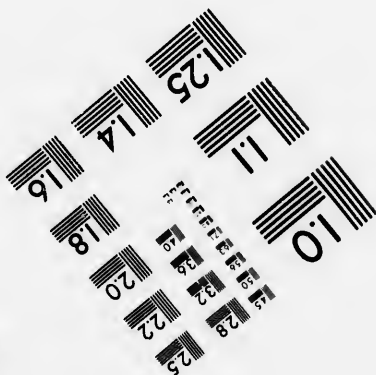
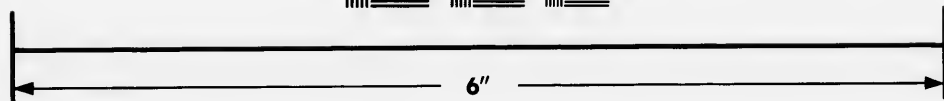
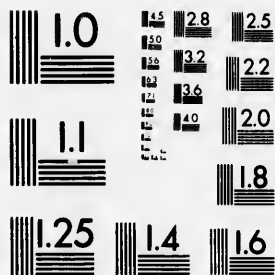


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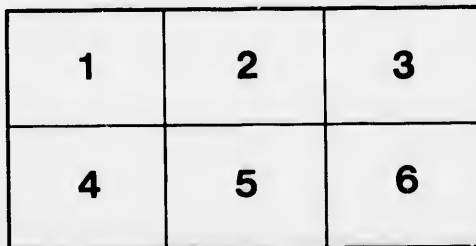
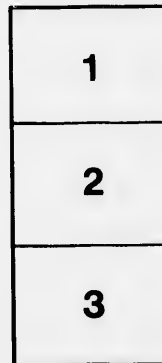
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THE ADVENTURES,
SUFFERINGS AND OBSERVATIONS
OF
JAMES WOOD,

CONTAINING AMONGST OTHER THINGS, A DESCRIPTION OF
VARIOUS PLACES LYING BETWEEN
THE GULFS OF DARIEN AND ST. LAWRENCE.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE
MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS
OF THE PLACES DESCRIBED.

Interspersed with remarks and cautions to those who intend to
Emigrate.

LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.; IPSWICH; BURTON
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction	5
I. The Author resolves to Emigrate under the patronage of a Company—Leaves Ipswich—Receives a Flattering Account of Company's Settlement—His Embarkation for Vera Paz.	7
II. Account of Voyage	9
III. Settlement described—Sufferings there—Goes in search of a better place, but fails—Returns to old one—Appointed Overlooker to a party of Indians—Lives partly upon Monkeys—Visit from Marshal Bennet	12
IV. Second Ship arrives—Writes a Letter, and prevents Emigrants coming to the Settlement—Goes to Tileman—Returns to Settlement—Overlooks a party of Woodcutters—Description of Beasts and Birds seen in the Woods—Account of different kinds of Wood—Drove of Wild Boars—Want of Provisions: obtain a supply—Again in want of Provisions—Return to Settlement	19
V. Arrival of the third ship, passengers take possession of her; they insist on going to Belize—State of Settlement at this time—Makes up his mind to leave	25
VI. Arrives at Tileman—Proceeds to Chumekiem—Returns to Tileman—Portuguese Emigrants—Goes to Isabel—Leaves Isabel—Alligators—Port Philip—Gulf of Dulce—Catches the Fever—Arrives at Belize—Goes to St. George's Key—Returns to Belize	29

- VII. Caution to Emigrants—Goes to Northern Triangles to Unload a Stranded Vessel: returns—Sail for the Mosquito Shore—Rattan—A Storm—Reaches the Cape Gracios a Dios—Becomes Storekeeper—Indians at the Cape—Store Burnt by Indians—Resolves to Leave the Mosquito Shore - - - - - 35
- VIII Leaves the Cape—Description of an Indian Dance—Further Cautions to Settlers—The Mushler Drink—Reaches Saeraliah—Civility of the Carribs—Goes to Port Royal Harbour; finds Mrs. Poppleton and her Son—Obtains a passage to, and reaches Belize—A horrid Murder—Leaves Belize—A Chase between two Slave Ships and an English Man-of-war—Goes to Halifax - 45
- IX. Removes to Horton, with description thereof—Takes Ship to Philadelphia—State of that City—Goes from thence to St. John's; with account of the Province of New Brunswick—State of Maine—Mode of making Sugar from the Sap of the Maple—States in America most suitable for Emigrants—A Fishing Voyage—The Vessel is Set Fast in the Ice—Arrives at Prince Edward's Island—Perseverance of Scotch Settlers—Goes to Miramichi—Miserable condition of Emigrants in New Brunswick—Advice to Settlers—Returns Home 57

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INTRODUCTION.

The object which the author of the following pages has in view, in publishing them to the world, is partly to expose a system of injustice and cruelty practised by a company of speculators on a number of individuals and families in a comparatively defenceless condition; and partly to communicate to such as are unable to buy large and expensive books, that knowledge of men and countries placed at a great distance from Europe, which he has obtained from travelling, and sometimes from living amongst them. He hopes to accomplish both these purposes by a simple account of his personal adventures, sufferings, and observations.

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NARRATIVE.

I. My parents being in low circumstances, I found as I grew up that I should have my own living to seek, and to this end I used my best endeavours; but not being so successful as I wished, I turned my thoughts towards the subject of emigration; and at the latter end of April, 1836, a ship having entered the river Orwell for the purpose of taking passengers to Canada, I applied for a passage. But immediately afterwards being informed that seven lads were going from Ipswich to the southern part of North America, and hearing a good account of the place to which they were going, I made up my mind to join them, and accordingly applied for a passage, which I readily obtained.

On the eighth of May, in company with the other lads, I left Ipswich for London, for the purpose of joining the ship which was waiting there to take in her passengers and cargo. Here I had printed papers put into my hands, containing the most flattering statements concerning the place to which we were about to sail. They stated that the province had formerly belonged to the Spaniards, that they had given

it up to a British company, and that it was to be settled on certain conditions. A specified number of settlers were to be sent out in a given time, for whom houses were already erected by a body of Indians acting under an agent sent out for that purpose. The climate was stated to be temperate and healthy, and within a few miles of some Spanish towns. The country was said to abound in high land and fine savannahs, with large quantities of cedar, rosewood, logwood, mahogany, sarsaparella, and other valuable kinds of wood; besides pine apples, plantains, bananas, peaches, oranges, and a great variety of other fruits which the soil produced spontaneously. Three crops of Indian corn were to be raised in a year, and coffee, cotton, silk, indigo, and many useful and valuable articles in addition were to be produced in great abundance. The woods were stated to be full of all sorts of game, especially of wild hogs and antelopes. And as a further encouragement, we were to have the opportunity of purchasing land, when cleared at ten shillings per acre, and the uncleared at five shillings.

Three ships were to follow each other, and a steam packet was to follow the first, having a person on board belonging to the company, who was to trade between the settlement and Belize, which is the nearest British port.

The 'Mary Ann Arabella,' a schooner of about 200 tons burden, was appointed to sail first, and was lying in the London docks along with the steam packet, which had also her colours flying as if ready to start as soon as she had completed her cargo. On the

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twelfth, all being in readiness, we embarked on board the 'Mary Ann,' along with sixty-eight passengers including women and children; and we left the London docks expecting that the steam packet would follow in a few days, and the other two ships in the course of a few weeks.

II. My fellow-passengers were most of them respectable sort of people, following different trades, and carrying out with them a little property. We were well pleased with our prospects, and set out on our voyage in good spirits. On Tuesday the thirteenth we left the Downs. On reaching the Bay of Biscay, we had to encounter a head wind and a very rough sea, which made most of us very sick. We reached the island of Madeira on the twenty-eighth, and three days after came within the trade-winds, which, it may be necessary for some of my readers to be informed, always blow in one direction. We now sailed along by the help of these winds, the porpoises all the while playing round the ship. As we got farther to the south-west we found the heat beginning to increase, but the weather was fine and clear; we were in good health, and amused ourselves as well as we could upon deck. On Saturday, the twenty-second of June, we made the West Indies. When off the island of Jamaica we were becalmed the whole of one day, and had a fine view of the blue mountains of that island. On the twenty-fifth we ran by the island of Rattan, then by Truxillo on the Spanish main, through the bay of Honduras, and on Saturday, the last day of

June, we came to anchor in the bay of Amatique in the gulf of Dulce, which lies on the southernmost part of North America, about 90 west longitude, and 15.5 north latitude. At this place there were two ships from England taking in a cargo of mahogany. Here we expected the company's agent would have met us, but found he was not arrived, so that the captain had to go up the river Dulce in search of him. The captain was absent nearly a fortnight, during which time we remained on board the ship. There were but a few huts on the shore occupied by Spaniards, who lived chiefly by fishing. During the time we lay in the gulf, the Spaniards came off to us in their canoes, with pine-apples, plantains, and bannanas, which they exchanged with us for different things we had on board; they were almost naked. About the tenth of July our captain returned, and with him came a small schooner, having a black captain and crew, belonging to one Marshal Bennet, of whom farther mention will be made hereafter. This schooner was brought to take us up the river, which has but six feet of water over the bar. Being so small she could take only part of us up at a time; it was therefore agreed that all the young people should go up first. But before leaving this place, some of us took the long boat and went ashore. First we went to the Spaniards' huts, and then we wandered a mile or two into the forest, where we found some sugarcane growing, and as we had been told that sugarcane grew wild here, we cut some, not thinking that it belonged to any one; but we soon found we were

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mistaken, for the Spaniards took it from us, muttering something in their own language which we did not understand. But when they found we did not know that it belonged to them they gave us some: they also gave us a little white rum, of which some of our people afterwards bought more, and got drunk with it. Once as we were returning to the ship, some of us had a narrow escape from drowning, for just after we had crossed the bar in the long boat, the sea running very high, the captain met us in a canoe, and told us to put back as we could not reach the ship in such a sea; and on crossing the bar on our return we grounded on a rock. The water began to come over the side of the boat, and she began to fill; but we got her off and crossed the bar safely. If we had been on the rock a few minutes longer, we should have been all lost; but we got ashore safe, and stayed in the Spaniards' huts all night. Next morning we went on board the schooner with our luggage, and proceeded up the river Dulce, which is about fifty miles in length. The land on both sides is very high and covered with wood, yet it was very pleasant. The black captain and crew were slaves, belonging to marshal Bennet, the owner of the schooner, who were very civil and kind to us. We passed through the river into a small lake, and sailed across to a Spanish fort, when we hoisted our jack and hove to. The soldiers came on board and drank with our captain; we then passed the fort into a very large lake, partly surrounded by high rocky mountains. We sailed across this to a small Spanish town, called Isabel, where we came to an anchor on

Saturday, the 14th. Our captain with two of the passengers went ashore, where they found the Spaniards sitting on the ground around a fire, cooking their mean provisions, and nearly naked. The captain hired some of them with their large canoes, to take us up the next river. The next morning our captain left us to return to the ship, for the purpose of getting those who had been left behind ready against the return of the schooner; so we proceeded without him up to the head of the lake with only the black captain and his crew, and anchored for the night at the mouth of the river Pollitique.

