The Bahamse are fituated in the Atlantic ocean, to the north of the island of Cuba, and not far from the coast of Florida, arctehing from the north-west to the fourth-west, between twenty-one and twenty-feven degrees of fouth latitude. They are your pumerous, and twelve of them pretty large; and belong to Great

The largest, called Bahama, is about fifty miles in length, though very narrow, and gives name to the rest; it lies twenty-five leagues from the continent of Florida, is every-where well watered with fprings and rivulets, and enjoys a ferene temperate air, with a fruitful foil.

These islands were the first places discovered by Column Their islands were the first places discovered by Columbus in America, yet the Spaniards never thought of settling in them. The English knew nothing of them, till 1667, when captain William Sayle, being bound to Carolina, was forced among them by a florm, which gave him an opportunity of examining them carefully, particularly that which is at present known by the name of Providence. At his return, he represented the benefit they might be of to the state; which upon grants of them we made out to proprietors; but the government was referved in the hands of the crown. None of them, however, are yet fettled, except Providence, Lucays, and Harbour island; which settied, except Providence, Lucays, and Harbour tiland; which feems furpriling, as fome of them would certainly prove of the greateft advantage to Great Britain, if properly cultivated. They are fupposed to amount, altogether, to about five hundred. The straights of Bahama, which the British sleets so happily cleared in their last successful expedition against the Havannals, are, by reason of the dangers and difficulties that attend the

paffing of them, well known to navigators.

The Bahama islands, lie near to Hispaniola, and to the noted part of the Havannah, in the island of Cuba, where the Spanish part of the Havannah, in the island of Cuba, where the Spanish galleons and flota always rendezvous before they return to Europe, shaving the gulf of Florida to the west, and the windward passage to the east of them. In time of peace, they are capable of great improvement with respect to trade; and have always been a goad retreat for disabled ships, blown from different parts of the continent of America. In times of war, the British crusters and privateers, stationed at these islands, are more able to obstruct and armoy the Spanish trade homeward-bound, than any that are stationed at the rest of the British colonies in America. Accordingly, New Providence, which is a very thirving colony, was of great Benefit to the British trade in the late war. Nassau is the chief town of the island.
Falkland's islands were first discovered in 1594, by Sir Richard Hawkins, who named the principal of them Hawkins' Maidenland, in honour of queen Elizabeth. The present name Falkland was probably given them by captain Strong, in 1689,

Maidenland, in honour of queen Elizabeth. The prefent name Falkland was probably given them by captain Strong, in 1680, and afterwards adopted by Halley.

The late lord Egmont, first lord of the Admiralty in 1764, then revived the scheme of a settlement in the South sea; and commodore Byron was sent to take possession of Falkland's islands in the name of his Britannic majesty, and in his journal represents them as a Valuable acquisition. On the other band, situates in the name of his Britannic majefty, and in his journal reprefents them as a valuable acquisition. On the other hand, they are reprefented by captain M'Bride, who in 1766 fucceeded that gentleman, as the outcafts of nature: "We found (fays he) a map of illands and broken lands, of which the foil cu usar genueman, as the outcalts of nature: "We found (fays he) a map of illands and broken lands, of which the foil was nothing but a bog, with no better profpect than that of barren mountains, beaten by florms almost perpetual. Yet this is fummer; and if the winds of winter hold their natural proportion, those who lie but two cables length from the stime, must pass yeeks without any communication with it." The herbs and vegetables which were planted by Mr. Byron's people; and the fir-tree, a native of rugged and cold climates, had withered. In the summer-months, wild celeri and forrel are the natural luxuries of the sistands. Goats, theep, and hoga that were carried hither, were found to increase and thrive as in other places. Geese of a fishy taste, snipes, penguins, soxes, and sea lions, are also found here, and plenty of good water.

Though the soil be barren, and the sea tempessous, and English settlement was made here; of which we were disposified by the Spaniards in 1770. That violeste was, however, disavowed by the Spanish ambassador, and some concessions were made to the court of Great Britain about in order to avoid giving unforage to the court of Spain, the settlement was afterwards abandoned.

The ideade of Luth Exprendent of Spain, the settlement was afterwards abandoned.

ards abandoned.

The islands of Juan Fernandez and Fuera or Maso Fuero are diftant from each other about thirty-one leagues they were first discovered in 1575 by Juan Fernandez a Spanised, from whom they take their name. The Spaniard dilitingsift them by the greater and lefs Juan Fernandes, but the smaller island is more generally known by the name of Masa Foero.

