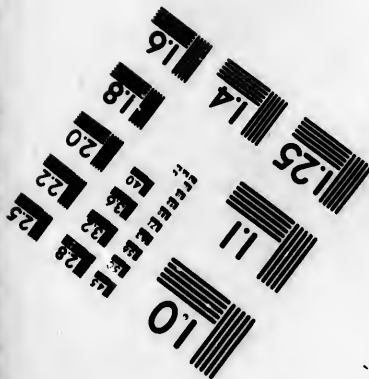
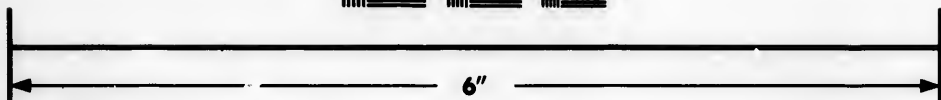
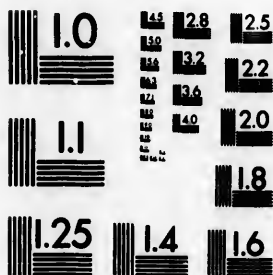


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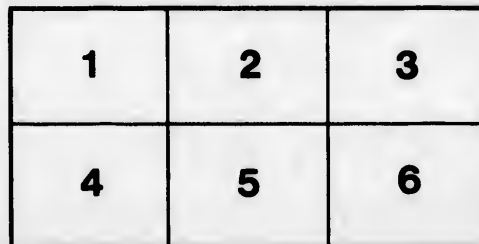
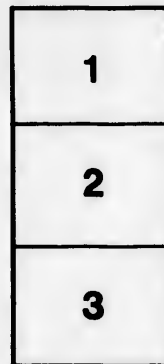
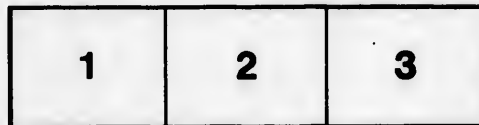
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A CONCISE
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Sir Peter IN *Thompson*
North-America,

For the better explaining of the MAP
published with that Title.

BY

J. PALAIRET, Agent of their High Mightinesses
the States General of the *United Provinces*, &c.

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BY

W. H. WALKER, JR., CHEMIST
OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW YORK

JOHN WILEY & SONS, PUBLISHERS
505 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

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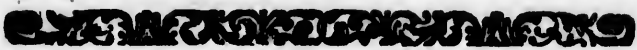
THE
P R E F A C E.

THE Map of the ENGLISH and FRENCH POSSESSIONS in North-America, which I have just now published, is the XIVth of my *Atlas Methodique*. I had no manner of Design at first to have given it separately, but have been obliged to do so for particular Reasons. The Method in which I have coloured it, will easily discover the English and French Possessions, as well the Countries that are now the Subject of Litigation between those two Nations, as the Forts which the French have built, or taken in the Midst of the English Colonies, and in the Countries claimed by the English. The Red Line which is drawn through New York, New England and New Scotland, or Nova Scotia, 43658 shews,

shews what France takes to be her Property to the North of those Provinces. The three Yellow Lines drawn horizontally shew the Claims of the Colonies from East to West, *viz.* from the North-Sea to the South-Sea, according to the Terms of the Charters, granted by the Kings of England, to the first English Proprietors. There remains nothing more, in order that this Map may be clearly understood, but to give a Geographical and Historical Account of the Colonies of this Northern Continent; which is what I am prepared to do with Impartiality, and with the utmost Brevity. As for what relates to Florida, New Mexico, New Spain, and the Antilles Islands, &c. I refer the Reader to the third Tome of my *Introduction to the Modern Geography*.

NB. *For avoiding needless Repetitions I have only pointed at the Situation of Places, by the Terms of East, West, North, South, &c. in respect to that last mentioned.*

NORTH-



NORTH-AMERICA.

THIS Part of the New World contains the Countries that follow, *viz.*

NEW BRITAIN.

CANADA. EN-
-GLISH

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MEXICO.

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ORTH-

 NEW BRITAIN.

THIS Country is situated betwixt the 50th and 64th Degrees of N. Latit., and bounded on the North by Hudson's Bay and Streights, which separate it from the Countries of the Arctic Circle; on the East by the North Sea, on the South by Canada and the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on the West by Countries unknown.

It received the Name of *New Britain* from the English. That Part of it which lies to the East of Hudson's Bay, received the Name of *Labrador* from the Spaniards; and that of *Esquimaux*, from a savage People who inhabit the South-East Part of it.

The Air here is extremely cold, and the Country so divided by Woods, Rivers, and Mountains, that very little of it is known, and appears not to be very populous. All the Subsistence of the Inhabitants, is from the Skins of the Beaver and the Elk, which they sell to the English who have Forts on Hudson's Bay. The Savages, in exchange for their Furrs, receive Arms, Ammunition, Kettles, strong Liquor, coarse Woollen Cloth and Iron Wares. The Coasts are all that is known of this great Country. New Britain consists properly in that Track of Land, which is divided into two Parts by Hudson's Bay, one to the *East* of it, and the other to the *West*.

The

The West Part is the principal and comprehends *North-Wales*, *New South-Wales* and *New Saverne*.

The Hudson's Bay Company settled a Trade here for Furrs in the Reign of K. *Charles II.* in 1681, from which England now reaps considerable Advantage. The French have had Settlements on the same Bay for the same Trade, which has also proved very beneficial to them. They always were so jealous and uneasy at the Neighbourhood of the English, that they have opposed them with all their Might. But the Dispute was at length determined by the Peace of Utrecht in Favour of the English, who have Factories, or Forts there, viz. *Churchil* on the N. W., *Hayes* and *York* on the S., *New Saverne*, *Albany* and *Rupert* on the S. E. The Profits which the Company makes must be very great, because the two Nations have often disputed the Possession of the Country, in Spite of the extreme cold Weather here, which is so violent for 7 or 8 Months in the Year, that it confines them to their Houses, the Snow commonly falling 10 or 12 Foot deep, and the Sea freezing with Ice almost of the same Thickness. The Country absolutely produces nothing at all to supply the Occasions of the Inhabitants of these rich but miserable Colonies.

Hudson's Bay is that large Gulph of the North Sea, between New Britain and the Countries about the North Pole. It is said to have been first discovered by *Frederic Ansbild*, a Dane, as he was in Search of the North-West Passage to the East-

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Indies, but it has its Name from *Henry Hudson*, an Englishman, who went thither in 1612 upon the same Design as the Dane, but died in the Voyage. Since the Year 1742, Voyages have been made by several others, to endeavour to find out what *Anschild* and *Hudson* sought after in vain, and the English are still in Hopes of succeeding.

THE ENGLISH POSSESSIONS on the East of the Continent.

THIS Country is a large Extent of Coast, bounded on the North by the River and Gulph of *St. Lawrence*; on the East by the North-Sea, on the South by the Peninsula of *Florida* and Gulph of *Mexico*; and on the West by the Rivers *Mississipi* and *Illinois*, the Lake *Michigan*, and *Canada*.

This

on the East of the Continent. **11**

This Coast takes in from North-East to South-West, the Provinces that follow, viz.

New

Scotland.

New England.

N. Jersey. New York.

*Pensil-
-vania.*

Maryland.

Virginia.

Carolina.

Georgia.

NEW SCOTLAND.

New Scotland is bounded by the River of St. Lawrence on the West and North-West, by the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the North-Sea on the East, by the same Sea on the South, and by New England on the West. It is situated between the 43 and 49 Degrees of North Lat., that is to say, it takes in all that Track included betwixt

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New England, the River and Gulph of St. Lawrence and the North-Sea. These are exactly the very same Boundaries that are marked down in the Grant, which was passed by *James I.* King of Great Britain, in Favour of Sr. William Alexander, &c. The Original in Latin is inserted in *Purchase's Pilgrimage*, and the following Extract of it is translated and here inserted for the Satisfaction of the Curious.

' *JAMES*, by the Grace of God, King, &c.

' To all the Clergy and Laity of his Dominions,

' GREETING.

' Be it known, That we have ever been careful to embrace every Opportunity that offered for the Honour and Advantage of our Kingdom of Scotland, and that we think there is no Acquisition more easy and more innocent, than those that may be made by carrying new Colonies into foreign and uncultivated Countries, where are the Necessaries of Life; especially if such Lands are either inhabited, or occupied by Unbelievers, whom to convert to the Christian Faith, is a Duty of great Importance to the Glory of God, &c.

' For these Causes, as well as in Consideration of the good, faithful and acceptable Services, which have been already and hereafter to be performed to us, by our trusty and wellbeloved Counsellor, Sir William Alexander Kt., who is the first of our Subjects of Scotland, that undertook to carry over this foreign Colony at his own Expence, and has desired Leave to
' cultivate

‘ cultivate the Lands and Countries included with-
 ‘ in the Limits undermentioned : We, therefore,
 ‘ from our Royal Attention to extend the Chris-
 ‘ tian Religion and to promote the Wealth,
 ‘ Prosperity and Peace of the natural Subjects of
 ‘ our said Kingdom of Scotland, have by the
 ‘ Advice and Consent of our Cousin and Coun-
 ‘ fellow, John Earl of Marr, &c. and of the other
 ‘ Lords Commissioners of the said Kingdom,
 ‘ given, granted and transfered, and by Virtue
 ‘ of this present Act issuing from us, We do
 ‘ give, grant and transfer to the said *Sir William*
 ‘ *Alexander*, his Heirs, or all Claimants by Right
 ‘ of Inheritance from him, all and singular the
 ‘ Lands of the Continent and Islands situate and
 ‘ lying in America, reckoning from the Cape or
 ‘ Promontory called *Cape Sable*, at 43 Degrees, or
 ‘ thereabouts of the Equator, towards the North ;
 ‘ that is to say, from the said Promontory along the
 ‘ Seashore, that runs from the West, as far as St.
 ‘ Mary’s Bay, and stretching from thence to the
 ‘ North in a strait Line, to the Entrance, or
 ‘ Mouth of that great Bay which washes the
 ‘ Eastern Coast, between the Countries of the
 ‘ Souriquois and of the Etchemins, as far as to
 ‘ the River of St. Croix, and to the farthest Source
 ‘ or Spring which first comes from the West to
 ‘ mingle its Waters with those of that River ;
 ‘ from thence by a strait imaginary Line, crossing
 ‘ the Lands, or running towards the North as
 ‘ far as the first Bay, River, or Spring, which
 ‘ runs into the great River of Canada ; and from
 ‘ thence,

