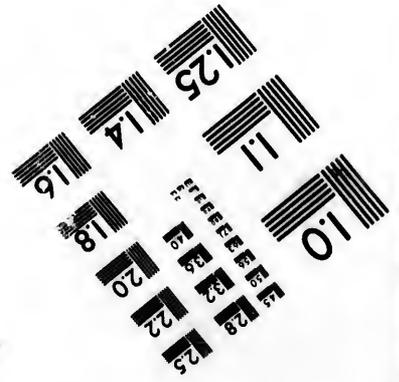
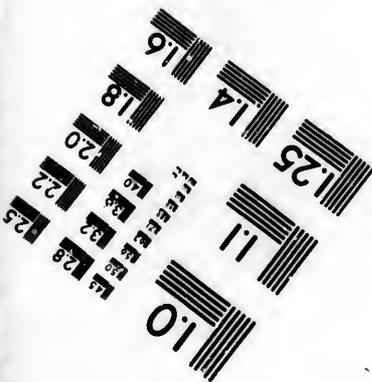
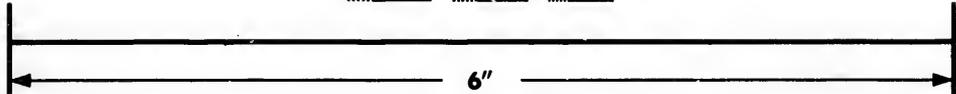
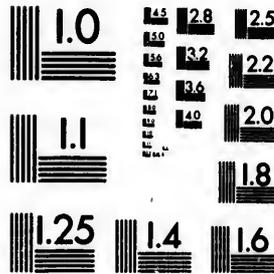


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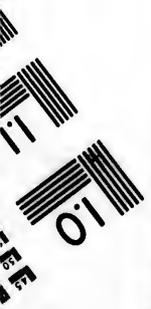


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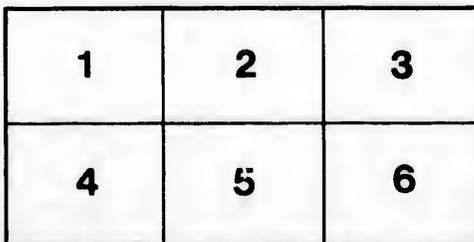
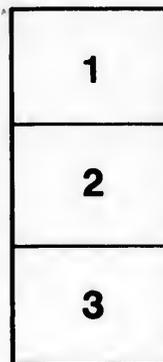
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O F
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THE best writers agree in calling that country *North America* which extends from the *Isthmus of Panama*, in the Latitude of $8^{\circ} 30'$ North, and as the same is now divided between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*; claiming under their respective discoveries.

As to what regards *Great-Britain*, or more properly *England*, in particular, and upon which our claims are founded, our rights proposed to be established, owe their being in the first place to the discovery of the *Cabots*, in the latter end of the 15th century, about the years 1496 and 1497, and more assuredly to the several grants from the crown, and the respective settlements in consequence made therein.

The discovery of the *Cabots*, according to the accounts of the generality of our own writers, extends

extends only from the latitude of 38 to 68, including the great island of *Newfoundland*, and other lesser islands on the coast of the continent within those latitudes, and the *Spaniards* generally pretend that such are the utmost bounds of our discoveries; but we find that even some of their most early historians are less partial, in particular *Anthony Golvano*, governor of *Ternata*, one of the *Molucca* islands, in a history which he wrote, of discoveries about the year 1550, admits it to be the common opinion, that the *Cabots* discovered as far southward as *Cape Florida* in the latitude of 25. And the best *French* authors seem clearly of the same opinion, who, speaking of a previous pretended discovery of *John Ponce of Leon*, a *Spaniard*, in 1512, *Thuanus* says, it is more certain what many affirm, that *Sebastian Cabot* had been there 15 years before; and *Richelet*, who published a translation of the history of *Florida* from the *Spanish* in 1709, in his notes thereon, expressly agrees with *Thuanus*; so that as to matter of discovery, our claim seems undoubted from the latitude of 25 to 68, as before mentioned. And *Peter Martyr*, from *Cabot's* own relation, says, that he was in the gulph of *Florida* south of the cape, having the island of *Cuba* on his left hand.

The point then of our right by discovery being out of the question, it falls next under consideration what we claim against other *Europeans*, by the right of settling under such discovery, and this will gradually lead us into the history and geography of this extensive tract.

The first attempt we meet with was by *Sir Humphry Gilbert*, under letters patent from queen *Elizabeth*, dated the 11th of *June* 1578, but which, through various disappointments were retarded to 1583, when being joined by several persons

persons of distinction, he sailed to *St. John's* harbour in *Newfoundland*, of which having taken formal possession, and made several grants of the adjacent country, he stood away for the more southern parts of *America*; where, after having met with many interruptions and disappointments, he was, in his return home, by his vessel foundering, lost at sea.

Sir *Humphry* was the half brother of Mr. *Walter Raleigh* by the mother's side, who, on Sir *Humphry's* misfortune, obtained letters patent from the queen, of the like import as his brother's, dated *March 25, 1584*, and under that sanction, and in concert with Sir *Richard Greenville* and others, his friends and relations, fitted out two small vessels and sent them to sea under the command of captain *Philip Amidas* and *Arthur Barlow*, the first a seaman, the other a land-officer. They left *England* in *April 1584*, and taking an unaccountable circuit round by the *West-Indies*, on the 2d of *July*, fell in with the coast of *Florida*, from whence coasting northward about 120 miles, they happened on a convenient harbour, in an island of about 15 miles in length and six in breadth, situate between cape *Hatteras* and cape *Fear*, supposed to be that now called *Ocacoe*. Here they found *Indians* and good refreshment, when after a mutual intercourse of civilities, and having made some slight discoveries up *Albemarle Sound*, about the middle of *September* they returned safe to *England*, bringing with them two of the *Natives*. This discovery, and the fine account they gave of the richness, plenty, and beauty of the country, gave the queen so much satisfaction that she named it *Virginia*.

Mr. *Raleigh*, though not actually on the voyage himself, was on this occasion, and for other his distinguished merits, knighted; and having procured

procured his patent to be confirmed in parliament, with the addition of a proviso, and the advantageous account of this country having elated the spirits of his co-adventurers, induced Sir *Richard Greenville* to make the next voyage in person; he sailed from *Plymouth* the 9th of *April*, and fell in with cape *Fear* the latter end of *May*; when after many transactions and discoveries, and leaving behind him 108 persons, on the island *Roanoke*, at the mouth of *Albemarle Sound*, under the government of Mr. *Ralph Lane*, a military man of note, and capt. *Philip Amidas*, returned the same year to *England*.

This first settlement, after various adventures were reduced to very great distresses, when they were luckily relieved by Sir *Francis Drake*; who, on his return from the taking of *Carthagena*, was especially directed to visit this colony, and to give them all necessary assistance and encouragement, who proposed to have left with them some small vessels, 100 men and four months provisions; but various accidents occurring, and the settlers wearied with distresses, and desirous to be at home, Sir *Francis* took them aboard; and so this attempt towards a settlement proved abortive. Sir *Francis*, in his way, touched on the coast of *New England*, where he staid a few days, trading with the natives and surveying the country, and where one of the *Indian* chiefs made a formal submission to queen *Elizabeth*.

Mr. *Lane* and his company carried home some tobacco, the first Mr. *Campden* thinks brought into *England*. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, then in high vogue, and much esteemed by the gay, as well as gallant world, soon brought this odouriferous plant into such esteem, that many great ladies, as well as noblemen, made no scruple, sometimes, to take a pipe; and which the political queen did

did not fail to encourage, and some say, used it herself.

In the interval of Sir *Francis Drake's* voyage home, with the settlers on board him, Sir *Walter* had dispatched one ship, Sir *Richard Greenville* in person, with three ships, were sailed to the relief of the colony ; but the immature departure of the settlers having blasted their auspicious views, Sir *Richard*, resolving not to abandon the country, left, on the island *Roanoke*, 50 persons with two years provision, and then returned to *England*.

In 1587 three ships were dispatched under the command of Mr. *John White*, under Sir *Walter's* patent, and expressly directed to settle at *Cheapeake* on the continent. On their arrival they went to *Roanoke*, to look for the 50 men left there ; but none were found, and all the information they could obtain on the most scrupulous enquiry was, that they had been attacked by 300 *Indians*, in which one *Englishman* was slain, and the rest gone they knew not whither.

The same year Mr. *White*, at the desire of the colony, returned to *England* to solicit supplies, at that unlucky time, when the whole nation was preparing for their defence against the intended *Spanish* invasion ; however, Mr. *White* obtained two vessels, but was intercepted by the enemy, and was obliged to turn back ; and Sir *Walter* being now deeply engaged in the public service, made an assignment of his interest to Mr. *Thomas Smith*, after Sir *Thomas*, to the said Mr. *White*, and to other merchant-adventurers, and presented them at the same time with 100*l*.

