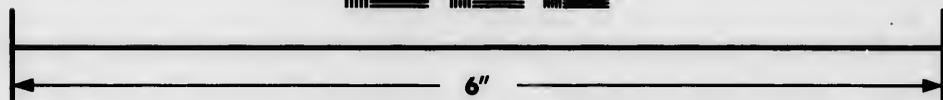
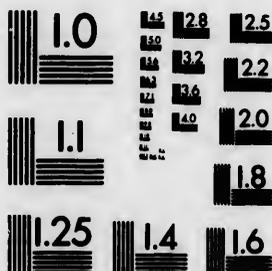


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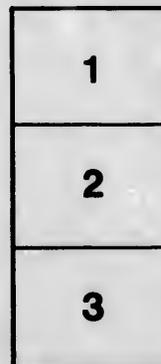
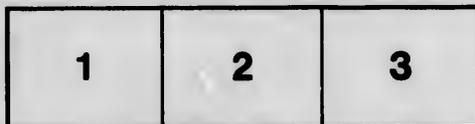
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THE
V O Y A G E S
AND
ADVENTURES
OF THE
CHEVALIER DUPONT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. Jones,

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in the Strand;

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THE
HISTORY OF
THE
WEST INDIES
FROM
THE
DISCOVERY OF THEM
BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
TO THE
PRESENT TIME
IN
SEVEN VOLUMES
BY
WILLIAM SMITH
ESQ;
OF
THE
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CONTENTS OF THE
THIRD VOLUME.

This Volume contains the History of Mr. Thompson, with a further Account of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominica.—The Author's Voyage to, and History of Barbadoes, the Grenade, Cayenne, Surinam and Guiana.—An Account of the great Rivers, called Oroonocque and that of the Amazons; with the History of the different Tribes of Savages that inhabit their Banks.—The Author's Voyage to Portugal, with a concise History of Lisbon.—His return to Martinico; with an Account of his Voyage to, and History of Desceada and Montserrat.

T H E
VOYAGES and ADVENTURES
O F T H E
CHEVALIER DUPONT.

THE next morning Mrs. Norfoy sent Tion Tion for her brother, shewed him the presents I had made her, and gave him at the same time the tobacco I had brought for him, which he instantly came and thanked me for. I passed, according to custom, the
VOL. III. B greatest

2 VOYAGES and ADVENTURES

greatest part of the morning in my dear Victoire's apartments; the remainder of the day was dissipated in the visits which Mr. Chanzy's preferment occasioned us.

As Mr. Prepont and myself had, soon after our arrival at Marigalante, wrote the Marquis de Champigny an account of our return, and the success of our voyage. We received in a few days an order from that gentleman to return as soon as possible to Port-Royal, in order to assist at the rejoicings he was going to make upon account of the birth of the dauphin, which he had just received advice of from the ministry.

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stry. We imparted the happy news to all the company, and it was soon so universally diffused over the town, that we had that and the day following a great number of visitors, who came to know the truth of the report.

We fixed our departure for Fort-Royal for the third day following, and in expectation of this festival bringing numbers of people to Martinico, we embarked our horses and mules, with every other article that we had to dispose of, aboard the brigantine, and sent M. Trainfort in one of the shallops to Guadelupe, with the goods engaged for that island, with orders to return to

4 VOYAGES and ADVENTURES

Fort St. Pierre as soon as he should receive the money for them.

We engaged Mr. and Mrs. Chanzy and Mr. Norfoyl to go with us to Martinico, and partake of the rejoicings and festival; they consented with pleasure, as Mr. Prepont offered apartments for the ladies at his sisters, and one for Mr. Chanzy at his own house. Things being thus settled, and nothing longer detaining us at Marigalante, we embarked and sailed for Martinico, where we arrived very safe.

We immediately went ashore, and conducted the ladies to Mrs. Saint-

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Ange's, Mr. Prepont's sister, where they met with the most polite reception; after remaining a short time there, we went with Mr. Chanzy to the governor's. The Marquis de Champigny received us in the most generous and friendly manner, and embraced me several times with all the fondness of a parent. Mr. Prepont related to him every thing that had happened in our voyage; he also informed him that my behavior, sense, and good fortune had enabled me to be concerned with him in one fourth part of his cargo, and he hoped, if things continued to succeed as well, that after the next voyage he should be able to let me be concerned

one half. The governor expressed the utmost satisfaction on hearing of my conduct, and the favourable account Mr. Prepont had given of me, and said there were several ladies would be happy in hearing of my good fortune. He then asked me if I had not left my heart behind me at Saint Domingo; that would have been impossible, Sir, I answered, as I did not carry it with me, and I must beg the honor of a private audience upon that subject, where Mr. Prepont's presence will be necessary. I agree to it very willingly, replied the governor, but it must be after the rejoicings are over; they will commence on Sunday, and continue three days. I demanded permission

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mission to present the mother and sister of Mr. Chanzy to him. With all my heart, he replied; I shall be happy in having an opportunity of thanking them for the favors they have conferred upon you.—At that instant he drew Mr. Prepont aside, they discoursed together for about the space of half an hour, and returned to us, when the governor, addressing himself to Mr. Chanzy, desired his company to dinner the next day, and charged me with engaging Mrs. Saint-Ange, Mrs. Chanzy, and Mrs. Norsoy to do him that honor; he then left us, to retire to some affairs that required dispatch. We returned to the house of Mrs. Saint-Ange, I delivered my commission, and promised

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to fetch them the next day ; I continued with them about an hour, and returned to the fort.

After supper the Marquis de Champigny took me with him into his library, and informed me that Mr. Prepont had acquainted him that I was violently in love with Mrs. Norfoy, and that I was equally beloved ; that the lady was agreeable, and possessed of an infinite share of merit, as he (Mr. Prepont) had known the family for a long time, and thought that an union could not fail of procuring happiness to both parties, as we seemed formed for each other. He then advised me to consult myself, and to declare seriously to him,
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if I wished to form such a connection, because in that case he would write to my uncle to obtain his consent, in order that I might be married upon my return from my approaching voyage ; but at the same time bid me beware how I engaged in any intrigue, or formed a connection with any other woman, as he should be exceedingly displeas'd if I did. You shall never have to reproach me for such conduct as you warn me against, Sir, I replied, I love Mrs. Norfoyl, and to possess her is the utmost of my wishes and ambition ; I will ever persist in my affection for her, my resolution is fixed, and since I am so happy as to meet with your approbation, let

me beg the favor of you to write by the first vessel that sails for France, and I shall think myself under the greatest obligations to you, as well for that, as the many other favors I have received from you, and hope I shall never live to be ungrateful. I will always be your protector, my dear child, said the governor, embracing me, be tranquil and easy, I promise you to write by the first opportunity that presents itself. But, Sir, I said, as these ladies will continue here only eight or ten days, please to permit me, during that time, to sleep at Mr. Prepont's. I consent most willingly, he replied, and will myself speak of it to him.

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The next morning I went to Mr. Prepont, and informed him of the conversation I had had with the Marquis de Champigny the preceding evening; I thanked him for what he had said of me, desired a continuation of his good offices, and that he would permit me to lie at his house during the time the ladies continued at Fort-Royal, and for that purpose I would get a hammock put up in Mr. Chanzy's chamber, that I might not disturb any body. We went out together, he went to the fort, whilst I went to Mrs. Saint-Ange, where I related to Mrs. Norfoy the conversation that had passed the preceding evening between the governor and myself.

As soon as the ladies were ready, I conducted them to the governor; he received them with the greatest politeness, and engaged them to honor the festival with their presence. He conducted them into a saloon, where the Marquis de Poincy was astonished at the sight of them, as he did not even know they were in the island; but immediately recovering himself, he returned their compliments very politely. We played at cards before dinner, and in the afternoon we retired, and spent the evening with Mr. Prepont. After supper Mrs. Chanzy desired me to wait of her early the next morning. Upon my waiting on her, she told me she thought

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thought it was necessary to disclose the design I had of marrying her daughter, in order to stop the mouths of the malicious, who might be apt to talk upon our familiarity, and desired me to consult the Marquis de Champigny upon the affair. I answered, it would be more proper for Mr. Prepont to speak to the governor, and I would send him to her first. Accordingly, after repeating the conversation to Mr. Prepont, I engaged him to wait of Mrs. Chanzy.

Upon my arrival at the governor's, I received a letter from France, from Mr. Lesseville, in which was inclosed one from my uncle; they informed me
that

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that my brother had died of the small-pox, and that my sister had taken the veil by her own desire; they desired me to return to France, where my fortune would be sufficient to prevent the necessity of my running such risks to increase it, if I could be content with a small independency; but they desired I would consult the Marquis de Champigny, and be directed by him. I went to the Marquis, and giving my letter to him, said: There, Sir, is a favorable circumstance for me, you are the oracle to whom I am to have recourse, therefore I must beg permission to consult you; as for myself, my sentiments do and ever will continue the same. When the go-

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governor had read the letters, he said, I congratulate you, my child, upon the increase of your fortune, and your still preserving the same sentiments as before. Mr. Prepont arrived at this juncture, and went with the governor into his study. After I had breakfasted, the governor came and read me two letters, which he had wrote to Mr. Lesseville and my uncle, and I found them such as I wished. I retired, and wrote two letters to those gentlemen conformable to the governor's, and gave them afterwards to his secretary, to be dispatched for France the first opportunity. The governor ordered me to tell the ladies what he had done, and to invite them

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them to dine with him the next day, which was one of his public days. We afterwards passed into the saloon, where Mr. Prepont drew me to the window, and told me, that the governor thought the public avowal of our intended union would have more effect in silencing the scandals of the malicious if it came from him, therefore he should take an opportunity of declaring it.

Immediately after dinner we received information of a vessel to sail for France the next day, therefore we dispatched our letters by the master of that vessel.

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After dinner we took leave of the Marquis de Champigny, and went to the house of Mrs. Saint-Ange; I informed Mrs. Norsoy of the letters I had received from France, of the conversation I had with the governor upon the occasion, and of his writing, &c. I told the ladies I had a commission to invite them to dinner the next day at the governor's, where I was certain they would be happy. We afterwards took a walk in the evening, and returned to Mrs. Saint-Ange's to supper, where we continued till midnight.

I accompanied the ladies to the fort the next day, where we arrived before
the

the governor returned from the council, which met that day, therefore we sat down to cards. As soon as the governor entered, being a very polite gay man, he saluted all the ladies, and I remarked that he paid a very particular deference to Mrs. Norfoy, who really commanded the most respect. Mrs. Rupert and her sister Mrs. Arson (Juliet as was) arrived soon afterwards; she had been married three months to a man of very good fortune. When I paid my compliment to her, she reproached me for my not having been to see her since my return; but she was not surprized, she said, as she knew enough of me to convince her that I

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could easily forget old friends in new ones; but at least she flattered herself I would be more discreet than constant, for it seemed to be ordained that she should always be connected with jealous people. You may depend upon my discretion, Madam, I replied, as I have the same favor to desire of you. Company arriving, put an end to our conversation. When dinner was served, the Marquis de Champigny ordered me to sit at the same table as Mrs. Norsoy and himself, as the company being very large and numerous, obliged him to have two. After the dinner and desert, which were very elegant, the Marquis de Champigny took a bumper

bumper of Champagne, and after drinking the ladies healths, he drank to the happiness and prosperity of the intended couple, afterwards naming Mrs. Norfoyl and myself; I am myself, he continued, the promoter of this marriage, and am pleased with having it commence under such happy auspices as the birth of the dauphin, for which great event our rejoicings will begin on Sunday, and to which I invite all present. Every person except ourselves, were astonished at the governor's declaration, and we received the compliments of congratulation from all the company. We passed the afternoon at cards, and returned

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Mrs. Chanzy's joy at the governor's behavior was excessive, as our connection had been mentioned in a light ungenerous manner in public company; she suspected M. Pindré to be the author of the scandalous suggestions circulated so freely; Mrs. Norfoy, and in short all of us were extremely happy in the event; we passed the evening together, and the next day I returned early to the governor's, to thank him for what he had said the preceding day; I dined with him, and returned to pass the evening as usual at the house of Mrs. Saint-Ange.

The

The next day (Sunday) we all attended at the governor's, where the rejoicings that and the successive days were as elegant and splendid as possible. The healths of the king, queen, and dauphin were each celebrated with a discharge of twenty-one cannons. The rejoicings being concluded, we were all of us glad to rest ourselves for two or three days. About four or five days afterwards, Mr. Prepont informed Mrs. Chanzy that the king's pinnace would sail in a short time for Marigalante; in consequence of that information, she determined to go and take her leave of the governor the next day, and to depart the day following for Fort Saint

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Pierre, from whence the pinnace was to sail. Mrs. Norfoy and myself had been so much accustomed of late to live together, that we could not think of separating; we endeavoured to conceal our distress, but Mr. Prepont observed the starting tear, and laughed at us. In short, as their departure was determined, they waited on the governor the next day, to thank him for his favors; he detained them to dinner, and told them, they might command any service in his power to do them. Mr. Prepont joined us as we were sitting down to table, and during our repast, he asked the Marquis de Champagne if he had occasion for me at Martinico?

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tinico? To which he replied in the negative. As his presence is no longer necessary to me for the sale of the remainder of the cargo, said Mr. Prepont, and as I imagine he has sufficient confidence in my integrity, not to be afraid of leaving the disposal of the remainder to me, it will be cruel to separate him from the ladies now, as he will be so long absent during our approaching voyage, therefore I intercede for your consent for him to accompany them. With all my heart, replied the governor, and when I have occasion for him, I will send for him.

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As we had some small preparations to make, we were obliged to defer our departure for a day longer, and I took that opportunity of visiting Mrs. Orson and Mrs. Rupert. I supped with the governor the evening before, and took my leave of him when I retired; he embraced me with great tenderness, and wished me a good voyage. We all breakfasted the morning of our departure with Mr. Prepont, when I returned him my real and sincere thanks, for having procured me so agreeable a voyage. After breakfast, he conducted us to the shore, and promised, as soon as his business would permit, to come and spend a fortnight at

Marigalante. We bid him adieu, and departed in a canoe for Fort Saint Pierre, which we entered about noon, dined at the intendants, and lodged in Mr. Prepont's house, which Mr. Trainfort possessed in his absence. We embarked the next morning, and sailed for Marigalante, where we landed after a passage of thirty-six hours. We immediately went to Mrs. Chanzy's, as soon as we arrived, the ladies retired to bed, as they were very much fatigued, though our passage was but a short one, and we followed their example as soon as we had supped.

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As soon as we had come down stairs the next morning, we had a great number of visitors crowding in upon us, either to enquire after the manner of the rejoicings, or to congratulate us upon our intended union; for the governor's declaration had reached Mari-galante before us. Mrs. Chanzy proposed, whilst we were at breakfast, to retire to her son's country seat, where we should be more at liberty, and less troubled with the intrusion of visitors, to which we all readily consented; but Mrs. Chanzy and myself thought it necessary that we should pay a visit to the Marquis de Poincy before we retired into the country, as he had returned

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from Martinico several days before us. Although we had no reason to expect his favor, since Mr. Chanzy had been preferred before Mr. Pendré, whom he recommended; yet he received us very politely in the afternoon, when we went to pay him a visit, and invited us, together with Mrs. Chanzy and Mrs. Norfoy, to assist at an entertainment he was to give in a few days, in honour of the dauphin's birth-day. As we could not politely refuse, we promised to wait on him, together with the ladies, if their health was perfectly recovered; we took our leave, and returned home, where he had the utmost difficulty to persuade Mrs. Chanzy to
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accept of the invitation, as she suspected the Marquis's conduct since the promotion of her son.

During the two days that preceded this entertainment, we had a constant succession of visitors to congratulate us upon our approaching marriage, as the Marquis de Poincy, upon his return from Martinico, had declared it was to take place very soon. We went to the governor's on the day appointed, but did not stay to dance in the evening, as the ladies excused themselves upon the indifferent state of their health, and said they were to depart the next morning for

Mr. Chanzy's feat, to spend a few weeks there; we accordingly took our leave, and returned home.

