

residue of Massachuset on the N. The Connecticut-river, which is one of the largest and best in New England, runs through the heart of it, dividing itself into different parts, and is navigable above forty miles for ships of burden, and many more for smaller. The country on both sides the river abounds with timber, and it is here that they produce so great a quantity of tar and turpentine, as to require numbers of hands to extract it. The business of the people here is, beside fisheries, that of timber-selling, or cutting timber for knee-timber, plank for ship-building, deals, baulks, and spars for houses, masts and yards for ships. And the New-England merchants sent a present to Charles II. of several masts so large as to serve for first-rates. The great floats of this timber brought down this river have very much improved their navigation. Several sorts of metals have been found here, as lead, iron, copper. The iron mines are still worked, and greatly improved; but the attempts to raise a stock for working the lead and copper have failed. This colony is in a thriving state, populous, and increasing, containing about 40,000 people; notwithstanding the ravages of the east parts of it by the French and Indians; beside the piracies in Queen Anne's time, when their fishing ketches were almost all destroyed.

Rhode Island is the third and smallest of the provinces which compose New England, lying off Mount Hope. It consists of a small island of that name, and the old plantation of Providence. It is a distinct government, by virtue of a charter granted by King Charles II. The island, whence the province has its name, lies in Narrhaganset bay, and is about fifteen or sixteen miles in length, and four or five in breadth. Its first inhabitants were those that were banished from
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