Next day the Spaniards came with their canoes. We got into them, and the schooner returned to the ship for the other passengers. We proceeded up the river with these hired Spaniards; but we were so tormented with musquitoes that we could not rest. The sides of the river were very swampy, so that we could not go ashore to sleep; we were therefore obliged to stay in the canoes all night, tormented by these flies. We were four or five nights in this situation. On the 20th of July, we reached our destination.

III. On the bank of the river where we were to disembark, stood a number of copper-coloured Indians, almost naked, wearing only a piece of coarse cloth round their middle. A shed had been built by them to put our luggage in, till such time as it could be carried to the settlement, which was about two miles off. As soon as we were landed, the boats returned for the other passengers. We then walked

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through the road which lead to the settlement. At the very first sight of it we discovered how much we had been imposed on. It was a wild forest, inhabited by all sorts of wild beasts, and surrounded by rocky mountains, higher than the clouds. We afterwards found it was very subject to storms; indeed the thunder and lightning were most dreadful, so that the ground would sometimes shake beneath our feet; and there was nine months' rain during the year. The agent was there, and had hired a body of Indians, who had felled the trees, on a space extending about half-a-mile in length and a quarter in breadth, leaving the stumps standing, and the trees lying one across another. The brush-wood was slightly burnt off; and a few huts had been erected, with the stumps of trees standing in the middle of them. These were intended for us to live in. We found we had been deceived, but as there was no way of getting to a better place, we were forced to stay; yet we did not now foresee the sufferings we should have to endure. In a few days the remainder of the people came up, and the first thing that we employed ourselves in, was taking the stumps up in the huts; but the flies were as annoying in the settlement as they had been in the river, so that we could not get any rest in the night. This fly, which is about the size of a gnat, would bite through all our clothes, making great holes in our legs, and causing them to swell. The insect called the chigre would also get into our feet, and make us so lame that we could hardly walk. This insect is very small, but it gets into the feet, and produces a bladder about the

size of a pea, which after a time bursts. They filled our feet so full, that we had to take needles and prick them out, or they would have destroyed our feet. The ground was also covered with ants of all sorts, which would get into our huts and swarm our beds; and the place was also infested with scorpions, which annoyed us continually by getting into our clothes. There was likewise a fly, that would bite and breed a worm in the flesh, called the beef-worm, which grows as large as the end of the little finger, and would torment us in a most dreadful manner. Cock-roaches would also get into our boxes and destroy our clothes. In addition to these sources of incessant molestation and pain, there were also snakes, which in the rainy season would harbour in the thatch of the huts, and sometimes drop down upon our beds in the night, when we had to light pine torches and hunt them. There were three sorts, the barber's pole, the coral snake, and the tom o goss, or black snake, whose bite is instant death. One of our people, when about to put on his boot, found one of these snakes coiled up inside of it. But besides the sufferings caused by the insects, and the danger we were exposed to from the snakes and the tempests, we had other hardships to endure; for some of our people caught the fever, which was a bad sort of ague, and made them shake terribly; and what made our situation much worse was, our having no provisions of any kind, except a small quantity we had carried from the ship.

We suffered so much from these different things, that we at last begged the agent to take us to another

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place; and on Friday, the third of August, he took one Spaniard, five Indians, and ten of the English emigrants, with guns, hammocks, and such other things as he thought would be useful, and ascended the rocky mountains; but they were so high and so steep that five of our number were obliged to return. The rest of us reached the top about four o'clock in the afternoon; and although on the low grounds the heat was oppressive and sultry, yet on the top of the mountain the temperature was beautifully cool; and as there were no mosquitoes, we slung our hammocks upon the trees and enjoyed a good night's rest. In the morning we proceeded on our journey, travelling on a ridge of mountains until we arrived at a most splendid water-fall. Towards night we came to a rivulet, where we erected our huts, but being in danger from the tigers we had to keep watch till the dawn of morning. The declivities of the mountains were so steep that we could not find a place for a new settlement, so we returned to the old one, still urging Mr. Fletcher, the agent, to take us to a better place. He told us he could not till the steam packet came out. Our scanty provisions being almost exhausted, we were put on short allowance, and were still tormented in a most dreadful manner; but we bore our sufferings as well as we could, expecting the steam packet every day.

About the tenth, the agent sent to Cagabon, nearly forty leagues distant, for some Indians; about thirty came down, whom the agent set to work, giving me charge of them. They immediately turned to and

cleared the foot of the mountains, throwing the trees down, but leaving a handsome pine here and there standing. Some of the pine trees that were a little hollow, swarmed with small flies almost like flying ants, but harmless, which made a great deal of honey. I have sometimes obtained three pints of honey from one tree.

The Cagabon Indians are a very industrious and ingenious sort of people, and will endure hunger and great hardships. They go nearly naked, the women wearing only a piece of cloth round their middle; the men will work for nine-pence per day, a little Indian corn and a few black beans, which is their general food. They have little iron pots in which they boil their corn with a little lime, which softens it; they then rub it between two stones and make cakes, and bake them in the ashes, or upon an iron. Sometimes when they have to perform a long journey, they will make enough cakes to last them till its termination; but the climate being so hot, the cakes often become as sour as vinegar, yet the Indians will live upon them in this state. Their religion is the roman catholic, and they are under the Spanish government.

Our stock of provisions was now reduced so low that we were forced to go on a hunting expedition, to obtain meat for the settlement. Most of the people were afflicted with the fever, so that a few of us had to provide as well as we could for the whole. It rained so very heavily every day that we could not hunt much, the agent therefore proposed to send the Spaniard, whom he had taken to interpret the Indian

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language, to Tileman for some meat. Tileman is a Spanish colony about sixteen leagues from our settlement. About the last day of August he left, and was gone about a week. About this time the agent and myself went out hunting early one morning, taking with us an Indian. After we had gone about three miles we fell in with some quams, or wild turkeys, but shot only one. We went further and shot a monkey, and then proceeded onwards for about eight miles without seeing any thing else; so we determined on returning to the settlement. On our way home the dog stopped and barked at a hollow tree that was lying on the ground. I cut a long stick and ran it in at one end of the tree, whilst the agent stood at the other with his gun. When I put the stick in, an animal ran to the other end and was instantly shot by the agent. It was a harmless animal, called a lap, spotted like a leopard, and about half its size, with legs short in proportion to its body. It was fine eating, better than any fowl. We returned to the settlement with what we had, but it was not much to divide amongst so many, for we were almost starving. The agent divided the turkey and lap amongst the people who were sick, and gave the monkey to the others, telling them that monkeys were not bad eating, for he had tasted them himself. Part of the monkey was boiled and part was roasted, and then some began to eat it; this enticed others to do the same, so that nine or ten ate of the monkey, which they would not have done had they not been so short of food as to be driven to eat almost any thing; after this we were glad to get

even monkeys to eat. About the sixth of September, the Spaniard returned from Tileman without anything, so that we were in a sad, deplorable state, most of us being likely to die of starvation, unless the steamer should happen to arrive shortly with provisions. The Indians brought us some corn from their settlement, and made cakes for us. About September the eighth, Marshal Bennet, whose name has been already mentioned, came to the settlement. He has a large estate in Guatemala, and came to see if he could induce us to go up the country. He told us that he had got a place at St. o Ronemy, in the province of Guatemala; that it was a fine country, and much cooler than where we were, and that all sorts of provisions were very cheap; and that if we chose to go up the country and work for him, he would order a lot of mules down to Tileman to take us up; he also told us we should have a cow and some land. We asked him what wages he would give; he said that the regular wages was a real y medio per day, which is about equal to ninepence in British coin; but to agriculturists he would give a quarter of a dollar, which is equivalent to one shilling per day. Two or three families agreed to go up, as they were determined to get away from the horrid place they were in at present; but most of us resolved not to go up the country as we had been already deceived; and indeed we began to think that we had been in a manner sold to Marshal Bennet, for it appeared to us impossible to make a colony where we were. We accordingly determined to stay and see if the steamer would come out. Bennet returned to

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Isabel, and sent some mules to take the few that had agreed to go up the country.

IV. About the fourteenth of September, the second ship arrived from England, as we learned from two sailors, who were sent up to the settlement in quest of the agent. We were also told that both the third ship and the steamer were on their passage. When the sailors returned to the ship, I gave them a letter to carry to the passengers on board, and accompanied them to the boat with a musket loaded with buck shot. The sailors walked in advance of me through the road; but were soon stopped by a large serpent which after entwining round the tree had hung its fore part over a branch. I fired at it, and when we had killed it, we found it was about twenty feet long, and nearly as large as my thigh: this kind has no poison. We then proceeded to the boat, when the agent and captain joined us, after which they went to the ship, and I returned to the settlement. I went out hunting almost every day, sometimes I got a wild turkey, a partridge, a wild pig, and now and then a monkey. We lived chiefly upon what we procured by hunting, with the addition of some Indian corn.