We passed the first ten days in a close retreat; but found it necessary to engage in some amusements, to prevent time appearing heavy upon our hands; we therefore agreed to pay a few visits, and amongst the rest, one to Miss Langady, which was the more indispensable, at she knew of my return. In spite of all my tenderness for Mrs. Norsoy, I could not be insensible to the charms of that lady; my own self-love was flattered by my knowledge of her regard for me, and I should have returned

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turned it, if I had not always had Mrs. Norsoy with me ; but she never quitted me for a moment, if she could avoid it. Upon our visit to Miss Langady, the affair of the grant was mentioned. I advised her to go to Martinico herself, to make the demand in person, after she had seen Mr. Prepont, to whom, both Mrs. Norsoy and myself, I said, would write, to desire him to exert all his influence in her favor, and I would, at the same time, write a letter to the governor, and use my utmost endeavors with him to obtain her desires. She followed my advice, and took the opportunity of sailing to Martinico in the King's pinnace two or three days afterwards,

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wards, where she saw Mr. Prepont, who introduced her to the governor, who, after some little hesitation, consented to her demand : she immediately returned, after her grant was signed to Marigalante, and thanked me for the service I had done her.

I remained at Marigalante near four months, where I led the most agreeable life in the world. We often visited our neighbors, and by that means prevented the weariness common to an indolent life. But at the expiration of that time, I received a letter from the governor-general, in which he commanded my return, without a moment's delay, by
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the vessel, the master of which delivered the letter. I communicated the contents of the letter to Mrs. Norfoy, who was very much alarmed at the suddenness of the order, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I could calm her fears, by observing, that after my next voyage, we should not have occasion ever to part again.

We immediately returned to the town, and the next day, after paying a visit to the Marquis de Poincy, and renewing all my protestations of constancy and fidelity to Mrs. Norfoy, I embarked for Fort-Royal, where we arrived at eight o'clock in the morning,

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the second day after my departure. I immediately went ashore, and paid the governor my first visit.

The Marquis de Champigny received me in the most affectionate manner, and informed me, that in consequence of an agreement between the courts of England and France, he had received a letter from the minister, which commanded him to order all the French in the islands of Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Dominica, to quit them immediately, and that he hourly expected the English commissioner to inform him of his having the same orders from his court; he informed
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me also, that he had chosen Major Karny to sail in Mr. Prepont's brigantine, which he had directed to be immediately armed, to execute the orders he had received, and that he had sent expressly for me, to sail with the major upon that expedition; that upon our return, he would take the opportunity of sailing to the Grenades, where he had also some orders to execute, and that after we had brought him back to Fort-Royal, we might make a voyage to Curacoa, an island belonging to the Dutch; as the season, he was afraid, would be too far advanced, he said, before his return from the Grenades, for Mr. Prepont to

execnte his agreements with the Spaniards, he should desire him to write to his correspondents to inform them of it; during this interval, he added, I hope I shall receive an answer to my letters into France, with your uncle's consent to conclude your marriage with Mrs. Norfoyl.

About two hours after my arrival at the governor's, Mr. Prepont came in, and as the Marquis de Champigny was then engaged, I informed him of the conversation I had just before had with him; he did not seem pleased with the preference the Marquis had given him in choosing his brigantine, as it very
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much injured him in his business, and disconcerted his plans ; but as he had an interest in keeping the governor's friendship, he did not think proper to refuse him his brigantine.

In five or six days the English commissioner arrived in the road, whose name was Aubry. As soon as they had anchored, Mr. Aubry and all the Officers belonging to the vessel came ashore, to pay a visit to the governor, who entertained them very magnificently, while they continued in the island. We also went aboard one day to dine with them.

When

When our brigantine was ready, we took our leave of the governor, and sail'd about four o'clock in the afternoon, on the twelfth of May, 1730, accompanied by the English vessel, for Fort Saint Pierre, from whence we were to sail for Saint Vincents, one of the Caribbee Islands, that I have before mentioned.

As M. Argeville, the intendant residing at Fort Saint Pierre, had obtained a promise of Mr. Aubry and Major Karny, to sup with him, the evening of the day we left Fort-Royal; we anchored in that road about eight o'clock in the evening, and immediately went
ashore

ashore to his house, where we found an elegant supper; after which we played at cards, and Mr. Aubry was complainant enough, to lose very near two hundred guineas.

To console him, M. Brach, the governor of that place, proposed to give him his revenge, if the company would dine with him the next day. He accepted the challenge, but he was as unfortunate as the day before; about ten o'clock in the evening, we all withdrew aboard our vessels. We weighed anchor the next morning at three o'clock, the fourteenth of May, 1730, and sailed for Saint

Saint Vincents, where we anchored at noon on the fifteenth.

We immediately, as well as the English, sent a trumpeter ashore, to summon all the French and English inhabitants in the island, to meet upon the beach the next day at noon, in order to be informed of the orders given by the two courts, that they might not plead ignorance as the cause of their disobedience.

We afterwards went and dined aboard of the English pinnace, having been invited the preceding evening; the healths of the two Kings were celebrated
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with the discharge of all our artillery, and in the afternoon, we returned aboard of our brigantine, after having engaged the English gentlemen to dine with us the next day.

The next day we went ashore, and found sixty-four persons assembled upon the beach, among which, there was only one English family, composed of nine persons, and fifty-four French. We informed them of the orders of the separate courts, that they should evacuate the island in three months from that notice, and without any hope of the time fixed being put off further. Having made this public proclamation, we

re-

returned, accompanied by the English gentlemen, aboard of our brigantine, where we spent the day chearfully.

At the time the English gentlemen were thinking of departing for their own vessel, there came seventeen persons in a canoe along-side of us, and asked for Mr. Aubry. As soon as they were conducted before him, an old man of ninety-five years of age attracted our attention, when he thus addressed Mr. Aubry, in a grave and affecting manner.

“ The person who now addresses you,
“ Sir, is the only Englishman belong-

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“ ing to, or being in the island of Saint
“ Vincents: it has been my place of
“ residence the last sixty years of my
“ life, and I was thirty-five years of
“ age when I arrived there first; the
“ eight persons who surround me, are
“ my wife, my two sons and their
“ wives, and my three grand-children.
“ An English clergyman, who was here
“ about ten years ago, performed the
“ matrimonial service, which was the
“ only thing wanting to sanctify and
“ render our union legal. I administer-
“ ed baptism to my wife before I mar-
“ ried her; I likewise performed that
“ necessary service to my sons, and they
“ have likewise used it with their wives
“ and

“ and children, and I have also instruct-
 “ ed them in those principles I imbibed
 “ in my early youth; they received
 “ them with good-will and pleasure,
 “ and my utmost desires would have
 “ been fulfilled, if my poor instructions
 “ would have brought all the rest of
 “ the island to a proper knowledge
 “ of the supreme God; but providence
 “ has not given such an extensive blef-
 “ sing to my labors, and it is un-
 “ doubtedly reserved for some person
 “ more worthy than I am, to bring
 “ them to a knowledge and practice of
 “ the true faith. All the Caribbees you
 “ see attending me here, compose my
 “ own family, and those of my sons,

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“ except one, who is at this instant the
“ Chief of the nation, chosen purposely
“ by them, to attend me on my pre-
“ sent design ; to join his intreaties in
“ the name of all the inhabitants of
“ the island, with mine and my sons,
“ together with our families, to be-
“ seech you not to force a man of my
“ years, who is already upon the verge
“ of eternity, to abandon his family,
“ none of whom can be compelled to
“ leave the island except myself, as
“ none else were born subjects to the
“ King of Great Britain : my old age
“ and infirmities, here make me re-
“ vered and beloved ; but if I was ob-
“ liged to abandon the island, I must
“ be-

“ become burthensome to the state, as
 “ I have neither relation, friends or ac-
 “ quaintances in the world, except
 “ where I now am. Therefore I flatter
 “ myself, that affected with my just re-
 “ presentations, you will consent to grant
 “ me the favor we jointly implore of
 “ you; I am convinced, that the
 “ French nation, whom Major Karny
 “ represents here, will not refuse their
 “ consent.”

We all of us joined our intreaties to
 that of the poor old man, and he ob-
 tained what he so ardently desired:
 therefore there was a deed immediately
 drawn up, to grant him leave to remain
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in the island, and it was signed by Mr. Aubry and Major Karny, together with the principal officers, and the commissioner of each nation had a copy of it. We then enquired of the good old man, by what chance he first came to the island, and what were the motives that had determined him to pass his life there; we gave him a large glass of punch to support him, during the time of his giving us his history, which he thus began.

The History of Mr. Thompson.

I was born on the seventeenth of June, 1635, in the county of Oxford;
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my father, who was strongly attached to the interest of Charles the first, king of England; from his fidelity and loyalty to that unfortunate prince, drew upon himself a great many enemies, among the Protector's party; he supported the interest he had espoused with the greatest part of his fortune, but at length fell a victim to the resentment of the usurper Cromwell, and his followers and adherents; my mother, who had the tenderest regard for my father, survived his death only two months. As I was left an orphan very young, one of my uncles by my mother's side, charged himself with the care of my education, and

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and as my fortune was by no means equal to my birth, he designed me for the bar. When I was come to the age of fifteen years, he sent me to the university of Cambridge, to study the law and natural philosophy. I continued at Cambridge for the space of ten years, and then returned to my uncle's in Oxford, where he had removed since I left him, and fell in love with one of my cousins, who returned my affections. I asked her in marriage of my uncle, but he refused me, informing me, that he had promised her to Mr. Lynch, therefore he could not recede from his word. I knew, at the same time, that Miss Clark (that was the name of my cousin)

detested Mr. Lynch, for the many bad qualities he possessed: she therefore joined her intreaties to mine, to change the sentiments of her father; but it was in vain, for that inflexible man persisted in his refusal.

About three months afterwards, and at the time they were making preparations for the wedding, my uncle was suddenly seized with a fit of an apoplexy, of which he died in three days afterwards, which occasioned a rupture immediately between Mr. Lynch and my cousin: After the time allotted for mourning was expired, I married my cousin, who joined to her beauty and

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vivacity, much softness and an excellent disposition.

Six weeks after our marriage, we resolved to go and pass a month at my brother-in-law's house in the country, to which he had given us an invitation. It was eight miles from Oxford, but we had not gone more than three, when passing along the skirts of a wood, we were attacked by six men in masks; one of them fired a pistol at our coachman, to stop him; the ball only slightly grazing the fellow's shoulder, entered my wife's head, and she fell dead into my arms. Judge, gentlemen, of my rage and despair; I instantly threw myself

out of the coach, and advancing to those infamous assassins, I cried out, finish my life, barbarians, shoot me too, since you have deprived the most amiable woman in the world of her life. Alas! what have I done? which was immediately pronounced by one of the assassins, made me recollect the voice of Lynch, who instantly clapped spurs to his horse, and rode off with his companions.

The desire of revenge, which I wished to have personally, rather than by the laws of my country, animated me almost to madness: I returned to Oxford, to deposite in the cold earth, all I held dear in the world. Good God! why did

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did I not suffer with her? why did I out-live her? what troubles, distresses, crimes and remorse would not my death at that time have spared me!

During the year of my widowhood, I settled my affairs, and sold the little estate I had, for even a fifth part less than the real value, that I might have ready money. I made a voyage to Rotterdam, and treated with a captain of a ship belonging to the East-India company, who was to sail in a fortnight, for my passage to Batavia, which was the place of his destination.

I returned to Oxford, and the evening before my departure from it for ever, I waited for Mr. Lynch, who supped that night with one of his friends, whose daughter he was to marry in a few days. I accosted him as soon as he had left the house, which was in the skirts of the city, and after reproaching him as the atrociousness of his crime deserved, I drew a pistol from my pocket, and shot him through the head. I did not return again into the city, but instantly set off for London (as I had provided horses at a small distance) where immediately upon my arrival, I made the best of my way for Rotterdam. I arrived there in safety, and embarked
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and we sailed in the evening for the
Cape of Good Hope.

The eighteenth day after our departure from Rotterdam, we were attacked by a Sallee Rover, who, after an obstinate and bloody engagement, took our vessel, and carried into slavery the remainder of our crew, which were reduced to eleven with myself included. Notwithstanding the Barbarians very much extolled the greatness of my courage, it did not prevent them stripping me, as well as the rest of my fellow-sufferers; they conducted us to Sallee, a city in Africa, in the kingdom

of Fez, and belonging to the emperor of Morocco. Upon dividing us amongst the adventurers, my lot fell to belong to the captain, who was called Soliman; he sent me, upon our arrival at Sallee, to a house he had in the country, about two miles from that city.

During the first month that I was his slave, he treated me with great kindness, and employed me in the garden, which I understood very well; about the expiration of that time, he commanded me before him, and informed me, that if I would be circumcised and embrace Mahometism, he would give me my freedom and his daughter in

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marriage, if I would promise to assist him in his voyages against the Europeans; he added, that if I refused the advantageous offers that he made me, he well knew how to make me repent it, by employing me in the vilest and most laborious kinds of work. The love of life, the horror of torture, the delicacy of my habit of body, the impossibility of ever recovering my liberty otherwise; in short, the extreme misery that threatened me in future, which would have been sufficient to have shaken even the most solid virtue, determined me to put on the turban, to marry the daughter of my master, and to make war against the Christians.

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Three years passed away in that manner, and at the expiration of that time, my wife died of a miscarriage, aged only nineteen; I regretted her loss very sincerely, as she really loved me, and was disposed to turn and live a Christian life, and we had agreed, that upon the death of her father, or upon the first opportunity that presented itself, to sail to Holland, where I was to abjure Mahometism, and she was to be baptized; but providence, which directs all things to its will, disconcerted and destroyed our schemes, and I was obliged to give her the sacrament myself, but two hours before she closed her eyes for ever.

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The year following. Soliman, who was advanced in years and had lost the use of his limbs by disease, ordering me one day to approach his bedside, said to me, my dear Ali-zerben, the fatal moment is near at hand, when the stroke of death will separate me from the land of the living, to go to join our great Prophet. If you will swear to me upon the Alcoran, that you will always be faithful to the law of the true believers, I shall die contented, and you shall inherit all my possessions. I did not hesitate a moment to consent to what he required, and eight days afterwards he gave up the ghost in my arms. I spared for no expence to make his funeral equal

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to the credit he lived in. I then paid every thing that was due, either upon his account or my own, and ordered the house which he had in Sallee, and his country house, both to be thoroughly repaired; the latter I finished in a very elegant manner, and bought the most beautiful slaves I could find, to put in my seraglio; in short, I conducted myself so well, according to the ideas of the people of that country, that so far from suspecting me, they considered me as one of the most zealous Mahometans in the kingdom. Eight months after the death of my father-in-law, a Dutch vessel arrived to treat for the ransom of some slaves of that nation: I had two
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in my possession, which gave me an opportunity of having frequent interviews with the commander of the vessel, whom I found to be a man of great integrity. I conceived so great an esteem for him, that I disclosed my adventures to him without reluctance, and informed him, that I had long designed to return into Holland, whenever I could meet with an opportunity. He immediately offered me a passage in his vessel; and we agreed, that to prevent my escape being discovered, I should disguise myself as a slave, the day on which he was to sail out of the port, and should pass as one of the two Dutchmen that belonged to me, but to prevent
the

the person continuing in slavery, in whose place I was substituted, the commander of the vessel was to go to the Dutch consul, and pay the price of his ransom to him, in order, that after we were gone, the consul might procure him his passage to Holland by the first opportunity. These things being thus resolved upon, I collected what I had in jewels, gold and silver, to the amount of about twenty thousand pounds, and put them in little caskets, some of which, Captain Wirdest, who was the commander of the vessel, always carried away with him, every time he went aboard from my house. The day before my departure, I made great preparations

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rations for a grand festival, which I said I proposed to give two days afterwards, and invited the principal people of the town, to come to see me on that day. I took care, before I went to bed in the evening, to inform one of my two Dutch slaves, who was to continue there in my stead, of my resolution, and also of what I had done upon his account, and made him a present of twenty guineas, to purchase himself any thing that he might have occasion for afterwards. The next morning, which was the day fixed on, I sent all my slaves to my country seat, and ordered the Dutchman to go to the consul's, and wait there till after the de-

departure of our vessel. I then disguised myself in such a manner, as to make it impossible to distinguish me, and waited with my other slave the arrival of Captain Wirdest, who did not make us wait long, before he came, and took every thing that remained of my valuable effects, and carried them and us aboard with him, without giving the least suspicion. We weighed anchor immediately upon our arrival aboard, and sailed with all the canvases we dare spread, as soon as out of sight of land, for Rotterdam, where we arrived in safety on Christmas-day, in the year, 1669.

