauſe, for the *Indians* ſurrounding the ſhip on all ſides, gave a great cry, and began the attack. The King's ſhip was the foremoſt in the action, and ruſhed with ſuch force at the *Dutch* ſhip, that the heads of two canoes, which lay before it were daſhed to pieces with the violence of the ſhock, while the reſt came on as well as they could, throwing a ſhower of ſtones; but the *Dutch* diſcharging their muſquets, and three great guns loaded with muſket ſhot and nails, all in the canoes, who lay within reach of the guns, were glad to ſeek for ſafety, by leaping into the water, and the reſt endeavoured to eſcape as well as they could. From this inſtance of treachery, committed by the inhabitants of the lower of the two iſlands, they gave it the name of *Traitors Iſland*.

They ſet ſail the ſame day, and continuing their courſe to the weſtward, came on the 14th to another iſland, 30 leagues diſtance from the former. This they called *Hope Iſland*, from the hopes they entertained of its furniſhing them with ſome refreſhment; but finding no ground, they ſent their ſhallop to ſound along the ſhore, which returned with the news of there being a ſtony bottom at 40 fathoms water, about a muſket ſhot from the ſhore. Hither the *Indians* came in ten or twelve canoes, with a ſmall number of flying fiſh, for which they had beads

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in exchange, and whatever the one gave or the other received, was conveyed by a rope let down by the ſtern of the ſhip. Mean while the ſhallop being employed in ſounding at ſome diſtance, others of the natives offered to board her, and carry her off; but the ſailors gave them ſo warm a reception, with their guns, pikes, and cutlaſſes, that having ſeen two of their companions killed, they were glad to hurry away as faſt as they could. This iſland was full of black cliffs, whoſe tops were covered with vegetables, and was well ſtocked with cocoa trees. There were ſeveral houſes along the ſea ſide, and a great village cloſe by the ſtrand; but finding no convenient anchoring, Mr. *Schouten* left it, and ſailed to the ſouth-weſt.

CHAP. III.

They resolve to sail Northward for the Coast of New Guiney, *and arrive at* Horn Island. *The Manners of the Inhabitants described. A Description of* Green Island, *and* St. John's Island. *They arrive on the Coast of* New Guiney, *and sailing along it, discover a great Number of other Islands. They land in an Island called* Mosa, *whence they carry off by Force a considerable Quantity of Cocoas. They feel a violent Earthquake; are met by several Canoes, which conduct them to the Village of* Soppe *in* Gilolo, *whence proceeding to* Ternate, *they are treated with great Respect, by several of the most considerable Officers of the* East-India *Company, but proceeding to the Port of* Jacatra, *in the Island of* Java, *their Ship is seized by the President of the* Dutch East-India *Company at* Bantam, *and their Effects confiscated, upon which they return to* Holland.

TWO days after their leaving *Hope Island*, Mr. *Schouten* observed to the officers, that they were now at least 1600 leagues to the westward of the coast of *Peru*, and as they had not yet discovered any part of the south land they had expected, there was no probability of their now doing it. That they had sailed much further to the westward than was first intended, and if they proceeded in the course they had hitherto

hitherto purſued, they ſhould certainly fall to the ſouthward of *New Guiney*, where if they found no paſſage they muſt inevitably be loſt, ſince it would be impoſſible to ſail back to the eaſtward, on account of the eaſterly winds that blew continually, whence he propoſed that they ſhould ſail northward, ſo as to reach the north of *New Guiney*. This propoſal was immediately embraced, and it was determined to hold a north north-weſt courſe.

On the 19th, they obſerved two iſlands at about eight leagues diſtance, which ſeemed to be a cannon ſhot from each other. On the 21ſt being about a league from the land, they were viſited by two canoes, and though they gave them no manner of provocation, were rudely inſulted by ſome of the people, who began to ſhout, and threatened to dart their wooden aſſagayas at them, upon which the *Dutch* diſcharged two of their guns, and killing two of theſe *Indians*, the reſt fled with the utmoſt haſte and confuſion.