About the thirtieth, the agent came up to the settlement, and two of the people with him, who said that the sailors had given my letter to the passengers; and who, after they had seen the contents of it, said they would not come up to the settlement; upon which the agent told them he would land them at Santa Cruz upon the lakes, where they were accordingly

taken. The agent told us to make ourselves as contented as we could for a few days, as the steamer would soon arrive.

About the 1st of October, the agent determined to send the Spaniard a second time to Tileman, when I agreed to go with him ; so the agent gave me a letter written in Spanish, and directed to Don Pedro Illiva. The Spaniard and I started for Tileman ; I took my musket and some powder and shot with me. We travelled through the forest in a very heavy rain, which lasted all day. In some places the trees were covered with monkeys, which would make a tremendous noise as we passed. At night we erected our hut and laid ourselves down to sleep, leaving a fire burning all night. Next morning we proceeded on our journey through a wild forest without roads, and as it still rained, we had to go through rivers sometimes up to our waists. We reached Tileman about four o'clock in the afternoon ; it is a small cleared place in the forest, about a mile in length, and a quarter in breadth, containing about five hundred inhabitants. I went to Don Pedro Illiva's house, but he was not at home ; so I stayed till the next day and walked about the place. I had not been there long before some one called me in English, and beckoned me to his house. I went in, when he told me that he was from the United States of America, and had come into this country during the war ; that he had married a Spanish woman, and therefore could not well get away, or he would go back to his own country. I stayed at his house all day. Towards night, Don Pedro Illiva and a Mr.

Pecatly came on a pair of mules ; when I went outside to them, they asked me to the house. Mr. Pecatly, who was an Englishman, asked me if I was from the settlement ; I gave him the letter for him to give to Don Pedro Illiva. After they had opened and read it, Mr. Pecatly then asked me what the people were going to do in the settlement ; for, says he, when I brought black people out here, I could do nothing with them. Although I had plenty of provisions and clothes for them, yet I could not get them to work, much less Englishmen : they never will make a colony there. He gave me a couple of young cows which the Spaniard took to the settlement ; he also gave me a letter for the agent. I assisted the Spaniard with the cows through the forest. We had to swim them across the rivers. When we arrived at the settlement, the agent was just going out hunting. He told me that he was going to shoot alligators for the people to eat. He ordered one of the cows to be killed, and it was divided amongst them. Being wet through for nearly a week I caught the fever, which lasted a fortnight. During the time that I was sick, a Spaniard came up to the settlement from Isabel with his canoe. Mr. Gough, one of the settlers, a bricklayer by trade, offered the Spaniard some money to take him and his wife and two children down to the gulf of Dulce. The Spaniard agreed to take them to the sea shore, which he accordingly did. One of the people from the lower settlement came up with the Spaniard, who told us that the settlers were dying off very rapidly with the fever, and had nothing to eat but a little rotten Indian corn,

which marshal Bennet supplied them with. He said that marshal Bennet had been trying to get them up the country, promising them fine things as he had already done to us; and by his fair speech and fine promises, some were enticed, but others could see the snare that was laid to entrap them; for they said they would rather die where they were, than go up the country to be made slaves. When marshal Bennet found that he could not prevail upon them to accompany him, he would not give them any more corn; but those who were willing to go, he took up the country. In this emergency, the agent went down to Isabel to procure provisions for the people in the lower settlement, but all he obtained was some Indian corn, which they were forced to make shift with. He then returned to the upper settlement where some of us were still in a most shocking state. The children and women were the greatest sufferers, and most of the settlers began to repent of not having taken Bennet's offer; but they were glad afterwards that they did not.

Towards the end of October, the agent proposed to cut a temporary road through the forest from the upper to the lower settlement, and hired about forty Cagabon and ten Chumekiem Indians to assist in the work; we accordingly ground our cutlasses and axes, and began the road. There were five of the settlers (besides a Spaniard, who was employed to interpret the Indian language,) and fifty Indians. The agent went forward with the compass and trace, cutting a few sticks as he went; whilst I had the command of the

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Indians in carrying the main road up. We cut for about four or five days, and then returned to the settlement. Some corn which had been planted there by the Indians before our arrival, being now ripe, we harvested it, and endeavoured to make out with that and what meat we could get by hunting. We then returned to the road, loading the Indians with corn, and taking an Indian woman with us to make cakes for us. We made a camp, and had fires burning in it all night to keep off the wild beasts, for the woods were full of various animals. There were monkeys of different sorts, both large and small, and some with white faces. Large baboons would roar and alarm the forest with their noise. Sometimes they nursed their little ones in their arms, and jumped with them from bough to bough. The agent once shot at one with two in her arms; she fell to the ground with them, but the young ones extricated themselves from her embraces and ran up the tree again, whilst the old one, being only wounded, attacked the agent, who knocked her down with the butt end of his gun, in doing which he broke the stock. The monkeys are very numerous. There were black tigers about the size of a large dog: and on the mountains there were coloured ones. We saw some deer and antelopes, but they were so wild that it was seldom we could catch any of them. There were three sorts of wild hogs; the small sort called warra are about the size of a half-grown hog, but are very fierce; the pecarry is much larger, of a greyish colour, and exceedingly ferocious. The wild boars are very large, going generally in droves of from sixty

to an hundred, and they have tusks as long as one's little finger. Amongst the birds we saw were parrots, macaws, partridges, currasows, wild turkeys, and humming birds. The country produced much excellent wood, such as mahogany, cedar, rosewood, *lignumvitæ*, black ebony, and zebra-wood, which is used for veneering, and is of different colours. There is iron-wood, sappadilla, and santamaria or launchwood; logwood, which is used for dying cloth; pitch pine, which we cut up to travel with on account of its burning so readily; there is also sarsaparilla, which grows like a bramble, the roots of which are used as medicine.

We cut the road along part of the mountains, and then through a swampy place, where we met with a drove of wild boars that turned upon us so that we had to run and leave the road for about half an hour till they were gone, after which we proceeded with our work and cut till we got to the mountains again, when we were at a stand to know what to do. We had to cut over the top of them, and our corn being nearly done we sent some of the Indians for some more; but we lived chiefly on monkeys, as there was nothing else to be got on the mountains. In the vales we could obtain partridges, wild turkeys, and other things, but there the flies were so troublesome that it was necessary to keep a bough in our hands to brush them away with. We were every day expecting the Indians back with the corn, having at last nothing to eat but monkeys.

One night after we had returned to the camp we

heard the report of a gun, and fired another in return. It proved to be the Indians, who shortly made their appearance laden with provisions. The captain of the Lord Charles Spencer came with them. He left us however the next day, when we resumed our labour and continued cutting till these provisions were almost exhausted. We then found it absolutely necessary to return to the settlement; during the last three days of our journey we were without food. As I had no shoes, and was rather sick and lame, I and an Indian left the camp a day before the rest that we might arrive at the settlement as soon as they. On our way we fell in with a lot of warra, whom we attacked with our cutlasses, for we wanted to get one of them; but they came out of the bush so thick and attacked us so sharply that we had to climb the trees to get away from them, and to stay till they were gone. We reached the camp where we spent the night without any fire, for we had forgotten our fire-works, but we gave a shout now and then to keep the wild beasts off. In the morning we proceeded on our journey, and about eight we met a drove of wild boars; they came after us gnashing their teeth; we ran back until we reached a tree that had been felled, and which in falling had lodged in the crotch of another. We climbed up and sat upon it. They kept us two hours in this uncomfortable situation before they departed. Next day we reached our destination with the rest.

V. We had not returned to the settlement long before the captain of the Britannia came up, and told

us that the third ship was come out with a hundred and twenty passengers, and that the steam packet was not come out yet, but was to sail two or three days after he left. During the time the captain was engaged with the agent, as I afterwards learned, Mr. Gough who had gone to the gulf, went on board the ship, in a most deplorable state, with legs swoln and filled with holes, such as I before stated were made by the insects, and half starved. One of his children had also died whilst he was going from the settlement to the gulf. He told the emigrants on board what was the state of the country, and after they had heard his statement they took command of the vessel; and no sooner had the captain come on board than he was collared by a woman, who put him down the cabin and barred him there. They then took off the hatches and brought up the box containing muskets and ammunition. They loaded the muskets and kept guard, determined to fire into any boat that offered the captain any assistance. The agent went down with his servant to the ship, and on reaching it was surprised to see the guards walking the deck. He went alongside the vessel, when the woman asked him who he was; to which he replied that he was the agent of the company. She then invited him on board, and sent him into the cabin to the captain, who advised him to get the passengers on shore as he had no provisions to carry them any further, and as the packet was sure to arrive in a few days. The agent accordingly went on deck and asked the passengers whether they would go on shore and stay till the steamer came out; but

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they declared that they would not stir off the deck, for they were determined to go to Belize, which is a British port two hundred miles north from the gulf. The captain said he could not convey them there as he had no provisions; the people then told him that they would take the ship there themselves. The captain seeing that they were resolute, knew not what to do; so he went below to consult with the agent. The agent recommended him to get under weigh, whilst he himself went and obtained some Spaniards to take them ashore by force. With a view to carry out this plan, the agent went on deck and asked the passengers if they would allow him to go on shore provided the vessel was got under weigh and bore for Belize. To this they assented; accordingly the captain ordered the crew to weigh anchor and make sail. The agent then inquired of the people if they wanted him any more, to which they replied 'yes,' for they wished him to go to Belize with them, suspecting that he had formed some scheme against them. Thus the captain was forced to take the ship to Belize, and the people played "Rule Britannia" as they went. They were about three days on the passage. As soon as they were arrived within sight of the fort, the captain hoisted the ensign as signal of a mutiny. The soldiers from the fort immediately rushed on board and secured the passengers. Mr. Gough was allowed to go on shore, when he went to the governor of Belize to solicit permission to stay there; but the governor told him that he should suffer no 'Britannia' passengers ashore, for they were a set of mutineers; and, said he,

"I shall have them tried and punished." "Begging your pardon," said Mr. Gough, "I am not a Britannia passenger;" and then giving the governor an account of the settlement, he shewed him his legs. As soon as the governor had heard his statement and seen his legs, he gave him a few dollars with permission to stay at Belize. He also said that he should release the passengers, and would send a message home to let the government know of the affair.