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As soon as I arrived in Holland, I immediately abjured Mahometism, and some few days afterwards, departed for Amsterdam, where I found an opportunity of disposing of my diamonds to the Jews very advantageously. During my residence in that city, I became acquainted with an Englishman, who was the captain of a ship lying at that time at Rotterdam, and he was to depart in a few days for Barbadoes. My desire to increase my fortune, and my irresistible inclination to see foreign parts, made me wish to accompany him on his voyage, without once reflecting on the new risks I ran from my ambition, which was more culpable, as my fortune,

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tune, at that time, was sufficient to enable me to live with splendor and elegance in the world. I proposed it to the captain, and he accepted it with pleasure; we therefore finished our affairs in that city, and in eight days returned to Rotterdam, from whence we sailed soon afterwards for Barbadoes. It was not long, before I had reason to repent of the rash enterprize I had undertaken, for on the twenty-fourth day after our departure, we perceived a vessel chasing us, with all the sail she could carry, and it was soon to be distinguished, that it was a pirate ship; as she was a cleaner vessel and faster sailer than our ship, it was in vain to offer to fly, and

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and as we mounted a considerable number of guns, and had plenty of ammunition, and our ship's company very brave fellows, we resolved to defend ourselves to the last extremity. After an engagement, very warm on both sides, for the space of two hours, the pitate, who was a Frenchman, attempted to board us, which we used all our efforts to avoid, when we perceived a very thick smoke to come between Decks, and soon afterwards, we observed the flames arise, which spread over all the fore part of the ship in a very few minutes, which obliged us to retreat to her quarters, and seeing no resource but submission, we struck; but the fire gained

gained with such swiftness, even the sternmost part of the vessel, that the enemy dared not approach, lest she should catch fire and perish with us, which made me take the resolution of jumping overboard and swimming to the pirate, rather than be burned to death: the pirates saw me jump overboard, and immediately hoisted out their boat, which they sent to my assistance, and conducted me aboard. I had not been in their vessel more than five minutes, before the fire, which had spread nearly fore and aft in the ship I had quitted, caught the powder room, and she blew up, with a most terrible explosion; out of fifty-seven people who were

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were in her when we quitted Rotterdam, I was the only man saved. As I became senseless upon my being conducted aboard of the pirate, they put me in a hammock, after pulling off my own cloaths and putting on others; they soon afterwards poured a glass of brandy down my throat, which revived me a little, and in two hours afterwards they bled me; the next morning I recovered my senses, but alas! they served only to make me more sensible of my misery. The captain of the ship asked me if I was willing to be one of them, or if I had rather be put ashore on the first island they fell in with: I chose the latter. During the time I continued aboard,

aboard, they treated me with great humanity, and on the twenty-first day after they had taken me up, they anchored off this island to water, and they put me ashore here, on the seventeenth of April, 1670. They gave me, upon landing me here, two check shirts, one pair of breeches, one pair of trowsers and one pair of shoes, with four piastres, a bottle of brandy, three biscuits and a piece of dry cheese: these were all I received in exchange for my cloaths, which were very rich, thirty guineas that I had in my pocket, a gold watch, and a diamond ring which I wore upon my finger, worth about a hundred Spanish pistoles. As soon as they

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they had left me, I advanced into the
island with my whole cargo of provi-
sions and wearing apparel, which did
not much fatigue me from their weight :
I had not gone far, before I perceived
some huts, and I entered into the first
I came to, where I found two men and
four women, seated upon the ground ;
I made them understand in the best
manner I was able, the misfortune that
had happened to me, and the greatness
of my hunger, which I did by putting
my fingers to my mouth and moving
my jaws, as in the act of mastication ;
they seemed to lament my misfortune,
by putting their hands to their fore-
heads, and afterwards laying them upon
their

their hearts. They brought me some boiled rice and broiled kid to eat, and a liquor they called maby to drink, which is made of the juice of sugar canes and oranges, fermented in water for two days, when it acquires the color of claret, and is a very agreeable liquor, tho' if drank plentifully, it is apt to produce the cholic. I was willing to give them my bottle of brandy, but it was with difficulty I could make them accept of it; they flung me a hammock to sleep in, in the corner of their hut. I had the next day and the following one, all the Carribbees in the island to visit me, who testified by every possible demonstration, their joy upon having me amongst them.

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I shewed a desire one day to accompany them in the chace, and they immediately gave me a bow and arrows for that design, but perceiving my awkwardness in the use of them, (for indeed, till that time, I had never seen such) they procured me the next day, an old rusty musket; however, I went to work to polish it, and succeeded in it tolerably well, and also made a shift to mend the lock, but then I had neither powder nor shot; I gave them one of my piafters, and made them understand my wants; accordingly, they took a canoe and went to Fort-Royal, and brought me back what I wanted. One day that I was hunting with them, I

observed considerable tracts of land that were uncultivated, therefore I informed them, that I should be glad to have a part allotted me to amuse myself with; they gave me a piece, and I planted different parts of it with tobacco, maize, rice, millet, &c. all which produced excellent crops. Insensibly I became accustomed to their manners, and from the respect they shewed me, liked them very well: the beauty and fertility of the island, every thing necessary for the support and comfort of human life, without either gold or silver, murder or robbery; the simplicity of the inhabitants, the softness of their manners, the friendship that existed amongst

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amongst them; in short, liberty, the most desirable gift of nature, so valuable to those who know how to esteem it properly, had such powerful and irresistible charms, that in a short time, I firmly resolved, never more to quit such generous hosts, who, although they are called savages, are more honest and more humane, than the men whose polished manners ought to place them as examples to the whole world.

I learned to speak their language in less than eighteen months, sufficient to discover in my conversation with them, the amiableness of their dispositions: at length, after resisting their solicitations

for ten years, I consented to take a wife amongst them. I had by my wife, two sons, who attend me, they are now settled, and have children of their own; at present my only desire is, that God will never permit any of my descendants to leave this happy country, to live in any inhabited by polite men, lest they should be corrupted by their example, and become by imitating them, more to be dreaded than the lions and tygers, which fill the horrid woods and sandy desarts of Africa.

As soon as the good old man had thus pathetically concluded his history, he repeated his thanks and retired, very
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We agreed to spend the following day ashore in hunting, but were obliged to return very early, as a violent hurricane came on in the forenoon, therefore we immediately returned aboard our vessels, and as soon as we had changed our cloaths, which were wet thorough, we went to dinner aboard of the English pinnace, and returned in the evening aboard of the brigantine.

I shall add nothing to the description of this island, that I have given before, unless, that it is the most fertile of all

the islands in that latitude, and the most commodious, for both good anchorage and good water; the plenty of rivers in this island contribute very much to the fertility of it. There are large woods in the island, the timber of which is fit for various purposes.

The following day, we weighed and sailed for Saint Lucia, where we arrived the nineteenth of May.—As it was late, we were obliged to defer sending our trumpeters ashore that day, but we sent them the following, to summon all the English and French the next day, to meet upon the beach at twelve o'clock at noon.

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As soon as we had come to an anchor, Mr. Prepont and myself went ashore to sup with and lie at father Athenasius's, who was very glad to see us, and regaled us in the best manner he could, with turtle and excellent fish, which he had bought that day. He had a companion with him, whom he was not very well pleased with. He was, he said, too young, too obstinate, and but little calculated to succeed him in the apostolical function, therefore he was determined to write to his superiors to send another in his stead.

The next day major Harvey came to pay a visit to the Father, who, when

he was acquainted with the cause of our voyage, was afraid that he should have been comprized in the order we were charged with, but we convinced him that he was excepted. The major dined with us, and returned aboard in the evening.

The day following we made the proclamation. There were in this island only nine French, four English, and two Swifs; these latter not being born subjects of either of the two kings, and the island being neutral, they also were excepted.

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We went to dine aboard the brigantine, where major Karney had invited Mr. Aubry and all the English officers: we took with us the two fathers, who, although monks, were received very politely by the English, who earnestly solicited them to dine aboard of their pinnace the next day.

Mr. Prepont and myself returned ashore with the fathers to supper, and the next day we went aboard of the English vessel with them, where we were very agreeably entertained. I observed that the English gentlemen had a desire to divert themselves at the expence of the young father, who they

endeavoured to make drunk : I remarked it to father Athenasius, who sat between him and me, that he might prevent it, for he began to stammer in his speech already ; we soon afterwards made him drink two dishes of coffee, which presently recovered him again. We accompanied the holy fathers ashore as usual, at whose house we supped and lay. The next morning we took our leave of them ; we presented our offerings, which they did not refuse, and we went aboard a brigantine, where the English gentlemen came to dinner, and stayed with us till late in the evening.

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I shall only add to my former description of the island of St. Lucia, that it lies in the latitude of thirteen, and some minutes north of the equator; it has several beautiful vallies in it, which are very fertile, and large woods, which are fit for almost every purpose: it has plenty of rivers in it, and they afford excellent fish; the air is very wholesome, and independent of the serpents, &c. that I before mentioned, there are a great number of scorpions; the bites of these animals are difficult to cure.

Although when he parted from the English in the evening, major Karney

and Mr. Aubry had agreed to sail the next day for Dominica, the latter came to us at seven the next morning, to engage us, as we were so very near Barbadoes, to go and spend a few days with him there, and sail from thence to Dominica, and after finishing our orders there, we might part and sail for our respective habitations. We agreed to his proposal, and the twenty-sixth of May we weighed, and sailed for that island, where we arrived the same day, and anchored in the road before Bridgetown, which is the capital of the island. A battery of thirty-six pieces of cannon defends the entrance into the road, the opposite side is very rocky; there is another

other of ten pieces which commands the road, and another of six pieces.

Bridge-town is situated on the western part of the island, near a large bay they call Carlisle, which is very deep, and large enough to have six hundred vessels ride in it at one time. This town is very unwholesome on account of its situation, which is low, and on the verge of the sea; the marshes or low lands surrounding it give rise to several putrid diseases, which are generally fatal in this latitude. The town is strongly fortified, has a very numerous garrison, is large and very populous. The streets are wide, and the houses well

well built; every thing breathes opulence; the windows are all glazed, but they are obliged to repair them often, as hurricanes are frequent in that island; the assembly-house is very handsome, and the magazines and storehouses belonging to the merchants are well filled; there are a great number of goldsmiths, jewellers, and watchmakers, who are all of them rich. The commerce of this island is very great, and the inhabitants in general are rich, generous, and affable to strangers. The governor of the island and the principal officers and magistrates make this town their place of residence. The men are tall, well made, and fair;

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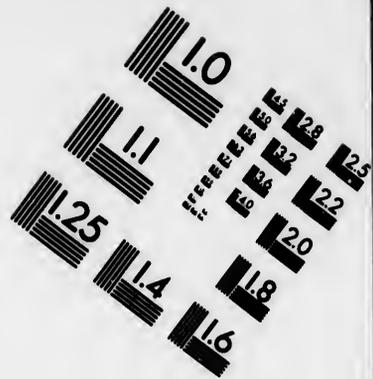
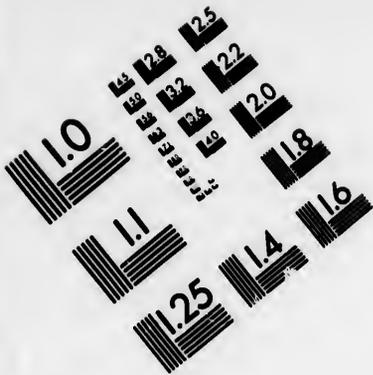
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the woman are pretty, and very agreeable; they seem to be remarkably prolific in this island, as wherever you go, you see a large family of children.

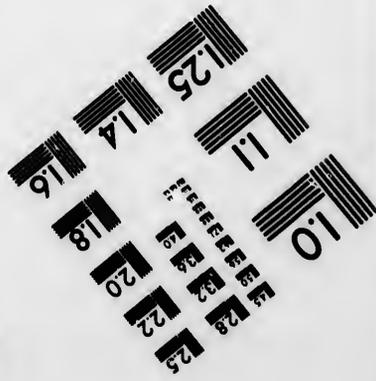
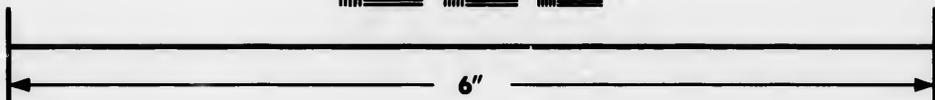
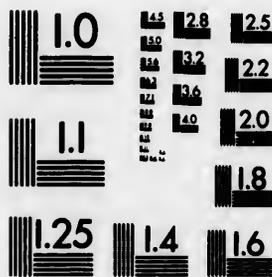
We continued at this island till the second of June, where we passed three-fourths of our time at table and play. It was here I first began to experience the reverse of fortune; I had till then been treated as a spoiled child, but I have paid very dear for it since. I lost eighty guineas there, but it did not prevent me purchasing twenty-five bottles of Barbadoes water, and as many of orange.

Barbadoes





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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Corporation**

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(716) 872-4503

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Barbadoes is situated on the east of Saint Lucia, in the latitude of thirteen degrees; it is about ten leagues long, six wide, and thirty-two in circumference; it is very populous, and is capable of furnishing some thousand combatants. It is by its situation capable also of being defended against any force. They are but indifferently off for water in this island, being obliged frequently to have recourse to the rain water in their cisterns, and other reservoirs. The land is very fertile, and produces every article common to the warm latitude.

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Besides the fruit-trees, which are very plentiful in this island, there are large woods, which are both useful in every kind of building, and produces other kinds that are very salutary, such as the mastich, &c.

Excepting the turtle-doves (the Barbadoes doves, properly so called), thrushes, and some other small birds, they have but a scarcity of birds; they have but little game of any kind, but they have great plenty of very fine fish, such as mackarel, doctors, old-wives, &c.

There are great quantity of sharks about this island; but there are no dangerous

gerous reptiles: there is a species of the snake which are frightful to look at from their length and thickness; but they are quite inoffensive: there are also scorpions of a very large size; but they are as harmless there as the lizards, which they have in great abundance. I never knew any isle so pestered with musketos, chiggers, &c, as Barbadoes is, which are intolerably troublesome there.

We returned aboard our vessels on the second of June, and on the third sailed for Dominica, where we arrived so early on the fifth, as to send our trumpeter ashore the same day, to summon

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all the French and English in the island to meet upon the beach the next day at noon ; but there was only one Frenchman in the island (we gave him his passage to Port-Royal in our brigantine ;) and an Englishman.

We dined the same day aboard of the English pinnace, and passed the remainder of the day there ; and in the evening, after bidding a final adieu to each other, we returned aboard our brigantine.

I shall say nothing more here of the religion, the customs, and manners of the Carabbees, having described them sufficiently

ficiently before, except observing the singular idea they have of the creation of the world.

They say that God, whom they call Longus, was a Caribbee, and the first man; that he was not born of any one; and that after having made the earth soft and uniform, he descended from heaven, where till then he had always been, and had lived alone during a great number of moons; but being tired of living alone, he determined to make some creatures to keep him company; that for that purpose he made men come out of the earth, and drew women from their left sides by means of

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an incision; that he afterwards threw the scrapings of the roots of the earth into the sea, by which means fish were formed, and then he returned to heaven, where he created the other terrestrial animals; that a long time after Longus had performed all these things, he was so incensed at the wickedness of the Caribbees, that to punish them he ordered rain for several weeks, which drowned all of them, except a few, who saved themselves in their canoes, which were carried to the top of the highest mountain, which was the only one uncovered with water at that time; that they continued there till the wasting or drying up of the waters, which, upon

upon retiring, carried away a great deal of land with them, and afterwards depositing the earth they before suspended, they by that means formed other mountains, which is the reason of their islands being separated so far from the continent.