On the 22d, more of the *Indians* came to the ſhip, but behaved in a very friendly and peaceable manner, bringing cocoas, ubes roots, and roaſted hogs, which they exchanged for knives, beads, and nails. Theſe poeple were as expert in ſwimming and diving as thoſe of *Traitors Iſland*, and as well verſed in ſtealing, which they always practiſed whenever they had an opportunity. Their houſes, which ſtood along the ſtrand, were covered on the top with leaves, and had a kind of penthouſe of the ſame materials, to carry off the water. Theſe edifices, which were

were ten or twelve feet high, and 25 in compaſs, were furniſhed with nothing but a bed of dry herbs, an angling rod or two, and a great club; and the houſe, where the King himſelf reſided, had no other furniture.

On the 24th, Mr. *Schouten* ſent three of his principal officers to eſtabliſh a friendſhip with the *Indians*, and to ſtay on ſhore as hoſtages in the room of ſix *Indians* of diſtinction, who went on board, and were made very welcome. While the *Dutch* on ſhore were treated by the King with very great reſpect. He made them a preſent of four hogs, and if any of his people came near the *Dutch* boat to diſturb them, while they were taking in water, he would drive them away himſelf, or order ſome of his men to do it. For his ſubjects ſtood in very great awe of him, and were afraid of his being acquainted with any of their crimes: for one of them having ſtole a cutlaſs, and complaint being made to one of the King's officers, the thief was purſued and ſeverely drubbed, beſides being forced to make reſtitution. The officer ſignified that he came off very well too; for if the King had known it, he would certainly have loſt his head.

Theſe people were extremely frightened at the noiſe of the guns, and whenever they were diſcharged, would fly with the utmoſt precipitation. The King however had a deſire to hear one of the great guns, and for that purpoſe was ſeated under a canopy, with ſome of his favourites about him in great order; but upon the diſcharge of the gun, he leaped from his ſeat, and ſet up a run into the woods with all his courtiers

courtiers after him, while the *Dutch* were unable to ſtop them, by all the friendly ſigns they could make.

On the 25th and 26th, they again went on ſhore to barter for hogs, but could obtain none, for the *Indians* had only a few of them left. The King however continued to treat them with the ſame kindneſs and reſpect as before, and both he and his principal attendant pulled off their caps of feathers, and placed them upon the heads of two of the company. Theſe caps were made of white, red, and green feathers, furniſhed them by their parrots and doves, which laſt are white upon the back, and black every where elſe except upon the breaſt. Every one of the King's council has one of theſe doves ſitting by him upon a ſtick.

On the 28th, they had got all their water on board, when Mr. *Schouten* and ſome of the officers went on ſhore with the trumpets, the muſic of which afforded the King great delight. Though this Prince treated them with great reſpect, he ſeemed afraid of their having entertained a deſign of ſtaying in his country, and let them know, that if they would go in two days time, he would give them ten hogs, and a conſiderable number of cocoas, yet notwithſtanding his ſuſpicions, he paid them a viſit on board. His men behaved with the utmoſt ſubmiſſion to the *Dutch*, and with all the tokens of awe and fear, frequently kiſſed their feet and placed them upon their necks.

On the 30th, the King had a viſit from the Sovereign of the other iſland, who came with a

train

train of 300 naked *Indians*, who had bunches of green herbs ſtuck round their waiſts, and brought, to inſure his welcome, 16 hogs. When theſe two Princes came within ſight of each other, they bowed, and muttered ſomething to themſelves; and on their meeting, both fell with their faces flat upon the ground, and after uſing ſeveral ſtrange geſtures, walked to the ſeats prepared for them, where again muttering to themſelves, they bowed to each other, and then ſat down under a canopy. The Prince of the iſland, in order to welcome the ſtranger, ſent a meſſenger to acquaint the *Dutch* that he wanted their muſic, which they underſtanding, came on ſhore with their drums and trumpets, with which the two kings were highly delighted. After this, preparations were made for a banquet, when a company of men came in with a good quantity of cana, an herb of which they make their drink, and each of them having taken a mouthful, they for ſome time chewed it together, and then put it into a wooden trough, poured water upon it, and having ſtirred and ſtrained it, preſented this ſtrange kind of liquor in cups to their two Kings, and very civilly offered ſome of it to the *Dutch*, who declined taſting of it. The other part of the entertainment conſiſted of ubes roots roaſted, and hogs dreſſed after the following ſtrange manner: They had ripped up the bellies and taken out the entrails, and then putting in hot ſtones, and ſinging off the out-ſide hair, they were without any further preparations fit for the King's table. Two of theſe hogs were alſo preſented to the *Dutch*, with all the form

The Entertainment of the two Kings, in Horn Island.

form and ceremony which they uſed to their Kings, putting them firſt upon their heads, and then kneeling with much humility, they left them at their feet. They alſo gave them eleven more that were alive, for which they received a preſent of knives, old nails and beads.

