neffe than those in Africa, are said to be of colour gray, and so numble as to climb Trees; their Dogs inowted like Foxes, but deprived of that property which the Logicians call Proprium quarto modo, for they could not bark : their Hogs with talons therp as Razors , and the navil of their bodies on the Ridge of their backs: their Stags , and Deer , without Horns ; their Sheep (they call them Lam.is) not onely profitable as with us, for food and raiment, but accustomed to the carrying of burdens, some of 150 pound weight. Amongst such strange Beafts as this old world knew not, we may reckon that deformed one (whose name I finde not) whose forepart resembleth a Fox , the hinder part an Ape , except the Feet onely which are like a Mans : beneath her belly a Receptacle like a Purfe, where the keeps her young, till they beable to shift for themselves; never coming thence but when they suck, and then in again. The Armadilla is in form like a barbed Horfe, feeming to be armed all over, and that with Artificial (rather than natural) Plates, which do that and open. The Vicugue refembleth a Goat, but greater and more profitable; of the Fleece whereof they make Rugs, Coverings, and Stuffs; and in the Belly tinde the Bezoar, formetimes two or three, a soveraign Antidote against Possons and venemous Di-leases. A kinde of Hare resembling a want in his seet, and a Cat in his tails under whose chin nature hath faitned a little Bag, which the hath also taughthim to use as a Store house: for in this, having lilled his Belly, he preserveth the remnant of his Provision. The Pigrista, a little Beast (not so named for nought) which in fourteen days cannot go fo far as a man may eafily throw a stone. Then for their Birds , they have them there in such variety of colours ; that the Indians will perfectly represent in I cathers what foever they fee drawn with Pencils: infomuch as a Figure of S. Francis made of Feathers. was presented to Pope Sintus Quintus 3 whose eye could not discern them to be natural colours, but thought them pencil-work, till he made tryal with his fingers. One called the Tominejo, of all colours. fo little that it feems no bigger than a Bee or Butter-flie; the mouth thereof no bigger than the eye of a needle ; yet yielding not to the Nightingale in the sweetnesse of its note and Musick : the Bird and Nest put into Gold Scales, not weighing above 24. grains, yet beautified with Feathers of io many colours. effecially in the neck and breft; that the Indians make greatufe of them in their Feather-pittures. Others as big, as these are little. The Condores of such strength and greatnesse, that they will fall upon a Sheep or Calf, open it, and eat it. Like Miracles of nature have they in their Fruits and Plants. more proper unto Natural History than to this Discourse : and many medicinal Drugs of rare operation, which I leave to the consideration of the Learned Herbalifts. I am too much a Fool to be a Phylitian, and therefore will not deal in fuch things as are out of my Element. Yet somewhat of this kinde we may chance to meet with, in the Description and Survey of the several Provinces, into which this men World is divided.

The whole is naturally divided into two great Peninfulas; whereof that towards the North is cal-Itd Mexicana from Mexico the chief City and Province of it, supposed (for the most Northern parts of it are not yet discovered) to contain 13000 miles in compasse. That towards the South, hath the name of Pernana, from the great Country of Pern; the circumnavigation whereof is reckoned at 17000 Italian miles. The Ifthmus which joyneth these two together, very long but narrow; in tome places not above twelve miles from Sca to Sea; in many not above seventeen. By the Spaniards it is called the Streit of Darien , from a River of that name in Fernana , neer unto the Isthmus; and is fo fmall a Ligament for fo great a Body, that fome have thought of turning thefe two Peninfulas into perfect Islands. Certain it is, that many have motioned to the Councel of Spain, the cutting of a navigable channel through this small Ishmus , so to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Moluccoes. But the Kings of Spain have not bitherto attempted it ; partly because if he should imploy the Americans in the work, he should lose those few of them, which his people have suffered to live; partly because the Slaves which they yearly buy out of Africa, do but suffice for the Mines and Sugarhouses; but principally, less the passage by the Cape of good hope, being lest, those Seas might become a receptacle of Pirets. Wich doubtlesse was a very prudent and Politick consideration. Many times I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finished. Sefostris King of Egypt, Darius of Persia, one of the Ptolomies, and a late capricious Portugal had the like Plot, to make a passage from the Red Sea, to the Mediterranean: so had Cosar, Caligula, and Nero, Emperours of Rome, upon the Cosinibian Islbmus. Another of the same nature, had Charls the great, to let the Rhene into the Danow; the like had Lucius Verus, to joyn the Rhene, and the Rosne: all which, in their peculiar places, we have already touched. Nicanor also King of Syria, intended to have made a channel from the Caspian to the Envine Sea; an infinite project. But neither he nor any of the rest could finish these works; God it seemeth, being not pleased at such proud and haughty enterprises. And yet perhaps the want of treasure hath not been the least cause, why the like projects have not proceeded : besides the dreadfull hoyses and apparitions, which (as we have already faid) continually affrighted the workmen.

Not lesse observable than this great but unsuccessed less of cutting a passage thorow this 1st. mns, from one Sea to the other is was that notable, but a like successed the Attempt of John Oxeuham, an adventurous Englishman, in a passage over it by Land. This man being one of the Followers of Sir Francis Drake, arriving in a sinall Bark with 70 of his Companions, a little above Nombre di Deos, the chiefest Town of all the 1sthmas; drew his Ship on Land, covered it with boughs, and marched over the Land with his Company guided by Negroes, till he came to a River. There he cut down Wood, made him a Pinnace, entred the South Sea, went to the lise of Pearls, where he stayed ten days; intercepted in two Spanish Ships (who seared no Enemy on that side) 60000 pound weight of Gold, 200000 pound weight in bars of silver, and returned in safety to the Land. And though by the matome of some of his own Company, he neither returned into his Countrey, nor unto his ship: yet is it

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