They are persuaded that there are rivers in heaven, the overflowing of which was the cause of the deluge; that the water of the sea arises from the sweat and urine of the angels. and from that cause alone comes to be salt; and that their river water proceeds from the salt water passing through the land, which

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Although the Caribbees have a great veneration for the moon, it is a mistake in those authors who have mentioned their considering it as a divinity.

It is true that at every new moon they come out of their huts to observe it, and shew their joy at the sight of it by their cries and dances; but it is the sun they regard as the throne of God, before which they address their prayers and their consternation at its being clouded, shews that they adore that planet.

The

The next morning, after weighing anchor, we saluted each other with seven guns and parted; we sailed directly for Fort Royal, where we arrived on the eighth of June. As soon as we came to an anchor, we went ashore to the governor's, to whom we gave an account of our operations, with which he appeared well pleased. He told us we might repose ourselves for eight days, and then we might depart with him and Mr. Orgeville the intendant, for the Grenades.

I took the opportunity of a bark, which was going to Marigalante, to write to Mrs. Norsoy, and received

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another letter from her four days afterwards. I made a voyage to Fort St. Pierre with Mr. Prepont, about some business that we had there to settle, and we returned the day following with the Intendant to Fort Royal. Two days after our arrival from thence, we embarked in our brigantine; we weighed and sailed for the Grenades, where we arrived on the nineteenth of June, at eight in the evening.

This island is in the latitude of eleven degrees, some minutes. It is the nearest to the continent of America of all the West India islands, being only thirty-two leagues distant from it, and

sixty-two from Martinico. Its length from north to south is ten leagues, between four and five in breadth, and twenty-two in circumference. The port is on the west side of the island, narrow at the entrance, but spacious afterwards, and very well calculated for careening. The land is very fertile, and produces coffee, sugar, &c. with all the articles produced in those latitudes. There is plenty of game in the island, especially mountain and turtle doves. They have no venomous or dangerous animals upon or around the island, except the sharks. They have great plenty of fish, such as doctors, old-wives, &c. This island was

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formerly inhabited only by Caribbees; but for a century past has been inhabited by Europeans.

We went ashore the next day, and dined with the governor, M. Larnage. As we were sitting at table they came to inform us, that the eight sailors who had brought us ashore were all returned sick aboard, and had all of them been bled. Two hours afterwards we were informed that three of them were dead, and the other five were attacked with the same disorder, and had been bled again. We imagined the air must be infected, therefore we determined to embark again the same day, which we

did with the utmost expedition, after the Marquis de Champigny and the intendant had given their orders.

We weighed and stood away for Fort Royal the moment we came aboard; but we had already got the disease aboard in its most violent state, and in three days, which was the length of our passage, we threw overboard twenty-seven soldiers and sailors who had died of the disease. The intendant and myself were both attacked with it; but happy for us we tried cordials and sudorifics, instead of bleeding, as the others had done, by which means we recovered again in three weeks.

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weeks. The Marquis de Champigny and Mr. Prepont had each of them a slight touch of it. I know not who was imprudent enough to inform Mrs. Norfoy of my illness, but I was astonished at seeing her enter my apartment with her brother the eighth day after my arrival at Fort Royal. The governor found them beds at his house, and they never left me till my health was perfectly restored. I received, during that interval, the tenderest proofs of Mrs. Norfoy's affection for me. In short, as soon as I was capable of bearing any fatigue, I took leave of the Marquis de Champigny, and embarked with Mrs. Norfoy and Mr. Chanzy for

Fort Saint Pierre, where Mr. Prepont had been for fifteen days before employed in freighting the brigantine. The next day Mr. Chanzy and his sister sailed for Marigalante. The day following we went to lie aboard the brigantine, and having finished our loading, we weighed anchor the next day, and sailed for Curacao on the twenty-sixth of July, 1730.

After a voyage of fourteen days we anchored in the port of Curacao (under Spanish colors) which gives its name to the town which is close to it, and situated on the western side of the island; we exchanged part of our commodities,

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modities, which consisted of sugar, cotton, indigo, quicksilver, &c. for hides, (which are a considerable article of trade in that island,) wool, and piastres; we reserved the rest, such as linen, muslin, laces, hats, gold and silver laces, shoes, and iron wares of all kinds for Cayenne, where we expected to dispose of them to much more advantage than at Curacao.

In five weeks we finished our affairs at this island; we dealt with the Jew merchants to a considerable amount, who are very numerous in that town, they are very rich, and have a synagogue there. We disposed of our quicksilver

to them, and got a very large profit from it. One day that we went to dine with one of them to conclude a bargain, we met with Mr. B***, mentioned in the former part of this history, in a most deplorable state. He informed us that he had got great profit in the Spanish colonies by trade with the money the Marquis de Champigny had advanced him, and he came to that island to pursue the advantage he had before gained; but being unfortunate enough to attach himself to a young Dutchwoman, she, with the losses he sustained at play, had ruined him in five months. He added, that he had been obliged to dispose of even his wearing apparel

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apparel from time to time for his support, whilst he waited for some Dutch vessel's arrival, in which he might return to Europe, as he dared not present himself before the Marquis de Champagne, after having so flagrantly abused his goodness. Mr. Prepont, whose humane disposition could not see any person in distress without endeavoring to relieve them, told him, that if he would promise never to be guilty of such indiscretions for the future, he would advance him a hundred Spanish pistoles to trade with upon his own account, with which he would purchase goods for him at Curacao; that he should sail with us to Cayenne to dis-

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pose of them, and should return with us to Fort Royal, where we would undertake to make his peace with the Marquis de Champigny. Mr. Prepont did even more for him; for he redeemed, for thirty Spanish pistoles, the effects Mr. B*** had pledged with the Jew merchant, at whose house we then were, and gave him ten more, that he might not be in want whilst we continued at Curacao.

Two days afterwards Mr. B*** came aboard our brigantine with all his baggage, and desired Mr. Prepont to permit him to continue aboard during the seven or eight days that we were to remain

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remain at the island. Mr. Prepont readily consented, as he perceived that his desire arose from the fear of his creditors arresting him, who, as they knew he was to depart soon, would take every opportunity of distressing him.

After having concluded our business at Curacao, we embarked the twenty-second of August, and sailed the twenty-third for Cayenne, where we anchored on the eighteenth of September following.

Curacao is an island situated in the north of Terra Firma, and the province

of Venezuela, from which it is about seven or eight leagues distance. It is about ten or eleven leagues long, and five or six wide. The most northern part of it is in the latitude of 12° — 40° . On the south part of the island there is a very good harbor, which they call Sancta Barbara; but the principal harbor is on the western side of the island, where the principal town is, which they also call Curacao. Loaded vessels which enter this harbor ought always to be furnished with a cable, ready to throw towards the fort; for it is not possible to anchor on the other side of the mouth of the harbor, and the currents run very strong towards that side. When they

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they are once entered through the mouth, there is no harbor can be safer nor more commodious for the careening of vessels. There is a citadel in this town well fortified, with a good garrison, and a numerous artillery. The houses in the town are very well built, and very elegant. There are many rich merchants live there now, and have established sugar plantations in that island, where the meadows formerly only served for feeding Cattle, which they have in great plenty there. There are two high mountains in the island, but the greatest part of it is level and uniform; it is less considered for its productions, than its convenient situation

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tion for trade with the Spaniards. They have late vessels come frequently from Holland, loaded with European goods, which they dispose of very advantageously. The Dutch likewise possess two other islands adjacent to Curacao, called Aruba and Bonanie. The latter is situated the nearest to Tera Firma, and lies between Curacao and Margaritta. There is a governor who always resides there.

The day after our arrival at Cayenne, we went ashore, and paid a visit to M. Beauharnois, who was at that time governor of the island. He received us very politely, and promised us all the service

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service in his power. A Dutch merchant that we accidentally met with in this island, who was formerly an acquaintance of Mr. Prepont's, advised us to treat with the Jews, who lived principally at the town of Armire, as they were the most likely to purchase our cargo. We consented to follow his advice, and dispatched M. Trainfort and M. B—— to that place, to treat with one of them, who was named Isaac Cain, to whom we had been particularly directed, for which purpose, they carried with them an inventory of all our goods. Two days afterwards, they returned with that Jew, who told us, that not having yet received his fortune,

fortune, which was at Surinam, he could not treat with us; but that if we would agree to give him his passage to that city, and bring him back again to Cayenne, besides making him a present, he would assure us of the disposal of our whole cargo, at a much more advantageous rate, than we could get where we then were. We conferre with our Dutch merchant upon his proposal, who engaged us to accept it, and desired, we would also give him a passage to Surinam, where, he said, he could find more occasions to serve us; we immediately consented, and he performed what he said, so essentially, that without him, our vessel and cargo had been confiscated,

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as will be seen in the sequel. In consequence of this resolution, having sold, during three weeks that we continued at Cayenne, all our shoes, about half our hats, some pieces of linen, muslins, and some iron ware, we took our leave of the governor and went aboard our brigantine, with four Dutch sailors, whom we had hired in lieu of that number who had died since our departure from Martinico, and sailed on the ninth of October for Surinam.

Cayenne is an island situated very near the equinoctial line, being less than a degree only from it, and distant about one hundred leagues from the river of
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the Amazons. It takes its name from a river called Cayenne. At the mouth of this river are two points of land, on one of which is built a fort, which would have every advantage to be wished for, if they had any other water, than what they catch in cisterns. The anchorage at the foot of the fort is very good, and vessels may lie close to the land of either side, without fear of injury. The land in general is level and uniform, and affords excellent grass for the cattle. This island is about sixty-eight leagues in circumference.

There are in several parts of the island very agreeable hills, which highly improve

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improve the adjacent plantations. A river of salt water, which runs through the island, and divides it into two parts, affords the conveniency of transporting commodities from one part to the other. There are several rivers which furnish them with plenty of fresh water, and likewise serve to erect water-mills upon, for the conveniency of their sugar plantations. At the mouth of the great river there are four fathoms of water, and up higher from five to ten. The town, which is near the fort, contains more than three hundred houses, chiefly inhabited by artificers. There are also sugar-mills in this part of the island, which are turned by oxen.

oxen. When I was there, there were supposed to be six hundred French in that town, and near two hundred negroes. Armire is divided into the upper and lower town; in the lower there were reckoned to be fourscore Jews, and a hundred negroes. The upper town has a chapel, and contained about seventy French, and forty negroes. This last place is distant four leagues north-east of Fort Louis, which is the name of the fort at the mouth of the river. About a league and a half further is the town of Mahury, which contains fifty or sixty French, and as many negroes. About two leagues to the southward of this latter place is Matoury, a town in-
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habited by about one hundred and fifty French, and sixty-one negroes. At Couvrou there is a redoubt, and four pieces of cannon, to defend the mouth of the river on the opposite side of the island, with a garrison of thirty men; about a league higher there is a town called Coanama, which contains about forty persons, and the country adjacent or lying between these two last places, is defended by a garrison of one hundred men, and a very good train of artillery.

There is no difference of seasons to be perceived in this island; there is a perpetual summer, and the heat nearly equal

equal the whole year ; the trees are always green, and preserve their foliage ; and the fruit-trees have ripe fruit and blossoms at the same time.

The rains are very frequent during three months of the year : In the equinoxes the sun is perpendicular, and some precaution is necessary to avoid the consequences that may ensue from an exposure of the body to the force of its rays at that time.

It is said that the nights are equal to the days ; but as the sun shines twelve hours, and there is half an hour of twilight morning and evening, the days

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are thirteen hours, and the nights eleven.

The dews are very great, and of so corrosive a nature, that in a very short time they will destroy iron, and will ulcerate the body, unless good care is taken to avoid it.

The savages of this county are tawney, tall, well-made, strong, and robust; they never let their beard grow, unless they are old, when it is very much respected; their hair is very long, and they wear it flowing upon their shoulders. Their skin is soft, and they frequently grease it to make it shine;

shine; they also sometimes paint themselves black. They wear ear-rings, both men and women indiscriminately, with bracelets upon their arms. They go quite naked, except a piece of cloth round their waists. They never go out without their arms, which are bows and arrows, and those who have musquets or pistols carry them. Their huts are commonly built on the sides of small hills, but they have others likewise in the low grounds near to the rivers. They are so very expert in the use of the bow, that immediately upon seeing any fish in the river, they shoot at it, and seldom miss it.

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It would be very difficult to say what religion these savages profess; indeed my own opinion is, that they profess none. However, they believe in the immortality of the soul, but they worship no God, and when God is mentioned to them as the cause of all things, they pay no regard to it, but they strongly believe in the devil; they consider him as the author of all the misfortunes and distresses that men experience, therefore they are afraid of him, and use every means and device their fear or superstition can suggest, to preserve themselves from his wicked intentions. They have no laws; they are all equal; even their chiefs have no

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authority with them, except when they are at war with their neighbours. They are very cruel to their enemies, and they endeavour to surprize them; they spare neither women or children, nor do they ever give them quarter. As for the men they take prisoners, they fatten them, and afterwards roast and eat them.

They never marry near relations; when a man wishes to marry any particular person, he goes and demands her of her father and mother, or the nearest relations she has, who seldom refuse him. The marriage ceremony begins by putting the man and woman back

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to back, and in this attitude, which is troublesome, they give to each other reciprocally somewhat to eat and drink; they are afterwards put to bed together, and if the man is pleased with the woman, he takes her, otherwise he turns her off, and gives no other reason for the divorce, than that she does not please him. When the wife is pregnant, she informs her husband of it, who, during the time of her pregnancy, never goes to fish, as they believe that if by any chance he should touch a large one, the child will die.

When the child is born, the father goes to bed, remains there six weeks,

and is treated in every respect as if he was the person that had lain in, whilst the woman is employed in every thing of the household business. When the time set apart for this ceremony is elapsed, the husband gets up, takes his bow and arrows, and returns no more till he has killed a certain bird they call cakison, it is something like our wood-pecker, and the killing of one of these birds is thought absolutely necessary.

The mother bathes her child in the river every day, and afterwards lays it quite naked upon a bed of cotton; and

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it is very rare that they cannot walk alone at the age of eight months.

When any of them die, he is left upon his bed for some days with his instruments of war and hunting by the side of him. During this time the women and his friends never cease lamenting his death, which they express by their howling and dancing. They afterwards place him upon a funeral pile, and putting great plenty of eatables, with a little somewhat to drink, they set fire to the pile, and burn with him all his ornaments and instruments; they afterwards pass the ashes through a sieve, which the relations rub their legs

with; they then drink, and retire home.

The savages that inhabit the French part of Guiana are of different tribes; they have no princes or masters; they do not acknowledge any one being superior to another. The oldest of each family is considered as the chief, and each family have a particular district. These savages, however, obey the commanders they chuse, except in time of war. Their power is very limited; they have only the power to fix the time and place of rendezvous, to give orders for marching, for the attack,

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and battle, and they possess no authority afterwards.

After a passage of four days, we anchored, under Dutch colors, on the twelfth of October, 1731, in that part of Guiana, which belongs to the Dutch, and what is commonly called Surinam.

We found three Dutch vessels at anchor there, who came directly to reconnoitre us; they immediately took possession of our brigantine, saying, that both her and the crew were French; therefore as it was not permitted that the French should trade on their coasts, consequently we were a very

good and lawful prize. It was happy for us that George Sehmit and Isaac Gain declared before the governor, that we were their companions and partners, that the brigantine had been bought at their expence at Cayenne, and that we were only concerned for a fourth part of the cargo, and all the rest belonged to them. That declaration, which was confirmed by the depositions of the Dutch seamen we had aboard, and the rest of the crew, saved us, and we were the next day released by the governor's orders. But as the greatest part of the men, especially the Jews, knew our necessity, they took the advantage of it, and we were obliged

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to give them a fourth part of the profits arising from the goods they sold for us.

It was a very advantageous bargain to us upon the whole; for we took care to indemnify ourselves amply for what they had of us; we took in exchange for part of our commodities, cassia, cinnamon, coffee, which equals that we have from the Levant, cocoa, balsam, as excellent as that we have from Peru for all sorts of wounds, some gums, and some furs. As for the rest, we received it in money; therefore, if we were contented with our

of the Chevalier DUPONT. Jew

Jew and Dutch merchant, they had reason to be contented with us.

