

to the middle of the island are 35 leagues south; it is a low land, with small rising knowles of sand called downs, in form of an elbow, the bite to the northward, about 20 miles in length, and narrow; by reason of shoals of sand, small tides 5 or 6 feet, and a great surf; it is inaccessible, excepting in the bite, where boats may land. Formerly some persons of humanity put cattle ashore to breed, for the relief of the shipwreck'd, and by multiplying, they answered that benevolent charitable end; until some wicked, mean, rascally people from our continent, destroyed them to make gain (these robbers of seafaring people, called these depredations, making of a voyage) of their hides and tallow. The south side is in 43 d. 50 m. n. lat. no trees, their principal growth is juniper bushes \*, huckle-berry bushes, † cranberries, § bent-grass; some ponds, abundance of foxes and seals; great snows in winter, but do not lay long.

At this island, which is deemed 30 leagues eastward from the Cape Sable shore of Nova Scotia or L'Accadie, by the treaty of Utrecht 1713, begins the British exclusive line of fishery, running S. W. indefinitely, and including the fishing banks belonging to the island.

#### CAPE BRETON *Islands.*

Cape Breton cannot properly be called a British colony, until confirmed by some subsequent treaty of peace, and annexed to the dominions of Great Britain; but notwithstanding its retarding the prosecution of this history, I cannot avoid taking notice of the reduction of Louis-

\* *Vitis idaea angulosa*, I. B. *Vaccinia nigra*, Park. black whorts, or bill-berries.

† *Oxycoccus sive vaccinia palustris*, I. B. Moss-berries, or marsh whortle-berries; the French of Canada call it Canneberge; it is plenty all over the northern parts of North-America; and is a most exquisitely agreeable acid sauce for all roast meats, and for pastry tarts.

§ *Gr menspicatum, secalinum, maritimum, maximum, spica longiore* T. *Spartium, spicatum, pungens oceanicum*, I. B. English or Dutch sea matweed.

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