These new adventurers delayed sending relief to the colony until *March* 1589-90, when Mr. *White* sailed with three ships from *Plymouth*, and arrived on the coast the 3d of *August* ; but not finding any of the people left there, they returned to *England*.

The

The year following, Sir *Richard Greenville* being slain in an Engagement with the *Spaniards* at the *Western isles*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh* in disgrace with the queen, for causes not pertinent here, and his assignees proving totally negligent, the settlements were entirely abandoned, and the settlers left to their fate.

In *March*, 1602, *Bartholomew Gosnold* failed from *Dartmouth*, in a bark with 32 men, and, in *May*, fell in with that Part of the *American coast* now called *New-England*; and making some slight discoveries returned home.

In 1603, the mayor, aldermen, and merchants of *Bristol*, at the request of Mr. *Hackluit*, a prebendary of *Westminster*, fitted out two vessels, but following *Gosnold's* course, made no significant discoveries.

Captain *Gilbert*, the same year, made a voyage to *Virginia*: They reached *Chesapeake bay*, where the captain and four of his men being killed, the ship returned.

In 1605, Captain *George Weymouth* was sent by the Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord *Arundel of Wardour*; he intended to the southward of 39, but was, by the North-west winds, forced among some shoals in the latitude of 41; on the 18th of *May*, they made land, being an island on the coast; after some time searching, they fell in with the main land, and sailed several leagues up a river, supposed to be *Connecticut*; when after viewing the country, and having some intercourse with the *Indians*, they sailed for *England*, and arrived at *Dartmouth* the 18th of *July*.

Thus far the reader has been only entertained with attempts and disappointments, but no other nation, during this course, in any sense intervened. These slight sketches have been given to evince our previous claim to this coast, which until many years

years after passed entirely by the name of *Virginia*; and as, for the future, these adventures wore a more encouraging aspect, though subject to various mishaps and discouragements, we shall proceed to touch as lightly as possible such future attempts as occur until the more firm settling of the respective colonies, before we can possibly give a clear and explicit account of our rights and interests in *America*, exclusive of all other nations whatsoever, and then shall state the geography, topography, and natural history in the fairest, and most perfect light, that candor, intelligence, and the best accounts extant, can make us capable of effecting.

It is said before, and I think generally agreed, that *John Ponce de Leon* was 15 years later in his discovery of *Florida* than the *Cabots*, and the earliest discovery, we any where find, made by the *French* is still 12 years later, even to *Canada*, which nothing but possession and capacity to hold gives them any title to, in the *European* notion of such kind of claim; for in respect to the natives the claim is by purchase or conquest, and the former of these the most rational and just, and indeed, the most secure too, as the proprietors of *Pensylvania* have both to their honour and interest proved it. Therefore, as to the argument in view, and for which our title is now regularly deducing down, it suffices, that we were the first discoverers; but it materially strengthens our claim, that we were the first settlers likewise; that upon *Canada* and *Louisiana* we have a fair claim; but no *European* nation whatsoever the least pretence of claim on any part of *America*, whereof the Subjects of *England* are possessors; and this is what we propose to shew in the course of our relation.

As we are now on the verge of a first and permanent establishment in *America*, it is necessary to observe in as concise a manner as possible, by

what methods, and by whose means, after so many discouragements, negligences, and disappointments, the same was effected.—The same *Bartholomew Gosnold*, mentioned before to have slightly viewed some part of the coast, was so much delighted with the country, as to set his whole heart on the peopling it; but as on his own bottom, he conceived, from his observations and experience of others, it would be impracticable, he therefore turned his thoughts to the engaging of such persons of power, interest, and wealth, as might essentially conduce to the end at which he aimed. He was near four years, that is to say, from the year 1602 to 1606, applying to various persons in vain; when at length he very luckily became acquainted with Capt. *John Smith*, a man, who will make a figure in the course of this work, and whose history, previous to this engagement, is of so extraordinary and romantic a nature, that, had I room for biography here, would singularly amuse the reader. This Capt. *Smith*, Mr. *Edward Maria Wingfield*, and the Rev. Mr. *Hunt*, undertook with Capt. *Gosnold* the conduct of this affair; but still not being strong enough on their own bottoms, they sometimes separately and sometimes jointly, made their application to various persons of distinction, nobility, gentry, and merchants, and having engaged a sufficient number, they next applied for, and obtained from King *James* a patent, which divided the coast of *America* into two colonies, the southern and the northern: this patent bears date the 10th of *April* 1606, and appoints Sir *Thomas Gates* and others for the southern, and *Thomas Hanham* and others for the northern; the southern was appropriated to the city of *London*, and extended from the latitude of 34 to 38 on the coast, and inward to the latitude of 41; the northern was appropriated

to *Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth*, and the western parts of *England*, and was to extend from the latitude of 38 to 45. — Besides this charter, the king, under his sign manual and privy-seal, ordained a council, under the name of the King's Council of *Virginia*, consisting of 40 persons of high character and distinction; amongst whom those who make any figure in the following history, were *Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Thomas Chaloner, Sir Edward Sandys*, and *Sir Thomas Roe*. Under which powers the first, or southern colony, still called *Virginia*, was undertaken, and of this constitution *Sir Thomas Smith* was appointed treasurer; and the care of the expedition committed to *Capt. Christopher Newport*, a mariner of great abilities, with two ships and a bark properly provided, and commanded under him by *Capt. Gosnold* and *Capt. Ratcliff*, with suitable orders and instructions how to proceed, with particular directions, if possible, to find a passage through the *South Seas*, which seems to have been the main view of this enterprize.

The 26th of *April 1607*, they arrived on the coast of *Virginia* near *Cape Henry*, by them so named in honour of the prince of *Wales*; and being extremely pleased with the country, they ranged about 'till the 13th of *May*, when they agreed to settle on a peninsula on the north side of the river *Powhatan*; this place, in honour of his majesty, they named *James Town*, and having opened their instructions, they found *Mr. Wingfield, Gosnold, Smith, Newport, Ratcliff, Martin*, and *Kendal*, appointed for the council; and *Mr. Thomas Hudley* was by them elected treasurer. By the 15th of *June* their affairs were pretty well adjusted, and having a fair intercourse, and fixing terms of peace with the natives, *Capt. Newport* sailed for *England*, leaving behind him 100 persons,

sons : but through the neglect of the council in *England*, and their treasurer being extremely ill provided, they were subjected to various distresses, too prolix in the relation for the compass here assigned, and were singly supported and encouraged by the distinguished courage and discreet management of Capt. *Smith*, who was at length, fighting alone against a number of the natives, by a meer accident taken prisoner, and in the event preserved by the affection of a young *Indian* damsel, daughter of the emperor of *Powhatan*, and by her conducted back to the colony. This, though not immediately to our purpose, is mentioned here, because the lady hence makes some figure in this account, and will be found married to an *English* gentleman, and died in *England* : her name was *Pocahontas* ; and she is said to have been a very amiable person.

In the latter end of this year, Capt. *Newport* arrived with supplies in two ships, in one of which he soon after returned ; and the other in the opening of the spring 1608, laden with cedar, likewise sailed for *England*.

As the summer approached, Capt. *Smith* employed himself in making various discoveries ; on the 16th of *June*, they fell in with the mouth of *Patwemac* river, and having searched it thoroughly, they set sail for *Rappahanoc* ; and having made proper observations, returned the 17th of *July* to *James Town*, where the people made him president instead of Capt. *Ratcliff*, who had abused them, and riotously wasted their stores.

24 *July*, Capt. *Smith* set out again in a small vessel with twelve men on further discoveries ; he met in his course several canoes of warlike *Indians*, at present known by the name of the *Senecas*, or six nations, with whom after some contest and bravadoes on both sides, he engaged in friendship.

The

The next day they fell in with a fleet of armed canoes of the nation of the *Tockwaybs*, and having made peace with them, was visited by the *Susquehannas*, a numerous and gigantic people, living in palifadoed towns; and by these people Capt. *Smith* was first informed of the *French* having settled in *Canada*, with whom they traded for hatchets, by the way of the lakes.

While Capt. *Smith* was pursuing his discoveries here, and making good his settlement, the interest of the northern colony was embraced in *England*, and undertaken by several persons of distinction. They sent out a vessel well provided in *May* 1607, and fell in somewhere to the northward of *New England*, from whence after various distresses, they returned to *England* in 1608.

About this time also Capt. *Henry Hudson* discovered *Long-Island*, *New-York*, *Hudson's-River*, and the parts adjacent, and meeting with no encouragement at home, sold them to the *Dutch*. This sale was excepted against as the discovery was made under the king's commission; however, the *Dutch* crept in by degrees, constructed *New Amsterdam* and several other towns, fortified them, and (by their accustomed industry) made it a flourishing colony.

In the latter end of this year, 1608, *Newport* arrived in *Virginia* with a fresh supply of people and provisions, amongst the rest Mr. *West*, brother to lord *Delaware*, sixteen other gentlemen, and two women, the first in the settlement, and was returned home with some trials of pitch, tar, glass, frankincense, and soap-ash.

