(7.) The island of Diu or Dio. This is situated in 21 deg. 45 min. N. latitude, and in 68 deg. 55 min. E. longitude; and is three miles long, and two broad, The town, which bears the fame name, is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone wall, with bassions at convenient distances, and well furnished with cannon. The harbour is well fecured by two castles, one of which is made use of for powder, and other warlike flores. It was one of the best places in those parts, the Aructures being built of free stone and marble. It contains five or fix fine churches well embellished within, with images and painting, built by the Portuguese; but it is much decayed of late years, not one fourth part of it being inhabited. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches. and other places, of their riches, but were driven away with the loss of 1000 men. There are not now above 200 Portuguese inhabitants, for the rest are Banians, who may amount to 40,000.

(8.) The Johor Islands. These lie to the N. E. of Cape Romano, but produce nothing sit for the carrying on of commerce. Bulo Aure, one of them, is peopled by Malays, who are said to form a kind of republic, headed by a chief. In this island are several mountains, on which are many plantations of cocoa-trees. Articles of trade are purchased here with iron, and the people have the character of being very honest, friendly, and

hospitable.

(9.) Sincapour, or Sincapora, is an illand and town, which lies at the fouthermost point of the peninsula of Malacca, and gave name to the S. E. part of Malacca Straits. Here is a mountain which yields excellent diamonds; and sugar canes grow to a great size. The foil of Sincapour is fruitful, and the woods produce good

timber for fhip building.

islands in the East India sea, lying off the coast of Cambodia. It is situated in 107 deg. 40 min. E. longitude, and 8 deg. 36 min. N. latitude. It is about 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above