

rival, requesting permission for Mr. Wales to make observations on shore. Mr. Dent, who acted as Consul in the absence of Mr. Gathorne, not only procured this permission of the Governor, but accommodated Mr. Wales with a convenient place in his garden to set up his instruments.

They were not more obliged to Mr. Dent for the very friendly readiness he shewed in procuring them this and every other thing they wanted, than for the very liberal and hospitable entertainment they met with at his house, which was open to accommodate them both night and day.

During their stay, the ship's company was served with fresh beef; and they took on board about fifteen tons of water, which they brought off in the country boats, at the rate of about three shillings per ton.

Fresh provisions for present use may be got, such as beef, vegetables, and fruit; and hogs, sheep, and poultry, for sea-stock, all at a pretty reasonable price. The bullocks and hogs are very good, but the sheep are small, and wretchedly poor.

The principal produce of Fayal is wheat and Indian corn, with which they supply Pico and some of the other isles. The chief town is called Villa de Horta. It is situated in the bottom of the bay, close to the edge of the sea, and is defended by two castles, one at each end of the town, and a wall of stonework, extending along the sea-shore from the one to the other. There is not a glass window in the place, except what are in the churches, and in a country-house which lately belonged to the English Consul; all the others being latticed, which to an Englishman, makes them look like prisons.

This little city, like all others belonging to the Portuguese is crowded with religious buildings; there being no less than three convents of men and two of women; and eight churches, including those belonging to the convents, and the one in the Jesuits College.

Fayal, although the most noted for wines, does not raise sufficient for its own consumption. This article