In the succeeding year 1609, the colony attained to some degree of perfection and plenty; they made a considerable quantity of tar and potashes, planted 40 acres of ground, and were well stored with hogs, poultry, and other cattle.

The

The same year, the council in *England* applied for a new charter, and obtained it ; by this, the council in *Virginia* were abrogated, and lord *Delaware* was appointed captain-general, Sir *Thomas Gates* his lieutenant, Sir *George Sommers* admiral, *Newport*, vice-admiral, Sir *Thomas Dale* high marshal, and various other officers for life. And as the earls of *Salisbury*, *Suffolk*, *Southampton*, *Pembroke*, and various other persons of distinction were included in this charter, as well as several public companies, a large sum of money was raised, and nine ships, with 500 men, dispatched to recruit and enlarge the colony, under the direction of *Gates*, *Sommers*, and *Newport*, who, not agreeing about the command, went all aboard of one ship, and were with 150 men wrecked in a hurricane on *Bermudas*, a small ketch foundered in the same storm, the other seven arrived safe, bringing with them a parcel of the most debauched, idle people, that were perhaps ever since sent to that country ; but *Smith's* superior courage and industry conquered all obstacles ; he ordered Mr. *West*, with 120 of the best men, to make a settlement at the *Falls*, and Mr. *Martin*, with near the same number, to *Nansamond*, where behaving meanly, he was treated with great contempt by the natives, and Mr. *West* returning immaturely, capt. *Smith* entered into a treaty with *Powhatan* for a more convenient settlement, and seated Mr. *West's* people there, which they soon after abandoned, and returned to the *Falls*.

Capt. *Smith*, who had hitherto been the soul of the colony, was now, by the accidental fire of some powder that lay in the boat between his legs, so disabled, as to be utterly incapable of performing any further service to the colony, and therefore obliged to return to *England*.

To

To his vigour, industry, and undaunted spirit, the establishment and firm settling of the colony was certainly owing, and this unhappy accident the appropriated cause why this colony, for a long time after, remained in a tottering, or rather declining state, as will but too well appear in the course of the various events hereafter related.

It has been said before, that the admiral ship, with Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, and Capt. *Newport*, were wrecked on *Bermudas*, the ship after various endeavours to clear the coast struck upon a rock, but the high surges forced her off again, and violently carrying her in amongst a great cluster of other rocks, at length providentially so seated her between two, that she was jammed in firm and immoveable, to the great joy and surprize of them all, but still more heightened by a sudden change of wind, or rather of weather, and soon after it became quite calm. This gave them full leisure, with all requisite convenience, to unlade the ship, and land all their stores, provisions, &c. quite out of any future danger.

Here, instead of a complicate scene of barren rocks, wild wastes, and dreary desarts, they found, to their unspeakable satisfaction, one of the finest countries in the world, and so afterwards celebrated by that distinguished poet Mr. *Waller*. They found all the fruits of the climate in great plenty and perfection, the inter-jacent currents amongst the rocks stored with excellent fish, a great number of wild hogs, in the woods birds of various kinds, and in the plains a vast superfluity of salubrious herbage. The hogs may be supposed to have bred here from some left by *John Bermudas*, the discoverer in 1522; and it was equally satisfactory, that they found here cedar in great abundance, with which they built

two small ships, that particularly of *Sir George Sommers*, in which he embarked, had not any iron in her, except one bolt in the keel; these they rigged, with what they saved from the wreck, and all things being now in readiness, after nine months abode, they, on the 10th of *May 1710*, set sail for *Virginia*, where they arrived the 24th.

They found on their arrival the colony reduced to great misery and distress, owing, as before, to their indolence, inactivity, and some particular maxims of the establishment materially contributing thereto. As in the first place, the want of judging rightly what kind of people were proper to begin a new settlement; what kind of laws just and equal; what kind of immediate directors; and that they were appointed to work and trade on the common stock of the proprietors for their interest only; without any prospect of personal property or advantage to themselves, and this, rather under martial, than the municipal laws of their own country, as soldiers, rather than as labourers, and as slaves, rather than as freemen. These were discouragements, the best would not have succeeded under, and made the worst totally despair of mending their fortunes in a country, where their bread was to be laboured hardly for, and their lives at the same time to be defended at daily imminent hazard, so that they became rather plunderers than improvers, and seeking the corn of the natives, rather than planting themselves; the natives, on their parts, removed it early out of their reach, and occasionally lying in ambush frequently cut them off, when meer despair and necessity obliged the colonists to seek abroad for sustenance. This, with a climate unaccustomed to, and the evils of hunger and sickness preying at the same time on their vital strength and spirits, their former, as well as present

sent situation seems not difficult to account for ; nor consequently, the long time it required to fix a firm and permanent establishment.

The two colonies of *Nansamond* and the *Falls* Sir *George* found, at *James Town*, complaining they had lost their boats, and nearly half of their men. Their principals *West* and *Ratcliff* were dispatched in search of provisions ; *Ratcliff* to *Powhatan*, where he was cut off with 30 of his men, only one of the company, a boy named *Henry Spilman*, a gentleman's son, escaping by means of *Pocabontas*, and Capt. *West* went off for *England* ; and the whole colony being reduced to extreme misery, Sir *Thomas Gates* and Sir *George Sommers* agreed to embark them, and follow Capt. *West* ; but as they were falling down the river, they perceived, at a place now called *Mulberry Point*, a ship's long-boat, and soon after the fleet under lord *Delaware*, appointed captain general of *Virginia*, and returned back to *James Town* ; and his lordship's arrival giving quite a new turn to their affairs, they, by his advice and example, applied themselves to a more industrious and effectual conduct.

Sir *George Sommers* undertook to increase their present stock of provisions from *Bermudas*, but unhappily died in the expedition at the island, and his nephew, expressly against his dying commands to return to *Virginia* laden, set sail for *England*.

Capt. *Angel* was sent to *Patowmac* river to trade for corn, where he found *Henry Spilman*, and returned laden to *James Town*.

On the first wreck at *Bermudas*, two of the men were left behind, named *Carter* and *Waters*, who lived there very sociably. On this last expedition, Mr. *Sommers* left another man behind him, named *Edward Chard*, and now the colony being encreased to three people, they found it necessary to have a king to govern them, as their wealth had encreased by the discovery of a large quantity of ambergrease,

of the esteemed value then of near 10,000*l.* the main contest for power lay between *Waters* and *Chard*, and they agreed to fight it out, in order to determine which of them should have *Carter* for their subject; but *Carter* having very wisely hid their arms, soon after reconciled them to himself and to one another; and for the future, they continued on the footing of equal government a friendly *democracy*.

Lord *Delaware* in his government constructed two Forts at *Kickquetan*; the one is named *Fort Henry*, and the other *Fort Charles*, on the points of a small stream, which they called *Southampton* river, and in a very healthy situation, calculated to receive new comers on their first arrival from their native country to season them to this.

Sir *Thomas Gates* was dispatched by his lordship for *England*; and his lordship soon after, finding himself attacked with a complication of diseases, followed him. The charge of the colony he committed to capt. *Piercey*, of the *Northumberland* family, and under his care about 200 persons in good health and well provided.

Before the return of his lordship, the council had sent Sir *Thomas Dale* to act under him as high marshal, with three ships, men, and cattle, who arrived safe at *Virginia* the 10th of May 1611, and having examined *James River* up to the *Falls*, constructed a new town on the narrow of *Farrar's Island*, upon an *Isthmus* of the same rising land nearly environed by the stream.

In the begining of *August*, Sir *Thomas Gates* arrived with six ships, 200 men, and store of provision; and Sir *Thomas Dale* in *September* built his new town, with a church and storehouses, which he palifadoed round, and called it *Henrico*, in honour of the then prince of *Wales*, and peopled it with 350 persons, and soon after built and fortified another town, about five miles from the former, and called it

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it new *Bermudas*, within the pale whereof there was good corn-land

March 12, 1612, a new charter was granted the company for *Bermudas*, the former not extending so far from the coast, and Mr. *Richard Moore* was sent governor with 60 men, on whose arrival they found the *Triumvirate* above mentioned in good health; but having first plundered them of their wealth, they then reduced them to the degree of common subjects.

In the beginning of this year, Capt. *Argal* arrived with a fresh supply; and soon after in the *Patowmac-country*, by a stratagem got *Pocabontas* into his custody, proposing by her means to be upon better terms with *Powhatan*, her father, a declared enemy to the *English*; from that prince the damsel, for some reason unknown now, had fled to the *Patowmacks*, with whom the *English* were in perfect friendship, by which means *Powhatan* was in the event content to treat of peace.

For a considerable time before this, Mr. *Rolfe*, a gentleman of good person and accomplishments, had been in love with *Pocabontas*, and she had a like affection for him; and a marriage being proposed on the one side to Sir *Thomas Dale*, and on the other, to *Powhatan*, they were in *April* 1613 married by the mutual consent of all parties, and a firm peace thereupon between the most potent of the *Indians* and the *English* established, which proved a very lucky event.