The greater Juan Fernandez lies to the eastward, in latitude thirty-three degrees forty minutes fouth, and fiventy-eight de-grees thirty minutes well longitude from Isondon. It is unfulla-bited, but has good harbours, and was formerly a place of great refort for the buccaneers who annoyed the western coast of the Spanish continent. It is also found extremely convenient for the Eng ish cruizers to touch at and water; and here they are in no danger of being discovered, unless when, as is generally the case, their arrival in the South seas, and their motions, have been made known to the Spaniards by our good friends in Brazil. This island is samous for having given rife to the celerated romance of Robinson Crusco. The ingenieus author, Daniel Detoe, derived many hints for writing his history from the papers of one Alexander, Selkink, a Scotchman, who was left ashore in this foliatry place by his captain, where he lived some years, till he was discovered by captain Woodes Rogers, in 1700; when taken up, he had forgotten his native language, and could scarcely be understood, sceming to speak his worda by halves. He was dressed in goats skins, would drink nothing but water, and it was some time before he would relish the ship's victuals. During his abode in this island, he had killed five hundred goats, which he caught by running them down; and he marked as many mora on the ear, which he let go. Some of these were caught thirty years after, by lord Anson's people. of thefe were caught thirty years after, by Jord Anfon's people. But the Spaniards, in order to deprive the English of the nourishment they formesly produced from the indultitude of goats here, have transported thinter a confiderable number of dogs; which have almost exterminated the species.

This is find its not only to files no middle locations and the second of the second o

have almost exterminated the species.

This island is not quite fifteen miles long, and all fix broad; its only fase harbour is on the north side. It is the have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with escupient. Vegetables highly anticorbutic; before modore Anton sowed avariety of garden seeds, and the strength of the same many years afterwards informed had thriven greatly, and now doubter firming a vegetable addition to the natural road the firming a vegetable addition to the natural road the same many wars afterwards informed had thriven greatly, and now doubter firming a vegetable addition to the natural road of the same ways and the same many wars afterwards informed had thriven greatly, and now doubter firming a vegetable addition to the natural road of the same ways and the same ways and the same ways are same as the same ways and the same ways are same as the same ways are same ways as the same ways are same ways as the same ways are same ways and the same ways are same ways as the same ways are same ways and the same ways are same ways as the same ways are same ways as the same ways are same ways and the same ways are same ways as the same ways are same lefs furnish a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot. There are but few birds here, and those few are cies well known and common; but vast shoals of fifts representations among an extension of the coath, particularly cod of a prodiction fize, and it is faid in not less abundance than on the aniks of Newfoundland.

The issued of Fuers, or Masa Fuero, lies in thirty-three de-rees forty-five minutes south longitude, and eighty degrees orty-fix minutes west from Greenwich. It is of a triangular form, and feven or eight leagues in circumference; is very high and mountainous, and at a distance appears as one hill or rock. In this island there are such plenty of fish, that a boat, with

a few hooks and lines, may catch as much as will ferve one hundred people. Here are coal-fifth, cavilliers, cod, hallibut, and cray-fifth; Captain Carteret's crew caught a king's fifther that weighed eighty-feven pounds, and was five feet and a half long. The flarks here were fo ravenous, that in taking founding one of them (weighed eighty-fiven) and we have highly the fact that it is the flarks that the start is the start of the flarks that the start is the start of the flarks that the start is the start of the start o ings one of them swallowed the lead, by which they hauled him above water, but he regained his liberty by discharging his prey. Seals are so numerous here, that if many thousands of them were killed in a night, they would not be miffed the next morn-ing. These animals yield excellent train oil and their bearts and plucks are very good food, having a tafte fomewhat like those of a hog: their fkins are covered with very fine fur. Here are many birds, and some very large hawks. The crew of the Swallow caught in one night seven hundred of the pintado

The island of Chilo, on the coast of Chili, in the district of Imperial, lies in fouth latitude forty-four, or from forty-two to forty-four, being about one hundred and fifty miles long, and twenty-one broad. The fouth part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow fea, and the continent there makes a hay.

This coast is subject to tempessum weather, especially in March, when winter begins. The Spaniards have but one little fort in this island, called Chacao, always ill provided with warlike trees. Excepting wine, this island produces all need-fary refreshments and provisions; and much ambergits is found here. Castro is the principal town. About this island are forty more, all taking name from it. Ovalle tells us these islands are reputed barren; but their soil is not really so, only the excessive rains choak the feed, and prevent the growth of corn; to that they are without wheat, wine, or oil, and other plants which need much fun. The nature of the climate of this cluster of islands is such, that it rains almost all the year; fo that only maiz, or other such grains, can ripen, that want not so much fun. The diet of the natives is mostly of a root called papahs, which grows bigger here than in any other place. The manufactures are cloathing for the Indiana, who have a kind of yest which they call macun, without fleeves; over which they wear a garment called choni, that ferves for a cloak, and is like that which painters give to the apostles in their pictures. raife another manufacture from their woods, particularly planks of cedar, of which they have vast woods of prodigious large trees, fo as hardly to be incompassed by a rope of fix yards long.

1 . N I