

# T O U

especially on the north side; yet full of tall palms and other trees, producing not only tobacco, but yellow sanders, guaiacum, gum-elmi, china-root, aloes, sugar, indigo, cotton, ginger, oranges, citrons, apricots, bananas, maize, aromatic laurels, and most of the fruits which grow on the other islands, together with pease, and the usual roots for food. But from want of springs, the people are forced to save rain-water in cisterns. Here are great numbers of wild boars, which they are forbid to hunt, as serving for provisions, whenever an invasion obliges the inhabitants to retire into the woods. Besides parrots, thrushes, and other birds, here are wild, or wood-pigeons, which are very good at a certain season; but at other times are lean and bitter. Here is store of land and sea-crabs, which, if eaten frequently, occasion giddiness, and dimness of sight. The north part of the island is desolate, from the air being unhealthy, as well as the coast rugged; but the south part is pretty populous, with good anchorage, and abounds with fish. It has but one convenient harbour, the entrance into which is by two channels, and it is capable of receiving large ships. It lies at the bottom of a deep bay in that part of the country called the Low-lands. And the town of Cayona is defended by fort Dageron, so called from a French Governor, the founder of this now-flourishing colony. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 73. 15. W.

TOULOUSE, PORT, formerly called Port St. Peter, on the coast of Cape Breton, in North America, just at the entrance of the Streight of Fronfac.