Sir *Thomas*, about the same time, made peace with the *Ckikibomyns*, another potent *Indian* nation, a commonwealth, at war with *Powhatan* for their liberty, and by this means preserved it, equally to the advantage of both parties.

Early in the year 1614, Sir *Thomas Gates* returning to *England*, Sir *Thomas Dale* was left sole governor of all the colonies, and having information that the *French* were settling somewhere to the

northward about the bay of *Fundy*, he dispatched thither Capt. *Argal*, who, on his arrival, finding the *French* dispersed in the woods, took the ship they came in, and a bark with all their apparel and provision. In his return to *James Town*, he put into *Hudson's* river, to visit the *Dutch* settlements there. The governor, temporising, acknowledged the *English* right; but in the latter end of the year fortified themselves better, and then insisted on holding the settlement. Mr. *Hamar*, who had been in the colony near four years, proposed, the better to consolidate their friendship with *Powhatan*, to inter-marry with another, and his only remaining daughter, and for that purpose Sir *Thomas Dale* entered into treaty with that prince, which however had not the happy effect proposed.

Capt. *Smith*, of whom so much has been said, this year made a voyage to that part of the more northern coast, discovered by Capt. *Gosnold*, and having made it advantageous to his owners, and taken an exact survey, he called it *New England*.

Pocahontas was the same year baptized at *James Town*, by the name of *Rebecca*; she was the first christian *Indian* of these parts, and, as my author says, perhaps the most worthy that has ever been since, her affection to her husband extremely constant, and on his part to her in every respect reciprocal.

1615. The colony being now in an established and flourishing state, a lottery was drawn in *England* for farther encouragement; and the same year a large *Spanish* ship was perceived hovering on the coast, and desiring a pilot, a boat was sent with one, whom they carried off to *Spain*, and there offered him great reward, tho' in vain, to betray the colony. It appeared afterwards, that several ships were at sea with intent to surprize it, but they never appeared.

1616. Sir *Thomas Dale* having adjusted every thing to his satisfaction and of those he governed, and having appointed Mr. *George Yeardly* his deputy, he embarked with *Pocahontas* and her husband, and several young *Indians* of both sexes; and on the 12th of *July*, they all arrived safe at *Plymouth*.

Hitherto this colony had been governed by a kind of martial law, but by a change brought about in the council at home, the people were restored to the enjoyment of their native rights, by the means of Sir *Edward Sandys*, who succeeded Sir *Thomas Smith* in the treasurership; and there being now about 600 industrious persons compleatly armed, and well stored with provisions, with a large stock of live cattle of all kinds, fine crops of corn on the ground, and the *Indians* either drove far off from their settlements, or in firm peace with them, I shall here quit, for the present, this branch of our history.

After *John Cabot* had made a general discovery of so much of *North America* as has been premised, his son, *Sebastian*, who had attended him in that expedition, conceiving from the structure of the globe a shorter course to the *East-Indies* than by the *Cape of Good-Hope*, made a voyage to the *North West*, hoping to find a passage that way, presuming that he should first fall in with the coast of *Tartary*, but was surprized to find himself interrupted by the intervention of *Newfoundland*, which however sailing round, and so on to the coast of *Labrador*, which he traced to the height of 56 degrees, and then finding the land bend away to the eastward, he gave over his design, and returned to *England*.

In 1576, Sir *Martin Trobisber* pursued the same course, and made some farther discoveries. But neither in that, nor two subsequent voyages to any purpose, as to the passage in view, and therefore declined the further prosecution, having only led the way to our future settlement in *Hudson's Bay*.

In 1585, Capt. *Davis* pursued the same course, and in two other voyages, as to the main design, much to the same purpose, but carried on his discoveries as far as the latitude of 72-12, on the west side of *Greenland*.

In 1602, another voyage this way was attempted by Capt. *George Weymouth* to little purpose, and in the year 1607, Capt. *Hudson* undertook to make further discoveries, he reached the latitude of 82 and returned; after two other voyages, in hopes of doing something by the north-east, he quitted that pursuit for the present, and having discovered and sold *New-York* to the *Dutch*, as previously mentioned in the settling of *Virginia*, in the year 1610, he made one other attempt to the north-east, and in the course of his pursuits happened on the streights that lead into *Hudson's Bay*, which having passed and thoroughly surveyed, his men mutinied and left him behind, from which time he was never heard of; but it is from hence we more especially claim and fix our data of those settlements; tho' no charter granted until *May* 1670.

Thus we plainly extended our discoveries farther to the northward than any of the *French* ever attempted; so their claim to *Canada* comes next in question. They say themselves, that their first discoveries of that country was by *Verazi*, under *Francis I.* in 1525; but his discoveries were such only as had been made before, and no farther to the northward than the latitude of 40, which neither interferes with *Canada* or *Accadia*. The next discoverer, they say, was *James Cartier*, in 1534, he sailed up the river *St. Laurence*, but having lost many of his men, returned to *France*, and it was not until the year 1608, that any settlement was made, when *Monsieur Biencourt* carried over some people whom he landed in *Accadia*, and being drove from thence by the *English* seizing their stores, as mentioned in the account of *Virginia*, they moved to the river
St.

St. *Laurence*, and seated themselves on the other side where now *Quebec* stands.

In 1626, when the foundation of that city was hardly laid, the same was attacked and destroyed by the *English* under admiral *Davis*, in prosecution of their just claim even to *Canada*, and here probably had all our future disputes on this side ended, had not the admiral impolitically permitted some of the *French* to remain there; and prince *Charles* marrying a daughter of *France*, the country with some part of *Accadia* was ceded to that crown, which cession afterwards coming in question as an appurtenant of the crown of *England*, the same was for that reason by *Oliver Cromwell* reclaimed, and all that had been ceded of *Accadia* re-assumed and re-possessed.

ACCADIA had been chartered in 1622, to Sir *Alexander Stirling*, but he being ousted by the above cession, he conveyed his right to one *de la Tour*, a *French* reformist, who having been put in possession by *Cromwell*, *de la Tour* again conveyed his right to Sir *Thomas Temple*, from whom it is said regularly to descend to the present Earl *Temple*, as heir of the late Lord *Cobham*.

However the *French* after *Cromwell's* demise, found means to resettle the colony about *Port Royal*, since called *Annapolis*, and continued until after the revolution, and in 1690, we find them increased to 6000——when they were attacked by Sir *William Phips*, and *Port-Royal* utterly destroy'd; but after permitting as many to retire to *Canada* as he thought proper, and as I suppose not knowing better what to do with the residue, he permitted them to remain, on taking the oath of allegiance to the crown of *England*. The same officer made a vain attempt on *Canada*, and being returned unsuccessful, the *French* governor of *Canada* in November 1691, re-assumed the possession of *Port-Royal*, and held it until 1610, when it was again taken by Col.

Nicholson,

Nicholson, and by the 12th article of the *treaty of Utrecht* the whole country of *Accadia* was ceded to the *crown of Great-Britain*.

Here then is not only the first discovery, but what the lawyers call a continual claim on both *Accadia* and *Canada*, and the former being so absolutely and formally ceded, it remains only in respect to the latter to be considered, whether, except by possession well secured, the *French* have really any right to that colony. I am sensible of the virtue of possession, but even allowing this some face of right against continual claim, it will hardly extend that right to the back of our settlements, and give them even a fair pretence to intervene between them and the great western ocean; consequently, if we have power and right together, we have a fair pretence to impede their proceedings without any breach of friendship on our part. That the *French* would communicate with *Louisiana* that way if they could, no one doubts, so they would, no doubt, with *Persia*, and their *India* settlements by *Egypt* or *Russia*, if the respective powers would permit them; but what this has to do with matter of right is not easily comprehended, especially when in argument they have no better claim to *Louisiana* than to *Canada*; and then it remains for them to shew, under what pretence, except their own convenience, they would interrupt our trade to the *Lakes*, and so on backward.

It follows from this seeming digression, that as the *French* have only a claim to *Louisiana* and *Canada* by *possession*, and it appears, our settlements are both from *possession* and *discovery*, which I think is by none doubted, it is plain we have the best right to the back-country, and having means to support that right, it is a kind of duty we owe to ourselves, to preserve it by the best means in our power, without being presumed, in any sense, the aggressors in case a war should ensue. The *French* may move
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in a line as far west as they please, either from *Louisiana* or *Canada* for any thing it concerns us, and why the *English* may not pursue the same course, lies upon our adversaries to make out in the best manner they are able.

It is upon this plan then that we propose to adjust the *geography* of *America*, and to determine the limits or boundaries of the respective nations, without regard to partiality on either side, that is to say, by the southern boundary of *St. Laurence* at the entrance, and the northern at *Mississippi*, and carrying these lines on due west, within those limits to the great western ocean, bound the *British Empire* in *America*, *Hudson's-bay* excepted, and leave the *French* as much northern, or southern, from the respective lines, as they may have any kind of claims to. And here we return back to consider the progress of our other settlements, so far as is necessary to give the reader a clear idea, and to establish in his mind a regular geographical distinction of the rights, interests, and claims of *Great-Britain* and *France* in contest.