' thence, continuing Eastward to the Sea, along
 ' the Shores of the River of Canada, to the River,
 ' Bay, Port, or Latitude, commonly known by
 ' the Name of Gachepe, or Gaspie, and after-
 ' wards from the South-East Side as far as the
 ' Isles called *Bacalaos*, or *Cape Breton*, leaving
 ' the said Isles on the Right, and the Gulph of
 ' the said great River of Canada, or the great Bay
 ' and the Lands of New Foundland, or Terra
 ' Nova, with the Isles thereto appertaining, on
 ' the Left; and then passing to the said Cape, or
 ' Promontory of Cape Breton, situate at or about
 ' 45 Degrees of Latitude, and from the said Pro-
 ' montory of Cape Breton, turning to the South
 ' and West, as far as the abovementioned Cape
 ' Sable, where begins the Tract that is to be in-
 ' cluded and comprehended between the said Sea
 ' Coasts and their Circumferences, from the Sea
 ' to all the Lands of the Continent, with the Ri-
 ' vers, Bays, Torrents, Roads, Isles, or Lakes,
 ' situate about 6 Leagues from any of the Parts,
 ' both of the said Coasts and their Circumfe-
 ' rences, either to the West, North, or South,
 ' and from the South-East (in which Situation
 ' is Cape Breton) and from the Southern Part,
 ' where lies Cape Sable, all the Seas and Islands,
 ' to 40 Leagues of the said Coasts, therein in-
 ' cluding the great Island commonly called the
 ' Island of Sable, or Sablons, situate towards Car-
 ' ban, or South-South-East, to about 30 Leagues
 ' from the said Cape Breton in the Ocean and at
 ' the 44th Degr. of Lat., or thereabouts; all
 ' which

‘ which said Lands shall for the future bear the
 ‘ Name of *New Scotland*, and be also divided in-
 ‘ to such Parts and Portions, and be called by
 ‘ such Names as Sir William Alexander shall
 ‘ think fit. Together with all the Mines, as well
 ‘ the Royal ones of Gold and Silver, as the other
 ‘ Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, Pewter, Brass, &c.

‘ In Witness whereof we have, to these our
 ‘ Patents, affixed our Great Seal, in the Presence
 ‘ of our said Cousins and Counsellors, Sir James
 ‘ Marquis of Hamilton, — George Earl of Keith, —
 ‘ Alexander, Earl of Dumfrevling, our Chan-
 ‘ cellor; Thomas, Earl of Melros, &c. Secretary;
 ‘ our Beloved the Privy Counsellors, Mr. Richard
 ‘ Cockburne, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, &c.

‘ Given at our Castle of *Windsor*, the 10th of
 ‘ September, in the Year of our Lord 1621, and
 ‘ of our Reigns the 55th and 19th.

The modern French Authors and Geographers assign much narrower Limits to this Province: for they allow the English only Part of the Peninsula of Acadia, and a very small Part of the Country to the North of the Bay of Fundy and the Isthmus. See my Map of the *English and French Possessions* in North-America, and those of *De Lisle*, *D’Anville*, *Bellin*, published in 1745, and *Robert* in 1753. I heard lately, that the Court of France now claims every Bit of Land North of the Bay of Fundy.

The Name.

This Province has received different Names from its different Proprietors. That of *Acadia*

was given it by the French, and the English gave it the Name of *Nova Scotia*. It was afterwards called indifferently *Acadia*, or *New Scotland*. See *La Hontan*, Lewis the XIIIth's *Grant* of it by the Name of *L'Acadie* to several Proprietors, and the 12th Article of the *Treaty of Utrecht*.

The English have not a Settlement in all North-America, which has been more subject to be disputed, or which has more often changed its Master, than this. Sometimes it has been in the Hands of the French, and at other times of the English. The latter claim the Propriety of it from the Discovery, which *Cabot* made of it in 1497, in the Reign of Henry VII; and therefore it constituted in the Beginning a Part of Virginia: and the West-India Company, by virtue of the Charter which they obtained from James I, gave positive Orders to those in their Service, to hinder any Foreigner from settling there upon any Pretence whatsoever.

It was 105 Years after the Discovery of this Country by the Cabots, before any Settlement was made on it. The English attempted it in 1602, and not succeeding, the French thought probably that the Province was abandoned by the English, and therefore took Possession of it, and included it in *New France*, or *Canada*. In 1604 they founded a Colony in the Peninsula, under the Conduct of Mr. de Monts, and built *Port Royal*, now *Annapolis Royal*; and in 1613 they established another Fort at the Mouth of the River *Pentagoet*, or *Penobscot*, in the Reign of their King Henry

Henry IV. These new Colonies were hardly fixed, when Sir *Samuel Argal*, then Governor of Virginia, having heard from the Indians, that there were white Men in several Parts of this Province, went thither in 1618, and meeting with some Frenchmen, who had built Forts, he drove them away, and demolished their Habitations.

Sir William Alexander, after having obtained the Grant of all the Lands of this Province, with the neighbouring Isles, sent a Colony thither; and King *Charles I.* afterwards created an Order of Baronets of Nova Scotia, which still subsists, to whom Sir William gave Lands, on Condition of their peopling and cultivating them within a Time limited; but as none of them performed that important Clause of their Grant, they seem to have entirely forfeited the Claims they might otherwise have formed to it.

In the Year 1623 Charles I. granted it to the French by his Marriage-Treaty with *Henrietta Maria* of France.

In 1627, when the English were at War with the French, they took it from them.

In 1630 Sir William Alexander sold it to *Claude de la Tour*, a French Gentleman; and in 1632 the English yielded it to the French by the Treaty of *St. Germain en Laye*.

In 1654 the English took it again, and *Stephen de la Tour*, Son and Heir of *Claude de la Tour*, having proved the Right he had to the Propriety of this Country, by virtue of his Father's Purchase

chafe of it, the Protector Cromwel adjudged it to him, and permitted him to enjoy it.

In the Year 1656 the said Stephen de la Tour sold New Scotland to Sir *Thomas Temple* and Mr. *William Crown*. In 1662 the Knight, proving the Title he had to New Scotland, obtained the Confirmation of it from *Charles II.* with the Government of the same during his Life, &c.

In 1667 Sir *Thomas Temple* had Orders to restore this Province to the French, by virtue of a Treaty concluded that Year betwixt the two Nations at *Breda*; and upon the Proofs which he produced of his incontestable Right to it, and on his Demand that a certain Sum of Money should be paid to him, as an Equivalent for that which he had disbursed, as well for the Purchase of the Province, as for the Forts he had erected there, the Government complied, and promised to pay him the Sum of 16200 *£.* Sterling. In 1674 this Sir *Thomas Temple* died, and appointed his Nephew Mr. *John Nelson*, his Heir to this Province.

In 1690 the English took *Nova Scotia* again from the French.

In 1697 King *William* restored it to them by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

In 1710 the English conquered it again; and in 1712 it was yielded to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and they have kept it ever since. Thus has this Province passed and repassed several times from the Hands of the French to the English, undoubtedly according to the Limits specified in the original

original Patent granted to Sir W. Alexander, or those which were afterwards regulated, extending to the River *Penobscot* or *Pentagoet*; and as is expressed in the 12th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, conformably to its ancient Limits. The Reader may consult what Father *Charlevoix* says in his *History of New France*, Tom. 1 and 2, and the *Conduct of the French with regard to Nova Scotia*, &c. by an anonymous Writer, and published by T. Jefferys in London.

In 1730 Mr. John Nelson sold it, and transferred his Title to Mr. *Samuel Waldo*, a Gentleman of New England, who now calls himself the lawful Proprietor of it. But as the Government has for some Years been at very great Expence, in carrying over Men to settle in this Province, and Troops to defend it, he solicits the Payment of the 16200 £. which was due to Sir Thomas Temple, or else that His Majesty would be pleased to grant him other Lands in America, as an Equivalent for that Province, which it is not doubted but he will soon obtain.

In 1749, some Months after the Conclusion of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Governor General of Canada wrote a Letter in Form to the Governor of Nova Scotia, to acquaint him with the Claim, which France formed to the Northern Part of this Province. The Governor of Martinique also wrote another almost of the same Nature to the Governor of Barbados with respect to the Isle of Tobago.

The Quality of this Country.

The Air of Nova Scotia is cold, by reason of its Woods and Mountains, but it is clear and healthy. The Country produces Corn, Fruits, Pulse, Hemp, Copper, Iron. The Vines bear Grapes that are very well tasted. It has better Timber for Building, and Masts of Ships, than what we have in Europe. It has excellent Pasture, clear light Water, Plenty of Game for Hunting, and an abundant Fishery. Here are Beavers and Otters in great Numbers, and its Rivers, which are deep, abound with Salmon and Sturgeon. The Sea-Coasts abound also with Herrings, the best Codfish in all the World, and Whales.

Nova Scotia, in short, is of the utmost Importance to the English, and with the Province of Georgia, which is situate on the South, as this is on the North Side, form a strong Barrier, for the other Colonies that lie betwixt the two Provinces, against the Attacks of the French.

The two chief Nations, the original Natives of this Country, were the *Souriquois* and the *Etchemins*, who are now reduced to so small a Number, that they would not be able to disturb the English, if they were not excited to it by the French, when these two Powers are at War.

The Peninsula of Acadia is joined to the rest of Nova Scotia, by an Isthmus of 12 Miles in Breadth; and the Bay of *Fundy*, which the French Geographers term the *French Bay*, divides them
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on the West, as the *Green Bay* does on the East.

When the English Government reduced their Land and Sea-Forces at the Conclusion of the last Peace, it took that Opportunity of augmenting the Colony of Nova Scotia; and, in order to subsist so great a Number of disbanded Men, it offered Lands to the Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and others, that were willing to go over and settle there, without being obliged to pay any Acknowledgment for the Space of 10 Years. Moreover, the Government promised to be at the Expence of the Transportation, Subsistence and Maintenance of the new Colony for one whole Year after their Arrival, and to furnish them with Arms, Provisions, Utensils, Tools, &c. This Project was formed by the Lord *Halifax*, first Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. The Parliament has granted above 400000 £. Sterl. for aggrandising this Colony, and the Inhabitants are computed to be 5000, besides the Troops that have been sent thither.