On the sixteenth of December the agent returned to the settlement. The people in the lower place were dying off very quickly with fever, and had nothing to eat but rotten Indian corn. The people in the upper place were also in a sad state and very ill. The agent now prepared for cutting the road again, as he wanted to cut it through in order that we might thereby reach Isabel. We cut a few miles and then returned to the settlement.

About the eighteenth of December the agent sent to Belize for some provisions; but the cholera being in the town, the Spaniards would not let any thing come up as it had to pass through their country; but we obtained a young bullock from Tileman. I ought to have mentioned that the Indians had gone to their settlement till the next year. As there was no appearance of the steamer coming out, we tried all methods we could devise to get out of the place, but found them ineffectual. The agent, seeing our determination to depart, assured us that if the steamer did not come out in a month's time, he would try some means to get us out of the place; so we agreed to stay and

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spend the Christmas there. On the tenth of January, 1837, the Indians returned to the settlement, when the agent prepared to cut the road again; but there were only three that were able to sustain the fatigue of labour. The agent asked me to go with him, but I told him that I would not as I had had enough of the road the last time; he said the sooner we completed the road the earlier we should get out of the place: to this I replied that I was unable to go, and that I was determined to remove to some more advantageous spot. I afterwards made up my mind to go to Tileman.

VI. About the twentieth I left the settlement. I bade the settlers farewell, and with a person named James Canham took my final leave, after having struggled for six months with constant privation and hardship. On Monday we reached Tileman, where I stayed at a Spaniard's house for nearly a month, whilst James Canham went further up the country to a large town called San Miguel in the province of Guatemala. The Spaniards live in the vales and the Indians on the mountains. The Indians are called Chumkeims; they are industrious and clean, and all dress in white from head to foot. During my residence at Tileman one of the Indians flogged his wife, who made a complaint to the governor. The governor ordered a long chain, weighing about sixty pounds, to be fastened on the husband's leg. It was to remain on a fortnight, although he could go where he pleased if he carried the chain with him. After the fortnight was

expired the man threatened to leave his wife, but on her saying that she was sorry for what she had done he was again reconciled to her.

Soon after I left the settlement, four of the lads came with the Indians to Tileman, three of whom went further up the country, whilst the other stayed behind; but he was not long for this world, for going into the water to bathe, as is the custom in that country, he ventured rather too far, so that the rapid current carried him away, and he was drowned. He was a serious quiet lad, and attended to those things which are necessary to secure future happiness. The people with whom he lived were very fond of him; they dressed him after his death, and performed their peculiar ceremonies over him, burying him after the manner of the Roman Catholics. Two of the other lads that went up the country died at Salamar.

I was told that Marshal Bennet, who had taken some of the people out of the settlement and carried them up the country, used them very ill in not giving them enough to eat, whilst the people amongst whom they lived were very treacherous; but they were so far up the country that they could not return. One of the settlers lost his wife and seven children there. Several others shared a similar fate. When Marshal Bennet found that the English could not stand the climate, he sent to Portugal for some Portuguese.

I left Tileman about February the tenth, and proceeded to Chumekiem further up the country, which place I reached about the thirteenth. It is a Spanish town, containing about three thousand inhabitants.

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It is a neat place, with small plantations full of mango and orange trees. There also are grown pine apples, from which an excellent beverage is made; also maize, water melons, and peaches: and the place is remarkable for a chain bridge. The inhabitants are rigid Roman Catholics, as they are in all Spanish America, and are chiefly governed by their priests. They are ignorant and treacherous, and if they murder any one it is seldom they are punished, for they can go to the priest and obtain pardon by paying money to him; so that they murder and rob each other, and little is thought of it. Their shops are open all Sunday long, and so are their markets; but as soon as the convent bell rings, they go down upon their knees and do penance, and when the ceremony is over they return to public business; the priest resorting to the gambling table, and the robber to his former sports. When any of them go to the priest to have their sins forgiven, the priest inflicts such a punishment as he pleases upon them; sometimes ordering them to go through the town upon their knees, and receive a certain number of stripes as they go. The people, as I before remarked, are entirely governed by their priests. During the whole time I was amongst the Spaniards, I never saw a bible in their possession.

Wages being very low and clothing expensive, (it cost me twelve shillings for a shirt) and provisions bad, and not liking the people, I determined not to stay any longer, nor to proceed further up the country; so about the twentieth I set off on my way back to Tileman, intending to go from thence to Belize as soon as

I could. I arrived at Tileman on the twenty-second. Two of the lads had come from the settlement and were staying in Tileman; they told me that the agent had got through with the road to Santa Cruz, but the remaining settlers were still in a most shocking state, and were trying to get to Belize. Only one of the lads out of the seven who left Ipswich with me, now remained in the settlement. One of the two lads went up to Guatemala. During my stay in Tileman, several boats or large canoes came up filled with Portuguese, being all males. It seems that a ship had come from Portugal with four or five hundred, and the canoes brought them up in divisions as they did us; they were for Marshal Bennet, and his agent was with them. I told the Portuguese the state of the country, and how the English had suffered, but they would not listen to me, and said that English did not care to go up, but Portuguese did; I told them to do as they please, but said, you will repent of going up. March the 3rd, as the Spaniards were about to go down with their canoes to Isabel after the Portuguese, I asked for a passage, which I readily obtained, for myself and the lad that was with me: on going down the river we passed sand-banks with large alligators sunning themselves upon them. In the night we hauled up the canoes on one of these banks, and stopped till the morning. Two large alligators were lying not a stone's throw from the place where we slept; I awoke Stephen Watts, the lad who was with me, and showed them to him; he ran under the Spaniard's tent, and the alligators being disturbed, ran into the water.

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Next morning we proceeded down the river, and got into the Pollitique, a few miles below the settlement that I first went to. We reached Isabel about the ninth, where I fell in with the remaining people from Santa Cruz; they were very sick, and in a sad state. There was a schooner from Belize, so I asked the captain for a passage, and he would not give me one; but as I was determined to move, I agreed with a gentleman to join his party, who were about to go into his mahogany works; and on the fourteenth left Isabel for Port Philip, with some Spaniards, who were going there in a canoe. We stayed there a few days, after which we got into a small schooner and started for the Gulf of Dulce. One of the Spaniards fell sick, and died on board the ship; he was taken ashore and buried like a dog. In a few days we reached the gulf, there was one ship lying at anchor, taking in mahogany. During my stay at the Gulf of Dulce, I caught the fever, and was very sick; but there was a Mrs. Poppleton there, who went out in the same ship with me from London; she was a widow with two sons, the younger was up the country, and the elder at the gulf with her; but she also was very sick. I was getting worse every day, and it was not expected that I should live; but it seems as if the hand of Providence had brought on my sickness to preserve my life; for the person with whom I engaged was going to cut mahogany in a wild swampy place, which was very unhealthy, and where a great many people had lost their lives, and if I had gone I should most likely have lost mine: the place is called San Francisco. Being so ill, they

were obliged to leave me at the Gulf of Dulce, and I stayed there till a small schooner came down from Isabel, the captain of which gave me a passage to Belize ; we were seven days on the passage, and reached Belize about the fourteenth of April; this was the first time of my being in a British port after leaving England. As I was very sick during my stay in Belize, I got a light situation in a large store. I soon found out Mr. Gough, and some of the settlers who had been carried out in the third ship ; but most of them had gone to the United States ; those few that were in Belize were very sick, and were dying off' very fast ; those that had a little property were trying to get off to the United States. I was so ill that I was obliged to leave my situation. During my stay at Belize I attended a Baptist chapel, where Mr. Anderson had collected a large congregation of blacks, and a number of white people : there were day and Sunday schools connected with the chapel. There is also a Wesleyan chapel, and a church : but the place is very unhealthy, and the water is bad, the ground being very low and swampy, and the place very hot.

Being so very sick, I left Belize for St. George's Key, an island about forty miles from that place. It is a spot employed for bathing, in which the gentry stay in the dry season. It is a sandy island, about a mile in length and a furlong in breadth, and has no good water. The inhabitants are under the necessity of having tanks to catch the rain-water. Large parts are covered with cocoa-nut trees. It is a healthy island, for there is almost always a sea breeze blowing

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over it. After I had recovered my health a little, I returned to Belize again, and went to my former situation, where I stayed till the latter part of July. The remaining settlers from both the settlements, with the exception of one or two, now came to Belize; but they were few in number, many having been taken off by disease. The inhabitants behaved well to them.

VII. I should wish in this place to give a caution to those who may think of going as emigrants to a foreign country. Let them not go, till they have learned from good authority, where the place is to which they are invited, and what is its state as to heat, forwardness in cultivation, and preparation to receive settlers. They should also, if going under a company, make sure that the persons who form that company are men who can be relied on, not only for humanity, but also for such a knowledge of business, as would prevent their being misled by others, who would draw them into a bad speculation. For if they do not attend to these things they may be exposed, as we were, to all sorts of cruel hardships, and either by an unhealthy climate, or a want of foresight in the managers, and consequent bad arrangements, have their lives made miserable, and perhaps cut off in the midst of their days.

On Saturday, the fifth of August, 1837, I left Belize to assist in unloading a vessel called the Barbadoes Planter, which had been wrecked with a cargo of mahogany on board, and which had run ashore at a place called the Northern Triangles, about two hundred miles north-east of Belize. We left Belize in a small

schooner on Sunday, with a head wind and a tremendous sea, which washed clean over her decks. There were two or three other schooners beating for the wreck which were obliged to put back ; but the captain whom I was with determined to persevere. On Tuesday afternoon we had a dreadful thunder storm ; as the captain was holding the peak and throat halyards with me, the lightning struck him and he fell to the deck ; it also struck me on the arm so that I let go, and down came the mainsail ; but neither of us was hurt. On Wednesday we reached the wreck. We turned to and first cut out her stern, after which we began to heave out the mahogany and raft it. On Friday, a brig came up to take the mahogany, anchoring at some distance from us. On Saturday we had a dreadful gale, the sea coming broadside upon the wreck, the schooner being anchored under her lee-side. The captain pulled off his clothes to his flannel, and jumping over board, swam to the schooner along with a black man, to take us off the wreck in case she should threaten to go to pieces ; but she weathered the gale, and we got all her mahogany out. We then returned to Belize, which we reached about Monday the twenty-eighth.

