

ning of the great city of Mexico.* See Clavigero, i. 112—123. For a distinct view of the situation of the city with its causeways, see the map prefixed to the 2d volume of Clavigero ; or the maps in other Mexican histories. * A. D. 1325.

NOTE III. (p. 95.)

Although the æra of the Puritans commenced in the reign of Edward VI ; yet that pious young prince very soon after began an ecclesiastical reformation. Had he lived to perfect it according to his intentions, the Puritans would probably have been satisfied. But he died in 1553, at the early age of XVI ; and was succeeded by queen Mary, a bigotted papist, under whose administration John Rogers, of pious memory, was burnt at Smithfield ; and bishop Hooper, with other pious reformers, suffered martyrdom. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, the reformation, which had been begun by Edward, was, in some degree, restored ; but that illustrious queen, addicted to show, and jealous of prerogative, soon made the Puritans feel the weight of her royal power. Bishops and other clergymen were deprived, for refusing the oath to the queen's supremacy. At length (31 Jan. 1563) the Convocation of the English clergy met, and finished the XXXIX Articles. Of the lower house, 43 present were for throwing out the ceremonies, but 35 were for keeping them ; and these, with the help of proxies, carried their measure by one vote. The bishops now began to urge the clergy to subscribe to the Liturgy and ceremonies, as well as to the Articles. Coverdale, Fox, Humfrey and others, refused to subscribe ; and this was the epoch of NONCONFORMITY. What hard treatment the Puritan Reformers received under the succeeding administrations of James I, and of his successors, until the Revolution of William and Mary, is well known. As authorities, that confirm this Note, and give full information on the subject, the reader is referred to Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of England, Peirce's Vindication of the Dissenters, Prince's Chronology, and especially Neal's History of the Puritans.

NOTE IV. (p. 99.)

Some historians entirely overlook this temporary settlement of the French in the English Carolina ; others confound it with the settlement at St. Matheo, a few leagues north of St. Augustine. Not one of them has ascertained the *place* of it, with precision. Chalmers says, Ribault built Fort Charles on the river Edisto. The authors of the Universal History say, it was built on the river St. Croix, which indeed, Charlevoix says, was the Spanish name of Edisto river. Charlevoix says, Ribault's Fort stood near the place where Charlestown, the capital of South Carolina, now stands. Mezeray says, it was built " at the end of the Streight at St. Helen's." I wrote, some time since, to Dr. Ramsay, the well known historian, and made inquiry of him respecting this article. The Doctor obligingly wrote to me in reply : " I have taken some pains " to inform myself of the place where Ribault commenced his settlement of French " Protestants ; but without any satisfactory result. Edisto river, in its nearest part, is " about 36 miles from Charleston ; but there is no evidence of any French settlement " ever having been made in its vicinity. There is no river in South Carolina, known " by the name of the Shallow or Base river. Mr. Drayton, our late governor, has " been consulted on the points, relative to which you wish for information, who assur- " ed me, that, while writing his View of South Carolina, he minutely enquired into " the very subjects, which have perplexed you, and found them so involved in dark- " ness and contradiction, that he did not see his way clear to assert any thing on the " subject, more than you will find in the 5th page of his work."

It would not become me to be positive on a subject, that is attended with such acknowledged difficulties, and that has baffled such intelligent inquiries. I am satisfied however, that neither the latitude of the place where the fort was built, nor its distance from the river of May,† will allow us to fix it so far north, as the river Edisto. It appears clearly to have been on an island up Port Royal river, in about the latitude of 32 deg. It seems probable, that it was the island of St. Helena, or some island in its vicinity. Mezeray's account seems to fix it there. Charlevoix, in his Map of the Coasts of Florida, has placed it in that quarter, though, I apprehend, too far north, at an island toward the mouth of Edisto. It is asserted on the face of the map : " Dans cette Isle Ribault bâtit petit Fort, et le nomma *Charles Fort*." There is one additional

† Sixty French leagues. Charlevoix.

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