Its principal Rivers are those of *St. John*, and *St. Croix*, and its Places of chief Note are in the Peninsula of Acadia, *viz.*

1. *Annapolis*, formerly called *Port Royal*, on the Bay of Fundy, a Port which Nature has not been wanting to form one of the best in the World, were it not for the Currents and Tide, which run into it with such Rapidity, that only one Ship can enter it at a time, and that must be with the Stern foremost, and with prodigious Precaution.

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On the S. W. of it lies Cape Sable, very well known to the Sailors.

2. *Halifax* in N. Lat. $44\frac{1}{2}$ on the South Side of the Peninsula, in the Bay of *Chibouctou*, on the North Sea, is now the Capital, and the Residence of the Governor of the Province. This Town was built not many Years ago, during the Government of Mr. *Cornwallis*, and has its Name from the Earl of *Halifax*, the great Promoter of this Colony. *Canso* is a Post to the North East, near the Bay and Strait of that Name, over-against the Island of Cape Breton, which the French took from the English some few Years ago. On the Isthmus itself, the French erected two Forts, to hinder the English from passing from the Peninsula to the Continent, *viz.* one on the North Side on the Green Bay, the other to the South, called *Beaufejour*, on the Bay of Fundy: but were taken from them in July last, and are now in the Possession of the English. Since that Time, *Beaufejour* or *Beaubassin*, is called *Cumberland Fort*.

The *Scuriquois*, or *Micmacs*, are, according to the Geographers, the same People, under different Names. Though they are far from being numerous, the French have made use of them with Advantage, to retard the Establishment of the new Colony, and to harrass it incessantly; so that many of its People have been put to Death, or scalped, that is to say, their Skin has been stripped off of their Heads, with the Hair on it; a Barbarity which is practised by all the Savages of this Continent; and which has so terrified the People
of

of the Colony, that they have been afraid to extend themselves to cultivate the Lands, and remain confined within very narrow Bounds, though in a Country which is of a great Extent. The *Cape Sable* Indians, who inhabit the Western Part of the Peninsula, have also been very troublesome to the English.

Cape Tourmentin, or *Storm-Point*, North of Bay-verte, so called from the frequent Storms as arise in this Sea, is very remarkable.

The Bay of *Chaleurs* is to the South of the Peninsula of *Gaspesia*, and is so called from the great Heats there in the Summer: It abounds with Salmon, Cod, and Porpoises.

The *Gaspesia*, is a Peninsula, the most Northern Part of Nova Scotia, watered on one Side by the River and Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on the other by the Bay of Chaleurs. In this Country are the high Mountains of *Notre Dame*, where are rich Mines, and good Timber for Masts.

Cape Rosiers is the most Eastern Land of this Peninsula. On the North Side of Bonaventure Island is the Island *Percée*, very well known by the Navigators who sail to Canada, but so small that I have not represented it in this Map.

St. John's is a fine large River, which rises at a little Distance from the River of St. Lawrence, over-against Quebec. The French have built two Forts since the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the Mouth of it, the other a little higher above the Fall, by means of which they were Masters of the Indians of St. John's River, and had always the

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Command of a free Passage. They have often sent Men and Merchandise from France to Quebec, and from Quebec to France, by this River, to avoid passing the River of St. Lawrence; which is very difficult, and very dangerous, by reason of its Currents, Rocks, and Sand-Banks, and because it is only navigable from the Month of May to that of October, by reason of the Fogs and Ice, whereas St. John's is navigable all the Winter. The French have abandoned those two Forts at the Approach of the English, after the taking of *Beaufejour*, and not being able to defend them, burst their Cannon, blew up their Magazine, burned every thing they could, belonging to them, and marched off. The Indians of St. John begged for Peace.

The *Bay, or Gulph of St. Lawrence* is a Part of the North Sea, shut in between the Island of Newfoundland and that of Cape Breton, and by Nova Scotia and the Coasts of the Country of the Esquimaux. It has its Name from the River of St. Lawrence, which runs into it.

NEW ENGLAND

Has New Scotland on the North-East, the North Sea, or the Atlantic Ocean on the East and South, New York on the South-West, and Canada on the North-West, from which it is separated by the River of St. Lawrence. It lies betwixt North Latitude 41 and 45.

Although

Although it is not to be doubted, that North-America was discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, under the Protection of *Henry VII*, four, or five Years after South-America was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*; and though *Sir Walter Raleigh* and others were in *Virginia* and in this Country, yet we find no satisfactory Account of its Discovery, or Trade, till the Voyage which was made by Captain *Bartholemew Gosnold* in 1602. He carried on a very advantageous Traffic here with the Indians, and on his return to England, gave so good a Character both of the Country and its Inhabitants, that he engaged some Merchants and other Persons of Distinction, to form a Settlement there, for which they were authorised by a Charter from King James in 1606. The Grantees were called the Council of Plymouth from the Name of the Town where most of the Members of the Council resided. While the Company was well enough satisfied with their Success, a fatal Accident happened, which put their Affairs into a very great Confusion. A Captain of a Ship, whom they employed, impatient to make his Fortune, inticed 27 Indians to come on board his Ship and immediately weighed Anchor and carried them to Malaga where he sold them for 20 £. Sterling per Man. This perfidious Action so incensed their Countrymen against the English, that from that very Time they broke off all Communication with them, and resolved to take Revenge for this

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Outrage

Outrage upon them. The War that happened betwixt them afterwards, and the various Obstacles and unlucky Accidents which the Company met with, obliged them to Abandon the Settlement. Nevertheless some other Merchants undertook to carry on a Trade thither, and a certain Number of Independents removed thither with Mr. *Robinson*, their Minister, and built a Town there in Lat. 42. which they called *New Plymouth*. Their Number increased every day, and it became a flourishing Colony. They obtained a Charter which gave them power to chuse their own Governor, Council, and Magistrates among themselves, and even to make what Laws they pleased, provided they were not prejudicial to the Laws of England and contrary to the Prerogatives of the Crown. This Settlement, having the King's Authority and Encouragement, put other Persons upon taking the same steps. Projects were formed for new Settlements, and so many People transported themselves to this New-World, that in less than 10 Years the Colonies consisted of about 4000, which Number in less than a Century, increased to 400,000, and upwards, notwithstanding the Obstacles they met with, and their Wars with the Indians, who are at this Time reduced to so small a Number, that they are all known to a Man, and are very tractable, provided they are not ill used. In short, New England is now the most powerful Colony in all America, its Wealth and Strength being arrived to such a Degree as gives
Jealousie

Jealousie to the very state, from which it derives its Origine.

The Historians relate a remarkable Instance of the Equity of the Puritans, who came to settle in America. They might have taken the Advantage of their Number and their Charter, and have made choice of what Place they liked best upon the Coast to Settle, without regard to the Rights of the Savages, who were the Natural Lords of the Country; but they rather chose to purchase of them what Land they wanted, and only considered their Charter as a License from their Sovereign, to treat with those Savages: But the Spaniards have been so far from paying such Regard to the Law of Nature, that instead of legally purchasing at a moderate Price the Countries, which they possess on this Continent, they have made use of Arms and committed horrible Mafacres to secure their Possession.

The Air here is very wholesome, and though the Country lies in the middle of the Temperate Zone, and might therefore be supposed to enjoy the same Temperature of Air, as the South of France; yet we find the contrary, the Cold being sharp and constant in the Winter, and the Heat excessive in the Summer. New England produces abundance of Flax, Hemp, Indian Corn and other Grain, Pulse and Fruits. There is Plenty of Game up in the Country, and of Fish upon the Coast and in the Rivers. There is a Cod and Whale Fishery upon this Coast, as well as upon that of New-Foundland.

The chief Merchandise, imported from this Country, consists in Furs, particularly of the Beaver and the Elk, Mafts and all forts of Ship Timber, better than what grows in Norway, Meal, Biscuits, Dry Pulse, divers kinds of Grain, Salt, Salt-Meats, Fish, particularly the Green and Dry Cod, and the Salt-Mackarel, Hemp, Flax, Pitch Tar, &c.

All Payments are made in this Province, and the other English Colonies, in Paper Money, which they call *Province-Bills*, or *Bills of Credit*.

The Goodness of the Country, the mildness of the Government, and the due Regard paid to its excellent Laws, are known to all Europe, and whole Families of Protestants come to live here from all parts. Within these three Years past Brigadier General *Waldo*, has sent above 1000 Persons upon his Lands, to each of whom he has given from one to 200 Acres gratis.

The Government of New England is Republican, though the King has too Governors here. The Power is wholly vested in the General Assembly of the Province, consisting of above 100 Representatives, or Deputies of Towns and Districts.

No Debochees, Vagabonds, or Beggars are suffered in this Country, and particular Care is taken of the Education of its Children; for every Place, in which there are 50 Families, is obliged to have a school to teach them to Read, Write and Cypher, as well as to instruct them in Religion: and in Places where are a hundred Families,

Families, Grammar, &c. is taught; so that there is not a Child of 9, or 10 Years of Age in all the Province, but knows the Catechism as well as to Read and Write. I refer the curious to Mr. Neals *History of New-England* which he published in 2 Volumes Octavo; to *Oldmixon's British Empire in America*, &c. and to the *Summary Historical and Political of the British Settlements in North America* by William Douglas M. D.

This Province is divided into 4 principal Colonies, three of which have their particular Charters and their different Forms of Government: They extend from South to North, and are those of

1. *Connecticut*, on the S. W.
2. *Rhode Island and Providence*, on the S. E.
3. *Massachusetts-Bay*, N. of those two,
4. *New Hampshire*, to the N. of all three.

Its chief Rivers are those of *Connecticut*, *Merrimack*, *Saco*, *Penobscot*, &c.

I. CONNECTICUT.

The Province, or Colony of Connecticut has its name from the River Connecticut, which runs through it from North to South. It is able to raise 30,000 Men. Its chief Town is *New-haven*.

2. RHODE

2. RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE.

The Province, or Colony, called *Rhode Island and Providence*, has Rhode Island, 15, or 16 Miles in Length, and 4, or 5 in Breadth. It is by reason of its Fertility, and the Goodness of its Air, stiled the Paradise of New-England. It carries on a great Trade to the English Islands. *Newport* is its principal Town, and it has a Harbour defended by a Fortrefs, furnished with 30 pieces of Canon.

3. MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The Province, or Colony of *Massachusetts-Bay* comprehends *New - Plymouth*, the Province of *Main*, and that Tract of Land (which is betwixt the said Province, and Nova-Scotia,) called formerly the *King's*, or *Duke's Province*, now the *District*, and not the Province of Sagadahook. *Massachusetts-Bay* is the most powerful and the oldest of all the Colonies.

Boston, to the East in 42 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$ North Lat. is the Capital of all New-England and the greatest and most trading Town of all the English Possessions in America. The entrance of it is difficult, and defended by 2 Batteries of Canon: its Bay is large enough to contain all the Ships of England, and at a certain Time of the Year, the Masts of the Ships look as much like a Forest, as those in the Thames. *Boston* has about 30,000 Inhabitants, of whom one half are Non-

Nonconformists. It is 2 Miles in Length and in some Places $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile in Breadth. The streets are broad and well paved, and the Houses well built, some of Brick, others of Timber. Here the Governor of the Province has his Residence. Bristol to the South is very considerable and populous, and next to Boston it is the most trading Town of all New-England.

4. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Province, or Colony of *New Hampshire* lies between the River *Kennebec* on the East, and New York on the West. His Governor Sub-Governor and other Officers are appointed by the King. His chief Town is *Portsmouth*. *Cowas* or *Cohasset* upon the Connecticut River, is a Fort built by the French since the Peace of Aix-laChapelle.

To the North of the Province, and on the Bank of St. Lawrence River, betwixt the River Sorel and the Isle of Orleans, are several Villages built by the French since the Treaty of Utrecht. At the Mouth of the River Sorel, on the Lake of St. Peter, is the Fort of Richelieu.

The Province of **MAIN**, which some Authors make a Province of itself, extends N. E. as far as to the River Penobscot. As it is exposed to the Attacks of the French and Indians, most of its Towns are defended by Forts, which they take care to keep in good Repair. The French have Missionaries among the Indians on the River Penob-

Penobscot and Kennebeck; and though these Indians are not in Number above 300, they every now and then, do a great deal of Mischief to the Colonies, established on the East Side of this Province.

Cap Cod is that famous Cape to the South-East of New England.

N E W Y O R K.

This Province is situate betwixt New England on the East, the North Sea and New Jersey on the South, Pensilvania and the Lake Ontario on the West, and the said Lake, and St. Lawrence River on the North; and lies between North Latitude $40\frac{1}{2}$ and $46\frac{1}{2}$.

It was formerly called New Sweden, because the Swedes settled there in the Reign of their Queen Christina; and the Dutch, who afterwards had Possession of it, called it the *New Netherlands*. They purchased it in 1608 of *Hudson*, the English Navigator, who discovered it, and they settled here, notwithstanding James I, King of England, protested against this Purchase. They enjoyed it quietly till 1618, or 1619, that Sir Samuel Argal, Governor of Virginia, attacked their Plantations, and destroyed them. However, on their Application to King James I, he gave them a License to settle on the same Coasts, from which he had drove them. In 1667 they restored this Province to the English by the Treaty of Peace at

at Breda. During the short War, which England, in Alliance with France, declared against the States General in 1672, the latter recovered New York in 1673; but restored it the following Year, at the Conclusion of the Peace with Great Britain.

It is 200 Miles in Length, and 50 in Breadth. It received the Name of York from the Duke of York, Brother to Charles II, who gave it him in 1664. The King sends a Governor hither.

The Air is wholesome and temperate, and the Soil fruitful in Wheat. Its Forests abound with Game, and its Timber is very proper for Shipbuilding. The Indian Nations of this Country cloathe themselves in the Winter with the Skins of certain Beasts; but in the Summer they go almost naked, or at least have some slight Skin to cover them. These, like Indians of New England, are very tawny, savage, idolatrous, and trade with the English in the Skins of Elks, Bears, Otters, and Beavers. They are fond of French Brandy, and all strong Liquors. The Trade of New York being much the same as that of New England, I refer the Reader to what I said on the Subject, in that Province.

Hudson's River is the most considerable of New York.

Long-Island at the South-East, is near 150 Miles from East to West, and abounds with Corn and Fruits.

NEW YORK, its Capital, stands in a small Island, at the Mouth of Hudson's River, and was
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formerly by the Dutch stiled *New Amsterdam*. It is the Residence of the Government of the Province. The Town is governed by a Magistrate and other Officers, like the Towns corporate of England. This is the most pleasant Town in all English America. The Houses are of Brick and Stone, and built after the Dutch manner.

Albany, formerly Fort Orange, to the North, upon Hudson's River, is the Staple of the Inhabitants of this Colony for the Fur-Trade. Here are near 300 Families, for most part Dutch. It is the usual Place of the Conferences, held with the Sachems, or Indian Chiefs.

All the Country to the North, betwixt the Lakes *Ontario*, *St. Sacrement*, and *Champlain*, and the Rivers *Sorel* and *St. Lawrence*, is now occupied by the French, who have had Possession of it since the Peace of Utrecht. In 1725 they built a good Fort in the room of *Crown Point* Fort, taken from the English, which they call *St. Frederic*. To the North of the Lake Champlain they have Fort *Chambli*, and to the North of the latter, that of *Sorel*, on the Lake of St. Peter, and several more, opposite to *Montreal*.

N E W J E R S E Y.

This Province, which is to the South-West of New York, is of small Extent, betwixt North Lat. 39 and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is bounded on the South by the

the Mouths of *Delaware* and *Hudson's* Rivers, and by the Ocean. In Temperature of the Air and Product, it is the same as New York.

It was discovered by the *Swedes*, who settled here, and called it *New Sweden*. The Dutch, to whom this Country lay convenient, by reason of the Neighbourhood of New Holland, dislodged the Swedes from it, and kept it till they were compleatly conquered by the English, who included it in New York, of which it was the Southern Part; but when they detached it from the North Part, they gave it the Name of *New Jersey*. The King appoints its Governor, &c.

New Jersey is divided into *East* and *West*. The former is the most populous, and the best cultivated. Its chief Towns are *Elizabeth-Town* and *Shrewsbury*. Though the West Part is not so populous, yet it is as happily situated as the East Part is for Trade.

Twelve Years ago the Inhabitants were computed at 16000, of whom 3000 were fit to bear Arms for the Defence of the Country. At that Time the Indians did not exceed 200 in all. They employ now ten times more Negroes, than they did 50 Years ago. We may judge of the Increase of its Commerce, by that of its Inhabitants.

P E N S I L V A N I A.

Pensilvania has New York on the North-East, New Jersey on the East, Maryland on the South,

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and

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and the Five Indian Nations on the North and West, and is situated betwixt the 38th and 43d Degrees of North Lat. The Climate and Soil are very much the same as in New Jersey. It is very hot in Summer, and often very cold in the Winter. The Country produces Abundance of Corn and other Grain, Fruits, Pulse, Cattle, wild Fowl, Fish, &c. It had its Name from *William Penn*, one of the Sect of the Quakers, to whom King Charles II. gave both the Propriety and Government of it in 1681, in Consideration of the Services done to him by his Father, Sir William Penn. When the Dutch were in Possession of it, it was called the *New Netherlands*. Mr. Penn, upon his Arrival, did not think the King's Grant of it to him by Charter sufficient, and therefore chose to purchase it of the Chiefs, or Indian Princes themselves, which gave him such an absolute Right to the Country, as was indisputable.

Pennsylvania is now very populous. It is remarkable that the Inhabitants have never been at War with any of their Neighbours, Christians, or Indians, since Governor Penn settled here. The Inhabitants are computed at above 150,000. They enjoy great Privileges, and live under a very mild Government. The English here are more numerous than those of other Nations, who are Palatines, Swedes, Dutch, French, and Negroes.

The prevailing Religion of this Country is that of the Sect of the Quakers, yet every Christian Protestant, be he of what Sect soever, has the same

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same Liberty of Conscience as in England. The native Indians here are very tractable, and it is said that they believe a God, and the Immortality of the Soul.

The Trade of this Province consists in Horses, Pipe-staves, Beef, Fish, Pork, Furs, Corn, &c. which they exchange in the Antilles Islands for Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Wine, and Silver; and in England for Moveables, Utensils, and other Household-Goods; Cloaths, Tools, Arms, &c.

Pensilvania is divided into six Counties. Its chief Rivers are those of *Delaware* and *Sasquanough*.

PHILADELPHIA is the Capital, and one of the best situated and best laid out Towns in the World. The Streets are spacious and regular; the Houses, of which there are actually above 2000, neat, and well-built; and if they continue to build as they have hitherto done, according to the Plan of Mr. Penn, its Founder, it will be one of the most beautiful Towns in the World.

The *Iroquois*, who are the most valiant of the Savages, inhabit the Country which is between New York, Pensilvania, the Lakes of Erie and Ontario, and the River of St. Lawrence. They are warlike, but so cruel as even to suck their Enemies Blood. They are divided into Five Nations, who are the *Mohawks*, or *Agnies*, the *Oneidas*, the *Onondagas*, the *Cayugas*, and the *Sennekas*, to whom the *Tuscaroras*, who are now the sixth Nation, are joined. Each of them forms a separate Republic, and has its great Village, or
Number

Number of Huts, 20 or 30 Leagues distant from those of any other Clan, or Canton. Those whom they have conquered, pay them a Tribute, which two of their Elders go every Year to receive. They are in Number about 16,000, but deducting from that Number the old Men, Women and Children, there will not remain above 1500 fit to bear Arms. Their Language is much the same, and their Government like that of the Swifs, having an Abhorrence of despotic Power. They have been the Subjects and Allies of the English ever since the Treaty of *Albany* in 1664, by which they acknowledged themselves and their Territories to be subject to the King of Great Britain. This Treaty was confirmed by two others in 1684 and 1687, and lastly by a third in 1701, wherein they made a Sale to the British Monarch of all their Lands, both hereditary and conquered. This latter Treaty was renewed in 1726, and confirmed at *Lancaster* in Pensilvania, in 1744. By these Treaties the French are excluded from all manner of Claim, to the Countries about the five great Lakes, to the Banks of the River *Ohio*, and to some others of a great Extent, of which I shall hereafter make mention.