At this time, the captain's brother asked me to go and take care of a store for him upon the Mosquito shore, which I agreed to do. He told me that he was cutting mahogany there. When he had loaded a schooner with provisions and dry goods for the mahogany works, we left Belize for the Mosquito shore, Cape Gracias a Dios, (which in English means cape thank God) which lies about seven hundred miles to

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the south-east of Belize. On Saturday, the ninth of September, we made the island of Rattan, or Rautan, where we put in. It is a most beautiful island surrounded with cocoa-nut trees, and has two fine harbours, with plenty of fish all round the island. It was formerly a resort for pirates, but is now inhabited by a few English, Irish, and Scotch settlers. It is the best of land, never requiring manure, and though a hot climate it is healthy, a sea breeze almost always blowing in. The main island is surrounded by a number of smaller ones, in which the settlers have built some houses. It is claimed both by the English and the Spaniards. It is about fifty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. Beautiful shells and turtle abound on the coast, and wild hogs in the bush. From that island we sailed to the main after some Carrites for the mahogany works. We got about twelve men on board, when we made sail for Cape Gracios a Dios; but about ten o'clock at night a heavy breeze set in from the south-east, a dead head-wind, which obliged us to put back to the island of Bonacco, which is very mountainous and covered with cocoa-nut trees. We made another attempt, but were unsuccessful, for we had to put back again to the same island. In a few days the wind shifted, and we ran to the main again; then running along the coast with a land breeze, we reached the cape the last day of October, or the first of November.

I took the store till Christmas, and the schooner returned to Belize. There were three gangs of mahogany cutters. Mr. Peddie, a Scotchman, and Mr. Daly, an Englishman, and a black man, were placed

over the gangs, and I had the supplying of them out of the store with provisions. I had in the store two hundred barrels of flour, one hundred barrels of pork, and seventeen kegs of rum, besides dry goods, such as ginghams and prints, cotton, fish-hooks and other things. The rum was a dangerous thing in the store, for the Indians will kill a man for the sake of a glass of rum, and there were only five Europeans on the cape. I had a demijohn of brandy for the Indian king, but he was gone up the river. He and his brother were taken from the Mosquito shore when young, and carried to the island of Jamaica, where they were taught to read and write the English language. After staying there for several years they were brought back to the Mosquito shore. One was made king, the other a general, and although brought up in a civilized state, yet they returned to the wild and savage habits in which their people live; getting drunk and giving themselves up to most disgusting practices. No sooner had the king heard I had a demijohn of brandy for him, than he set out to return home. He went to the house of a Frenchman named Bouchet, who came down to the store and told me his majesty wished to see me. I went up to the house where the king was lying on a bed rather unwell. I made my compliments to him, and asked how he did; he told me he was very poorly, and that he wanted me to draw him a gallon of brandy. Accordingly I went down to the store and drew him a gallon, which I carried to him. He asked me to drink, and stay and dine with him, which I did. He told me that he loved me; I replied you love the

brandy better; but I turned it off with a laugh, or he would have been offended with me. He stayed for two or three days, and then left for Blue Fields. These Indians far exceed all the Indians I have ever met with in lying, thieving, and every thing that is disgusting. They are given up to idolatry, and live an indolent life.

What is termed the Mosquito shore is about eight hundred miles in length and two hundred in breadth, being chiefly a level country, with fine pine ridges and large savannahs; besides several large lakes, filled with a great variety of fish, and the sea-shore abounds with turtle. The ox-bill turtle is that from which the shell is obtained, of which tortoise-shell combs are made. The green turtle is that which is eaten. The Mosquito men are very expert in the use of the harpoon in striking fish. They stay at home till hunger drives them out, and then they go and catch as many fish as they can. The women go to the plantations and dig the roots of the casada, which eat something like potatoes, some of which grow a yard in length and as big round as a carrot. After they have collected as much as they can get together, they turn to and eat day and night. They are very superstitious in their way. There is a fish called the manatee which has breasts like a woman, and which is supposed to have given rise to the notion of the mermaid. The Mosquito men strike them with their harpoons, and if they have much trouble in taking them they ascribe it in their superstition to the unfaithfulness of their wives, whom on such occasions they treat with a degree of severity

corresponding with their supposed deserts. They believe there is a God, but that he is so good he will not punish them nor bring death upon them. They believe that the devil is the cause of sickness and death. As soon as any are taken ill, the natives refuse to let any one pass to windward of them, and compel all to go leeward; they usually remove the sick man out of the settlement into an out-house, and then the sookearman, or doctor, goes in the hut and sings out 'yaho hoi hoi,' as loud as he can, the whole night long. I sometimes could not sleep for them. On one occasion I got out of bed and went to the hut where one of them was making this noise, and asked him why he did so; he replied "womau sick, no well." "That is enough to make her ten times worse than she is," said I, "making such a noise as that." "It drives em devil away," said the poor ignorant man. Such is the ignorance of these people! And when the person dies they cut a canoe in two, paint it, put the body into one part, and placing the other part on the top, carry it to the grave, the parents following with ropes round their necks, drawing them so tight that their faces are black from suffocation. Others stand by to take them off. They bury the pot which had been used by the deceased for cooking, and a bottle of milk, also the clothes of the deceased; they then return home.

They are also great drunkards, and are never easy but when they are drunk. One night when I was asleep they took one of the stockades out of the store, and were drawing off a keg of rum, when I awoke and jumped out of bed with my pistols. They ran off, but

if they had not I durst not have shot at them, for they would have come down and burned the store and me. I therefore put up the stockades and sat up till the morning. I afterwards fired a musket every night, and kept a light constantly burning, to let them know that I was prepared for them.

The Indians are very revengeful, never forgiving an injury, but they never forget a kindness that you do them. There was a black man who had obtained a grant to cut mahogany; he hired some of these men and sent them up the river for that purpose; but he used to flog them, and did not pay them half their due, and when they ran away he would go and tell their king who would have them flogged. These Indians make beautiful canoes. I have seen some of them seven feet on the beam and fifty feet long. A Mr. Neal took one of them from the Indians and hauled it up alongside his house; but it was a fatal day for him, for the Indians were determined to be revenged. This act of Mr. Neal leads me to remark, that the English on these shores are almost as bad as the natives, and live in almost as disgusting a manner. The bible, the only sure source of happiness, is seldom or never looked at by them. Some have taken the Indian women for their wives; most of whom can talk broken English. A missionary went there to preach to them, but the Indians said, "what use all this talk? no give us no grog to drink." There is no one on the shore now to instruct them.

But to return to my former subject, Mr. Neal was preparing to go to Belize, and a man of war having

come to the Cape for the king, the governor being desirous of seeing him, Mr. Neal and the king went down to Belize in her, the former leaving his wife and children at the Cape, and Captain Jinnet his foreman. There was at the Cape a Mr. Bouchet, a Frenchman, and a Mr. Daly. Daly, Jinnet, Bouchet, and myself, were the only white men on the shore. After Mr. Neal and the king had left, the Mosquito men having determined to take revenge upon Mr. Neal's family for what he had done to them with respect to the canoe, about thirty of them came down with their bows and arrows, and lances, and proceeding to Mr. Neal's house, they threatened to kill the family, and burn the house: they then left, taking the canoe with them. Captain Jinnet came to me and said they were about to kill all the people at the Cape, and asked me to assist him; I replied that it was all Mr. Neal's fault, and that I would not help him if he meant to attack them; for if I did they would destroy the store and take my life; but in order to prevent bloodshed, I would go to them and see what cou'd be done: then giving Captain Jinnet a musket loaded with buck-shot, and telling him to go and acquaint Mr. Daly and Mr. Bouchet of the affair, I put a brace of pistols into my bosom, and went to meet the Indians; I met them on the shore armed with bows and arrows, and lances; they struck their lances into the sand, saying, "Nasty English, this no Englishman's country, this Mosquito men's country, we kill em, every Englishman on the cape. That niggarr-man, (referring to Mr. Neal) hire Mosquito men, no pay em, send em up river, no give

em nothing to eat, and take big canoe." I went up to them and enquired what they meant by saying that they would kill all the Englishmen on the Cape? they said, "What business have Englishman with Mosquito men's business?" I said, "Who protect you from the Spaniards? Who bring you harpoons, and beads, and fish hooks, and axes, don't Englishmen? Would not the Spaniard put big chains round your legs, and take you away and make you work like horses? What would you kill Englishmen for?" "Well," said they, "you know that nigger man hire Mosquito, no pay him." We were now got in sight of Mr. Bouchet's house, and were joined by Captain Jimnet and Mr. Bouchet, the latter armed with a double-barrelled gun, the former with the musket I had lent him: Mr. Daly also came armed with a gun. Captain Jimnet pointed to one of the Mosquito men, saying, "That's the man that took the canoe:" The Indian flew up to him and wrung the musket out of his hands; the others at the same time lifted up their lances. I pulled out my pistols, for I expected we should be killed; but the chief came up to me and said, "We no want to hurt Englishman, but you know that Mr. Neal take em one canoe, we owe him nothing; he hire Mosquito men, no pay em; you come to Mr. Bouchet's yard, and let's have little bit of talk." We then went up the yard, where I advised them to go away quietly, promising that if Mr. Neal had done any thing wrong, or owed them any thing, he should pay them when the king came back from Belize. "Well," said they, "you give us little bit rum, then we will go." So I went to

the store and drew a gallon of rum for them, and made them promise not to drink any till they got home, by which means I got them off.

