

town, and covers near 300 acres. From the stream flowing from this pond, the aqueduct will be supplied. *South Pond* is much larger. Further south is *Halfway Pond* and *Long Pond*. Near Sandwich line is the *Great Herring Pond*. To Billington Sea, Halfway Pond, and the Great Herring Pond, alewives resort in their season in great abundance. The *Great Herring Pond* has been contemplated as a reservoir for the projected canal across the isthmus between *Buzzard* and *Barnstable* Bays. Many of the ponds abound with white and red perch, pike, and other fresh water fish; and in the numerous brooks which run into the sea in different parts of the township, are found excellent trout. These ponds and streams are often the scenes of amusement for parties of both sexes, in the summer season.

At the village of Monument Ponds and Eel river, and in some other parts of the township, many of the inhabitants are farmers. In the *Town*, the gardens are numerous and well cultivated, and when aided by the aqueduct, will be productive equal to the wants of the inhabitants.

The situation of the town is pleasant and healthful. The easterly winds of the Spring, however, are distressing to persons of tender habits, and are uncomfortable even to the robust. The market is not regularly supplied. Fuel, fish, poultry, and wild fowl are plentiful and cheaper, perhaps, than in any other sea-port of the lize. The people are sober, friendly, and industrious. It is the first settlement in New-England, and is peopled, principally, by the descendants of the ancient stock. But few foreigners are among them. The rock on which their forefathers first landed, was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The sentimental traveller will not fail to view it; and if he is passing to Cape Cod, he will pause a moment at *Clampudding Pond*, about 7 miles from the town, where the people in ancient days, when travelling from the Cape to attend the courts of Plymouth, used to sit and regale themselves with the clams and pudding which they brought with them. A few miles farther south, on the same road, are the *sacrifice rocks*, which are covered with the dry limbs of trees and pine knots, heaped upon them by the Indians as they pass by, in observance of an an-

cient usage, the origin of which is uncertain.

The cheapness of living, the plenty of fuel, and the convenient mill-seats which are to be found in Plymouth, will probably render it, at some future period, a considerable manufacturing town. Domestic manufactures are now very general there. Fishery and foreign commerce at present engage almost all the active capital of the town; but the contingencies to which they are exposed may lead to some other sources of employment and profit.

In the three last quarters of 1796, the exports were as follows:

Second quarter,	56,243 dolls.
Third ditto,	36,634
Fourth ditto,	36,006

In the first quarter of the present year (1797) they amounted only to 11,466 dollars. This diminution has been produced by the apprehensions excited by the depredations of the French on the commerce of the United States.

PORT of Spain, the capital of the island of Trinidad, in the West-Indies, situated on the west side of the island.

R

RISTIGOUCHE *River*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is 2 leagues from West-Nouvelle, and runs a west course in general. It is navigable for ships and brigs 7 leagues from its mouth, and abounds with salmon and wild fowl. Many salmon fisheries are carried on here to considerable advantage.

ROBERTSON, a new county of Tennessee.

S

SAVAGE's *Post*, at the Rock Landing, 10 miles below the Falls of Oconee river.

SEBASTIAN, *St.* See *Rio Janeiro*.

SHAMOKIN *Creek* runs westward into Susquehanna river, a mile south of Sunbury, in Pennsylvania.

SOMERS *Isles*. See *Bermuda*.

SPEAR *Cape*, on the east coast of Newfoundland Island, and the S. E. limit of St. John's Bay.

STOWE *Creek*, one of the seven townships into which Cumberland co. in New-Jersey, is divided.

TRA-