By means of the Trade in Furs, which the Iroquois, or five Nations, carry on with the English, they have Arms, Ammunition, and all Necessaries cheaper, than they could have them from the French. They only value these two Nations for the sake of the Merchandise they want from them,

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them, though they pay dear for them, even four times more than they are worth. The French have corrupted a great Part, and in order to gain the others, they are continually representing the English to them, as Enemies to the Race of Mankind. These Savages were extremely temperate before they knew the Christians. Since they have been supplied with Aquavitæ, which they swallow greedily, they are guilty of the greatest Disorders, and when they have drank it, are worse than the very Brutes. They are very ignorant as to Religion, and know not what Deity they believe in; they sometimes invoke two Sorts of Deities. They think the Soul to be immortal. Some of them, who are not quite so stupid as others, serve them for Priests and Physicians. They have extended their Territories as far as to the Illinois River, ever since the Year 1672, when they subdued the ancient *Chaouanans*, the natural Proprietors of the Country, and of the River Ohio, and with whom they are since incorporated. They pretend that it belongs to them by Right of Conquest, as well as a great Part of Mississipi. *We have paid for it with our Blood, say they, and it is but just that we should keep Possession of it.*

Between the Lakes Erie and Ontario is the River St. Lawrence, in the middle of which is the famous Cataract, or Water-Fall of *Niagara*: we are told it is about 800 Feet high, and about half a League broad. The Water runs with such Violence, and tumbles off the Precipice with such

such Fury, that the Noise of it is heard thirty Miles from it, and makes an Arch, under which men may pass without Danger, or Damage. This River is the grand Passage from Mississipi to Canada, as well as that from the Nations, which dwell about the Lakes, to the English Colonies. The Fort the French have upon it, is called *Niagara*, or *Dénonville* Fort.

M A R Y L A N D.

This Province has Pensilvania on the North and East, Virginia on the South, the River Patowmack on the West, &c., and is situated betwixt $37\frac{1}{2}$ and 40 Degrees of N. Lat. It received its Name from *Mary*, Wife to Charles I. K. of England, who detached it from Virginia to grant it to *Cecil Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, in the Year 1632. It is a considerable Fief of the Crown, and the Proprietor of it has a very extensive Authority.

The Air and Soil of Maryland are much the same as those of Virginia, of which this Province was formerly a Part. Its principal Traffick is the Tobacco Trade. It abounds with all the Necessaries of Life, and has very good Cyder, which is the common Drink of the Inhabitants.

It enjoys Great Privileges, and the Government here was established on the Model of that
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of England. The Proprietor of it can prorogue, or dissolve the Assembly whenever he pleases, and no Act is valid, till ratified by the Proprietor, or his Deputy.

It was computed 40 Years ago, that the English Inhabitants in Maryland were 16,000, and now they are reckoned at above 40,000. Its Trade is increased so much, in proportion to its Inhabitants, that Lord Baltimore draws a very considerable Revenue from it.

The Indians of this Province are but a small Number, and they live in two, or three Villages upon the Eastern Side. They have not been so much lessened by the Wars, which they have had with the English, as by those which they have perpetually with one another. They are deceitful and exceeding lazy. They are divided into Tribes, which have each their particular King.

The Province is divided into eleven Counties, of which six are to the West, and five to the East of the Bay of Chesapeak, where there are several Towns. the chief are *St. Mary* to the South, and *Annapolis* to the North, formerly called *Arundelton*, upon the Bay.

V I R G I N I A.

Virginia is situated betwixt 36 and 40 Degrees of North Lat. and has Maryland to the North
F East,

East, from which it is separated by the River Patowmack; the North-Sea on the East, Carolina on the South, and on the West it has the Mississipi, that parts it from Louisiana; or rather those vast Countries, that extend towards the South-Sea, as the Line of my Map shews, according to the Charter, or Grant of James the First.

The Winters here are sometimes disagreeable enough, though commonly speaking the cold Weather does not hold long. In the Summer, it is very near as hot here, as in the Southern Parts of Spain.

The Soil yields plenty of Maiz, all manner of Fruits, and certain Roots of which the Americans make Bread. Here are wild Vines that bear good Grapes, and abundance of Tobacco, which is very much esteemed, the first that was seen in England: and it is to the Cultivation of this Plant, that the Inhabitants chiefly apply themselves. Here is a vast Number of Otters and other Animals, whose Skins are very much esteemed, besides Lions, Bears, Deer, Rabbits, a great Number of Turkeys, Partridges, and other Birds.

This Country is said to have been first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, in 1497, in the Reign of Henry VII. King of England: But Sir *Walter Raleigh* had certainly the Honour of discovering this Province, in 1584, and of making the first Settlement in it. He gave it the Name of *Virginia*, in Honour of the Virgin Queen Elisabeth.

Virginia

Virginia extended heretofore from Florida to Nova-Scotia, and took in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland and Carolina. The Wars and Massacres, imputed to the bad Government of its Proprietors, extremely retarded the Progress of this Colony; but since 1679, it grows stronger every Year than other.

The Original Natives of this Country are few in Number, of which their Sloth is the Cause: for they neglect the Cultivation of a Soil, which would produce them Plenty of every thing. They wear the Skins of wild Beasts, and paint their Bodies, that they may look beautiful. In the Summer they go naked, and only cover those Parts which Modesty does not permit the Mention of. The Breach of the Marriage Contract is with them a Crime unpardonable, and though they allow of Divorces, they seldom proceed to such a Separation. The Men employ themselves wholly in Hunting, Fishing, War and other such Exercises, while the Women take Care of the Field and household Affairs. Their greatest Traffick is in the Skins of wild Beasts, which they have killed. Their Arms are Bows, Arrows, and Clubs. Their Religion is to worship every thing they fear, as Fire, Water, Thunder, Cannon, Horses, and especially the Devil, of whom they have frightful Images in their Temples, and offer him Blood and the Fat of wild Beasts. They esteem the Sun, Moon and Stars as Demi Gods. Yet they have

some Notion of a supreme Deity, who created the World and the other Deities; and they believe the Immortality of the Soul.

The chief Wealth of the Country is Tobacco, of which the Colony sends near 100,000 Hogsheads every Year to England. In this single Article, they employ between 300 and 400 Vessels, and more than 4000 Sailors. Above 60,000 Hogsheads are exported to Foreigners, which at 5. £. a Hoghead produce 300,000 £. Sterling, exclusive of what the Duties and Freight of this Trade amount to. It is reckoned that there are not less than 500,000 Inhabitants in Virginia, including the Negroes they employ. They have most of the Necessaries of Life from England, as Linnen, Cloth, Silk, India Goods, Wine, all kinds of Stuffs, Hats, Shoes, Stocking, Flannels, Nails, Hatchets, Knives: in a word, England furnishes it with abundance of Commodities of its own Growth and Fabricks, to the Amount of near a Million Sterling. Every one must imagine that the English Colonies, create a great Commerce and procure a vast Advantage to England, and that it is the Interest of this Nation to encourage the Increase of it, especially in the foreign Colonies, brought from Protestant Countries; it being visible that as People multiply, the Want of Provisions increases in Proportion.

Virginia is divided into 25 Counties.

The Bay of *Chesapeake* washes the South-East Side of it; and its principal Rivers are those of
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Patowmack on the N., *James* on the S.; and *Dubois* and *Obio* on the W.

James-Town, on the River *James*, which is the Capital of Virginia, and *Williamsburg*, which is some Miles Distance, are its most remarkable Places. The Towns of this Province are not very populous, because the chief Men of the Country reside at their Plantations.

C A R O L I N A.

Carolina lies betwixt Virginia on the North, Florida and the Gulph of Mexico on the South, and the North-Sea on the East. By the Charter of King *Charles II.* its Bounds extend from N. Lat. 29, to $36\frac{1}{2}$, and East and West, from Sea to Sea. It is divided into *North-Carolina* and *South-Carolina*.

The Air is clear and healthy, but hotter than in Virginia. The Soil produces Fruits, Corn, Pulse, Timber, Rice and Indigo; and the Antilles Islands are furnished from hence with all Manner of Provisions. Vines and Mulberries thrive here also very well, and Silk-Worms abound here. The Candle-Myrtles, or Wax-Trees, are more numerous and come up better in this Province, than in the other English Possessions. They grow in the Islands, or on some Shoal near the Sea, and produce Berries, which appear like Bunches of Grapes. The Inhabi-

Inhabitants boil them, and draw an Oil from them, which hardens as it cools, and with it they make Candles. See *Catesby's Nat. History of Carolina*, in 2 Vol. Fol. Here are great Numbers of Fallow-Deer and wild Fowl. There are few Countries so convenient as this for Trade and Navigation, by reason of the many navigable Rivers with which it is watered. Insects are very troublesome here, and the Woods are full of Serpents, but they are not venomous, except only the Rattle-Snakes. The Rivers on the South Side abound with Fish, but they have Sharks and other large Fish, as Crocodiles, which are very dangerous.

This Province was heretofore a Part of Florida, and therefore some Geographers call it *English Florida*, tho' the Spaniards were the first that settled in it. The French supposing this Country to be abandoned, settled here under the Auspices of *Charles IX.* K. of France, from whom it has ever since bore the Name of *Carolina*. The Spaniards drove the French from it and cruelly treated them, but the latter, in their Turn, drove out the Spaniards, whom they treated in the same Manner. In the Year 1622 the English who fled from New England and Virginia, to prevent their being massacred by the Indians, settled on this Coast, where they increased in Number and prospered, and it was almost an hundred Years after this, before either the French or Spaniards returned hither. Such was the State of Affairs, when *Charles II.* King of England, vested

vested this Land, in 1663, in the Property of *Edward E. of Clarendon, George D. of Albemarle, the Ld. Craven, the Ld. John Berkley, the Ld. Anthony Ashley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colliton*, on Condition that it should be held of the Crown of England. These last Proprietors gave their Names to several Tracts and Rivers of this Country. In 1728, seven of the Proprietors, quite tired out with the Difficulties and Troubles that subsisted here, resigned $\frac{7}{8}$ th of their Property to the Crown for the Sum of 17,500 £. Sterling; but Milord Carteret, the present Earl of Granville, reserved to himself the Property of the other 8th. Since this Resignation, the King sends such Governors to Carolina as he thinks fit, and the Trade of the Inhabitants is become so considerable, that about 200 Ships go from Charles-Town every Year almost, all for England, laden with Rice, Pitch, Skins, Timber, and other Commodities of the Product of the Country. They drive a very profitable Trade with the Indians, by exchanging Gun-Powder, Shot, Iron Works, Liquors, &c. for their Furs. There are reckoned not less than 50,000 Negroes in Carolina; but Workmen are scarce here, which is a great Pity, because they are obliged to pay an exorbitant Price for European Wares, which might be had very cheap in the Country, if there were but Artificers enough to make them.