At Christmas time a schooner came up to Belize with Mr. Cox and the king. Mr. Cox asked me how I got on with the store; I told him the affair, and informed him that I could not stay any longer, for I valued my life more than the store; but he urged me to stay, as he had no one else to take the store; I at last agreed to stop two months longer. During the period that Mr. Cox was at the Cape, Mr. Daly drew up a petition to the Queen of Great Britain, to send soldiers to the shore for the protection of British property; to send school-masters to instruct the young people; missionaries to teach religion; and emigrants to colonize the place. This petition was signed by all the Cape, and then sent to Belize, where it was signed by the governor. In January the king was almost killed by one of his own people, who seized and grasped him by the throat till the blood ran down his neck: we took the man away from the king, and tried him according to the British laws, but the king gave him only a few lashes and let him go.

About February the twenty-eighth, the Indians set fire to the store, and burned it to the ground, for the sake of getting the rum. Thinking it not safe to stay any longer, I bought a canoe for the purpose of getting away, four feet wide and twenty-seven long: I made a sail of oznaburg, and fixed my thwarts, and gave a Mosquito man twenty dollars to go to Belize with me.

VIII. On the first of March, we left the Cape, and pulled over the Lake, then down the river to the sea-shore, where we stayed and took supper, as there was no wind; but in about an hour's time the moon arose and the wind came down from the south-east, and our course being north-west we hoisted our sail and launched through the breakers: the canoe run at the rate of seven knots an hour through a heavy sea. About eleven o'clock we came in sight of the False Cape; I could see the breakers at a distance, and thought it was a reef of rocks; I asked the Mosquito man what reef it was, he told me that it was one big big reef, and, added he, "Better turn back one time, or must lost." But I ran on till I got almost up to the breakers, when I proposed to put about lest we should be on the rocks: "No rocks there," says the Mosquito man, "no more, one bar of sand, plenty water for canoe, go over one time, if die, must die like one brave man," says the Indian: she went over like a duck. We ran all night under easy sail, and early in the morning made Carataska, which lies about sixty miles from the Cape; without stopping to put in here, we continued our voyage, and sailing along with a fine breeze and clear sky, the canoe gliding briskly over the waves, and the main-land full in view, I thought I never enjoyed any thing so much in all my life. About four o'clock in the afternoon we reached Patook, where the Indian advised me to put in for the night, but as the bar was shallow, and a heavy sea rolled over it, I was afraid to venture, but he told me I had better do so, for if I ran another night I should fall

asleep and lose my paddle, and most likely upset the canoe; so I gave him the management of the canoe, and he ran her over without damage, except she was half filled with water. On going up the river I met with a black man who had been out with Captain Mac Gregor, or Gregor Mac Gregor; I stayed at his house for the night, and on the morning, as the wind blew from the north-west, which was a head wind, I found myself compelled to stay longer than I at first intended.

At this place there are large and beautiful savannahs for feeding cattle, and excellent wood-land; and although there is a miserable set of beings, of the Mosquito race, at the mouth of the river, yet it is a pleasant place and well worth settling. The wind still remaining contrary, and the black man having occasion to go to General Lowry's, who lived about a hundred miles to the north, proposed to me to take him up in my canoe, to which I consented. We loaded the canoe with sugar-cane, and set out, our party consisting of the black man and his wife, my Indian and myself. On going up the river we caught a great many iguana, which are of the shape of a lizard, only much larger. They lay a great quantity of eggs, and although very ugly, are fine eating; so with these and plantains, used as a substitute for potatoes, we lived pretty well.

Up the river we passed a sand bank, where some Indians had erected their huts; they had two or three bushels of alligators' eggs, which they were cooking and eating. These eggs are as large as those of a goose, but longer. The alligators lay them in the sand

and cover them up; the Indians go early in the morning and where they see the sand turned up afresh they dig and secure the eggs, sometimes as many as an hundred in one place. Alligators are amphibious and resemble the crocodile. Further up we came to a creek, where the Indians said the devil resided, and that two or three men went into the creek and never returned. I told them it was all superstition, but they insisted that what they stated was true. I thought if what they said was true, there must be a poison tree up the creek, otherwise I should have gone into it. About seven o'clock we reached another river, where we stopped for the night. Early the next morning we went down this river, which leads into a lake, and reached what is called Brewer's Lagoon about three in the afternoon. It is a fine large lake inland, connected only by a narrow passage with the sea; the country around it being fine and healthy. We went into the bush and cooked our dinner, for the wind was blowing contrary. Whilst here we observed some huts to the south-west of the lake and sailed across to them. It was an Indian settlement, situated on the side of a large savannah: on the other side of the savannah was a large pine ridge with spar and pitch-pine. This and the other lakes abound with fish. We stayed there one day, and on the next started for the mouth of the Lake, which we reached at night and hauled the canoe up the shore. I then walked along the shore till I came to the general's house. He was standing outside, and as soon as he saw me, came up and shook hands with me, asking me into his house. He laid a

cloth on the table and set things out English fashion, and invited me to supper. I had left the black man with the canoe. The general sent some Indians to fetch the sugar-cane, and other things which we had in the canoe, up to his house. In the morning I accompanied the general up Plantain river, amongst the Poyais Indians, a very civil, ingenious people, who make fine silk grass hammocks and fine frocks of wild cotton. The cotton trees are very handsome. Sometimes the ground is strewed with wild cotton. In this place are trees that bear the castor oil nut, growing in abundance. I was present at one of the Indian dances. Having prepared a pleasant beverage from the pine apple, they paint their faces, and adorn themselves with beads and ribands, the chiefs wearing crowns of feathers on their heads. They then commence their dance, showing at intervals their feats of war. They set up a mark and shoot at it with their bows and arrows, and then return to dancing. They are very harmless in their amusements, which have nothing disgusting in them. They have no religion whatever.

On the eleventh the general left for home, the wind blowing still from the north-west. The general told me he was going to have a mushler drink and invited me to stop and see it. But previous to the mushler drink, he had to go to the black river to get some casada, and asked me to go with him. This was a place to which Gregor Mac Gregor carried a lot of settlers a few years ago, but from which they were driven by the Spaniards. They had formed a little settlement, which would by this time have become a

fine place, had Mac Gregor protected them; but he left them to fight their own battles. This is how companies too often serve those who go out to their estates as settlers. They obtain information that at a certain place there are fine savannahs or woods; they immediately apply for settlers, and begin to form a colony, not calculating what it will cost, or whether they are strong enough to bear the expense. At such a place as the Mosquito shore, the settlers ought to be provided with one whole year's provisions and two years' clothing at the least, as well as a large stock of good tools. The first settlers should consist chiefly of strong agricultural labourers, and there should be a sufficient number of soldiers to protect them. But before the settlers go out an agent ought to be sent, who, with the assistance of the Indians, should clear a space of ground and erect houses suitable for Europeans. Instead of this the people are sent out to a foreign country, and landed with a small quantity of provisions. They begin by putting their houses in order, and in a short time feeling the effects of the change of climate and food, they are disabled from doing much for the first two months. Their provisions are done before they can raise any thing for the soil, then they apply to the company for a fresh supply; the company sees that it is not able to carry its project through and leaves the settlers to get on as they can. But I must return to my narrative.

On the thirteenth the general took six Mosquito women and their paddles, and set out through a large pine ridge, afterwards passed a large savannah to a

creek where was a mahogany canoe, which we got into and paddled down the creek into a large lagoon, called Black river Lagoon. We sailed over this lake and then went up Black river to the plantation where the casada was growing. Whilst the party were digging the casada, I took three Indians to paddle me to what was formerly Mac Gregor's settlement. They knew the spot by the cocoa-nut trees standing on the banks. After the Indians had climbed the trees and cut off some of the cocoa-nuts, we went into the woods where were brick walls and distil houses crumbling down to the ground, and the trees grown as thick as though the place had never been inhabited. Some fine lemon trees were growing there, from which we gathered some of the fruit and then went to a cleared place, where some guinea grass was growing, which the settlers had planted. After this we rejoined the general, who had dug the casada and was waiting our return. On our arrival we immediately set out for home.

On reaching home the casada was peeled and then boiled, when boiled it was chewed and spit into barrels, then left to stand a day or two to ferment. The next thing was to make a drum, which was performed by hollowing out a piece of mahogany and covering it with deer skins. They cut a large cane, called the bamboo, which they notch and it makes a trumping noise; they then make a john-canoe, by taking a piece of wood, which they work into the form of a man's head; they then paint it and put the sword of the sword fish on the head, and finally dress it with cocoa-

nut leaves, variously painted, thus forming a figure similar to those exhibited in England on May-day; after all is ready they prepare for the mushler drink; they squeeze the sugar-cane between rollers, and mix the juice obtained from it with the stuff that they chewed. Every thing being now prepared they paint their faces and dress themselves in a kind of cloth interwoven with feathers, and put beads round their wrists, necks and ankles, and forthwith begin to drink the filthy stuff, playing the bamboo and drum, then get into the john-canoe to dance and drink till they are beastly drunk. The women play by themselves; they have a calabash filled with nails and seeds, and standing in a row they shake the calabashes, which make a jingling noise, and to this noise they sing. Such is a specimen of the Mosquito men's amusements; and most of the English that live amongst them drink the casada, and dance and play with them in the same degrading manner. But I looked on with contempt and preferred to walk in the woods and amuse myself by reading "The Diary of a Physician;" for I never was so ashamed of my fellow creatures as when with these brutish tribes.

At the time of the new moon the wind shifted, and I was not sorry for it. I sent my Indian down to the mouth of Brewer's Lagoon, to fetch the canoe up to the general's house; and on the morning of the nineteenth left the general's, taking the Indian with me. On my way to Belize we passed Black river, which is three hundred miles from the cape and four hundred from Belize. About six o'clock we made Fish river,

where we put in for the night, amongst the Twaka Indians, a fine, stout and ingenious sort of people. There are different tribes of these Indians living on the shore, and they all speak different languages, but the Mosquito man could interpret to me. Next day we sailed to Sacraliah and put in amongst the Carribs, a race of black people, whom the English hire to cut mahogany. They are a fine sort of people and very civil. They invited me into their houses, which are neatly built, and asked me to stay with them a day or two. Their houses are furnished in the English fashion and their table cloths are as white as snow. Their plantations were neatly tilled. The casada is cultivated by them, which they make into bread, instead of using it in the disgusting manner in which the Mosquito men employ it. They have also rice, bananas, pine apples, oranges, tobacco, peas, sweet potatoes, and yams, which are similar to our potatoes, only larger. They also grow cotton; but they obtain a great many things from the English for cutting mahogany. They are very affable to strangers. They live under the Mosquito government. Though so near to the West Indies, there has never been a missionary amongst them, which is what they very much desire. Whilst I was in these parts, I never saw a missionary, except in large settlements; but I hope the British will take the state of these people into consideration, and make an effort to assist them.