Newfoundland we not only find discovered, as has been mentioned, but also possessed, and three of the natives here in 14 *Henry VIIth*, and this confirmed by a variety of concurrent circumstances, and without deducing the same down to the *Calvert* family, and thence to the present time, that right is immemorially confirmed by the *treaty* of *Utrecht* and *Aix la Chapelle*.

This necessarily leads us to *New England*, as the next province in course: which being under the direction of the *North Virginia charter*, was rather traded with than settled until the year 1619, when a congregation of *English settlers*, resident in *Holland* for liberty of conscience, having heard of *America*, went over, presuming they might live there free from persecution. For this purpose they first obtained the *king's licence*, and next agreed with the

North charter-counsel for lands in *Nova Scotia*; but being afterwards better informed, they engaged for a settlement farther to the southward, intending for *Hudson's river*, but were by the conduct of the master of the ship who carried them over, seated near *Cape Cod* in the latitude 42, and there built new *Plymouth*, and this is the foundation whereon has been superstructed that great and thriving colony of *New England*.

The next, in course, is *New York*, discovered and sold, as has been said before, by *Hudson* to the *Dutch*, and by them settled, and in the latter end of the year 1664 conquered by the *English*, and so reduced again to the first right, as it still continues, and with it all the *east* and *west Jerseys*.

Pennsylvania, the next southward, was granted by charter 1680 to Mr. *Penn*, and great numbers of persecuted sectaries going over the same year, in 1681 he went in person, and having, besides the right of his charter, purchased the lands wanted of the natives, which is still the standing rule of the colony, and the numbers going over being many more in the time than to any other, it prospered accordingly, and is now nearly on a footing with *New England*, though settled so many years before.

Maryland, the next, remained until 1632 as a part of *Virginia*, when *Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, having resigned a *patent* which he had obtained for *Newfoundland*, had this country granted him, he sent over his brother, *Leonard Calvert*, with some *Roman catholic* gentlemen and other adventurers, who, on the 22d of *November* 1633 arrived there, and seated themselves, with the content of the natives, at the mouth of a river, falling into that of *Potowmac*, which in-fall they called *St. George's river*; they there constructed the town of *St. Mary's*, and soon became a flourishing colony, as by this time, was that, now distinctly called *Virginia*; so that

that the next in order, as they are situate, is *North Carolina*.

This province, and that adjoining called *South Carolina*, tho' originally the discovery of the *Cabots*, for the crown of *England*, as has been shewn before, was attempted first to be settled by the *Spaniards*, then by the *French*, and at length, after various contests, abandoned by both, and the *northern province* in some measure settled by the *English* from *Virginia*; and in 1663 both provinces were granted by Charter to Lord *Clarendon* and others, between the latitudes of 31 and 36, and backwards to the *South Seas*. It was by the proprietors in 1728 surrendered to the crown, except one eighth reserved to Lord *Carteret*, now Earl *Granville*, and is become a very flourishing colony.

In respect to *Georgia*, the last settled of all our colonies, it may suffice to say, that it is within the bounds of our first discoveries, and of the *Carolina* limits; that we have made it our boundary to the *South*, and that it covers *Carolina*: That the charter was granted in 1732, and this, like most new colonies, was long establishing; but it is hoped will now prove a useful barrier of the *British Empire* in *North America*, tho' not constructed on so wise a plan as *William Penn's* colony. And here I shall beg leave to make one conclusive observation, That however it is said, that in the multitude of counselors is safety; yet is it certainly true, that in the prosecution of any great design, civil or military, one good head in the scene of action is of more value than one hundred at a distance; and suppose with that head there is a pure and upright mind.

And thus having completed my SUMMARY of discovery and settlement by the *English* in *America*, as far as respects our present disputes with *France*, I propose, in my next chapter, to give a like *succinct* Account of the state, and geography of this extended country, with some particulars necessary to elu-

tidate our rights, and shew, that it is in our power, and evidently our interest to use that power, in such a warm and judicious pursuit of our claim, as may for the future put an entire end to all foreign pretensions.

RIGHT is sometimes given by *power*, sometimes co-operative with, and sometimes supported by it. It is usually attained by birth, purchase, or conquest. That by birth is natural, by purchase fair, and by conquest violent. Our acquisitions in *America* have been generally of the second kind, perhaps some part of the latter. But whether all, or either of these, matters little to contesting EUROPEANS. As much as is necessary has been previously shewn, to evince our property; we are next to consider how far we are able to support it, by a fair comparison between the *French* power and our own. This is the more pertinent, as a wild notion has gained credit, that the *French* propose to take all our *Colonies*, and drive the people into the sea: this thought has its existence in the brains of such who are apt to deal in the *marvellous*, or to raise passions that contribute but little to the peace, happiness, and welfare of the state.

From the most exact and latest account, we do not find that the total amount of the *French* inhabitants in *Canada* exceeds *forty five thousand*; and how more than one fourth of them can be supposed fighting men; or, how more than one fourth of such fighting men can be spared for distant service, I fancy will not be readily apprehended. The sum then of those who are to drive the *English* into the sea, are about *three thousand*; the *Indians* may possibly engage *one thousand* more, and such regular troops as the *French* may transport thither are to compleat the amount of their army.

What these latter may rise to is only material, if we neither send any troops, nor regiment and discipline any of the natives; but as neither seems to be

be the case, we are probably in that particular as well prepared as the *French*, but infinitely superior in point of natural strength in numbers, and, for reasons hereafter, much more likely to increase in proportion.

For, except *Canada*, the strength of *France* is very inconsiderable in *America*; it not appearing that, in all their settlements on the *Mississippi*, they have above *six* or *seven thousand* inhabitants, and these at several hundred leagues distance, and what could be spared of these very difficult to joyn with the other; on the contrary, our settlements lie so connected, as whatever power we have, or can conveniently spare for the war, are easily brought together; and of what that power consists I shall now treat.

In *Nova Scotia*, besides the Military, the *English* inhabitants are found to be about, 5000

<i>New Hampshire</i>	—	—	30000
<i>Massachusetts</i>	————	—	200000
<i>Rhode Island, &c.</i>	————	—	35000
<i>Connecticut</i>	————	————	80000
<i>New York</i>	—	————	90000
<i>New Jersey</i>	————	————	50000
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	————	—	250000
<i>Maryland</i>	—	————	85000
<i>Virginia</i>	————	————	90000
<i>North Carolina</i>	————	—	35000
<i>South Carolina</i>	————	————	30000
<i>Georgia</i>	————	————	6000
			————
			986000

The above account is not a vague calculation, but is taken from such census, numerations, and muster-rolls, as are undoubted; but as the same have been taken at different times, and none within seven years past, there is a suitable allowance made

made for the increase, and for which in the above account is made various deductions, so that it is *seventy thousand* less than what are esteemed the best computations. For, as by this I only proposed to shew the folly of that prevailing notion of the *French* driving us into the sea, I conceived that the lessening of our numbers could not make the notion less ridiculous, as the excess is yet so great. And all that can be concluded from it in favour of *France* is, that *one Frenchman* is better than *twenty Englishman*.

As to the *Indian auxiliaries*, as they respect either side, I no not any where find such an account, as may give full satisfaction to an inquisitive mind; but it seems reasonable to believe, that the *Indians* in friendship with us are at least upon a ballance with those in alliance with the *French*, as we find that even one body of them, only, have been able, at times, to make their strongest settlements tremble. These are the *Six Nations*, and by much the strongest of our allies bordering on the northern colonies: they were said, formerly, to have consisted of *twelve thousand* fighting men, but are now reduced to about *two thousand*; however, that is more than ever the *French* were known to bring together, and they are on all hands allowed to be the bravest people in *America*.

On the borders of *Pennsylvania* we find about *seven hundred*, and we do not hear of more than that number in both *Maryland* and *Virginia*; but, farther south, are the following, the *KUTAWBAHS three hundred*, *CHEROKEES three or four thousand*, the *CHIKESAWS three hundred*, and the *CREEKS one thousand*; in the whole about *seven or eight thousand*, bordering on the different parts of our inland frontiers, and who contribute essentially to their protection, and it is thought would be of more eminent service were they managed with skill. Hence it appears, that we do not want means of defence, or indeed

indeed of offence; which however shall be farther illustrated by the following comparative summary, whereby is proposed to deliver all that is farther necessary to be known in respect to *America*.

HUDSON'S BAY, the most northern settlement of the *English*, is, by the investments of a *charter*, dated 2d May 1670 extended between $50^{\circ} 30'$, and $64^{\circ} 00'$ north *latitude*, and between 55 and 90° of *longitude*; but the limits adjusted by the treaty of *Utrecht* are best seen by *inspection* of the *map*, noted therein, and marked off by a prickt line, and carried about 40 minutes to the southward in latitude, and about seven degrees of longitude more westward than the bounds of the *charter*.