During the time that we were disposing of our wares, we visited that part of Guiana where the Dutch have a powerful colony, which commences at the river Maroni, upon the banks of which they have a fort; it is extended from thence to the great river Oroonoque. That of Surinam, a great river of America, in that part of the continent called Guiana, has given its name to that country. It runs from south to north. It is situated between the rivers Coupenam and Soramine, in about the latitude of seven degrees. It is

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is a league wide from the Commewine,
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lantic, where it discharges itself.

The Dutch have built a brick fort,
two leagues from the mouth of the river
Surinam, which they call Zelandia.
There is a large town near it called
Paramaribo, which contains four hundred
houses. They have another fort, called
Somelsdyk, which, as well as that of
Zelandia, is provided with a good gar-
rison and numerous artillery. This
nation has a stretch of land for fifty
leagues above the mouth of the river
Surinam.

At a small distance from Paramaribo, there is a very handsome house, which was built by M. Somelsdyk, the governor of Surinam, who gave his name to the fort I have before mentioned. It stands near the joining of the rivers Commeurice, and Cottica, which is another arm of the river Surinam. A little higher up is the village Zuntpunt, where there are about fifty houses and a church; and a little above that village, is another town, inhabited only by Jews.

In 1730, they reckoned, together with the French refugees and Jews, eleven hundred families, and about five hundred

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hundred houses along the banks of the rivers.

At the meeting of the rivers Comméwine and Surinam there is a large tract of marshy ground, which they call Krabbebosch, where they have several times in vain endeavored to erect a fort.

There are, along the banks of the Cottica, several very beautiful seats for twenty leagues up the river, even up to the entrance of a small river, called Piereka, into the Comméwine.

All

All the rivers contain very large quantities of fish, amongst the rest there is found the torpedo, or cramp-fish, which benumbs those who touch it, even by a long pole.

This country is very marshy on the borders of the sea, and very woody; but some leagues further up, it is mountainous in some places, and there are several beautiful vallies. The trees are green all the year, they bear fruits and blossoms at the same time, which latter give the air a very odoriferous smell.

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From the month of July to December the heat is moderate, from the frequent rains which fall at this time, and the air is much refreshed by them, and a north-east wind, which always blows here. The other part of the year the heat is immoderate, and the days and nights are as at Cayenne.

Fevers are very common in this climate; and the savages have a disease called the yaws, which is a very high degree of the venereal complaint, almost universally, which is infectious.

Although this part of Guiana is not so fertile as others, it nevertheless produces sugar, cotton, gums, balsam, tobacco,

From

bacco, woods for dying, cassia, rice, cocoa, and coffee, &c.

There are several roots which the natives use for food, such as the cassada, &c. The plantain is a fruit about the size of a large bean-pod; there are fifty or sixty of them upon the stalk; but the tree never shoots more stalks than one at a time: they either boil or roast them, and form them into bread.

The guaver is about the size of a medlar; it is yellow, and full of seeds. It is a delicate fruit, and resembles the gooseberry in taste; it grows very common in the meadows.

The

The ananas, or pine-apples, which they have in great abundance, are a fruit so well known, that it is unnecessary to describe them. In short, they have the tropical fruits. They have the water and the musk melons in very great perfection. Vines succeed here very well, and the raisins they cure are very good.

The cattle are not so beautiful as those of Europe, nor is their flesh so good; it is soft and insipid, occasioned by the great heat of the climate.

Turtles are very plentiful; their flesh is as delicate as veal, and it undoubtedly

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ly is the best, most nourishing, and most wholesome of any fish. The soup made from it is a powerful specific for all diseases of the breast, and their eggs are excellent food.

There are a prodigious quantity of birds, and plenty of game; ducks, teal, plover, partridges, parroquets, &c. these latter are as common as crows in Europe, and are very good and delicate to eat.

There are a great number of deer, which resemble those of Europe in many respects. The hares, which are likewise very plentiful, differ very much in their

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their shape from those of Europe, but
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country are red, somewhat less than our
hares, but they are not good to eat.

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The armadillas are animals with very
short feet, and have three claws upon
each, a head like a hog's, small mouth,
and no teeth. They are covered with
scales, except the head and belly. They
are sometimes so large, as to weigh a
hundred pounds; but they are never
eat on account of their musky flavor.

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They have three species of hogs, one
resembles the otter, and, like them,

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they live in the water, and are excellent food.

The second species is called the Pak-kira, but they are not good to eat; they are of a grey color.

The third is called the pinks; they do not grow to be so large as ours, but they are as good tasted.

The micrenheer is an animal as large as a common hog; it is of a greyish color, has a very long tail, which is more brushy than that of a fox or squirrel, with which it covers its whole body when it rains; its head is small, but the
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snout is a foot long; it has no teeth, but its tongue, which is long and narrow, he frequently stretches a foot in length out of his mouth, to take up the ants and their eggs, on which it feeds; it has strong claws, and its wounds are very dangerous; but its motion is so very slow, that it may easily be avoided; it is not good to eat.

The buffaloes, which they have but few of, are excellent food.

Tygers are very common there, and are of three kinds, the black, the spotted, and the red. The black are very

very dangerous; but they seldom come near the places that are inhabited.

The spotted have more the appearance of leopards than tygers; they are very troublesome to the inhabitants of Guiana, and are so very strong and active, that they will leap over a wall five or six feet high with their prey without losing it, when it is even as large as a hog.

The red species are neither so common, nor so dangerous: this kind I never saw any of.

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The woods are full of apes and monkeys of every kind, and their cries are so shrill and piercing, that they may be heard at the distance of two leagues.

The quotto is a species of the ape, though much larger than the common one, and of a black color; it has a very long tail, and a red face; its forehead is covered with hair, and it has a very piercing cry.

The luyart is another species of the genus of the ape, but as the former, larger than the common one; its motion is so very slow, that it is six or seven

ven hours ascending a tree, and never comes down again till it has filled itself. Its skin is of various colors, and it has a most frightful cry.

The marmazet is a very pretty creature, much less and infinitely more active than the ape. The oufcary is less than the marmazet, and somewhat resembles a lion.

Serpents here are most frightful creatures; I have seen them thirty-five feet in length, and thick in proportion; and they are very dangerous when they are hungry. This large kind commonly

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live in the water, although they sometimes come in the meadows to feed.

There are other kinds of serpents, which are beautifully covered with scales of different colors; also others, the surface of whose skins are spotted, but without scales; these are very venomous, and their bite is mortal.

The scorpions are very common there; they are of a black color, and resemble cray-fish in their appearance; their sting is in their tail, it is very painful, but not always mortal.

There are bats of an uncommon bigness in Guiana; and the frogs are in such great abundance, that they even come into the houses, and make a very disagreeable cry.

Ants are very hurtful in that country, where they have them in prodigious quantities; as also the musquetoës.

As for that part of Guiana inhabited by the savages, it possesses the same temperature of air as the others do. The rains are however more frequent. There is a perpetual spring; and the heat the days and nights are the same. The sun shines perpendicularly twice in the year,

and

and during those times the heat is excessive. They have sometimes such violent hurricanes, that in less than the space of an hour, the whole surface of the earth is covered a foot deep with water, where the land is level.

Guiana is a large extensive country, situated in South America, between the rivers Oroonoko and that of the Amazons, which with the sea on the north, makes the boundaries of the country; it is east of Peru, and situated on each side and under the line. There are many mines of gold in different parts of it. The natives profess the same re-

ligion, and have the same laws, manners, and customs as those of Peru.

This country is divided into four parts; the French possess, under the denomination of Cayenne, all that is east of the north cape to the river Marony. The Dutch, under the names of Barbice and Surinam, all the country from the river Marony to Oroonoko. The Portugese, all the country south of the north cape, even to the source of the river Japoca, which is annexed to Brazil, and the savages possess the rest.

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The Europeans only possess the coasts of the country, the internal parts of it are covered with woods, and are inhabited by innumerable tribes of people, who are but very little known.

The distance from the north cape to the mouth of the river Oroonoko is more than two hundred leagues from east to west; the breadth north and south cannot be well ascertained.

There are great plenty of almost every kind of game; and they have excellent fish in vast plenty, such as the mullets, turbutts, old-wives, &c. The

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savages

savages eat the serpents, and say they are nourishing food.

Guiana contains more than forty different nations or tribes of savages, and each nation or tribe has different laws, customs, manners, and religion; there are more than sixty large rivers, the two most considerable of which are called Oroonoko, and the river of the Amazons; I shall give a short description of the two latter, which I flatter myself will be agreeable to the public.

The river of the Amazons confines Brazil on the north; it takes its rise in the mountains of Peru, and becomes
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very large by the joining of two rivers, one of which takes its rise in the ninth degree of south latitude, the other in the fifteenth; it is two leagues wide from within a few leagues of its origin to the place where the river Maragnon joins it; afterwards it increases in proportion as it approaches the Atlantic Ocean; and at its mouth, from the north cape on the side of Guiana, to Cape Japarata, on the Brazil coast, it is from fifty to sixty leagues over. Where it is two leagues wide, it has five or six fathom of water, and it increases in depth nearly to the proportion of its increase of breadth; for at its mouth, and some leagues up, it has

from fifty to sixty fathom. From its source to its disemboguing itself in the Atlantic, it runs nine hundred leagues in a straight line, and following it as it meanders in its course, it runs twelve or fifteen hundred leagues according to common opinion.

It takes its first origin in the mountains of Peru, almost under the line, and it empties itself in the same latitude. The greatest part of its course is in the fourth and fifth degrees of south latitude. It is very deep, even at the sides, in its whole course.

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The rivers which empty themselves into this, run from one hundred to six hundred leagues before they discharge themselves; their banks are inhabited by an infinite number of people, of different nations or tribes, who live on fish, fruits, maize, and roots, and are all of them idolatrous.

Although this country is under the torrid zone, the air is temperate, from the multitude of rivers that run through it, and the annual inundations which render the land very fertile. The trees are always green, and the meadows enamelled with flowers; the air being so good, they have but few ve-

nomous animals; the forests are beautifully covered with trees proper for every kind of use; there are some of them so very large, as to measure twelve feet in diameter; there are cedars so large, as to be eight or nine feet in diameter; and another kind, the leaves of which applied whilst fresh to wounds and sores, produce extraordinary effects. Sugar grows very well here, as also cotton, maize, and tobacco. The bees, which are in very large swarms in the woods, afford the most exquisite honey. There are several gold and silver mines, and the sand of the rivers have spangles of gold and gold dust mixed with it. The fruits, corn and roots are very good,

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good, and plentiful; the lakes and rivers are full of excellent fish, and they have turtles so large as four hundred weight.

There are reckoned to be more than two hundred nations of savages, who live along the banks of this river, whose villages are not more than a musquet-shot from each other.

Among these nations the Homagues have very pretty cotton manufactories, and their productions are much esteemed. The Corosipares have one of porcelain, which is also much valued. The Survices and Coripunes have manu-
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ories for all sorts of inlaid and carved work, with which they traffic with the neighbouring nations.

Those savages who pass for the bravest and most courageous amongst all the tribes, are there called Topinambous. They inhabit a great island upon that river in the latitude of four degrees. Their arms are darts, javelins, bows and arrows made of cane, and covered with the skins of fish.

Amongst the rivers which join the Amazons on the North-side, the Napo, the Agarie, the Putomy, the Janupape, and the Coropatule have large quantities

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ties of gold dust intermixed with their sand, and there are several gold mines in the mountains. The mountains of Yagnara produces gold, and those of Picora silver. There are some valuable stones frequently found in the banks and in the sand of the river Paragoche, and minerals in several others. The rivers Putornoye and Caketa are very large. This latter divides into two branches; the largest falls into the river Amazons on the north side, under the name of the Rio Negro; the other branch falls into the river Oroonoko, under the name of Rio Grande. The principal rivers that empty themselves into that of the Amazons on the south-

south-side, are those of Maragon, Amarumay, Tapi, Cottica, and the Cufignates.

The woods, which are every where dispersed over the whole country, are full of birds of different sorts; the parquets are as common as pigeons with us, and their flesh is very delicate. The lakes and rivers are full of fish; but it is dangerous to endeavor to catch them, as there are a great many crocodiles, water-serpents, and allegators in every part of that country. Hurricanes and rains are frequent, and they continue sometimes for twenty-four hours together.

together. The musquetos are remarkably troublesome in these parts.

Along the banks of these rivers there are a great number of petty kings without dominions; they are continually at war with each other; they fight in their canoes, and the conquerors eat the conquered. They all go quite naked, both men and women; their hair is very long, but the men are bald on the top of their heads; they are very active, and expert in their exercises, especially in drawing their bows. They are in general very mild, civil, and hospitable, but revengeful to the greatest excess.

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The Oroonoko is a river belonging to North America; it is formed by two rivers, one of which takes its rise in Popayan, in the mountains south of Bogota, and runs meandring towards the east, afterwards towards the north-east, and receives another river which has its origin between Pamplona and Merida in Golden Castille, which running towards the east, joins itself with the Oroonoko. They continue their course afterwards in the same channel to Saint Thomas's. This river empties itself into the Atlantic by eighteen different branches, ten of which run to the northward, and eight southward. These different branches form islands, some of which

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which are very considerable. The most northern and the most southward branches are computed to be more than a hundred leagues asunder, and the mouths of them a hundred and fifty leagues, and the largest branch is equal in size at its mouth to that of the Amazons. The islands of this river are inhabited by different nations of savages, commonly called the Tinitivas, the Ciawaris, and the Warawaris; they are called on the right of the river Horotomekas, and Palamos on the left. These people have each their chief, and are continually at war with each other; they are tall, well proportioned, and very brave. They have a singular practice amongst

amongst them, which is that of lodging in trees; this they do to secure themselves from the frequent inundations of the river Oroonoko, which happen from the end of May to the middle of September, and sometimes the water rises several feet above the common surface of the earth. They have fish and game in abundance, and fruit-trees are very common. The land produces the same things as grow on the banks of the Amazons. There are many other nations of savages inhabit the banks of the Oroonoko, besides those I have already mentioned; they are industrious, strong, valiant, and always at war with their neighbors.

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Some few days before that we had fixed for our return at Cayenne, we went to dine with M. Schmitt, where we found a Portuguese gentleman, who was named Don Augustin-Joseph-Francis de Sacaros, who was come on purpose from Rio Negro (where the Portuguese have a fort, and carry on a considerable trade) in a ship which belonged to him, to pay a considerable sum of money to Mr. Schmitt, and proposed sailing from Surinam for Portugal. After having settled their business, Mr. Schmitt detained him to dinner. Whilst we were at table, Don Sacaros hearing Mr. Prepont's name, asked him if he was not a merchant at

Fort

Fort Saint Pierre, and brother to Mrs. Saint-Ange, whose daughter he said he had married three years ago at Fort Royal, where he then was upon a trading voyage. Upon Mr. Prepont's answering in the affirmative, he flew into his arms, and testified his joy by every possible demonstration. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in questions and answers concerning family affairs between the uncle and the nephew. The latter returned with us aboard our brigantine to supper, and lay aboard his own ship.

As soon as he was gone, Mr. Prepont asked me if I should be glad to see Portugal?

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tugal? and without giving me time to answer him, continued; since the unforeseen interview that I have had with my nephew, a thought has possessed me which I was unwilling to communicate to him until I had sounded your dispositions. I have for a long time past designed to make a voyage to Lisbon, in order to recover some considerable sums, which have been a long time due to me. I have always put it off, from the want of a proper opportunity; but my nephew's return to Portugal appears so very favorable a one, that I have determined to seize it, if you will consent to go with me, otherwise I shall not; not only from the friendship I have

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have for you, but upon account of a promise I gave to the Marquis de Champigny not to leave you. If you are of my opinion, I will propose it to Don Sacaros to-morrow, and as I am already convinced of the pleasure he will receive from my proposal, I will engage him to take us aboard of his ship, and I own that I shall not be sorry to see my niece, and to give news of her afterwards to my sister, who is violently fond of her. I am very sensible that this voyage will delay your marriage with Mrs. Norsoy for some months; but I will shorten it as much as possible, and I shall take every opportunity that time or place affords of

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plaisance. I did not hesitate a moment
to say, that my attachment to his per-
son, and my gratitude for the many
favours I had received from him, were
motives too powerful, not to let me
make so trifling a sacrifice; therefore
he might depend upon me, and act as
he pleased. When I have imparted
my intentions to my nephew, Mr. Pre-
pont replied, I will order M. Franc-
fort to return to Cayenne, to take
aboard the goods we have left there,
and to reconduct Mr. Schmitt and Isaac
Cain; to sail afterwards for Fort Saint
Pierre, to put our merchandizes in our
storehouses, and to disarm our brigan-

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tine till we have returned from Portugal; I shall write to the Marquis de Champigny, to Mrs. Norsoy, and my sister; and I would advise you to write to the two former.