The two chief Indian Nations, their Neighbours, are the *Creeks* and the *Cherakees*, whom
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the English, after having been a long time at War with them, have subdued, and they now serve as a powerful Barrier for them against the French and Spaniards.

The Natives of this Country are not so savage as those of some other Countries of America. They are naturally fair, but they paint their Skin, which renders it yellow and olive coloured. They commonly go naked, with only a Wrapper round their Waists; are very vicious, treacherous and daring, and are so fond of the Hair on their Heads, that they would not lose it for any Consideration; from whence no doubt it comes, that when they fight and conquer their Enemies, they scalp them; that is, they take off the Skin of their Heads with the Hair on, and shew it as the greatest Mark of their Valour and their Victory. Hunting and Fishing are their favourite Employments; and tho' they cultivate their Land, yet they sow no more Seed, than will serve to subsist them 4, or 5 Months; and they laugh at the English for taking so much Care for Futurity. They undertake nothing without a General Council of the Chiefs and Counsellors, or Elders of the Cantons, who meet every Morning.

North-Carolina and *South-Carolina*, into which, as has been already observed, this Country is divided, have each their Governour, and are subdivided into Counties and Parishes.

The chief Rivers that water it from the South to the North, are the *Savannah*, *Sante* and *Clarendon*.

Cape

Cape Fear, in the Middle of the Province, is the Place which divides it into North and South.

Charles-Town, in N. Lat. 33, is the Capital of the Province, built six Miles from the Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Cooper*. It is the only Free Port of the Country, so that all the Produce of the Province is brought to it. It carries on a very considerable Trade, tho' it has not above 6 or 700 Houses. Here are several public Edifices very well built. It is the Seat of the Governor. The Assembly and the Courts of Justice are held here, and all the Business of the Province is here transacted. The Bar before the Town hinders Ships of above 200 Tons from entering it. This Town suffered very much by a Hurricane and an Inundation in 1752.

G E O R G I A.

Georgia, which is hemmed in by South-Carolina, lies between the Savannah River on the North, the River Alatomaha on the South, and the North-Sea on the East.

It is situated betwixt the 31st and 34th Deg. $\frac{1}{4}$ of North Latitude. The Spaniards claim a Right to it, as a Part of Spanish Florida. In 1732 it was separated from South-Carolina, and a Colony was began to be planted there, to which the

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Name of *Georgia* was given in Honour of *K. George II.* General Oglethorp, an active Gentleman and very zealous for the Good of his Country, carried over the infant Colony. A fine Description of the Country was published at the same time, and the Parliament granted considerable Sums, which, with the Gifts of several private Gentlemen, seemed likely to secure a happy Establishment, but notwithstanding the great Things that were said of it, and the Generosity with which the Colony has been treated, there has been such a Desertion from it, even to this very Time, that it is to be feared, unless the Government of England provide a speedy Remedy, *Georgia* will be intirely abandoned. It is as important a Country on the South, as *Nova Scotia* is on the North, for the Security of the Colonies that are betwixt both. See the *British Empire*, Vol. I. and *Histoire du Commerce des Colonies Angloises.*

N E W F R A N C E .

NEW FRANCE is that large Country, betwixt Terra Incognita and New Britain on the North, the English Possessions on the East, the Gulph of Mexico on the South, New Mexico and the Unknown Countries on the West.

The North Part is called *Canada*, and the South Part *Louisiana*.

C A N A D A .

Canada lies to the West of Nova Scotia and to the North of New England, New York, and the five great Lakes. It was discovered in 1504 by Bretons and Normans. Twenty Years after K. Francis I. sent *John Verrazan*, a Florentine, who took Possession of it in his Name, and called it *New France*. Verrazan was taken by the Savages, who butchered and eat him. Altho' this Country is situated in the Midst of the temperate Zone, the Air is very cold, owing to the Forests and great Number of Lakes, as well as to the Fogs and Snows, which last there from November till April. Here are some Mines of Iron and Copper, and several Sorts of Animals, as Bears, Elks, Deer, Otters, Martens and Beavers, in which, with Timber and their Fish, the Riches

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of the Country chiefly consist. Ships that are bound to, or from Canada, pass betwixt the Isle of Newfoundland and that of Cape Breton, which latter Island is of such Importance to the French, that on the Preservation of it, depends that of Canada and of the Commerce, which they carry on in both these Places.

Canada and the neighbouring Tracts are inhabited by many Nations, or Tribes, who have each a different Language, or Dialect. They are in general stait, well shaped, vigorous and of an olive Complexion. The Hair of their Eye-lids and Eye-brows (which some of them pluck off) is very black; but those excepted, none grows upon their Bodies, which is the very Case of almost all the American Nations. It is rare to see Cripples among them, or any that are one-eyed, crooked, blind, or dumb. The old Men and those that are married, have a Covering round their Waists, while the Youth go all the Summer Season stark naked. The Country is not so populous as it was formerly, of which the Wars are partly the Cause; and it is likewise very probable, that a great Number of them are retired to the Unknown Countries. These Savages have no Notion of personal Property, which occasions so many Disputes among other Men; and what one Person has, equally belongs to another. When an Indian has had no Success in Hunting, his Brethren assist him without being asked. If his Fowling-piece bursts, or happens to be broke, every one strives who shall be the first to offer him

him another, &c. The Generality of them have no Notion of Money, and none, but they who live near the Towns, make Use of it; for the rest don't care, either to handle, or see it. They call it the *French Serpent*. They have a Saying, that among the Christians, People defame, sell and betray, nay, plunder and murder one another for Money. They think it strange that some are worth more than others, and that they who have Much, should be better looked upon, than those who have Little. Their Warriars never go upon any Enterprize without the Advice of their Council, which consists of all the Elders of their Nation; and Old Age is very much honoured by them.

They are a fierce People, though in the main they are pretty tractable. When Canada was first discovered, they were all Man-Eaters, if we may believe what we read in the first Voyages that were made hither. But now we dont hear of any one Instance of such Barbarity among them, though they still treat the Prisoners they take in War, in a cruel Manner. Their Wars are often owing to meer Caprice. A dream, the Death of a dear Infant, though it be natural, are sufficient Causes for attacking a Nation which thinks nothing of it, and when they once begin a War, it has no End. They are extremely vindictive, very perfidious, and keep no Promises; for they live for the Generality, without Religion and without Laws. Some of them have been converted by the French Missionaries.

The

The River *St. Lawrence*, or *Canada*, is the chief of all their Rivers. It comes out of the Lake of the Hurons, crosses those of Erie and Ontario, and runs into the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, and is said to be 800 Leagues in Length. There are several Falls, or Cataracts in it, which render it quite unnavigable as far as *Quebec*. The largest of the Cataracts is that of *Niagara*, betwixt the Lakes of Erie and *Frontenac*, or Ontario. The Noise of it is heard at the Distance of above 10 Leagues.

The principal Lakes betwixt Canada and *Louisianna*, are those of *Traci* or the *Upper Lake*, of the *Illinois*, the *Hurons*, and those of *Erie*, and *Ontario*, or *Frontenac*. The Upper Lake is scarce navigable, by reason of its Sand-Banks and the Rapidity of its Currents. This Lake and that of the *Illinois* discharge themselves into that of the *Hurons*; and the latter falls into that of *Erie*, and this loses itself in that of *Ontario*.

The most remarkable Places of Canada are in the *Saguenay*, *Montreal* on the South, the *Trois-Rivieres* on the North, *Quebec* on the North-East, and *Tadoussac* on the North, upon the River *St. Lawrence*.

Montreal, or *Ville-Marie*, is a Town in the Island of that Name, on the River *St. Lawrence*. It is fortified and has a very great Trade, especially in Beaver and Bear Skins.

The *Trois-Rivieres*, to the North, on the River *St. Lawrence*, is another little Town.

Quebec

Quebec, to the North-East on the same River, in North Lat. $47 \frac{1}{4}$, is the Capital of all Canada, and particularly of Saguenay. The Town is pretty large and divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper Town stands on a Rock, and the Lower on the River, where it has a vast deep Harbour. It is very populous, well built and defended by a Citadel, wherein resides the Governor of Canada. There is a Sovereign Council, several Monasteries, and a very fine College of the Jesuits.

Tadoussac, on the North, at the Mouth of the Saguenay and the River St. Lawrence, is the second Town of Canada, and has a good Port. See the Voyages of the *Baron de la Hontan*, *de Mont*, *Charlevoix*, &c.

In a new Chart, drawn by Mr. *Buache*, from the Memoirs of M. de *Risle*, Royal Professor and a Member of the Academy of Sciences, which was published in 1750, there appears to be a very great Sea to the North-West of Canada, called the *Western Sea*, or *Bay*; and at the North of the said Bay, there seem to be Seas, Rivers, and Lakes that never were seen in any of the Charts published till then, and appear to be separated from Hudson's Bay, by Lands and Mountains of a prodigious Height. If the said Chart be true, the English may seek long enough for a Passage to the East-Indies, by the North-West Side of that Bay.

 L O U I S I A N A .

Louisiana is the Southern Part of New France. It lies on the West of the Mississipi River. It is properly that Country, comprehended between the *Bay* and *River Mobile* on the East, Cap du Nord on the West, and the Gulph of Mexico on the S. The French extend it to the East, as far as Carol., Virg. and Pensilvania, and take in it all the Countries washed by the Ohio R., those inhabited by the *Chicasaws* and *Chaetaws*, and Part of the *Cherakees's* and *Creeks's*; to the North, as far as the Upper-Lake, and a vast Way towards the West.