Theſe people were of a dark yellow complexion, had ſtrong and well proportioned bodies, and were ſo tall that the largeſt among the *Dutch* was equal in ſtature only to the leaſt of them. Some of them wore their hair curled, others had it tied up in knots, and others again had it ſtanding upright like briſtles. That of the King and ſome of his courtiers was very long, hanging down below their hips, but the women were cropped cloſe, and were very diſagreeable figures; they were ſhort and ill-ſhaped, with long hanging breaſts, and both ſexes were naked from the waiſt upwards. Theſe people live upon what the earth ſpontaneouſly produces, without the labour of agriculture, or the care of attending cattle. To this place the *Dutch* gave the name of *Horn Iſland*, and to the harbour where they anchored, they gave that of *Unity Bay*.

On the firſt of *June*, they ſet ſail, but made no land till the 21ſt, when they came up to a very low iſland, in 4°. 47'. near which were ſeveral ſand banks, and three or four ſmaller iſlands very full of trees. Here they were viſited by a canoe, the people in which were blacker than thoſe they had ſeen before, and armed with bows and arrows, which were the firſt they had obſerved among the *Indians* of the *South Sea*.

Theſe

Theſe people told them by ſigns, that there was more land and good conveniences for ſhipping to the weſtward, where their King dwelt; upon which they again held a weſterly courſe, and the next day ſaw twelve or thirteen iſlands cloſe to each other. On the 24th, they ſaw three low iſlands, lying to the ſouth-weſt, one of which was very ſmall, and the others only two miles long. Theſe they called the *Green Iſlands*. They were ſurrounded with cliffs, and had no convenience for anchoring.

The next day they obſerved another iſland, upon which they ſaw ſeven or eight huts, and that being St. *John Baptiſt*'s day, they called it *St. John's Iſland*. At this time they obſerved a very high land to the ſouth-weſt, which they imagined was the point of *New Guiney*, this they reached by noon, and finding no anchoring, ſent the ſhallop to ſound, but no bottom could be diſcovered. Here two or three canoes filled with a barbarous ſort of people, aſſaulted the ſhallop with ſlings, but the *Dutch* firing upon them, they appeared greatly terrified and ſoon diſperſed. They were very black, entirely naked, and ſpoke a language quite different from the other. They kept fires upon the coaſt all that night, and ſome of them in their canoes came lurking about the ſhip, which the *Dutch* no ſooner diſcovered, than they ſtrove to oblige them, yet they would underſtand none of the ſigns, by which they endeavoured to let them know that they were in want of proviſions, but all the anſwer they made, conſiſted in horrible noiſes and outcries.

The

The *Unity* came to an anchor that night, in a bay which had 45 fathoms water, where the country was high and green, and afforded a pleasant prospect. This bay they supposed to be 1840 leagues distant from *Peru*.

On the 26th in the morning, three canoes came up to the ship, filled with these savages, who were all armed with clubs, wooden swords and slings; but though the *Dutch* still treated them kindly, and gave them several toys to procure their favour, or at least peace and freedom from any disturbance, they soon found that they were not to be conquered by kindness, nor taught good manners by any thing but the great guns; for they assaulted the ship with all their force, and continued the attack till 10 or 12 of them were killed by the cannon shot, when they leaped into the water, and began to swim for their lives; but the *Dutch* pursuing them in the shallop, knocked some on the head, took three prisoners, and four canoes, which they broke in pieces, and used in the ship for fire wood. The severity of this treatment made the natives of the island more attentive to the signs made by the *Dutch*, and therefore brought hogs and bananas to ransom the prisoners, giving ten hogs for one person. In this island were birds that were entirely red.

