

whence this river takes its rise, there is a large quantity of gold dust found, supposed to be washed down by the rivulets which glide through the caverns of the Peruvian mountains. It is worthy of observation, that the river St. Francis rolls the largest stream at that season of the year when rains seldom fall; which is attributed to the vast quantity of snow dissolved by the summer sun upon the mountain tops.

Six of the captainships already mentioned, were under the government of the Dutch West India company, during their possession of this place; and were distinguished from the other eight by being stiled the Northern Brasil; those belonging to the Portuguese were called the Southern.

The Dutch captainships extended along the sea-coast from north to south, one hundred and sixty or one hundred and eighty leagues; each of them being divided into several smaller districts, called by the Portuguese *Fregecias*, and by the Dutch *Fregezien*.

The captainship of Seregippe del Rey, likewise called Carigi from a lake of that name, lies in the southern part of Brasil, upon the river of St. Francis near the sea-coast; in extent thirty-two leagues, and has in it a *Fregecia* called Porto Calvo, in which there is a village named Villa de Bon Successo de Porto Calvo, situated upon a rising ground, near four leagues from the sea-shore, and fortified with two forts built by the Dutch: the village contains two streets, and is supplied with a good air by the sea breezes that fan it:

This captainship was subjected to the Spaniards or Portuguese, by Christovan Barros, who was rewarded for his service with a considerable tract of land, and a power to settle colonies on it; many persons repaired thither from the Bay of All Saints, and shortly built a small town, which was, on the 24th of December, 1637, laid waste by the Dutch.

Parnambuko, one of the largest Dutch captainships, which derives its name from the hidden rocks