The next morning we went aboard the ship of Don Sacaros, whom we found ready to come aboard of ours. Mr. Prepont drew his nephew aside, and after discoursing together for the space of a quarter of an hour, they returned and informed me that we should depart for Portugal in four days. We dined with Don Sacaros, and afterwards returned aboard our brigantine, where we employed the remainder of the

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the day in making up our dispatches. The next day we sent our cloaths, &c. aboard the Portugese ship, and Don Sacaros came to dine with us aboard the brigantine; we afterwards gave our letter and orders to Mr. Trainfort, and returned with Don Sacaros to lie aboard his ship.

The next day, the second of November, 1730, M. Trainfort weighed and sailed for Cayenne, and took with him M. Schmitt, Isaac Cain and Mr. B***, to whom Mr. Prepont had given a letter for the Marquis de Champigny, which contributed not a little to engage

VOL. III. By the

the governor to continue his favors to him.

Two days afterwards, we weighed and sailed for Lisbon, in which port we anchored on the thirteenth of December following, after a passage of thirty-eight days. We went immediately ashore to the house of Don Sacaros, situated upon the banks of the Tagus, which is the most trading part of the city. The wife of Don Sacaros was standing at the door, waiting for him, having before heard of his arrival, but was exceedingly surprized upon the sight of her uncle: she shewed the greatest joy at the sight, and received me very politely. She was

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extremely pretty, young and sprightly, and the politeness of her manner engaged every person's regard. They gave me a convenient apartment, next to Mr. Prepent's, and I retired to bed as well as him, soon after supper; both of us being very glad to rest ourselves, after having been six months upon the sea.

We passed a very good night, and did not rise till it was late. As soon as we had breakfasted, we retired to dress for dinner, Don Sacaros expecting some friends to call of him, to congratulate him on his return. As soon as we had finished dressing, we descended,

and found eight friends arrived, all of whom staid to dinner. Among the different persons that formed the company, there was a young gentleman of about twenty-five years of age, who was very handsome, had a sprightly engaging turn of mind, and bore an unexceptionable character. An analogy in our manners, and the French language, which he spoke very well, engaged us in an agreeable conversation, and paved the way for a strict friendship; for afterwards we were inseparable. His father had been dead about a year, but whilst living made a considerable figure in the law; his taste did not lead him to follow the profession of his father, but he chose

chose a military life, as soon as he was at liberty to choose for himself. He lived with his mother, who had been infirm and paralytic for ten years past. He had no brother and only one sister, who had been in a convent of Dominicans some years, and was to take the veil in two months; Don Gorgias (for that was the name of my friend) engaged me to assist him at the ceremony, as he intended making an entertainment upon the occasion. The favorable account that Mr. Dupont received of this gentleman, both of his conduct and manners, induced him to trust me with him, in order that I might see every thing that was curious in that city, his affairs re-

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quiring his attendance too much, to enable him to be always with me. Our first step was to pay a visit to his mother, who, notwithstanding her infirmities, gave me a very polite reception. We afterwards went to pay a visit to his sister at the convent, who received me with equal politeness. She seemed formed for the life she was going to embrace.

A few weeks afterwards, Don Gorgias came to inform us, that his sister was to take the veil in a few days, and he invited all the family of Don Sacaros to attend the ceremony. We went on the day appointed, and Don Gorgias seemed overjoyed at seeing his sister take

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it so chearfully. After the ceremony was over, we went to the repast given by him on the occasion; in the afternoon we all went and paid a visit to the young Nun, and took our leave of her; we afterwards returned home, where Don Gorgias supped with us.

The next day we were all going to mass, and on our passing by a place called Ribeira, I was accosted by a woman covered with a veil, who gave me the following billet.

“ A person who saw you yesterday at
“ the convent of Dominicans, desires to
“ have an interview with you. If you

“ are as gallant as your nation is in ge-
 “ neral, you will come this evening at
 “ twilight to the gate of Saint Vin-
 “ cent's, where you will find the du-
 “ enna who gives you this billet, and
 “ she will conduct you to me, where
 “ you will have reason to be well satisf-
 “ fied for your complaisance.”

As I was not willing to accept the
 challenge, I shewed the billet to Don
 Gorgias, Don Sacaros and Mr. Prepont,
 who were all with me at the time; they
 laughed very much at my good fortune
 as they called it, but fearing that from
 curiosity I might be led into the snare,
 they immediately made a party to go to
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the play, and engaged me to go with them.

One day that I was at mass with Mr. Prepont, in a church dedicated to Saint Anthony of Padua, for whom the Portuguese have so great a veneration, that it often degenerates into extravagance, I saw the figures of three saints upon the altar, holding each other by the hand, richly dressed, and in the taste of the heroes in tragedy. I was struck with the absurdity of it, and observed to Don Gorgias, who asked my opinion of it, that there seemed to want only a fidler to set the puppets dancing. Most probably my observation was overheard

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by some of the fanatics, and that they afterward reported it at the tribunal of the Inquisition; for the same evening Don Gorgias came to inform me, that orders were issued out by the Inquisition to arrest me: how he came by that intelligence I never knew. Happily for me a French frigate commanded by Captain Duquesnel had arrived in the Tagus three days before, and had brought an ambassador from the court of France. Don Sacaros proposed to Mr. Prepont, to conduct me aboard of her immediately, as it was a sacred asylum, and all the powers of the court of Inquisition could not affect me there. We immediately went aboard; and the Captain, who

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who was a very amiable man, and to whom we gave an account of the affair, he received me with the greatest pleasure, and promised to wait on the ambassador the next day, to engage him to interest himself in my favor, in order to stop the pursuits of that court, and to compromise the affair. He kept his word; Mr. Prepont, Don Sacaros and Don Gorgias were not idle; at the expiration of ten days, I had the liberty of going ashore again. During this short exile, Mr. Prepont and Don Gorgias seldom were from me, unless to serve me by their interest. As soon as I was at liberty, Captain Duquesnel took me to the ambassador, whom I thanked for

the trouble he had given himself upon my account. He recommended greater circumspection in future, and bid me to remember, that in whatever country I was, either to accustom myself to their manners or to keep silence, since the contrary conduct would often draw me into trouble.

Some short time afterwards, Mr. Prepont informed me, that a ship had been driven in by distress that was bound to Martinico; that in a few days she would be repaired and proceed on her voyage, therefore as he had settled, though but indifferently, with his debtors, he proposed to return in her, and would

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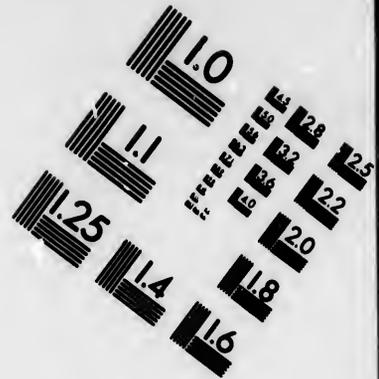
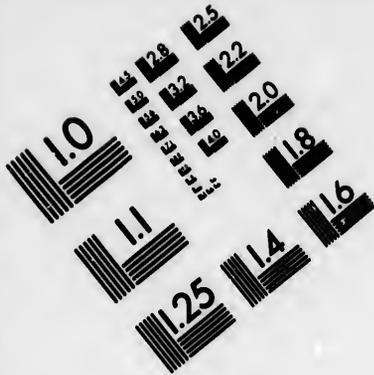
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would for that purpose, agree for our passages that day with the captain of her.

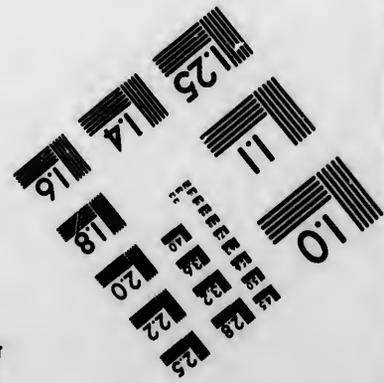
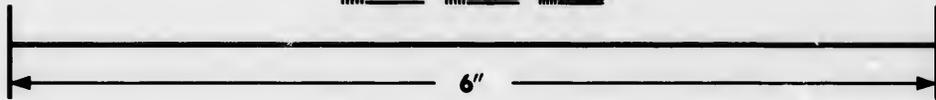
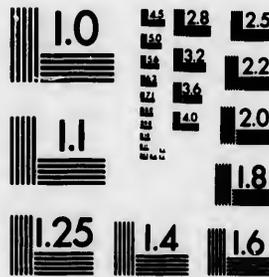
I employed the few days I had to continue at Lisbon, in seeing the remainder of the curiosities in that city, which I had not before seen, and in making a few purchases of some Brazil tobacco, &c. I felt a most sincere regret at leaving Don Gorgias, for whom I had the greatest esteem.

We all dined together, the day of our departure, at the house of Don Sacaros, and we bid adieu to each other with the greatest chagrin, after which we embarked, and early the next morn-
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ing weighed anchor and sailed for Martinico.

As Lisbon is so universally known, I shall give only a short, slight account of it.

Lisbon is the capital of Portugal, and one of the principal and most ancient cities in Europe. It is situated upon the Tagus, four leagues from the ocean, sixty from Seville, and thirty from Coimbre. The vessels anchor between the city and castle of Almada, in eighteen or twenty fathom of water. It is a large, rich and beautiful city, and very much celebrated for the greatness

ness of its commerce; it has a good castle, and is well fortified. Its port is one of the best and most celebrated in Europe; the banks of sand at the mouth of it render the entrance into it very difficult. It is sometimes troubled and disturbed by hurricanes. This city is situated amongst several mountains, the principal of which are called Saint Vincent, Saint George, Saint Andrew, Saint Anne, Saint Catherine and Datchagas. From these mountains may be discovered, the country, the sea, the Tagus, also the forts which defend the mouth of it; that called Belem is the most considerable; every time vessels pass before it, they are obliged to salute

salute it with a gun. The landscape is charming, and the city forms a most superb amphitheatre, from the diversity of its buildings, which are magnificent; it appears very long, upon account of the houses, which are built along the banks of the river, for the conveniency of commerce. There are several churches and hospitals, one of which is very magnificent, and is called All Saints Hospital, where there is a very pretty infirmary. When the patients go out of this infirmary, they give them a small sum of money, to assist them in their perfect recovery. There are also several societies, the members of which seek for the poor to comfort them,

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them, to visit the prisoners and help the sick. There is a pretty church belonging to these societies, where there are every day said more than two thousand masses, as well for the repose of the souls of those who are already departed, as the salvation of those they assist for life.

There are several very pretty public places in this city. The most considerable are those called, O Terreiro de Poco, where the king's palace is, and Afaudega, where the custom-house stands. These parts are in the midst of the city, upon the banks of the Tagus, from whence the king may easily

see

see every vessel that enters or goes out of the port. The Rufio upon which the palace of Inquisition stands, is another public place. There are many foreigners established in this city, upon account of trade; the walks and rides are very pretty, and there are a great many carriages kept, but they are more frequently drawn by mules than horses. All the environs of the city are handsome, and the country seats around it magnificent. Murders are not so frequent now as formerly, especially since they have abolished the practice of making places sacred, which served for the protection of criminals, and screened even murderers from justice.

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The Portuguese in general are very
superstitious and fanatical; there is not
a merchant or mechanic who has not
his Saint Anthony of Padua, either in
stone, plaister, or wood; they hold
that saint in the greatest veneration.
They invoke him every morning, and
never fail of interesting him, by pro-
mising, if he favors them, some pretty
cloaths, rings, or other ornaments; but
if the saint, from any caprice or bad
humor, has been deaf to their cries,
or that their wishes have not been ful-
filled, either intirely or in part, they
take him in the evening and undress
him, and afterwards place him in the
court or garden, to remain there all
The night,

night, exposed to the injury of the weather; and sometimes they add to that penance some strokes with a rod. The next morning they fetch back their deity, dress him, and intreat him again. I was witness to a scene similar to this description on my passage from Surinam to Lisbon. One day, after we had been frightened with a heavy squall that came on suddenly, some sailors in the ship took their Saint Anthony, gave him more than a hundred lashes, tied a piece of string round his neck, and threw him overboard; where they let him remain till the first watch next morning, which was the time of prayer.

The

The customs, the laws, and dispositions of the Portuguese are so well known, that it is needless to say anything concerning them here.

The seventeenth day after our departure from Lisbon, we were chased by a vessel, which we soon distinguished to be a pirate; but as we were the best sailer, and we had no inclination for an engagement, we reaped the benefit of the advantage we possessed, and lost sight of her the same day.

At length, after a passage of forty-one days, we anchored in the road of Fort Saint Pierre, on the twenty-eighth

The

of

of September, 1731, having been absent sixteen months and a half, since we departed for Saint Vincent's.

We continued at Fort Saint Pierre three Days, during which time M. Trainfort informed us, that his passages had been very fortunate ones; that immediately upon his arrival at Fort Saint Pierre, he had disarmed the brigantine, and had put all the goods into the storehouses; that in our absence he had disposed of a considerable part of them, and that they had produced a very great profit. He informed us also that he had sent and delivered our letters according to their directions, and that

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that M. B*** having received an account two months before our return that his brother was at Louisiana, he had taken the opportunity of a vessel going there to visit him; but before his departure, he had returned to him the money Mr. Prepont had been kind enough to advance him at Caracao, and he proposed coming back again in the month of March.

By the state of affairs that M. Trainfort delivered us, I saw that my share, since I began the mercantile trade (after deducting all expences) joined to what I first possessed, amounted to upwards of three thousand pounds.

Whilst

Whilst we were at Fort-Saint Pierre, we went to pay a visit to the intendant and Mr. Brach; but we found they had gone some few days before to attend the council at Fort-Royal.

Mr. Prepont ordered M. Trainfort to go with one of the shallops to Guadelupe and Marigante, to take in the goods we should want in our next voyage; I gave him a letter to Mrs. Norfoy, to inform her of my return, and told her that I would wait on her very soon in person.

On the second of October we embarked in a canoe for Fort Royal,

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where we arrived before noon the same day.

As soon as we landed, we went immediately to the governor's, who was at that time attending the council; we found Mrs. Rupert and Mrs. Orson there, who congratulated us upon our return, and informed us, that we had given much uneasiness to the Marquis de Champigny, until he heard of our arrival at Fort Saint Pierre. Soon afterwards the governor joined us, accompanied by M. Orgeville, M. Brach, M. Dumay, the solicitor-general, the Marquis de Poincy, and other members of the council. As soon as the

Marquis saw us, he cried out, Surely Lisbon must have very great charms, gentlemen, to detain you so long. I never thought of seeing you again, I'll assure you. Mr. Prepont informed him of the reasons that had obliged him to continue there so long; for he had acquainted him before of the causes that induced him to go the voyage in his letter, which he sent by M. Trainfort from Surinam. The governor appeared satisfied with his reasons, and afterwards addressing himself to me, asked me if I had been much entertained? I replied, that I hoped he would do me the justice, to believe, that separated so far from his person and Mrs. Norfolk, I was incapable

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of receiving any pleasures. He embraced me, and led Mr. Prepont and myself into his study, where he told us, that after waiting a year for an answer from my uncle and Mr. Lesfeville, he had at length received one from the latter, which informed him of the death of the former, who by his will, after a few trifling legacies, had left the remains of his fortune to his housekeeper, which Mr. Lesfeville said was but very small, as he had sunk the greatest part of it in annuities; and he added, that as soon as he had taken the measures necessarily previous to the consent he asked, he would send it. The Marquis at the same time put a

letter into my hands, directed to myself, which contained nearly the same things as his own. He desired me not to make myself uneasy, and promised that if he deferred writing much longer, he would take those measures as would render his conduct unnecessary. We then returned to the company, and immediately sat down to dinner.