The Climate here is almost the same as that of Carolina. This great Country is almost over-spread with Forests, and watered with Abundance of Rivers, some of which overflow at certain Seasons, and render it very fruitful; so that in some Parts they have three Harvests in a Year. It produces Cotton, a Gum of exquisite Perfume, a great Number of Cattle and wild Fowl, and in the general, all the Necessaries of Life. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Louisiana is but thinly inhabited, nor do any People covet to settle in it, those that are here already being very poor. The French send their Vagrants and Criminals hither, as the English transport theirs to Carolina and Virginia.

The Name of *Louisiana* was given to this Country in Honour of Lewis XIV, in whose
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Reign it was discovered by Mr. de la Salle; and it had that of *Mississipi* from the River so called. It belonged once to the India Company, but in 1730 they gave it back to the King. The Protestants of France have several times desired Leave to go and settle in this Country, and have been as often refused. Admiral *Coligni* had it once in his Thoughts to retire hither.

To the West of the *Chicasaws* lies the Country of the *Alkansas*, the most likely of all Louisiana, next to that of the Illinois, for producing all Sorts of Grain, and feeding Cattle, and in this Part was the Grant made to the famous Mr. *Law*. The *Alkansas* are reckoned to be the tallest and handsomest of all the Savages, and by way of Distinction, they are called the *handsom Men*. The French have two Forts here on the River *Mississipi*, 25 Leagues from one another.

The River *Mississipi* is the largest of all the Rivers of Louisiana, and runs from North to South, but its Source is unknown: it is computed to be above 650 Leagues. It breeds great Quantity of Crocodiles and other amphibious Creatures. The French have found out a more safe and expeditious Way to the *Mississipi* River, to avoid the Danger and Difficulty of sailing up that River by its principal Mouth; which is by the Lake *Pontchartrain*.

The chief Places in Louisiana are in that Tract of Land, between the Rivers *Mississipi* and *Mobile*, and the Gulf of Mexico; situated thus:

o Ft. *Rosalie*.

o Ft. *Mobile*, or *Condé*.

o New-Orleans.

o Ft. *de Balise*.

NEW-ORLEANS, on the River *Mississipi*, is well fortified, and the Capital City of Louisiana. Some Authors describe it as a very considerable Place, and others in a sad Condition. It is the Residence of the Governor, Grand Council and Courts of Judicature. The Soil about it is rich and fertile, and the Climate excellent.

The French have two Forts more, North of *Mobile*, viz. *Alabama*, or *Toulouse*, on the River *Alabama*; and *Tombeche*, W. of it, on the River *Chicasaw*.

The other Forts in Louisiana are to the West of *Mississipi* R.; one in an Island, formed by the R. *Rouge*; those of *Alkansa* and *Kappa* on the R. *Mississipi*, in the Country of the *Alkansas*; Ft. *Orleans* to the North, upon the River *Missouri*; Ft. *Lullier*, 4 Degrees more North, near the River St. Pierre;

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Pierre; Ft. *le Sueur*, E. of it, on the River *Mississippi*; and Ft. *Sakisda*, on the River *des Puans*, W. of the Lake Michigan.

The Countries to which the English lay a Claim, that is disputed by the French.

THESE Countries are of a vast Extent, lie betwixt Canada on the North, the Lake Michigan, or of the Illinois, the River of the Illinois and the Mississippi R. on the West; the Bay of Mexico on the South, and the English Colonies on the East. They are plainly distinguished in red, in my Map of the English and French Possessions in North-America.

The English found their Titles to these Countries, upon Treaties and Contracts, made with their principal Inhabitants, whereby they have acquired both the Property and Sovereignty of them. See the *British Empire in America*, Douglas's *Summary of the British Settlements in North-America*, Colden's *History of the five Indian Nations*, the *Present State of North-America*, Dr. Mitchel's *Map of the English and French Dominions in North-America*, and what I have said in page 1104 of my *Geography*.

The *Iroquois* are the most warlike and the most formidable of the American Nations. I refer

the Reader for the rest, to what I have already said of them, in my Description of Pensilvania, I call those who live beyond the Lake of Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, the *Northern Iroquois*; because they live to the N. of the others, and are in the Interest of the French. The five Nations look upon them as Deserters and Renegadoes. There are four Forts about the Lake Ontario. Those of *Frontenac*, *Toronto* and *Niagara*, are in the Hands of the French; *Oswiga* belongs to the English.

The ancient *Hurons* inhabited the Country, or Peninsula, that is formed by the Lakes of Huron, Erie, Ontario, and were very powerful, But the Iroquois, or the six Iroquois Nations in the English Interest, have almost wholly destroyed them in War; so that now there are but few of them left. The Hurons are reckoned the most sensible of all the Savages. Their Country is another of the Iroquese Conquests, which they have been in Possession ever since 1650.

The *Algonquins* are the Remains of a considerable Nation, which heretofore lived 100 Leagues above the *Trois-Rivieres*. Since they were defeated by the Iroquois, who destroyed $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of them, the rest have taken Refuge betwixt the Lake Ontario and that of the Hurons. The Language of the Algonquins is highly esteemed in Canada, because all the Nations for a thousand Leagues round, except the Iroquois and the Hurons, understand it perfectly.

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The *Messejagues* to the N. E. of the Hurons Lake, have been conquered by the Iroquois, to whom they are now united, and form the 8th Nation of that League.

The *Riages*, or *Nicariages*, betwixt the Hurons Lake and that of Michigan, are a People also conquered by the Iroquois, and being united to the six Nations form the 7th in that League. On the N. side of their Country, the French have the Fort of *St. Ignace*, and on the S. side, *St. Joseph's Fort* on the River St. Joseph, and that of *Pontchartrain* upon the Streight.

The *Quadogbes*, as they are called by the six Nations, are a People to the S. of the Lake Michigan, whose Lands were sold to the King of England in 1701, and the Sale confirmed in 1726 and 1744.

On the W. and E. sides of Fort *Sandoski*, to the S. of the Lake of Erie, there is an excellent Country for Hunting, which also produces a great quantity of Salt. It is the Rendez-vous of the Hunters, Warriors, and such of the six Nations as go Trading. To the S. W. of the said Lake, there is a French Fort: In the Country of the *Senekaas*, there are two others; and upon the Ohio to the S. of these two, lies the Fort *du Quesne*, which also is in the Hands of the French.

The Country, between the *Apalachean*, or *Alleganny* Mountains, the River *Mississipi*, and Lake Erie, is watered with three remarkable Rivers, *viz.* the *Ohio*, the *Allegany*, or *Belle-Riviere*,

Riviere, the *Ouabache*, or the River *St. Jerome*, and that of the *Illinois*.

The *Ohio* is a great River, which rises in the Country of the Iroquois, to the N. E. of the Lake of Erie; runs above 800 Miles, and falls into the *Mississipi*, after having watered the most beautiful and fruitful Countries in the World, where are vast Meadows well watered, in which are fed thousands of wild Cattle. The Neighbouring Tracts were heretofore inhabited by several Nations, which the Iroquois have utterly destroyed. The *Ohios*, or Indians of the River *Ohio*, are a Tribe consisting of several Indians of the English Colonies, always dependant on, and confederates with the English. Of these, the *Delawares* and the *Shawances* are the most considerable.

The *Ouabache*, or River *St. Jerome*, rises to the W. of the Lake of Erie, and after a Course from the N. E. to the S. W., falls into the *Ohio*. A little below the Conflux of these two Rivers, there is a Fort built by the French, who maintain a good Garrison in it, to awe the *Cherokees*, who are now very powerful. The Indians, who inhabit the Country watered by this River, are the *Twightwies*, or *Miamis*, a powerful and populous Nation, faithful Observers of the Treaty of Alliance, which they have made with the English. To the W., on *Mississipi* River, the French have *Fort Chartres*, and North of it, that of *le Rocher*, near the River *Illinois*.

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The River of the *Illinois* has its Source almost to the South West of the Lake Michigan, or the Illinois Lake, and falls into the Mississippi. It gives its Name to a People that dwell to the South and West of the Lake of the same Name. These Indians live sociably together in great Villages, cultivate the Indian Corn, gather certain Fruits of the Trees, that grow in their Country without taking the least Trouble to raise them; and as for the rest, maintain themselves by Fishing and Hunting. They are, it is said, very gentle, alert, well made, but great Robbers: Father Charlevoix, says they are altogether as cruel as the Iroquois. On this River the French have the Fort *Miamis*.

The *Cherakees*, who are the most populous Nation on this Continent, inhabit the large Tract of Country, betwixt the Apalachian Mountains, the Chicasaws, the Mississippi and the Ohio. These have been subject to the King of England since 1729, and the English have several Factories among them.

The *Creeks* live to the South of the Cherakees. They are likewise a very powerful Nation, and have been subject to the English since 1733. General Oglethorp brought their Deputies to England the Year following, and introduced them to the King. The English have Factories and Settlements in all the noted Places of the Creeks.

The Fort *Toulouse*, or *Albamas*, on the River Albamas, was taken by the French in 1715, though

though the English had settled there 28 Years before.

The *Chaataws*, to the E. and W. of Mississipi, are powerful and Friends to the French.

The *Nauchees*, towards the Mouth of the Mississipi, had a Form of Government quite despotical, seldom entered upon a War, and thought it no Sort of Glory to destroy their Fellow Creatures ; but were extirpated by the French in 1730. Fort *Rosalie* lies on the E. Side of the Mississipi.

The *Cbicasaws*, to the N. of the Chaataws, are Allies and Subjects of the English, who have several Factories among them.

It appears, that, not only in these Countries, disputed by the French, but in the very Heart of the English Colonies, there are above 20 Forts which the English complain that the French have usurped from them, or built since the Treaty of Utrecht, in direct Contravention to the XVth Article of the said Treaty, wherein it is said, *that the Subjects and Friends of both Nations, shall have full Liberty of resorting to each other for the reciprocal Benefit of their Trade.* I have spoken of these Forts in the particular Description, which I have given of the Places, where they are situated ; and on the Map, they are denoted by a red Circle.

The

The Island of NEW-FOUNDLAND.