On the 28th in the evening, they again set sail, and the next day saw three high islands to the north of the former. On the 30th in the morning, several canoes of very swarthy *Indians*, came up to the ship, and being allowed to go on board, broke staves over the heads of the *Dutch*,

as a ſign of peace. Their canoes were neater than the others, and the people appeared more civil and modeſt, wearing a covering about the waiſt, which the others did not. They alſo rubbed their black hair with chalk, which made it appear as if powdered. They pretended to be ſo poor that inſtead of bringing any thing to the ſhip, they came to beg, and yet the three iſlands from whence they came afforded great plenty of cocoas.

On the firſt of *July*, in the morning, the *Unity* caſt anchor between an iſland two miles long, and the main land of *New Guiney*, and was ſoon ſurrounded with 25 armed canoes, ſuppoſed to be filled with people of the ſame iſlands as thoſe, who the day before had, in token of peace, broken their ſtaves over their heads. Two of theſe fixing themſelves upon two anchors faſtened their girdles to them, and began to tug the ſhip, thinking to draw her on ſhore, while the reſt attacked her ſides, with their ſlings and other weapons; but the *Dutch* firing upon them with their great guns, forced them to retire with the loſs of 12 or 13 killed, and a much greater number wounded.

After this engagement, the *Dutch* again ſet ſail, and on the 4th paſſed by 23 other iſlands, ſome of them a league, and others not more than a cannon ſhot diſtant from each other. On the 6th, they obſerved a very high mountain to the ſouth-weſt, which they ſuppoſed to be *Geemenaſſi* in *Banda*; but on a nearer approach diſcovered three more lying to the north, at about ſix or ſeven leagues diſtance. The next day they

they found ſome of theſe mountains to be volcanos, for which reaſon they named the iſland *Vulcan's Iſle*. It was well inhabited, and full of cocoas; but they had no conveniency for anchoring: the people were naked and extremely fearful of the *Dutch*, and their language ſo very different from that of the other of the neighbouring iſlands, that none of the *Indians*, the *Dutch* had taken on board, could underſtand them. There ſoon after appeared more iſlands to the north and north-weſt, but they ſteered to a very low one to the weſtward, which they reached that evening. They here obſerved the water to be of ſeveral colours, as green, white, and yellow, which was probably occaſioned by the mixture of ſome rivers, for it was much ſweeter than the ſea-water, and full of leaves and boughs of trees, ſome of which had birds and crabs upon them.

On the 8th of *July*, they caſt anchor before an iſland in 3°. 40′. ſouth lat. which ſeemed to be an unhealthy place, and yielded nothing of any value, except a little ginger. It was inhabited by *Papoos*, a people, whoſe ridiculous dreſs added to their natural deformity, made them appear little ſhort of monſters in human nature. There were ſcarcely any of them that had not ſomething odd and ſtrange, either in the bigneſs or poſition of their limbs, which added to ſtrings of hogs teeth hung about their necks, and rings faſtened in their noſes, with their ſhort frizzled hair, and very bad faces, rendered them perfectly diſagreeable. Their houſes were en-

tirely void of ornament, and fixed upon ſtakes eight or nine feet from the ground.

The next day they anchored in a more convenient bay, near two villages belonging to theſe *Indians*, when ſome of their canoes brought hogs and cocoas, but held up both at ſo dear a rate that there was no bartering with them.

Though the *Dutch* had ſailed ſo long by an extenſive tract of land, they were unable to determine whether it was *New Guiney* or not, their charts neither agreeing one with another, nor with the land they had in proſpect. On the 13th and 14th they kept ſailing by the coaſt, and on the 15th, purſuing the ſame courſe, reached two low iſlands, about half a league from the main land; and in about 2°. 54′. ſouth latitude, when ſeeing the country well ſtored with cocoas, they diſpatched the boat and ſhallop, which were well provided for an attack, with orders to land and get ſome, but the *Indians* having obſerved them, prepared to receive them at their landing, and gave them the warmeſt reception with their bows and ſlings they had ever met with, wounding at leaſt 16 of them, and forcing them to retire, notwithſtanding their being armed with muſkets. However the next morning they ſailed in between the two iſlands, and having caſt anchor, landed upon the leſſer iſland, burnt ſome of the *Indian* houſes, and brought off as many cocoas as amounted to three to every man's ſhare, when the natives finding how little able they were to defend themſelves againſt theſe ſtrangers, came to make their peace, by bringing cocoas, bananas, and ginger, and going on board the

ſhip,

ſhip, the quarrel was perfectly made up, and the hearts of the *Indians* won, by the *Dutch* giving them a few beads and nails. The next day they continued bartering for cocoas, bananas, caſſave and papade, and obtained ſuch a number of the former as amounted to 50 nuts and two bunches of bananas a man.

