

leagues from *n.* to *s.* It is covered with country houses and plantations, where they feed a great number of cattle, on account of the abundance of pasture. It has at its entrance a mountain called the Panecillo, from its resemblance to a sugar-loaf, or perfect cone, from which rise many springs, uniting and forming the river Machangara. This mountain is covered with shrubs and trees, forming a delightful garden, and is a very favourite resort with the inhabitants. The Jesuits had a magnificent house on this mountain, which used to serve as a place of reception for novices as far back as the year 1746, which was the period in which their house at Latacunga was broke up. The water of the aforementioned streams stagnating in the valley make impenetrable mud-pools, from whence the valley takes its name.

TURUVISA, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas, in the kingdom of Quito: it runs almost *s.* and enters the Santiago a little before this last river falls into the Marañon.

TURUCHIPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

TURUCURI, a river of the province and captainship of Para in Brazil, having its source in the country of the Guayapis Indians. It runs *e.* and enters the river Xinga by the *w.* side.

TURUMBA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero.

TURUMBUSA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito: it rises *e.* of the city of Valladolid, takes its course also to this *rhumb*, and enters the Marañon in the narrow pass of Guacacavo.

[**TURY**, a river on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, 40 leagues *e. s. e.* of the river Cayta. The Island of St. John lies just off the river's mouth, and makes a very good harbour on the inside of it. But the passage both in and out is difficult, and no pilots are to be had.]

TUSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito, on the road leading to the province of Popaván.

[**TUSCALOMSA**, a river of W. Florida. See PEARL River.]

TUSCARORA, a city of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America; situate on the banks and at the *e.* head of the Susquehannah river.

TUSCARORA, a chain of mountains with this name in the above State, in the county of Cumberland, which run many leagues *n. n. e.*

[**TUSCARORA** Creek, a small stream of Pennsylvania, which empties through the *s. w.* bank of Juniatta river, 12 miles *s. e.* of Lewis-town.]

[**TUSCARORA** Villages, lie a mile from each other, four miles from Queenstown, in Upper Canada, containing together about 40 decayed houses. Vestiges of ancient fortifications are visible in this neighbourhood. The Indian houses are about 12 feet square; many of them are wholly covered with bark, others have the walls of logs, in the same manner as the first settlers among the white people built their huts, having chimnies in which they keep comfortable fires. Many of them, however, retain the ancient custom of having the fire in the centre of the house. The lands in the vicinity are of a good quality.]

TUSCARORAES, a nation of Indians of N. America, in the province of New York, in the United States of America. They dwell by the river Mohawks. [They migrated from N. Carolina about the year 1712, and were adopted by the Oneidas, with whom they have since lived, on the supposition that they were originally the same tribe, from an affinity which there is in their language. They now consist of about 400 souls; their village is between Kahnawolohale and New Stockbridge, on Tuscorora or Oneida Creek. They receive an annuity of about 400 dollars from the United States.]

TUSCHINJA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito: it rises in the mountains, and enters the Marañon.

TUSKOKOGIR, a settlement of Indians in the province of Pennsylvania in the United States of America; situate on the shore and at the head of Susquehannah river.

TUSO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of the Indians of Boza in the new kingdom of Granada. Its climate is very cold, and produces the fruits peculiar to that temperature. They have venerated in the parish church a miraculous image of Our Lady of the Conception, which is a bust, and about a yard high, and of which the natives relate, that it having been brought to the settlement by a certain knight, who had also with him other furniture for saying mass, by means of a portable altar, with which his chaplain was charged; and that the latter, having produced it for the above purpose, it was found, upon endeavouring to return it from its position, to be immovable, so that no one could carry it away until the curate arrived, who raised it with facility, and carried it to the chief altar of his