

NORTH-AMERICA.

Principal Capes, Bays, Harbours, Rivers, &c.

Climate, Soil, Productions, and different Kinds of Animals, &c.

and Towns.

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BURLINGTON.
Doeffer.

Hopewell.

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of land, included
open bay.

utiful women.

Cape May.—Delaware bay.—Peeth-
Amboy harbour.—Delaware, Raritan,
and Patuxent rivers. The falls on this last
deserve particular mention. From a con-
siderable width, the channel becomes
contracted to that of about 40 yards,
and the current runs with great rapidity
till it is crossed by a deep chasm or cleft:
here it falls, in one entire sheet, 70 feet
perpendicularly; and one end of the cleft
being closed up, the water rushes out at
the other with incredible vehemence, in
an acute angle, to its former direction
and breadth. Thirty yards above this
is another fall, over rocky ledges, each
2 or 3 feet perpendicular.

The climate is temperate; and the soil, which is a kind of red
clay, is exceedingly rich, that, in a short time after it has been
turned up, and exposed to air and moisture, it is converted into a
species of marble. The soil of the Holy Land is said to be of a
similar nature. The province produces vast quantities of grain,
hemp, flax, hay, Indian corn, &c. &c. There are also in this and
the Southern colonies abundance of wild vines, of three or four
species, different from the European; but no wine has yet been
made from them worthy of notice.

Colonel Peter Schuyler has, in his garden, a fine collection of
citrons, oranges, limes, lemons, balsams of Peru, aloes, pome-
granates, and other tropical plants; and, in his park, several Eng-
lish and American deer, with some elks or moose deer.—Here are
also valuable copper-mines, in particular those belonging to Colo-
nel John Schuyler; and rich veins of ore. But the country abounds
with molasses.

and Towns.

Carlisle, 500 houses.

Delaware.

Newcastle.

Cape Hinlopen.—Delaware bay and
harbours.—Rivers: Delaware, Susque-
hanna, and Schuikill. The Delaware,
whose source is far North in the coun-
try of the Indians called Iroquois, is
navigable 120 miles above Philadelphia,
and would be so farther, but for a cata-
ract in it above Bristol, which hinders
vessels from proceeding higher; at its
mouth it is upwards of three miles broad,
and more than one at Philadelphia: the
Schuikill and Susquehanna rivers rise also
in the country of the Iroquois, and are
navigable far up the country: add to
this, that the largest fleets may ride in
safety in the creeks and coves with which
Delaware bay abounds; so that this pro-
vince is happily circumstanced to carry
on a foreign as well as inland trade.

The climate of Pennsylvania, during winter, is in general milder
than that of the Northern colonies, in proportion as it lies more
to the South: nevertheless, from December to March, the cold is
frequently so intense as to freeze over the Delaware, though a very
broad river. On the other hand, in the summer season, the months
of July, August, and September, would be almost intolerable,
were it not for the frequent cool breezes which moderate the heat.—
The soil is extremely strong and fertile, producing spontaneously
an infinite variety of trees, flowers, fruits, and plants, of different
kinds; and the mountains are enriched with ore. This province is
cultivated to greater perfection than any other; and in this state
yields not only great plenty, but great variety of grain; also flax-
seed, hemp, and various other articles.

It must be observed here, that in the Southern the timber is
not so proper for ship-building as in the Northern colonies; for in
a comparative degree as they lie nearer to the South, the wood be-
comes less and less compact, and splits easily;—a quality, however,
that, though rendering it improper for ships, makes it fitter for
flaves.—The land abounds with cattle, and the rivers with fish.

and Towns.

Division.

Mary's.

Masterkout.

gon.

APOLIS.

imore.

Cheafapeak-bay, including many creeks.
—Numerous rivers intersect this pro-
vince, the chief of which are, the Pa-
toxmace, Pocomac, Patuxent, Patapico,
Cheptonk, Susquehanna, Severn, Sassa-
fras, &c.

Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia,
enjoy peculiar commercial advantages
from their numerous harbours, creeks,
and large navigable rivers; but these,
being destitute of fortifications, cannot
but prove of equal disadvantage in a war,
if the enemy be master of the adjacent
seas, who will have it in his power, by
these means, to carry desolation into the
best settled parts of the several countries;
as unhappily may be too soon experienced.

The staple commodity of Maryland is the Oronooko sort of to-
bacco, which is much stronger than the Virginian, and for this
reason preferred in the Eastern and Northern parts of Europe.

The climate both of Maryland and Virginia, on the whole,
is extremely fine. Autumn and spring are delightful seasons, and
in winter the weather is so mild as scarcely to require a fire; yet
now and then there are some extremely sharp days; and it is not
uncommon, after a warm day, to have such sudden and severe cold
as to freeze over a river a mile broad in one night. The summer
brings violent heats, and frequent and furious gulls, with terrible
thunder and lightning, whence, however, little mischief happens
to the buildings, owing to the electrical rods which are affixed to
most of them. The natural productions of the soil, which, for
the most part, is good, are trees and flowers of infinitely various
sorts, with great quantities of fruits and medicinal plants; parti-
cularly, tobacco and Indian corn; pigeon-berry and rattle-snake
root, much esteemed in ulcerous and pleuritical disorders; straw-
berries, hickory nuts, mulberries, chestnuts, myrtles, cedars, cy-
presses, sugar-trees, different sorts of fir-trees, seven or eight kinds
of oak, red-flowering maples, sassafras-trees, dog-woods, acacias,
scarlet-flowering chestnuts, red-buds, flowering poplars, magnolias,
fringe-trees, umbrellas, chamædaphnes (reckoned the most beau-
tiful of all flowering shrubs), peacocks, yellow jessamines, may-ap-
ple, atomuscy lilies, &c. &c. &c. For an elegant and beau-

ing George:

oeffer:

oeffs Ann:

oeffer:

oeffer:

Capes of Virginia, called Henry and
Charles, opening a passage into the bay
of Cheafapeak, one of the largest and
finest in the world, being 18 miles broad
at its mouth, and 7 or 8 throughout a
distance of 100 miles, which is more