This iſland, which is the moſt eaſterly, the natives called *Moſa*, the other over-againſt it *Juſan*, and another which was a very high one and about five or ſix leagues from *New Guiney*, they called *Arimea*. Theſe people had probably been viſited by ſome *Europeans* before, for they had *Spaniſh* jars and pots among them, were not ſurpriſed like others, at the firing of the great guns, nor ſo curious in examining the ſhip as thoſe who had never ſeen one might be ſuppoſed to be.

On the 21ſt, they ſailed to the north-weſt along the main land, and anchored among a cluſter of iſlands, which they left on the 23d in the morning; ſoon after which they were overtaken by ſix great canoes bringing dried fiſh, cocoas, bananas, a ſmall ſort of fruit like prunes, and tobacco. From another iſland, ſome *Indians* brought them proviſions and china porcelain; theſe people, like moſt of the barbarians, were extremely fond of beads and iron-work, and were remarkably diſtinguiſhed from thoſe in the laſt iſland, by the largeneſs of their ſize, and their having more of an orange coloured complexion. Their arms were bows and arrows, and their principal ornaments were glaſs earrings of ſeveral colours, by which it appeared

that these *Dutchmen* were not the first *Europeans* they had seen.

On the 24th they steered along by a very pleasant island, to which they gave the name of *Schovten*, though it is distinguished in the maps by the name of *Horn Island*, and the west point of it they called the *Cape of Good Hope*. On the 26th, they perceived three islands more, and on the 29th at night, felt so violent a shock of an earthquake, that the men ran frightened out of their cabbins, imagining that the ship had run a-ground or bulged against a rock; but upon trial they found that the depth of water was unfathomable, and plainly saw that they were clear of all danger of rocks and shelves. On the 30th they put into a great bay, out of which finding no opening, they returned to a northern course again. Here the ship trembled and they had loud and horrible claps of thunder, while the lightening would have been in danger of setting the ship on fire, was it not for prodigious showers of rain.

On the 31st in the evening, they passed the Equator a second time, and in the three following days came in sight of several islands, and supposed that they reached the end of the continent of *New Guiney*, having sailed 280 leagues along the coast.

On the 5th of *August*, in the morning, several canoes came up to the ship, bringing *Indian* beans, rice, tobacco, and two birds of Paradise; when the *Dutch* purchased one of those fine birds, which was white and yellow. These *Indians* spoke

ſpoke the *Ternate* language; and ſome of them the *Malayan* and *Spaniſh*. They were all finely cloathed about their waiſts, ſome with looſe ſilks, and other with breeches. Some of the company were Mahometans, and had ſilk turbans on their heads. They had all in general coal black hair, and many gold and ſilver rings upon their fingers. But though they bartered with the *Dutch* for beads and other toys, they had a much greater mind for linen cloth. Theſe people were ſo fearful and ſuſpicious, that they would not tell the *Dutch* the name of the country, though they imagined they were at one of the three eaſterly points of *Gilolo*, and that theſe were natives of *Tydore*, which they afterwards found to be true.

On the 6th in the morning, they weighed and ſtood to the northward, and on the 18th were ſaluted by two canoes of *Ternateens*, who ſhewed their peaceable diſpoſition by hanging out a white flag, and informed them that they came from the village of *Soppy*, where they had lately ſeen an *Engliſh* ſhip, and a pinnace from *Amſterdam*, which laid there three months for a lading of rice, and ſome of them offered to conduct them the next day into the road of *Soppy*, which they accordingly entered on the 19th, and bartered there for poultry, ſagoe, rice, and turtle, when ſeveral of the natives coming on board, told them that an *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhip had been lately in thoſe parts, and had procured a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions for their voyage home. This news was extremely agreeable to theſe people,

people, who had ſpent almoſt their whole ſtore, and there was a kind of public rejoicing among the whole crew, which now conſiſted of 85 men, all healthy and vigorous, who had no other apprehenſions than what aroſe from their ſcantineſs of proviſions, and the next day they had an account that there were no leſs than twenty *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhips at *Ternate*.