On the twenty-third I left Sacraliah for the island of Rattan, with a land breeze, and sailed all night; next morning, about nine o'clock, it became calm, but at

four a stiff breeze set in from the south-east, which caused a heavy sea. About six the high hills of Bonacco began to appear; the moon arose, and we ran down to the north-west end of the island, but on running in the canoe she upset, for we carried too much sail; we lost some of our things, but righted her again by taking out the mast, and got to the island, where we hauled her up, and slept under the cocoa-nut trees. In the morning we sailed for Rattan, about twenty miles further, but there being but a faint breeze we did not get in till five in the afternoon; when we reached the first little island, where some black Spaniards live, we ran to east point, where a Frenchman lived, and stayed there all night: the next day we sailed to Port Royal harbour, where I found Mrs. Poppleton and her son, who left London in the same ship as myself, and who were quite pleased on seeing me; we also found a Scotch family of the name of Mac Nab, they possessed a fine plantation, and they all wished me to stay; and Mrs. Poppleton told me that two of the lads were on the island with Captain Pollard at Coxe's Cove; I told them that I had to go to Belize, and perhaps I should come back to the island, so bidding them farewell, I left for the cove, as I had a wish to see the lads. We reached it about ten in the forenoon, and the lads came to the canoe quite pleased to see me; they advised me to stay, for they said they liked the island well, that it was quite a heaven compared with Vera Paz, and that they thought they should continue there, but I left the same day for Coxenhole Key, where several people lived; I hauled

the canoe up, and stayed there three days; they also advised me to stay with them, and told me that I had better not go to Belize in my canoe, and that I had run a great hazard of my life in coming so far in it. About this time a sloop arrived, bound for Belize, in which I obtained a passage for myself and the Indian, and left the canoe, paddles and sail, with the intention to return.

We made Belize on the second of April. Some of the young men that came down from the states of Guatemala, brought news that six Englishmen had been shot by the Spaniards in attempting to make their escape to Belize: a few days afterwards the British consul came, bringing with him one of the Ipswich lads named Joseph Chiverton. Another of the lads died on board a ship, so that three only were left. During my stay in Belize, one Captain Bull hired some Spaniards, gave them a large advance, and afterwards took them in a small schooner for the mahogany works, where he went on shore with them. As soon they were landed, they knocked him down and cut him up alive with a long knife, his wife being on the deck, a distressed witness of the horrid murder of her husband: the captain's son was also on board, who immediately took the schooner back to Belize, and reported the affair to the governor, who despatched a government schooner with some officers in search of the Spaniards. These officers, after searching the island where the murder was committed, and finding the Spaniards had escaped, proceeded to the main. At the first place where they stopped there was a raft, which led them

to suspect that the fugitive Spaniards were there. The officers went into the woods in search of them, whom they happily soon discovered. They attacked the officers, but three of them were secured, although one of the officers was severely wounded. They were conveyed to Belize, and tried according to the British laws. The trial lasted three days, on account of some difficulties made by the jury, which was composed of merchants having an extensive trade with the Spaniards; but the governor, Mac Donald, said, that he never saw a clearer case in his life, and that if they were not hung he was not judge of that court; so the jury pronounced them guilty. Two of them afterwards confessed the murder, who were hung, whilst the other was transported for life. There have been two more hung since then for murder. These Spaniards are a most treacherous set of beings; the Mosquito men hate the very sight of them.

I stayed at Belize for several days, endeavouring to procure a passage to the island of Rattan, as Belize was too unhealthy for me; but a schooner, called the Guatemala packet, being bound for the Havannah, in the island of Cuba in the West Indies, I resolved to visit that place. I accordingly sold my canoe to a person in Belize for three pounds, which was not one-third of its real value.

Belize is a British port in the bay of Honduras; it has about ten thousand inhabitants, mostly black people, except the British merchants. The slaves have regained their liberty. There is one English church, one baptist, and one methodist; but Belize is not a

place for settlers to go to, for the land is very swampy and full of flies, and the water also is bad. I would advise no emigrants to go out there.

I left Belize on the twenty-second for Havannah; we were seven days on our passage, which was about eleven hundred miles. On reaching the island we witnessed a fine chase, consisting of two slave ships beating into Havannah, pursued by an English man-of-war. The slave vessels ran in shore to elude the man-of-war, and afterwards ran out with a fair wind; the man-of-war continued the pursuit, and captured one of them. The wind shifted fair for the Havannah, wherefore the other slaver, a brig, came down with her royals and stud-sails set; the man-of-war with every sail that could be crowded upon her, ran down upon her, and fired a shot through the main-sail, which made the slaver heave to. The brig and the schooner were both taken to the Havannah, where the slaves were brought on deck to dance, whilst the slaves on shore shouted with joy. The slave ships were taken as a prize, and the slaves were put on board a receiving ship to be sent to their own country. The Havannah, which is inhabited by Spaniards, is a fine city, and is strongly fortified, the forts being at the mouth of the harbour: it is a distinguished place for trade. From this port I shipped in a brigantine, called the Rein-deer, for Halifax, in Nova Scotia, about two thousand miles to the north: we had a fair wind all the way. We sailed on the third of May, and on the sixteenth arrived at Halifax, which is a very cold place: the bushes had not yet begun to put forth their

leaves ; the land about the town is very rocky, but the harbour is good, and there were three seventy-four vessels lying in it, besides some frigates which had brought troops from England for Canada. Halifax contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants ; the working classes are very poor. I stayed here for six weeks, trying to get a passage to the United States.

IX. Not succeeding in my efforts to obtain a passage, I started on July the third for Armapolis, about two hundred miles through the province. On the fifth I reached Windsor, a small town about forty-five miles from Halifax : it being a busy time, and wages good, I stayed there till about the fourteenth, when I left and went to Horton and Kentville, and stayed with Mr. Hancock. It was a fine place, laid out in large farms and orchards ; the land is good, but the winters are severe, lasting nearly seven months. In the summer labourers get from four to five shillings per day ; but there is not much doing in the winter. Good land is let at from twenty to forty shillings per acre, and provisions are moderately cheap, except meat. I think that if people are getting a decent living at home, they will do better to remain than to go out there ; but if they cannot get a living at home there is a chance of getting one there. The inhabitants are civil, and the country is healthy. A ship came in bound for Philadelphia for the purpose of taking in a cargo of three thousand bushels of potatoes. About the middle of September the frost set in and killed the growing crop of potatoes.

On the sixteenth I left Horton, and shipped on board this vessel, with the intention of staying at Philadelphia, provided the captain could get another hand there to take my place; but if not, I meant to come back to Saint John's, New Brunswick: we had a dreadful passage. On our way we called at Gloucester, in Cape Ann, in the United States of America. From Cape Ann we sailed to Nantucket shoals, where we lay to nine days in a heavy sea; our fore yard was carried away, and the main boom was sprung, but we spliced it again and made the land; when the pilot came on board and took the vessel up the Delaware to Philadelphia, on the eighth of November: the city is built in squares; the streets, which are wide, lie north and south, east and west, and is straight as a line; and steam coaches, on railways, run to New York and other places. The labourers get about four and sixpence British money per day; provisions are cheap, and the religion and laws much the same as in England: I much wanted to remain there, for it is a place worth staying at, but I found it was impracticable, as the captain could not get another person to supply my place.

I left Philadelphia about the twenty-fifth for Saint Johns, which we reached on the first of December. It is a very cold and poor place in the winter, but in the spring and autumn there are a great many ships arrive, which take in deals and square timber; otherwise the people in Saint Johns would be starved. Whilst I was there, about two hundred people were standing on the quays seeking for work. The labouring classes are very poor, living upon fish and potatoes:

clothing is very expensive; and wages are about five shillings per day. It is a good place for ship carpenters, who get from eight to ten shillings per day currency: ten shillings currency is equal to eight shillings British. I left Saint Johns for Saint Andrews, which is distant about sixty-seven miles, to get ship for the southern states, and started on the twentieth, when it was cold but good travelling. Sometimes I travelled for six or seven miles through the woods without seeing a house, and I had sometimes to pay fifteen-pence for a meal. Almost all the land that is not cultivated is swampy, barren, or rocky; and owing to the coldness of the climate, much of the good land has to be laid down with grass to provide a sufficient quantity of hay to keep the cattle during the winter. Eight or ten acres of grain upon one farm is thought a great thing.

On the twenty-fifth I reached Saint Andrews, where I spent my Christmas. As I could not get a passage to the southern states, I left Saint Andrews for Saint Stevens, about thirty miles off, which I reached on the twenty-ninth, and went to Calais in the state of Maine out of the British territories; I then went to east and west Machias, sixty miles off, which I reached on new-year's day, and then to Cherryfield, and took the stage to Elsworth. From thence I proceeded to Castine. On my way to the latter place I put up for the night at a house about three miles out of Elsworth. The people of the house asked me some questions concerning where I was going to settle, for I had been travelling for three years, and without being able to find a place fit to stay in. My host asked me to stay

with him for the winter, which I agreed to do. It was a cold place, but we made ourselves pretty comfortable, and I think I passed as pleasant a winter there as ever I did in my life. The people are civil and industrious; they have their little farms, some fifty acres, some a hundred, and so on, so that they are enabled to raise their own provisions, and keep a few cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. They have their own little houses on their land, and plenty of wood, and springs of good water close by. Wherever there are a few houses, schools are established for the education of children, and missionaries take their regular rounds. Almost all are temperate in their habits, so much so indeed, that at few of the places that I passed through could any intoxicating liquors be obtained. The state of Maine is about two hundred miles in length on the sea-coast, and three hundred to the river St. Lawrence; it is the most northern of the United States. The girls and women make all the stockings, and the young women make fancy mittens for the young men to get lace and things for themselves in return. The land is very rocky in places, but the best land is amongst the rocks, which grows excellent potatoes. I believe there are not better potatoes in the world than those grown in North America, for it is their native soil. There has not been much wheat raised in these parts till the last two or three years, when the government offered a bounty to encourage the growth of it, and also to induce people to settle here. It was then found that wheat could be raised here as well as any thing else, but there are hundreds and thousands of acres not yet occupied.