After dinner I accompanied Mr. Prepont into the town, to make a visit to Mrs. Saint-Ange, his Sister, to whom we gave an account of her daughter; I stayed there an hour, and left Mr. Prepont to give a further history of affairs, and returned to the governor's.

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For eight or ten days after my arrival, I visited my friends and acquaintances, amongst which Mrs. Orson was a principal; but I found myself obliged to go there but seldom; for whether her husband suspected our former intimacy, or whether he was jealous, I know not, but I perceived that he did not approve of my visits, therefore I never went, unless his sister attended me. One day that I was there, Mr. Prepont brought me a letter from Mrs. Norfoy, who strongly solicited me to come and pass some time with her. I shewed it to the Marquis de Champigny, who consented, but engaged me to go first to Guadelupe with a packet he had re-

ceived from court for M. Poyet, the governor of that island. I informed Mr. Prepont of it the next day, who said that he proposed going himself in a few days, and therefore he would accompany me with pleasure, and that he might perhaps contribute a little to calm the uneasiness of Mrs. Norfoy, which the account of the delay of our marriage would occasion; therefore he said, that he would depart the day after the next for Fort Saint Pierre, in order to embark in one of his shallops for Guadelupe, and to sail from thence for Marigalante. I thanked him for his complaisance, and desired him to go with me to the governor's, to inform him

of

of it, who very much approved of it, as he knew Mr. Prepont's great affection for me.

The next day Mr. Prepont came to dine at the governor's; it was the last day of the council, and as the Marquis de Boiney intended to return immediately afterwards to Marigalante, we proposed his going with us, which he accepted with pleasure.

The day after, M. de Fevre, secretary to the Marquis de Champigny delivered me my dispatches for Guadelupe. I went to take my leave of the governor, who told me that, that if

during my absence he should receive any favorable news, he would send it to me, and desired at the same time that I would return by the month of January. When I left him, I went to the house of Mrs. Saint-Ange, where Mr. Prepont was waiting for me, we breakfasted together, and afterwards called on the Marquis de Poincy, and embarked immediately for Fort Saint Pierre; we dined with the intendant, who had arrived the evening before, and supped with Mr. Brach; and the next day, the 15th of October, we sailed for Guadelupe, where we arrived the following day at four in the afternoon.

As

As soon as we had cast anchor, we went ashore, and I delivered M. Poyet the dispatches I had for him; he asked the Marquis de Poincy to take a bed with him, which he consented to, and asked us to dinner the next day. When we were aboard, Mr. Prepont proposed to me to accompany him to Desseada and Montserrat, where some business required his presence. I consented, and the next day we informed the Marquis de Poincy of our design, and he promised to wait our return, and sail with us to Marigalante.

On the eighteenth we sailed for Desseada, where we anchored the same

day at noon. We went immediately ashore, and visited M. Marival, an elderly gentleman, who had been established in that island for forty years; we dined with him, and the remainder of the day was spent in settling the accounts that were between him and Mr. Prepont. Before we took our leave, Mr. Marival made us promise to come and shoot the next day with him in the country; that then he would call one of his friends to dine, and spend the afternoon, who had a pretty companion come to live with him a few days before, and that afterwards we should sup with him; after we had promised, we took our leave and returned aboard.

We

We returned above the next morning at four o'clock to M. Marival's, and, after breakfast, set out upon our diversion. We killed two rabbits, some doves, and a bird of prey as large as a bustard. As soon as we found ourselves fatigued, we gave our sport over, and retired with Mr. Marival to his friend's house, whose name was Eslingue. Judge of my surprise, when upon my entrance I perceived Miss Langady, Mrs. Eslingue's niece, who was sister-in-law to our host, and had died in our absence. This young lady was come to pass the months of her mourning with her uncle at Desfada. After compliments had passed, she maliciously hinted some reproaches,

proaches, which were in some measure just; upon my neglect to visit her whilst I was at Charbote, which I excused in the best manner I was able; we soon afterwards sat down to dinner, where during the whole time Miss Langady was very sprightly; she continued her vivacity after dinner, and sang and played to us; in a word, she was the admiration of the whole company. As it was late when we dined, in about two hours afterwards Mr. Marival proposed that we should return; Miss Langady threw out several allurements, but I defied them all; I was resolute, as I was too near Marigalante; therefore I kept a strict guard, and did not

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thrown out for me. We took our
leave of Mr. Effingue and Miss Lan-
gady, and went to Mr. Marival's to
supper; it was near three o'clock in
the morning before we returned aboard,
when we immediately weighed and
sailed for Montserrat, where we arrived
the same day.

Desseada, one of the Leeward Islands,
is five leagues in length, and four in
breadth, in the latitude of sixteen de-
grees and twenty-four minutes. The
earth is black and fertile, producing
cotton, sugar, indigo, coffee, &c. and
all the tropical fruits; there are plenty

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of game in the island, and the fish are excellent; the sea around the island is full of shoals and rocks.

As soon as we had anchored at Montserrat, we went ashore to a Frenchman, named Amicant, who lived there, and had formerly been connected with Mr. Prepont, whom he still owed a considerable sum of money, which he lessened every year by sending him cotton, &c. He gave him at this time as much as amounted to one hundred and thirty pounds, which we ordered aboard the next morning, and spent the remainder of the day in strolling about the island: the next morning, having

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ing nothing further to do there, we weighed, and sailed for Guadelupe, where we anchored on the same day at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Montserrat is also one of the Leeward Islands, and situated very near

Guadelupe, in the latitude of sixteen.

It is not much more than three leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth; it appears round; it belongs to the English, though the inhabitants are English, Irish, and French, but the Irish are the most numerous. The land is very fertile, and the whole wholesome and agreeable. There are some mountains, which have very tall

large

large cedars growing upon them. The church is pretty, well built and handsome within; the pews, seats, &c. are made of odoriferous woods. They have plenty of excellent fish from the sea, and the rivers afford them some fresh water.

As soon as we had cast anchor, we went ashore to visit the Marquis de Poiney and M. Poyet, who detained us to supper, and soon afterwards we returned aboard. We continued eight days longer at Guadelupe, during which time we were employed in collecting the money for the goods we had sold there, being unwilling to take other

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commodities in exchange, as Mr. Pre-
pont's store-houses at Fort Saint Pierre
were all extremely full.

There is in this island a vein of sul-
phur, which constantly emits a thick
and disagreeable smoke, which is some-
times very troublesome; there are also
some warm springs, that possess both
sulphurous and ferruginous proper-
ties, and are serviceable in scrophulous
complaints.

As soon as we had settled our affairs,
we informed the Marquis de Poincy of
it, who fixed our departure for the day
following. We weighed at four in the

morn-

morning, and sailed for Marigalante,
 where we anchored before noon. We
 went ashore immediately, and before
 the Marquis de Poincy left us, he in-
 vited us to dine with him the next day.
 We went directly to Mrs. Chanzy's,
 whom we found going to sit down to
 dinner with her son and daughter. It
 is easy to imagine the joy that two lo-
 vers would feel upon meeting, after a
 separation of seventeen months, and is
 very difficult to express; therefore the
 reader must suppose, that we experi-
 enced all the felicity such an event was
 capable of affording; we did not eat
 much you may imagine, and the fruga-

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lity apparent in their dinner, evidently shewed that they did not expect us.

About four in the afternoon, the Marquis de Poimcy sent to desire the company of Mrs. and Mr. Chanzy, and Mrs. Nonoy on the next day, which gave occasion to Mr. Chanzy informing us of the death of Mr. Pindré, his rival; and added, that since that event, the Marquis de Poimcy had treated him with uncommon politeness, every time he was in his company.

Mr. Chanzy and the ladies were greatly surpris'd at the recital we gave them in the evening, of the news that

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the Marquis de Champigny told us upon our arrival from Lisbon, the cause of the delay to the conclusion of our marriage: they even expressed a degree of fear, that it was only an excuse of the governor's and mine, in order to conceal from them the denial of my family, that we might drive an eclairecissement off for the present. In spite of every thing Mr. Prepost, and myself could either say or do, they still adhered to the same opinion, which the reserve and coolness very apparent in Mrs. Norfoy, convinced me of too well. I was so miserable, that I wrote immediately to the Marquis de Champigny, to inform him of what had passed, and desired that

he

he would be kind enough to write directly to Mrs. Chanzy upon the receipt of my letter, and inclose in his, the letter received from M. Lesseville, as well as that directed to me, which I had left with him; I told him, that it was the only way of composing the fears, and removing the unjust suspicions of the ladies; in short, I begged that he would not defer a moment to render me that piece of service, which I should always consider as the greatest he had conferred on me. Mr. Prepont, as well as myself, wrote to the Marquis in the strongest terms, the delicacy of the subject would admit of; we finished our packet before supper, we gave them to the ladies
and

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and Mr. Chanzy to pry and in order to remove every suspicion they might have, the sealed bands delivered them in their presence, to the master of a small schooner we had hired for the occasion, and ordered him to depart the next day at five in the morning for Fort Royal. This step, though it in some degree soothed the ladies at first, did not remove their suspicions entirely.

It was more than eleven when we sat down to supper, and a most melancholy repast it was, we all seemed to be absolute strangers to each other, and nothing but monosyllables furnished the conversation; in a word, there never was any thing

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thing more resembled a Quaker's meeting than it did, for we none of us ever spoke ten words together. Notwithstanding the silence that prevailed, it struck me before Mr. Prepont left us, and it was near two when I withdrew to Mr. Chanzy's apartment, to give myself up to the melancholy that overwhelmed me; I would have refused Mr. Chanzy's bed, but he insisted positively upon my accepting it.

Sleep was that night a stranger to my eyes, and the short time I continued in bed, was passed in the most melancholy and distressing reflections; I went to the shore before five o'clock, and took a
canoe

canoe to go aboard our shallop; my appearance astonished Mr. Prepont; he saw me agitated and distressed, and enquired the cause of it. I answered, that he could not be ignorant of it, and added, that I came to receive comfort from him, for the injurious suspicions that had been entertained of me the preceding evening. He sympathised with me in my distress, and proposed, that we should breakfast directly, which I consented to; whilst we were at breakfast, Mr. Chanzy arrived in a canoe alongside, as soon as he came aboard, he reproached me for the uneasiness I had given him as well as his mother and sister. I replied, I am much obliged to you, Sir, for your

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I replied,
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kind concern for me, but the ladies have
no right to be uneasy about me. Their
suspicions are injurious to my honor,
and if they do me the injustice to doubt
my sincerity, I am unworthy of their
esteem, they ought to banish me for
ever from their presence, and it is to an-
ticipate their desires, that I came aboard
here this morning, and shall bid them
adieu for ever. How resolute you are,
my dear friend, Mr. Chanzy replied!
The devil! I can't understand you, you
surely have bantered your reason away
for money; come, let us drink a dish
of tea together, and go with me ashore;
I will make your peace, and nothing
more shall be said or thought on the

subject till the return of the schooner
 My heart, which did but little agree
 with my proposal, suffered itself to be
 persuaded, and we continued aboard
 only whilst Mr. Prepont finished dressing
 himself. We then went ashore together,
 and accompanied Mr. Chanzy to the
 ladies, who received us with more
 cheerful countenances, than they wore
 when we parted. Mrs. Norfoy held out
 her hand to me, and we embraced each
 other; we afterwards went to the go-
 vernor's to dinner, where we found a
 very polite and numerous company;
 we passed the day agreeably, and re-
 turned to Mrs. Chanzy's in the even-
 ing.

The

The next morning at breakfast, Mrs. Norsoy proposed to go and pass some days at Charbon. With all my heart, I answered, but not till after the arrival of the schooner; for it will be in vain to go under the pretence of dissipation, when the solitude of the country will only increase our chagrins. I am of the Chevalier's opinion, said Mr. Prepont, and I am not, replied Mr. and Mrs. Chanzy, and my dear Victoire. We will give orders, continued the latter to send the master of the schooner to us at his return; we are three to two, the majority ought to carry it, therefore prepare yourselves to depart this evening, it will serve instead of a walk. Mr.

Prepont and myself found ourselves obliged to yield, and in consequence of it, we went aboard to fetch the things we should have occasion for during our absence. We returned to dinner, and at six o'clock, Mrs. Chanzy mounted her son's horse, and Mrs. Norfoy her own, whilst Mr. Chanzy, Mr. Prepont and myself accompanied them on foot, and we arrived at Charbon before seven. I saw very evidently, that the reason of Mrs. Norfoy's anxiety for our retiring into the country, arose from the greater liberty we should enjoy there than in the town, and that she had a desire of making me amends for the uneasiness she had caused me. I informed her of my

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rencounter with Miss Langady at Desceada, and of the fresh enticements she had used; I gave her an account of my actual fortune, and at the same time informed her, that two more voyages would place me in a state to live happily and honorably; she consented to them willingly; upon condition, that before my departure on the first, we should conclude our marriage: I promised her; but I could not foresee the terrible stroke that providence reserved for me. The third day after our arrival at Charbon, and as we were sitting at table, the master of the schooner brought us the dispatches we expected with the greatest impatience. They fully satisfied the la-

dies, and they shewed their joy, during the time we continued at Charbon. We departed for the town on the second of December, where Mr. Prepont had some affairs to settle before our departure. He had been absent six weeks from Saint Pierre, where his presence became necessary; therefore he fixed his departure for the ninth of that month, and promised to send a shallop for me on the fifteenth of January. But this arrangement was of no use, for four days after our arrival from the country, he received dispatches from his sister Mrs. Saint Ange, which informed him of the death of her only son; this melancholy news she had learned by a letter from Saint

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Thomas's, which she inclosed to him, with a letter of attorney. She desired the favor of him to go there, and to take off the seals which had been put upon the effects of that young man, and dispose of what he thought proper. Mr. Prepont had a strong affection for his nephew, who was a very good young man; he was very sensible of his loss, and it was with difficulty he could be consoled. He determined to sail immediately for that island. Mr. Chanzy and myself offered to go with him, in order to dissipate his uneasiness, which he at first opposed, but upon our repeated solicitations, added to those of Mrs. Chanzy and Mrs. Norsoy, he consented,

and it was agreed, that we should depart on the ninth, which was the day he had fixed for his departure to Fort Saint Pierre.

I took the opportunity of a vessel going to Fort Royal, to inform the Marquis de Champigny of the event, and went to dine the next day with the Marquis de Poincy, and took my leave of him; and on the ninth, after taking our leave of the ladies, we embarked and sailed for Saint Thomas, in which port we anchored on the thirteenth in the evening.

The

The next day, the fourteenth, we went ashore, and Mr. Chanzy and myself accompanied Mr. Prepont to every place where he had occasion to go. The third day after our arrival, he took off the seals, and took an inventory of the effects of his nephew; he found one hundred guineas, and eight thousand livres in piastres; he afterwards proceeded in selling those merchandizes, that we were unwilling to take ourselves, and we ordered those aboard which suited us. He paid every thing that was owing, and in twelve days he had finished his affairs. We embarked on the twenty-sixth of December, and arrived at Matigalante

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rigalante at noon, on the last day of the year, 1731.

Saint Thomas is one of the Leeward Islands, and belongs to the Danes; however, the Dutch are the principal traders there, under the protection of the King of Denmark, who affords it also to French refugees, Germans, and every other foreigner. This island, which is neutral, is situated on the east of Porto Rico, and latitude of eighteen, twenty. The port is very commodious, and the anchorage good for every kind of vessel, which may ride there in the utmost safety. There is a small fort near it, badly supplied; and at the distance of a musquet

quiet-shot, there is a town, which is
 composed of several streets, and amongst
 the rest, there is one that is very large,
 at the bottom of which is the Danish
 Company's warehouse, which is large
 and well built. The different apartments
 are laid out in the best taste, and in the
 centre are large storehouses, as well for
 merchandize, as to lodge their slaves.
 The other streets are occupied by Dutch,
 French refugees, Germans, Flemings,
 and foreigners of other nations. The
 houses are built with brick; they are
 seldom more than two stories high, by
 reason of the badness of the foundation,
 as at the depth of three feet, there is
 water in every part of the island.

