

F L O

numbers, that they often break the boughs. In many places are mines of pit-coals, and iron-ore is often found near the surface of the earth, from which a metal is extracted little inferior to steel. Here are also some mines of quicksilver, or rather the mineral from which it is extracted, and only used by the natives to paint their faces and bodies in time of war, or on high festivals. In diverse parts of Florida are also great quantities of orpiment and sandarach.

With regard to the topography of Florida to the E. of the Mississippi, Mr. Cox says, that about 12 miles above its mouth a branch of it runs out on the E. side, which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the N. E. end of the great bay of Spirito Santo. That at first it is very narrow and shallow, but by the accession of several large streams and rivulets it becomes a very pretty river, navigable by the greatest boats and sloops; and forms pleasant lakes, particularly Pontchartrain.

About 60 leagues higher up on the E. side is the river of Yafona, which comes into the Mississippi, 2 or 300 miles out of the country; and its borders are inhabited by the nations of the Yafones, Tounicas, Kowronas, &c. 60 leagues higher is the river and nation of Chongue, with some others to the E. 30 leagues higher the Mississippi receives a river which issues from a lake about 10 miles distant, 20 miles long, and receives four large rivers. 1. The Casqui, or Cufates, the most southern of these being the river of the Cherokees, a mighty nation, among which are its principal sources. It comes from