The ENGLISH have not within these limits any *towns*, *colonies*, or *settlements* of *families*, but only *forts*, and within them *store-houses* for carrying on *trade* with the *Indians*; for WOMEN are prohibited here by the company; so that the strength of the *English* on this side consists entirely in the respective *forts* of no great consideration, and the number of residents the company send here and employ in trade. What therefore is necessary to be known of this country is, the situation of their *forts*, and the nature and advantage of their traffic.

The *northernmost* of these *forts* is at *Churchill*, in the latitude of 59. The river is navigable up about 150 leagues, and then passing the *falls*, considerably farther: this place has an improving trade, the track of the *Indians* thither being entirely out of the *French* rout; and to the northward of this, there is not any BEAVER, but there are *Martins*, *Ermine*, &c. All the *forts* are seated on *rivers*, for the convenience of the *Indians* coming down to them on *rafts*, or in *canoes*.

The next is called *York-fort*, seated on an *island* in about the latitude of $66^{\circ} 30'$ at the out-falls of *Nelson's* and *Hay's rivers*: the country about this *fort* is very low and marshy, and pretty well replenished

nished with woods, though the trees are but of small growth; the value of the traffic here may be in some measure guessed at, if the report be true, that about *one thousand Indians* come down this river to the *fort* in canoes, and bring with them the following commodities: Bustard and wild-geese feathers, white *fox* and *martin* Zemblim skins, fairer than those of *Russia*, squirrel, cat, ermine, beaver, elk, stag and bear-skins; those *Indians* nearer the coast kill *seal*, the oil of which is clearer and better than nut-oil, and bring it to the factory.

The *company's* factories are all on the south and west side of the bay, except that at *Rupert's* river, which is on the S. E. *Albany* is in about the latitude of 52, and the country about is well wooded, watered, and capable of producing various kinds of grain, roots, &c.

Rupert river factory is in about the latitude of 51, and being the southernmost, is consequently best supplied with roots, herbage, &c. At *Albany* and *Rupert*, besides some of the commodities mentioned above, the *Indians* trade with them for train-oil and whale-fin; so that considering all things together, it should seem that our *fur-trade* on this side, with the feathers, skins, oils and fins, is on a parity with *New France*, and still less likely to be interrupted; but is not like that in any respect calculated for improving of numbers; nor indeed can one easily perceive how they should live here, in a climate, though equal in latitude to different parts of *Great-Britain*, yet is the weather severer much in the most southern parts of *Hudson's Bay*, than in the most northern of GREAT-BRITAIN, and much more sterile and barren.*

There are not on this *continent* any other *European* settlements between these and those of the *French* in *Canada*; and it is therefore of that country we are next to speak.

Canada,

Canada, or *New-France*, being at present on the footing of contested bounds, I shall not limit it by a general geography, but only regard its populousness, power, and trade.

The towns and settlements of any consequence in this country are seated on the great river *St. Laurence*, and *Quebec* is esteemed the capital; the mouth of the river is in about the latitude of 49, and *Quebeck* in about $47^{\circ} 30'$: it is seated on the north side, about six hundred miles S. W. of the river's mouth, including the windings: it consists of two towns, the upper and the lower, both regularly fortified, and commanded by a fort, constructed on an adjacent eminence; and both towns together are about three miles in circumference; it is a *bishopric*, and here resides the *captain-general* of all *Canada* and *Louisiana*; its inhabitants are variously computed from 10 to 15000, and the usual garrison about 500 men.

Trois Rivières is higher up the river, about a degree of latitude to the southward of *Quebeck*, and about the midway between that and *Montreal*: it has its name from being seated on the confluence of three rivers, like our *Carlisle*; one of the rivers is called *St. Laurence*, the others I do not find any name for. This town is small and slightly fortified, containing only 3 or 400 families; but is well built, and a considerable *mart* for the interchange of *Indian* and *European* commodities.

Montreal is about 70 miles higher up the river, and is about a degree and a half to the southward of *Quebec*; it is seated on an island, about *fourteen* leagues in length, and *five* in breadth, replete with well cultivated plantations, and the town sufficiently well fortified against any thing but a regular siege: it is supposed now to contain about two thirds the number of inhabitants as *QUEBEC*; but then it follows, that either *Quebec* is over computed, or that *Montreal* is vastly improved since 1688, when the

Iroquois, in open day, and not by surprise, entered this island and burnt and destroyed all the plantations round the town, without meeting with any material resistance.

These are all the *towns* of any kind of note that the *French* possess in this part of *America*; for of *New-Orleans* I shall speak in its proper place; and I cannot find their villages are many and populous; so that the computation of 45000 *French* in this country is an ample allowance, and most probably too many.

Above *Montreal* the river *St. Laurence* is not navigable, owing to various *cataraets*, or *water-falls*, and in consequence very swift streams. The whole course of the navigation downwards is very dangerous and difficult, being full of rocks, islands and shoals, and subject to thick fogs, and when clear of them to tempestuous weather; all of which are very great obstructions to navigations in so narrow a channel, especially for ships of any force or magnitude.

Besides, the climate is so cold, that the river is usually frozen up from *October* to *May*, and the earth is so long covered with the snow, that the inhabitants find it very difficult to maintain any considerable number of cattle through the winter.

The *Indian* trade is the main business of this country, and takes off so many of their labourers, that they often fall short of grain for their annual subsistence.

The *FRENCH*, being naturally *slaves*, easily become *savages*, marry, and live amongst them, as freer than their domestic state; but this, however it takes off from agriculture, tends considerably to the improvement of their trade. These fellows are called *coureurs de bois*, and live on a parity with the *wild Indians*. They do not by this forget their country, but tasting the benefit of a better acquisition than they could make by labour at home, are
very

very adroit in managing the *Indian* traffic at once to their own advantage, and to that of their country.

To support these and the *Indians* in alliance, and to cut off as much as possible a trade with our colonies, they have constructed various *forts*, that make a kind of chain from *Montreal* to *New Orleans*.

A little below *Montreal*, where the *Iroquois* river enters *St. Laurence's*, is *fort Sorel*, and the midway between that and *lake Champlain* is *fort Chambli*, and about 100 miles north by east of *Crown-point*. On *lake Ontario*, about 60 miles north of ours, at *Orweys*, is *fort Frontiniac*; one other they call *Dennouville* at *Niagara*, and another on the canal of communication between the *Huron's* and *Erryake*, besides those capital *forts* at *Crown-point* and on the *Ohio*, and a great number of *stockados* to complete the chain.

In the principal of these, as in the towns, garrisons are maintained at the king's expence, which at once adds strength to the colonies, and circulates a good deal of running cash, which gives vigour and spirit to their trade. But after all, there seems more of whim than probability of success in completing this national chain, that wants several millions of people to make it appear of any other consequence than sometimes interrupting our interchange of commerce with the distant *Indians*; and it seems almost as ridiculous, that the *English*, having such a vast superiority, should suffer this chain to have any links subsisting, upon which I do not chuse at present to make a very natural reflection.

The distance between *QUEBEC* and *New Orleans*, is at least 700 leagues, the way they are obliged to travel; it is a journey by the lakes of three months from *Canada*, and three times as much back, the stream being against them; and the distance by sea, if that was any thing to the purpose, near a thousand leagues. How weak and ill support-

ed then must this chain be, and in consequence, how easily broke and destroyed by very moderate numbers! It therefore seems to me better to destroy these than build any our selves, as numbers cannot want *forts*; tho', where numbers are not, *forts* may be requisite; however, it seems to me, that if we cannot beat them out of their forts, there is no reason to expect that we shall be able to maintain any we may build.

Acadia, or *Nova Scotia* is bounded on the north by the gulph and river of *St. Laurence*, on the east partly by the said gulph, which divides it from *Newfoundland*, and partly by the *Atlantic* ocean; on the south by the great opening of the *Bay of Fundy*, and on the west by part of the said *Bay*, and by a continent of unknown western extent, and is from north to south, from the entrance of the river *St. Laurence* in the latitude of 50, to *cape Sable* in the lat. 43, eight degrees, or 552 miles of 69 to a degree. The principal settlements in this country are *Anapolis royal* and *Halifax*, and the *English* inhabitants are now computed at 5 or 6000, the *French* subjects of the crown of *England* at about 15000, but not to be depended upon, in respect to our valuation of the strength of the country. *Anapolis* is a tolerable fortification, seated on the upper part of a fine harbour in the *Bay of Fundy*, and in about the lat. of 44; and is the only harbour of note on the west side. On the east and S. east are many fine harbours, but principally that of *Chebec-to*, within which is the town of *Halifax*; this is the only regular plan'd town in the *British* dominions, except *Philadelphia*, and the reason of both is, that they were built on a form'd plan; this has four streets each way on the square, crossing each other at right angles; the houses are tolerably built, and the number of inhabitants, including the garrison, about 4500. It is fortify'd by a single line and five regular bastions, and the harbour is one of the finest

finest in the world. Over the *Isthmus* a communication is gradually forming between this town and *Anapolis Royal*, which, when compleated, will cover a large extent of country to the southward. *Hallifax* is finely situated for commanding the east coast fishery, formerly carried on from *Causeaux*. The *ship timber* here is of quicker growth than in *Canada*, and in great plenty; and altho', considering the latitude, the winters are very severe, yet is the soil capable of producing most of the grains, roots and herbage, common to *Great-Britain*: and as the people increase and flourish, a trade will naturally ensue, and thence encouraging more people to come over, this settlement may in a moderate course of time be alone a match for *Canada* on this side, as *New England* is on the other; it being reasonable to think, that this *colony* will grow faster than *Canada*, as being a much better climate.