It is an advantageous place for such agricultural people as have but little to begin with. Trade is carried on by barter, or mutual exchange. In the villages and towns there are large stores, with almost every thing the settlers can require; they therefore go and take what they want out of these stores, and when they get their crops in, they pay for what they have had, in wheat and barley and different things that they raise. The merchants' ships convey the corn to larger towns or cities, such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

I intended to make that place my abode, and had partly agreed for one hundred acres of land for sixty pounds, to be paid by instalments in five years. It was all wood-land; the wood that was upon it would have fetched the money when cut, being excellent material, and suited for ship building, consisting of rock and white maple, white ash and beech, yellow birch, and horn beam, pine and spruce fir, and juniper, besides other hard wood, and various sorts of soft wood. Towards the latter part of March it is the custom to tap the maple, and set troughs under to catch the sap; sometimes they get a pail full from one tree; and they tap perhaps twenty or thirty trees at one time. This sap is then boiled down to sugar, which is of an excellent quality. Some of the people make several hundred weight in one spring. They get the sap after a sharp frost. The nights are very cold and the days warm. This is the best place I have ever been at for a poor man; but people that have sufficient money to buy a farm, should go to New Hampshire, or the state of New York, or Massachu-

setts, or Delaware, or Pennsylvania, or Maryland. These states are the finest that tradesmen or farmers can go out to, for the climate, trade, and the general state of things, are much the same as in England. The southern states are not so healthy, as the yellow fever and other sicknesses often rage there. In the Texas wages are high, and it is a good place for making money; but a great many Europeans cannot stand the climate. There is nothing like a healthy country to dwell in, for what enjoyment can people have if they are always sick? Besides in those southern climes the people are not so quiet and peaceable as they are in the northern climes, nor are the provisions similar. The same things are not grown there; the meat is not half so good, and potatoes and wheat will not grow there. The states that I have mentioned are in the best part of all America. I think the northern part of the United States is the best place, and the healthiest for emigrants to go to; but it is as bad to go too far North as it is to go too far to the South. I thought I would go on a fishing voyage, and then return to Elsworth and settle there. So I left Elsworth on the twentieth of March for Castine, about fourteen miles off, and stayed there till April. Castine is a small sea-port town, which the British held possession of whilst they were at war with America. The old fort that the British made is there still. I left Castine in a fishing vessel in April for Magdalen, where we hoped to have obtained a load of herrings, and then return to Castine by way of Boston: but unfortunately we were disappointed, for although we had a fair wind all the

time, when we got to the gut of Cancer we were stopped by the ice. So we put into Cape Breton. The poor there are mostly in a miserable condition, living in wretched hovels and having scarcely a rag to cover them. They obtain their living chiefly by fishing in the summer. The girls live in idleness, having nothing to do, and I think that in some parts of the cape the people do not hear a sermon from one year's end to the other, but are allowed to remain in ignorance. In some parts of the cape some are doing well. Sidney, which is the capital, is a fine town, where the people are more instructed.

From Cape Breton we went through the Gut, and sailed across the bay towards Prince Edward's island, when we got amongst the ice and could not extricate ourselves for two or three days: the ice chafed our vessel's bows through and jammed her sides, but we got her to Prince Edward's island, where she was condemned. We stayed in the island trying to get a passage home, but could not. The island is two hundred and fifty miles in length, and sixty in breadth; it is the best island in British North America, and has the finest land. There are English, Irish, and Scotch settlers. I travelled over nearly two hundred miles of that island.

On or about the sixth I went to George town, a new settlement on the island. There are settlers almost all along the road. They have some very fine farms, and provisions are cheaper here than in any other place that ever I was in. The people are very civil and pleasant. It is certainly the garden of British North

America. George town will no doubt be a fine place in a few years; three churches are already being built. The island is the property of British companies, who let the land in lots to settlers at a yearly rent. For this reason it is not so well settled as many other places, as the settlers want to buy the land, so that they can call it their own.

The Scotch have some fine settlements on the island, they are a very industrious and quiet people, and I think they are an honor to Great Britain, for they have settled half the British colonies. They far excel the English in establishing a new colony, for they go without money at once into the woods, build a temporary hut for shelter, and then commence with their axes and fell the trees on about four acres of land, leaving the stumps in the ground; when the wood is dry they burn it. In the spring they hoe the ground, and plant potatoes on about two or three acres, and on the other they grow wheat, barley, oats, and various other things, thus they work hard and live hard, till they get their farms into course. After obtaining two or three crops off the land, they lay it down with grass, still continuing to clear fresh land; and at the same time providing themselves with a small number of cattle. In five years the stumps which have been left become so decayed, that they can plough the land. They have long winters to endure, and when they have raised their crops they immediately have to pay their rent, which keeps them poor, because during the first three years they can hardly raise enough to carry on their farms, as they require tools, clothes, and a few heads of stock.

The settlers are oppressed by the British companies that own the land, because they will not sell it to them; for the companies think that the land, by this process of preparation, will become valuable to them in the course of a few years. Why do not the companies sell it in lots of fifty or a hundred acres per lot? and as to those who cannot afford to buy it, the company should allow them five or six years to pay it in, and then they would soon get the island populated, and would remain subject to Great Britain. But if the company will not adopt this plan of procedure, they will probably have to be contented without any thing. The island supplies almost all the other colonies on the main-land with provisions, although not one-eighth of the land is settled. Charlotte town is the capital, containing about ten thousand inhabitants. There is very little money in the place, and clothing is very expensive; but there is no fear of starving, for you may travel all through the island with very little money, it being very seldom that they charge any thing for provisions. It is also a fine place for ship-building; a good fishery might be established there, and would be, if the inhabitants were at all encouraged. The people have sent a person home, with a view to get the land transferred to the government, and I hope they will succeed, for it will make one of the finest islands in North America.

I left New London on the twenty-ninth of May in a small schooner, for Miramichi. I reached Chatham on the first of June, where there was about one hundred sail of shipping from home after deals and square tim-

ber. Wages were pretty high for labourers loading ships, that is to say, from five to seven shillings per day. But it is a wild looking place, and the land is damp, barren, and rocky, and provisions are very dear: single men could not obtain decent board and lodging under a pound a week: there is a great deal of lumbering carried on, which makes the place alive; but for emigrants to go out to it would be a folly, for there were some sent out, or induced by some company, and they were almost starved. The company reported that it was an advantageous place, and that settlers could have excellent land, and would be furnished with ample provisions till they could raise their own, so that many poor Scotch and English families were carried out to that cold region, and put into the wilds, under a pretence of cultivating the land. The promised supply of provisions is often discontinued after the lapse of a few weeks, when they are under the necessity of applying themselves to hard labour in felling trees, at what wages the company chooses to give: there is no alternative between this and starvation. In the performance of their work in the wild forest, the poor men are up to their waists in snow all day, and return to their huts or camps at night. There they dwell all winter long, destitute of society, having nothing but the dismal bush to look at, and their wives and families living upon potatoes, with hardly a rag to cover them. They stay till the summer, when some wander one way and some another, whilst many are obliged to stay, having large families. Some go to the United States, and others to Prince Edward's Island, by begging their

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way ; and the latter when they reach the island, take a piece of land, which the old settlers assist them to cultivate, and kindly furnish them with necessities till they can raise their own provisions. It is best to emigrate under the superintendence of the British government, for if it takes any thing in hand, it generally does the business well.

Newfoundland is a poor, barren, rocky soil, and the inhabitants are in a state of great poverty ; but it has large fishing establishments : it is the most famous place for fish in all America. The banks of Newfoundland are noted for the cod fishery, and it is by fishing that the people get their living ; but it is a very cold region, where many people are frozen to death. Lower Canada is much the same ; but as Upper Canada stretches more to the south, the winter is not so severe there. In the southern part of upper Canada there is very little winter, and the best description of land. Emigrants that are sent out to Canada, ought to know what part they are going to before they leave their native shores ; because, although Upper Canada is a fine place, if they are left in the lower part of the country, they will be at a great expense to get to Upper Canada, for Lower Canada is a most miserable and wretched place. Lower Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and New Brunswick, are places I would advise emigrants not to go to. Nova Scotia is a fair place ; but Upper Canada, Prince Edward's island, and the United States, can be safely recommended to those who are in search of a better home. Especially are the United States of America worthy the attention of

emigrants. I should decidedly prefer them to any other place, and I wanted to get back to them, but I could not meet with a conveyance, and it was too great a distance to travel on foot.

As I could not return to the States, I shipped for Hull in Yorkshire, with the intention of going back to the United States of America. On the second of July last, I left Chatham in Miramichi, in the province of New Brunswick, British North America, after traveling for full three years, both in some of the uncivilized and the civilized parts of South and North America, and in the principal places lying between the Isthmus of Darien to the borders of Newfoundland. I arrived at Hull on the thirtieth of August, and came from Hull to London, where I found three of the people that went out to the unfortunate place spoken of in the early part of the narrative. I related the affair to the Lord Mayor of London; the Aldermen said they knew that great deception had been practised in relation to emigration, and that the British government was about to look into the affair for the future. I arrived at Ipswich on the twenty-third of October, 1839.

As soon as I reached home, I felt it my duty to show to the public the state of the intended settlement, and how much we were imposed on by going to a country that we knew nothing about, and had never heard of, except by the flattering statements that were given us by a company of speculators. Accordingly I have given a detail of our sufferings, lest others should be ensnared in the same manner, and share a fate similar to that of my fellow adventurers.

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