On the 25th, they again ſet ſail, and on the firſt of *September*, the wind being contrary, entered into the bay, of what appeared a deſart iſland, when ſome of the officers going on ſhore in order to view the country, endeavoured to aſcend a very high mountain, but found it ſo very ſteep and rugged, that they ſoon abandoned the attempt. The name of this iſland is *Moro*.

On the 5th, they anchored off the coaſt of *Gilolo*, where ſome of the ſeamen, going on ſhore unarmed, to catch fiſh, four ſoldiers of *Ternate* ſuddenly ruſhed out of the woods, ſword in hand, intending to have killed them while they were drawing up their net, but the ſurgeon calling out *Oran Hollanda*, the *Indian* ſoldiers ſtopped, and throwing water on their heads, which in thoſe countries is a ſign of peace, approached them in a civil manner, aſſuring them that the reaſon of their attempt was their taking them for *Spaniards*. At the requeſt of the ſeamen, they were perſuaded to go on board, where having beads and other trifles given them, they promiſed to bring proviſions and refreſhments, which they accordingly did.

On

On the 14th, they set sail; but the wind being slack for two or three days, they made no progress in their voyage. However, on the 17th, they came to an anchor before *Malaya* in *Ternate*, and Capt. *Schouten* and *James Le Maire* going on shore, were entertained by the General, the Governor of *Amboyna*, the Admiral *Verhaghen*, and the whole council of *India*, and the next day sold two of their shallops, with a great deal of what they had saved out of the *Horn*, which was burnt in the *King's Island*, for which they received in money 1350 rials, with part of which they purchased two lasts of rice, a ton of vinegar, the like quantity of *Spanish* wine, and about three tons of biscuit.

On the 24th, eleven men and four boys desired leave of the Captain to enter into the company's service, which, at the General's request, Mr. *Schouten* readily granted, and two days after, took leave of the General, who treated him with the greatest kindness and respect, and accompanied him and Mr. *Le Maire* on board with colours flying.

On the 27th, they sailed for *Bantam*, and on the 28th of *October*, anchored at *Jacatra*, where they found three *Dutch* and as many *English* ships in the road. But on the last day of *October*, *John Peterson Koen*, President of the *East-India* company at *Bantam*, arriving in that city, he the very next day sent for the Captain and both the Supercargoes, before the council of the *Indies*, and after very little discourse, required them, in virtue of his commission from the *East-*

India

India company, to deliver up the ſhip and cargo immediately. The Captain and Supercargoes inſiſted that this ſeizure was unlawful, ſince they entered the *Indies*, by neither of the forbidden paſſages, the *Cape of Good Hope*, or the *Streights of Magellan*, but by a paſſage they themſelves had diſcovered, which would be of great advantage to the commerce of their countrymen and to the whole trading world. But all their arguments were to no purpoſe, the Preſident telling them that they might ſeek for redreſs in *Holland*. This happened on *Monday* the firſt of *November*, according to the reckoning of thoſe who ſailed in the *Unity*, and upon *Tueſday* the ſecond of *November*, according to the reckoning of their countrymen, who had ſailed directly from *Holland*. For as the *Unity* had ſailed weſtward, and had with the ſun ſo far encompaſſed the globe, they had one night, or ſun-ſetting, leſs than their countrymen who had ſailed to the eaſt.

Their ſhip being in this manner taken from them, ſome of the men entered into the *Eaſt-India* company's ſervice, and the reſt were put into two ſhips, that were returning to *Holland*; but Mr. *James Le Maire*, was ſo ſhocked at this diſaſterous end of a voyage, which till that time had been ſo proſperous, that he died of grief and vexation, within a little more than a fortnight after the loſs of the veſſel. The reſt of the company had a proſperous voyage to *Holland*, and arrived at *Amſterdam* on the 1ſt of

July.

July. Their voyage round the world being performed in two years, aed eighteen days, which, conſidering the difficulties they met with, and the nature of their courſe, muſt appear extremely wonderful. But what renders it ſtill more ſurprizing is, that they loſt only four men in encompaſſing the whole earth, and that one of theſe died of grief.

The End of the Fifth Volume.