I shall for the present pass by the respective islands of *Cape Breton*, *Newfoundland*, &c. as not material to the point in view, and as breaking into the connection of our power and interest on the *continent*.

New England, generally so called, and the next in order, is divided into four provinces, the *Massachusetts*, *Hampshire*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode Island*: Taking the four provinces together, they are seated between the lat. 41 and 45, and 67 and 73 *west* longitude, bounded on the *N. west* by *Canada*, on the *N. east* by the *Bay of Fundy* and *Nova Scotia*, on the *east* and *south* by the *Atlantic* ocean; and on the *west* by *New York*, extending in length about 300 miles, and in breadth in some parts about 200 miles.

The whole province of *New Hampshire*, included in one county, is to the northward of the *Massachusetts*, but has the *province* of *Main*, part of the *Massachusetts*, between it and *Nova Scotia*. It is, as I take it, within the boundaries of this province that
the

the fort so much talk'd of, at *Crown-point*, is constructed by the *French*, as you see it in the map, on the point of *lake Champlain*, which seems to receive its waters from the river *St. Laurence*, by a stream from *Trois Rivières* extending thereto, but on the contrary, is one of the streams that feeds *St. Laurence*, and has its source in that lake, in the opening between which and the higher stream of *St. Laurence*, and so down to the *lake Erric* on the back of *New England*, *New York*, and *Pensylvania*, is the country of the *Iroquois*.

In 1742, an account was taken, and the whole inhabitants of this province found to be twenty-six thousand, and computed by the increase since to be now about 30000.

The *Massachusetts* are divided into eleven counties, and those again into one hundred fifty-three *townships*; these *townships* are not known by a contiguity of houses, but by a measure of four, five, or six miles square, wherein the inhabitants are pretty much scattered: *Boston*, the capital, is, however, a large, compact and well built town; it contained in 1742, 1719 *dwelling houses*, 166 *warehouses*, 16382 *white people*, and 1514 *Negroes*; and in the whole colony, about 200000 souls.

Rhode Island, including *Providence* plantations, is divided into four counties, which comprize 24 townships. By an exact account taken in 1748, there were in this colony 28439 *Whites*, 3077 *Negroes*, and 1257 *Indians*, and the increase since may be to the amount of 35000, the utmost that can well be supposed.

Connecticut is divided into five counties, and with-in them are sixty-eight *townships*. As all males from sixteen to seventy pay a poll-tax, their numbers may be the more readily computed; as it may again by the number of their *Militia*, which are from the age of sixteen to fifty, and in 1749, were 16,000, which number multiplied by five, seems

to me the full amount, being 80,000, but this alone much over balances *Canada*, by a naccount we are certain in, as is that of the *Militia*.

Taking again the *four provinces* together, they have many advantages over *Canada* in soil, climate and situation for trade, having in them seven fine navigable rivers and capacious harbours easily entered, and as they carry on a great traffic, are probably richer and more at ease than the *French*, and therefore likely to be more resorted to, and to propagate faster.

NEW YORK government was found in 1752 to contain 65,000 inhabitants, and the *houses* in the *city* to be 1500, and is said since to have received a considerable *foreign* increase, but that being so short a space past, I cannot, as some writers have done, think of making them now to be 100,000, not seeing the possibility of such an increase, even suppose the town is calculated separately, and indeed I should imagine that 80,000 is an ample sum, and more than my calculation will admit, even suppose a mistake in my authority of ten years forward. This town has something the advantage of *Boston*, in having equally a fine harbour and that longer open in the winter, which is a considerable article in point of trade, it being in the lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$ —west long. $47^{\circ} 4'$, seated on an island at the mouth of *Hudson's* river, about fourteen miles long, and about three broad; the province is divided into ten counties, of which *Albany* makes the most considerable figure except *New York*, as its chief town of the same name is the frontier of the colony to the north, and for that reason fortified and garrison'd, and is about one hundred and fifty miles up *Hudson's* river above *New York* city. Here likewise most usually the *Sachems* or *chiefs* of the *Iroquois* meet the governors of our *northern colonies* to renew their alliances, and concert measures for their mutual defence against the common enemy.

NEW JERSEY, or more properly the *east* and *west* JERSAYS; *east Jersey* extends one part along the sea coast, and the other on *Hudson's river*, from a certain port called *little Egg-harbour*, to that part of the same river that is in lat. 41, divided from *west Jersey* by a line drawn from *Egg-harbour*, or *Creswick river*, *Stony river*, and the south branch of *Baritan*. Its extent on the coast, and on *Hudson's river*, is about 100 miles, its breadth very unequal; *west Jersey* is divided from it again by a *north* and *south* line, and together contain, or are divided into eight counties, some say twelve; I do not know which is right. The principal town of *east Jersey* is *Amboy*, at the mouth of the river *Baritan*, and the capital of *west Jersey* is *Burlington*, seated on an island in the middle of *Delawar river*, to the northward of *Philadelphia*. The computation of inhabitants in both the *Jerseys* 1749, was 50,000, but I am pretty well informed, that is the utmost at this time.

PENSILVANIA, though one of the latest planted colonies, has by rapid increase, but one way to be accounted for, become of a sudden the most populous of all the *British colonies*. It is divided from the *Jerseys* by the river *Delawar*, that has its source amongst the *Iroguios*, and is navigable about two hundred miles. *Philadelphia* is the capital, and generally esteemed the finest town in the *British dominions* considered all together, it is seated in lat. 40° 30'. The form is an oblong of *two miles*, extending from the river *Delawar* to another called *Schookill*, and each front to these rivers *one mile*. In the centre of the town is a square of *ten acres*, and each quarter of the city a square of *eight acres*. The main street is *one hundred feet* wide, parallel to which is eight streets, four on each side, and these are traversed at right angles by twenty more, all of *30 feet* wide, with a fine quay, and other maritime conveniencies; the houses are generally built of brick, well glazed, and covered, instead of slate or tile, with

a kind of clap-board fawn into squares. In 1749 the number of houses were *two thousand and seventy six*, with *eleven* houses of *public worship*; and in 1753, they were said to be increased to *two thousand three hundred*, or thereabouts. A little before *king William's* death, the inhabitants were scarcely 14,000—the increase by *English* since that time, from *England*, and in the colony, is about 126,000 ——— and by foreigners, chiefly *Germans*, about 110,000, in all 250,000; the nearest computation of the present subsisting inhabitants.

MARYLAND, the next adjoining colony, is situate between lat. 38 and 40°, long. 44 and 48°. The north end of the *bay of Chesapeake* divides *Maryland* into two parts, called the *eastern* and *western* shores. It is bounded on the east by part of *Pensylvania*, on the Atlantic ocean, on the south by *Virginia*, and on the west by the *Apalachean* mountains, the extent from north to south is about 140 miles, and from east to west, as it respects what is really settled, about 100 miles. There has not been any exact account taken of the *white inhabitants*, for there being no considerable towns, we can only guess at the number, by an account we have of *Virginia*, which being computed at *ninety thousand*, and this province rather fewer, we suppose there may be about 85,000.

VIRGINIA is situate between 36 and 39°, lat. 74 and 60° long. It has the river *Potowmac* on the N. E. the *Atlantic* ocean on the east, *Carolina* on the south, and the *Apalachean* mountains on the west, extending from north to south about 240 miles, and from east to west about 120 miles settled. In this *colony*, as in *Maryland*, there are not any noted towns, the inhabitants living much dispersed for the convenience of enlarging their plantations, so that our computation of inhabitants results principally from the *Millitia*. roll, by which, and accounting ex-

empt, &c. we say, as before, that the amount is about *ninety thousand*.

CAROLINA is divided into two provinces, the *north* and *south*; *north Carolina* is bounded by *Virginia* on the *north*, the *ocean* on the *east*, by a line drawn in 34 degrees from the *ocean* to the *mountains* on the *south*, and by that part of *Florida* possessed by the *Indians* on the *west*, and is divided into fourteen *parishes* or *townships*; but we do not hear of any *church* or *town* of note in the country:

South Carolina is divided from the *north*, by the above-said imaginary line, by the *ocean* on the *east*; by the river *Savannah*, which separates it from *Georgia*, on the *south*, and by the *Indian country* on the *west*.