The trade, which is very considerable in this island, contributes much to the richness of the inhabitants; its port is open to all nations, and often serves in time of war, as a safety for merchants vessels to fly to, when pursued by privateers; the land is very fertile, and produces cotton, sugar, &c. with the tropical fruits.

There is a governor who resides there, a general officer and a weak garrison, with several magistrates, whose principal department is, to settle the disputes that happen between different parties; the former have the administration of the police, and there arrives every year,

a mem-

a member from the supreme council of Copenhagen, to whom an account is given of every thing that has happened, and he gives his orders accordingly.

Mrs. Chanzy and Mrs. Norsoy, who did not expect us so soon, were happy in seeing us returned from our expedition; I engaged Mr. Prepont to continue with us till the fifteenth of January, when I proposed to return with him, which he consented to, on condition that we should pass the time at Charbon, to which we all agreed. The next day, the first of January, 1732, we went to pay a visit to the Marquis de Boincy, who kept us to dinner, after which we departed

departed for the country, where we enjoyed almost every possible amusement till the fourteenth, when we returned to town in the evening. We supped together, and after taking our leave of the ladies and Mr. Chanzy, we retired to spend the night aboard.

Marigalante is one of the most beautiful of all the Leeward Islands, it is level, and the air very good; it is the latitude of $15^{\circ} 10'$. There are several woods upon the island, but there is one particularly beautiful called Charbon, from a river so named, that takes its rise in it, the water of which is very good: it is near to a seat called Sai

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Louis, which belonged to the Marquis de Poincy. There is abundance of game in the island, such as partridges, doves, &c. There are several fountains and ponds of good water, so that there is seldom occasion to have recourse to that caught in cisterns. The land is fertile, and produces sugar, cotton, &c. with all tropical fruits. The inhabitants are tall, well made, generous and affable, and the fair sex very pretty.

On the fifteenth we sailed for Fort Saint Pierre, where we anchored the next day at three in the afternoon. We went ashore, and Mr. Prepont ordered Mr. Trainfort to unload the thallop, and
put

put the goods she contained in the storehouse; we afterwards went to sup at the intendant's. The next day we sailed for Fort-Royal, where we arrived at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Before we went to the governor's, we paid a visit to Mrs. Saint-Ange; Mr. Prepont gave her an account of what he had done at Saint Thomas's; he gave her a duplicate or counterpart of the inventory that had been made upon taking off the seals; an account of the articles of commerce, that he had brought to his storehouse at Fort Saint Pierre, as also of those he had sold, which amounted to six thousand two hundred livres, after deducting the expences,

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which with what he found in cash, amounted the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred livres. We then took our leave, and went to the governor's. We found a numerous company of ladies and officers, not only from the garrison, but also from the man of war, which at that time lay in the road, and had lately come from Brest, named the Griffin, the commander and officers of which, the Marquis de Champigny had invited to dine with him. I made a party at quadrille with Mrs. Rupert, Mrs. Orfon and Mr. Prepont, and the day passed with cheerfulness: there was a ball in the evening, and Mr. Prepont, whose uneasiness for the loss of his nephew

phew, was too great to let him partake of the amusements with pleasure, took his leave of the company very early, and returned to his sister's. Nothing worth relating passed that evening, every thing was conducted with harmony as usual. The next day Mr. Prepont returned to dinner at the governor's, after which he had a private conference with the Marquis de Champigny for more than an hour. He returned to me afterwards, and informed me, that he was going to Fort Saint Pierre for two months, in order to settle our affairs, and get every thing ready to depart in the month of May for the Havana, and perhaps might pursue his

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route further; he added, that before that time, he hoped my marriage with Mrs. Norfoj would be concluded. We embraced and parted.

About six weeks after my return to Fort-Royal, notwithstanding the different amusements I tasted, I began to be very uneasy at not receiving news from France. I informed the governor of my distress, he desired me to wait the arrival of another vessel, and if we received no intelligence by that, he would take measures proper for celebrating our marriage immediately. I informed Mrs. Norfoj of the governor's declaration, and Mr. Prepont; their answers composed

posed me in some degree, and made me determine to wait with patience.

Some days afterwards, the Marquis de Champigny took me into his study, to charge me with an affair that concerned him personally, and for the transacting of which, he must have some person in whom he could repose his confidence; and as Mr. Prepont was absent, he fixed upon me to go to Fort-Trinity for him. For this purpose, he ordered me one of his horses and a negro to attend me. I went there the next day with Mr. Bailleul, captain of a detached company, who then commanded at that place. In five days I finished my mission,

mission, and returned to Fort Royal, where the governor expressed the greatest satisfaction at my diligence, and the secrecy with which I had transacted his affair.

The Port at Fort-Trinity is a very good one, and there is a considerable trade carried on there; a great part of the vessels from Bourdeaux and Nantes sail to this port, where they are sheltered from the hurricanes that are so frequent in the months of July, August and September.

A few days afterwards, the Marquis de Champigny received a letter from

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M. Orgeville, in which he pressed him very much to come and pass some days at Fort Saint Pierre, where he said there had arrived a few days before, an East-Indiaman, commanded by an officer of the navy of his acquaintance, but concealed his name, to increase his joy by the surprize. He informed him, that the ship was in danger of being lost on her return from Pondicherry to France, in a violent storm; that the crew had been attacked by a disease, which had carried off one third of them, that the rest of them were very sickly and he wanted water, which had obliged him to put in that port, after having obtained leave of M. Brach, the governor. The intendant

tendant added, that he had given an apartment to the captain, who would certainly have waited on the Marquis at Fort-Royal, but a contusion in his leg confined him to the house.

Although the governor would gladly have been excused, he was not willing to disoblige the intendant, he therefore fixed his departure for the Saturday following. When the day came, he ordered his boat to be manned, and we embarked immediately after dinner for Fort Saint Pierre. We arrived there at seven, and went immediately to the intendant's, who had provided apartments for us. Mr. Orgeville presented M. Gourdelet,

Gourdelet, the captain of the Indiaman, to the Marquis de Champigny; they soon recollected each other, and expressed felicity in the interview. We passed three days in a continual round of amusements at the intendant's and governor's. In return, Captain Gourdelet invited all the company to dine aboard ship with him, on the Wednesday, to which we consented, and Mr. Prepont, who had been at the other public entertainments, promised to go with us. We found every delicacy in profusion, as well meats as wines; but how dear I paid for so short a pleasure! After dinner, I passed into the balcony, which went from side to side at the stern of the ship

over

over the great cabin. As I was amusing myself with a perspective glass, observing a large vessel which I saw about two leagues off, I felt somebody pull me by my coat skirts; upon my turning round to see who it was, I found Mr. Trainfort, with a letter for me from Marigalante, who immediately left me in quest of Mr. Prepont. Upon opening my letter, I was seized with a violent palpitation and my eyes became dim, though not enough so to prevent me seeing the greatness of my misfortune.

As soon as I had read the third line, my senses forsook me, and despair took their place; running again towards the balcony,

which I had retired from into the round-house, whilst I perused my letter, I cried to myself, it is enough, I shall never see you again my adorable Victoire. Are you no more, and do I still exist? But I will immediately follow you, accept the sacrifice of my life that I make you. On these words, I jumped over board, and as I could not swim, should inevitably have been drowned, if a fishing vessel, which was at that time coming by with several people in it, had not immediately been put about to my assistance, when one of the negroes laid hold of my coat and hawled me in; it was at first imagined that it was an accident, but there were some that attributed it to ano-

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ther cause, when my letter was found upon the table in the round-house where I had left it. As soon as I was taken aboard the Indiaman, they took proper measures to make me throw up the water I had swallowed, pulled off my cloaths and put me on others; after which they sent me to the Intendant's. I soon began to commit a thousand extravagancies, which evidently indicated the desire I had to destroy myself. They removed every thing out of my reach that I could injure myself with, and left two negroes to guard me. I remained eight days in this state, constantly furious from my despair, and during that time they forced broth down me to support me. Mr. Prepont seldom

left me, and the Marquis de Champigny came very often to see me, at length the storm subsided and a settled calm succeeded; after which I was conducted to Fort Royal. I was then informed of the cause of Mrs. Norsoy's death. On returning from a ball at the Marquis de Poincy's, she was attacked with a headach and fever which continued two or three days, and was followed by the small-pox which carried her off in two days. Mr. Chanzy, instead of writing to the Marquis de Champigny or Mr. Prepont to inform them of the unhappy event first, gave me the cruel preference. Some time afterwards, he came to Fort-Royal and offered to return me Tion Tion and the horse

horse which I had presented to his sister, but I refused them; on his part, he was unwilling to receive the money she had put in my hands, with the profit arising from the use of it; and he gave us a reason for his refusal, that Mrs. Norsoy had declared it her desire upon her death-bed, and that his sentiments were conformable to hers; but I insisted upon returning it. He stayed a few days at Fort-Royal and returned to Marigalante. Although the madness that possessed me at first was subsided, the settled melancholy that succeeded, threw me into such a languid state, as to alarm all my friends. They despaired of my recovery, therefore the Marquis de Champigny desired Mr. Pre-

pont to forward his voyage as much as possible, in hopes that the change of air, new faces, an absence from the place where I had received the account of the melancholy catastrophe, and the dissipation I might experience in other places, would recover me by degrees. Mr. Prepont was of the governor's opinion, but it was necessary that his brigantine should undergo repair before she went the voyage; besides he had not began to sort out the goods proper to take with us nor had he began to buy provisions for the voyage, therefore in all probability, with the utmost dispatch that could be made, we could not depart before the beginning of June, and it was then the first week

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week in April. My complaint increased and I lost my appetite entirely; the most skilful of the faculty in the island had exhausted all their art to no purpose, when a holy father undertook to cure me radically, if I would live fifteen days only in his house, where he said the air was very good, and he would give me an apartment to myself. I proposed it to the governor, who consented, and I put myself under his care. The holy man kept his word, for in that time I was perfectly recovered. M. de Girardin, one of the members of the council at Martinico, who lived two leagues off Fort-Royal, at a very pretty seat, where the Marquis de Champigny went constantly every latter

end of the week, engaged me to pass a month with him, which I accepted with pleasure. One day whilst we were at dinner, there came a young man about thirty years of age, who had a most engaging person, but was very meanly dressed. He told us, near three months before, he had sailed from Dunkirk, with his whole fortune, which consisted of five thousand livres, for Martinico, to endeavour to increase it by trade; that the evening before they had arrived off the island, but as it was too late to enter the port that night, they had shortned sail; that soon afterwards they were attacked by a pirate, who after a very obstinate resistance took their ship; that by dint of prayer

prayer and intreaty he had obtained their consent to set him ashore on the island, where he was bound to, and that he came to implore the assistance and protection of the Marquis de Champigny, who immediately asked his name and quality. He said that his name was Tarcilly, and was the son of a gentleman who at his death had left him only a small house in Burgundy, which he had sold and had embarked it aboard the ship with him for that island. Mr. Girardin ordered him to be cloathed and invited him to continue with him till something could be thought of to serve him.

I continued three weeks at Mr. Girardin's after this event, and had during that time many opportunities of discovering the excellency of Mr. Tarcilly's disposition; he was sensible, engaging, complaisant and very unfortunate, the latter was sufficient to engage me to be his friend. I spoke in his favour to the governor, who agreed to furnish him with five hundred piastres, if Mr. Prepont would be kind enough to lay it out for him properly. I added something to the governor's, and engaged Mr. Prepont to let him make a voyage with us.

I took my leave of M. Girardin, and returned to Fort Royal, where I took my

new

new friend, by the permission of the Marquis, who consented with the more pleasure, in hopes of his company dissipating my chagrin.

About eight days after my return to Fort Royal, Mr. Prepont arrived; he informed us, that in order not to be embarrassed with several vessels, he had taken an opportunity that was offered him to purchase a ship, with the money arising from the sale of his brigantine and one of his shallops; (for he had kept one) that she mounted sixteen carriage guns besides swivels, that she would contain more goods than his brigantine and the two shallops together, that we had on our for-

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mer voyage, and the expences would be less, whilst we should be more secure from danger, in case we were attacked. He added, that he had finished his cargo, and proposed to depart on the fifteenth. He informed us also that Mr. B*** was arrived the evening before at St. Pierre, after making a more happy voyage than the preceding one; that he still continued in the desire of going with us, and proposed coming to Fort Royal the next day, to pay his respects to the governor.

After we had dined, Mr. Prepont drew me aside, and said to me, "My dear friend, I know you to be discreet, and

" I have

“ I have too great a confidence in you,
“ to conceal my designs from you, though
“ my present I had never thought of
“ till after your misfortune, but now
“ nothing attaches you sufficiently to this
“ place, to make you disapprove of a
“ long absence. And it is in consequence
“ of a letter I have received from Don
“ Guzman de Tellaicos, that I have de-
“ termined to make a long voyage. He
“ desires me to be near Port Paix by the
“ twentieth or twenty-fifth of June, where
“ he will lie off under French colors.
“ After our exchange at that place, we
“ will go and pass some days at the Ha-
“ vannah; we will afterwards return to
“ Cape François, where I have ordered
“ Mr.

“ Mr. Trainfort to join us with the shal-
 “ lop, which will be loaded with mer-
 “ cantile goods, with which we will make
 “ a voyage to Mexico, and from thence
 “ to Louisiana and Canada, where we
 “ will exchange the remainder of our
 “ goods for furs, with which we will sail
 “ for France, where we shall easily find a
 “ a good opportunity of selling them at
 “ Nantes to very great advantage; and,
 “ according as circumstances happen, we
 “ may continue our voyage to the coast of
 “ Guinea, where we will purchase as many
 “ slaves as we can conveniently carry,
 “ and return with them to Martinico.
 “ This voyage, which will take us at
 “ least three years, will be our last; and,
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“ unless we meet with any accident, our
“ fortunes will be large enough to pro-
“ cure us an easy independency. I have
“ with this design employed upon your
“ account, sixty thousand livres out of
“ the seventy-five thousand which belong
“ to you, and I have upon my own ac-
“ count one hundred and eighty thousand
“ livres, therefore you will reap one fourth
“ of the profits. Consider if you approve
“ of this scheme, and declare your sen-
“ timents to me without reserve.” You
approve of it, replied I, and I know you
to be wise and prudent; therefore as you
have given me sufficient proofs of your
friendship, I shall consent to every thing
you judge proper, sir. He then left me
to

to go to Mrs. St. Ange, and I returned to the governor's.

His plan was well concerted, but it was not intirely executed, for it seemed determined, that from that time I should never make another voyage, without experiencing some new misfortune.

Two days after, Mr. Prepont returned to the governor's, and during the discourse that they had together, the Marquis de Champigny gave him the five hundred piastres for the use of Mr. Tarcilly. At this time Mr. B*** came in, and as we were all getting up from table a Captain of a ship from Nantes brought

us the consent we had so long expected, with two letters from M. Lesseville, one for the Marquis, the other for myself; which only served to renew my uneasiness, and at that instant I was informed of the death of my dear friend, lieutenant Mezalier of Fort Trinity.

Some days afterwards, Mr. Prepont informed the Marquis de Champigny, that Mr. Trainfort had wrote him word that every thing was ready for his voyage, therefore nothing detaining us any longer, he came to receive his orders. I have no other, replied the Marquis, than to desire you to consider the Chevalier as your son; I also recommend Mr. Tarcilly to you,

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you, he appears a worthy young man, and will be sensible of your kindness. I thanked the governor for his goodness, and desired a continuation of it; I took my leave of him, and at parting he embraced me and wished me a good voyage.

Mr. Prepont, Mr. Tarcilly, Mr. B*** and myself embarked in a canoe for Fort Saint Pierre, where we arrived the same day, which was the thirtieth of May, 1732.

I shall add but little to the description I have already given of Martinico: I shall only observe that it is very populous, that the inhabitants are tall, well made, affable and hospitable; but they are rather

ther two fond of gaming, good living and women; and their frequent excesses often shorten their lives. The ladies in general are pretty, tall and fair, but negligent and very fond of pleasure.

We passed some days at Fort Saint Pierre, and Mr. Prepont gave me a duplicate of the cargo. After we had taken our leave of Mr. Orgeville and Mr. Brach, we embarked on the fifth of June 1732, with M. Tarcilly and M. B***, and sailed for Port de Paix.

The End of the Third Volume.