The *capital* of both *Carolinæ* is *Charles-town*, situate in 32 degrees 45 minutes, it had in 1739, 450 houses, and a considerable number of warehouses; it was then burnt down, and has been since rebuilt handsomer, and now has about *six hundred houses*. It is thought that there are more inhabitants in the *north* than in *South Carolina*, though not any significant towns; some say, that in the *north* are 45000 whites, but as it is agreed that the two provinces do not considerably differ, and as in *South Carolina* their *Militia* is not above 5000, therefore giving the *north provinces* 35000, and the *south* 30,000, seems to be nearer a right calculation than any now extant.

Georgia is bounded by the *Savannah river* on the *north*, by the *Indian country* on the *west*, by a line drawn athwart the upper part of the *Peninsula* of *Florida* to the out-fall of the river *San Mattheo* on the *south*, and by the *Atlantic ocean* on the *east*, between the lat. 30° 35' and 32° 15', or thereabouts. As this is but a modern settlement, and has varied in a short space very considerably, the nearest computation of its inhabitants is above 6000.

This

This is the lowest computation ever made of the inhabitants of *America*, and I have some reason to think it much nearer the truth than any other extant. ——— The amount then of whites is 986,000.— One sixth of these, males capable of labour, or what are usually called fighting men, is 164,200, and suppose, as is calculated on the part of *France*, one fourth of these may on proper emergencies be spared for the war, amount to 41050, nearly the number of all the inhabitants in *New France*, except *Louisiana*, not esteemed to have more than *six* or *seven thousand* inhabitants, including the *auxiliary Indians*. And the reader will readily perceive that my computation is highly in favour of *France*, and consequently, that the *French* power on that side, is rather to be guarded against in the increase, than in any respect to terrify us in the present, and that it is more our business to destroy the forts they erect, than to build any of our own. And as that upon the *Ohio*, and at *Crown-point* seem the most terrible, I shall now, by way of conclusion, attempt to open that matter to the reader.

Crown-point, as has been observed before, is at the head of the *LAKE Champlain*, and as we understand it within the province of *New Hampshire*, and being on the frontier of our strongest colonies, is very differently constructed and garrisoned from any other on that side. The *French* propose by this, at once to interrupt our *back trade* with the *Indians*, and to make it a kind of *frontier* garrison to the country they have invaded on the south side of *St. Laurence* river, where we say, they have not a right to be at all, but as this *fort* neighbours on *New Hampshire* settlements, and is in the country of the *Iroquois*. It seems wonderful how it happened, that either the *English* or *Indians* permitted the *French* to build a fort there, as I cannot find a clear account of this matter, it is very natural to conclude,

a strange *indolence* or *negligence* somewhere; however, as that does not regard our present enquiry, it may not be amiss to observe, that those who are said to be ready and able to take *QUEBEC*, cannot be under any difficulty in destroying a fort, not in any respect of equal capacity to resist, and at certain seasons of the year incapable of reinforcement, and as with the destruction of this fort, all complaints against the *French* will cease on that side, the execution seems speedily necessary.

The *fort* or *forts* on the *Ohio*, I know not which, for all our accounts are strangely confused, the river whereon one or more is, or are erected by the *French*, is properly within the province of *Virginia*. This famous river has its source in some small lakes on the back of *New York* province, to the westward of the *Alligany* mountains, south of the *Iroquois*, and east of the lake *Errie*, its course is nearest south west, supplied with various streams, and passing through a fine country for several hundred miles long, in about the lat. 37° and long. of 89°, it falls into the great river *Mississippi*.

The chief inhabitants about this river at present, are the *Twigtwis*, equal in number to the *Iroquois*, and equally free and independent, with this nation or others on the *Ohio*. The *English* have traded for near a century, but the *French* having ever since their first settlement on the *Mississippi* in 1699, been crawling up that river, and building forts as they proceeded, at length got into the *OHIO*, and there erected what we are now contending about. But here again we are under the same amazement as at *Crown-point*, for our writers tell us, that when the *English* only proposed to build a fort on that river, the *natives* even took the attempt amiss, though our friends, and were determined to prevent it; and as they say at the same time, that the *French* had no particular friendship with them, yet that they permitted

mitted the FRENCH to build those in dispute; nor as I can find, are they desirous that we should destroy them, which seems truly problematical.

In *answer* to this, one of our late writers on the subject, gives the following extraordinary reason.—“He says, it is probable the *French* would not have been able to compass their purpose, had not the *Indians* either stood neuter, or deserted our party; the reason of their so deserting us seems to be, that we proposed to have built a *fort* and measured out some *lands*, therefore no wonder they should take part with the *French*, who openly declared their design of establishing themselves, than with the *Eng.* who were clandestinely depriving them of their lands, at the time they professed friendship,” which reasoning in brief is this: That those who robbed the *Indians* publicly, were less culpable in their opinions, than those who privately intended it; perhaps this may be the *Indian* way of reasoning, but it may not be amiss to say there is something *savage* in it. For though I would not justify fraud, yet I do not conceive how an *intention* to commit it, is worse than an *act* of *violence*.

In short, until these matters are better cleared up, or better reasons given, why, or wherefore this or that has happened, so much in favour of the *French*, and to our detriment, we must conclude against ourselves, that the *French* are either more *fair* in their dealings, more *skilful* managers, or more *diligent* in the *execution* of their purposes; or that while the *English* are closely attending to the improving what they have, the *French* alacrity is carrying them on, to grasp at what they have no means of improving. The roving pursuits of that *volatile* nation have a very bad effect on the *plegmatic* disposition of the *English*, and figures their flights according to our own poet thus:

Sometimes

*Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A vapour like a bear, or lion,
 A tower' d' summit, or pendant rock,
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world
 And mock our eyes with air.*

At the same time, as these flying people, by a piece of dextrous smithery, link two colonies together of at least twelve hundred miles distance, and propose after the examples of *Cortez* and *Pizarro*, to command such an extent of country with a handful of men, against all the reasons of number, courage, and skill, we may say of the *Frenchman*, as *Juvenal* of the *Greek*.

————— *Omnia novit*
 ————— *In cælum Jusseris, ibet.*

————— *All things he knows,*
And bid him fly to heaven, to heav'n he goes.

Between *GEORGIA* and the *Mississippi*, is the *Peninsula* of *Florida*, in possession of the *Spaniards*, and hath one town on it slightly fortified, called *St. Augustine*; the boundary of this little province is marked off on the map as observed before by a pricked line, so that the *Spaniards* have it very distinct and entire from any way interfering with either the *English* or *French*; between the *Peninsula* and the *Mississippi* are several streams that empty themselves into the *gulph* of *Mexico*, but none navigable by ships.

The *Mississippi*, as the *French* report, has its source in the vicinity of *Canada*. Its first course is to the *S. E.* and in the lat. of 45° turns almost due south, continuing that course until in the lat. 30° and long.

long. 95° it discharges itself into the *gulph* of *Mexico*, where it has several openings occasioned by various sand banks, that in some measure bar the entrance. The notion of writers is, that none but small ships can enter, but we are apprized of the contrary, by the *French* ships that trade there.

The settlement of this country, by the *French*, is so late as 1712, and the *Spaniards* permitting it, considering the situation, can only be accounted for by the unhappy *connexion* of interests at that time between the *courts* of *France* and *Spain*; however it doth not appear their progress has been very swift, nor can the trade be very important to *France*, as the climate is calculated only to raise such commodities as would prejudice those at home, and therefore must chiefly depend on an illicit trade with the *Spaniards*, which is indeed what the colony principally subsists by.

The only *town* in this *province* is *New Orleans*, seated about *one hundred* and *twenty* miles up the stream, it was founded in 1717, but not much inhabited until after the famous *Mississippi* bubble, when it falling into the hands of the crown, it became considerably improved and fortified. The *patentees* had before built a *fort* at the mouth of the river, and since there have been two more considerably above *New Orleans*, for the benefit of trade. I do not any where find a precise *state* of this *town* at present, but it is generally supposed to be about the size of *Charles-town* in *South Carolina*; it has one way or another a very pretty trade, and may probably contain between *two* and *three thousand inhabitants*, and the whole colony about 4. or 500, whites, the utmost we have been able to discover. That they have an *illicit trade* with the *Spaniards* is out of doubt, from prizes taken in the late war; but this is said to be only carried on by particular people, by some authority, and the generality little the better

ter for it. And in conclusion, it is to be observed, that if it be convenient for the *Spaniards* to transmit their private property this way from *New Mexico*, they will certainly do it, as a considerable *saving* in both *freight* and *indulto*, and the *French* at the same time be handsome gainers, by *freight*, *commission*, and *remittance*; but this may one day convince both *Spaniards* and *English*, that the *court of France* acted wisely when they made this settlement, and which on our part is only now to be amended, by preventing any kind of union between this colony and *CANADA*.

F I N I S.

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