This Island is situated to the East of the Gulph of St. Lawrence. The Strait of *Belle-Ille*, about 23 Miles broad, separates it on the North Side from New Britain, or the Country of the Esquimaux. Sebastian Cabot, who was sent out by Henry VII, King of England, discovered it in 1497, and called it the *Land of Cod*, because of the Fish of that Name, which are caught near its Coasts. Both the English and the French have been settled here. The former have been in Possession of it ever since 1713, by Virtue of the Treaty of Utrecht, with a Permission for the French, to catch and dry their Cod on the Coast, from *Cape Bonavista* Eastward, to *Cape Rich* on the N. W. The original Natives of this Island are Savages as well as the Canadians. All that is known of it is the Coast, on the Banks of which they dry the Codfish. The principal Bays in the South Part, are those of *Trinity*, *Conception* and *Placentia*. *St. John's* Harbour to the South-East is an important Post, which the English have fortified.

The *Great Bank*, or Shoal of New-Foundland, is 60 Leagues to the East of the Island of New-Foundland. It is properly, says Father *Charlevoix*, a vast Mountain hid under Water, and about 200 Leagues in Length. The only Reason of its being termed a *Bank*, is its Shallowness

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The

66 *The Isle of New-Foundland.*

of the Water, here compared to other Parts of this Ocean, where it is extraordinary deep. It is always covered with Water from 20 to 25 Fathoms; so that Ships may ride there without Danger, which distinguishes this from other Banks, or Shoals. Here are to be seen every Year 4, or 500 Sail of Ships, from almost all the Nations of Europe, especially Dutch, English, and French, for the Cod and Whale Fishery. Of the former, there is such Abundance, that they sometimes embarrass the Ships, and a skilful Fisherman will catch 400 perhaps in a Day, tho' they use only Lines. It is said, that the Bottom of the Bank is covered with Shell-Fish, and other small Fish, which are the Cod's main Sustenance. The Cod-fishing begins with April, and holds till the End of October, and no longer; for in the Winter, those Fishes retire from the Bank. To the South-East of the Great Bank, there is a Less, which they call the *Little Bank*.

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The Island of CAPE BRETON, *or*
ISLE ROYALE.

It is situated to the North East of Acadia, betwixt the $45\frac{1}{2}$ and 47 Degrees of North Lat. about 60 miles from New-Foundland, with which it forms the Entry into the Gulph of St. Lawrence. It is only separated from Acadia by a very small Strait, called *Fronfac*, or *Canso*. The Length of the Island from the North East to the South West is not quite forty Leagues, and its greatest Breadth from East to West, is not above twenty-five. It is of a very irregular Figure, and interspersed with a great Number of Lakes and Rivers. The Fogs here are frequent and thick, and the Cold very piercing. The Soil is not very good, yet it produces the Necessaries of Life. Here are Oaks, Pines fit for Masts, and all sorts of Timber for Buildings. Here are several Mines abounding with excellent Coals; and as they are situated like Mountains, there is no occasion for digging, nor for draining the Waters to come at the Coals, as in other Countries. It is said there is no Place in the World that can furnish greater Quantities of Cod-fish, and where there are more Conveniencies for drying them. The Harbours are all open to the East, going round to the Southward, for the Space of fifty five Leagues; from *Port Dauphin* to *Port Toulouse*, or *St. Peter*: Every-
I 2 where

The

where else, it is a difficult Matter to find any Anchoring-place for the smallest Vessels. All the Northern Coast is very high, and almost inaccessible, nor is it much easier to land any where on the West Coast. This Island was once one of the Dependencies of Nova-Scotia, as may be seen by the Patent of King James the First. *Q*. Aune insisted strenuously at the Treaty of Utrecht upon its Restitution; nevertheless the French had the Policy to evade it, tho' it was afterwards in the Hands of the English. It is the Key of Canada; and if the English had not restored it in 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, not a French Vessel could have passed to, or from Canada in War-Time, without the Hazard of being taken. The Importance of it will appear much plainer to the Reader, if he will only give himself the Trouble to peruse what Father *Charlevoix* says of it in his *Description of New France*.

Louisbourg, otherwise called the *English Harbour*, is its chief Place, and it is one of the best Ports in all America. The Town is small, but well built and well fortified; and the Entrance of the Harbour is defended on all Sides by Batteries of Cannon. The English attacked it in 1746, in which Expedition 4000 Land-men, the bravest in all New England, were employed under the Command of General *Pepperel* and Brigadier General *Waldo*. The latter made the first Attack by Land, and tho' the Place was defended

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The Islands of Sable, St. John, &c. 69

fended by 266 Pieces of great Cannon, which made a hellish Fire upon the English, they attacked it with such Intrepidity, that at the End of 40 Days, it surrendered.

This is the Place, where four large French Ships and two Frigates retired, after the taking of the *Lis* and the *Alcide*, and are now blocked up by Admiral *Boscawen*. The Town is in no Want of fresh Water, as some imagined, being supplied with it by several Rivulets, that fall in the Bay; but can't say the same of the other Necessaries of Life, where Plenty of them is seldom found in it: and if the English Fleet can prevent its receiving of any from Canada, or Old France, Louisbourg must inevitably surrender, before next Spring, or perish by Sicknes, or Famine.

The Island of *SABLE* is to the South of the Island of Cape Breton. The French settled on it once, but abandoned it, because it has no fresh Water, no Port, or Product but Briars.

ST. JOHN'S Island, which is to the West of Cape Breton, is not above half as big as the latter, and belongs to the French. They both depended formerly of Nova-Scotia, and were included in the Earl of Stirling's Charter.

The Island of *ANTICOSTI* is situated at the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence. The French have a Port here the best in the Island.

The

The BERMUDAS, *or* SUMMER
ISLANDS.

These Islands are situated in North Latitude $32 \frac{1}{2}$, near 300 Leagues to the East of Carolina. They were first discovered by John *Bermuda*, a Spaniard, in the Beginning of the 16th Century. Sir *George Summer* being drove hither by a Storm, the English settled on it afterwards, and remain possessed of it. There is a great Number of those Islands, but they are for the most part so small and so barren, that neither the Spaniards, nor the French have thought it worth their while to inhabit them. The largest is that, where the Town of *St. George* is built, from which it takes Name. Its chief Product is Tobacco, very inferior in Goodness to that of the Continent, India Corn, excellent Fruits and Timber for building Ships and Houses.

The Air here is not so pure as it was heretofore. Poysonous Animals cannot live, nor be ingendered in those Islands. Here are Turtles of a prodigious Size. The Access to these Islands is dangerous by reason of Rocks, which have been so fatal to the Spaniards that they have given them the Name of *Devils*. They are very much exposed to Thunder and Tempests; but their greatest Inconvenience is the Want
of

The Bermudas, or Summer Islands. 71

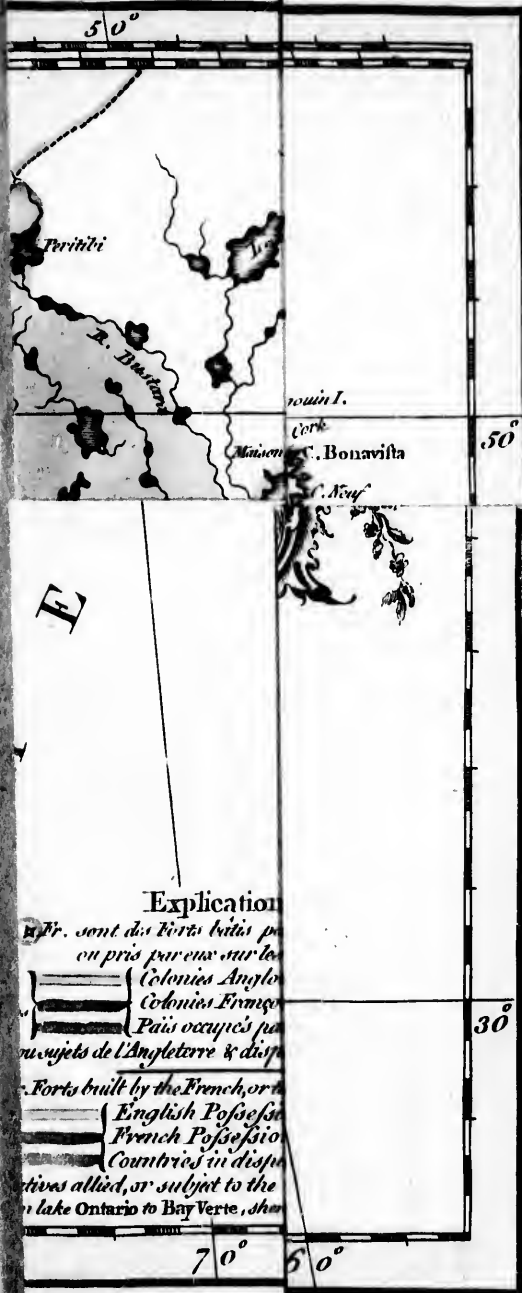
of Fresh Water, for they have neither Rivu-
lets, nor Springs. They have dug Wells to save
Rain-Water, or that which is brought to them
from Carolina. The King of England appoints
the Governor and the Members of the Council,
but the Inhabitants chuse their Representatives,
or Deputies of their Assembly.

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Explication

Les Fr. sont des Forts bâtis par
 ou pris par eux sur les
 Colonies Angloises
 Colonies Françoises
 Pais occupés par
 ou sujets de l'Angleterre & dispo
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 English Possession
 French Possession
 Countries in dispute
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Commissaires apres le Traite

Borne entre le Canada & les terres de la Comp:

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Lac des Bois de la Baie de Hudson reglee par des

L. Tsauaniouou

Borne septentrionale de la Nouv: Angleterre, suivant la Charte du 3^e Nov: 1620, s'étendant d'une mer à l'autre

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C O N N U S

L. Mississagan ou Huron

Sioux Orientaux

Sioux ou Nadouessians

LAC SUPERIEUR

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Sioux Occidentaux

Sioux Horheton

Outagamis

Missouri R. Padoucas

Tintons

L. Tinton

Thinhancton

F. le Sunar

Lullier

Mascoutens

Panis

Aricara

Maha

Ajous

Quicapous R.

Quisconsin R.

R. a la Mine

Pais des Panis

Pani Maha

Ajous

Ajous

Roche R.

Cuicapous

R. de Roche

Padoucas

Otoctutit

Panis R. des Panis

Panis

Meringone R.

Roche R.

Illinois R.

Thaskiki R.

Borne septentrionale de la Virginie suivant la Charte du 23 de May 1609, & meridionale de la Nouvelle Angleterre

suivant la Charte du 3 Novembre 1620, d'une mer à l'autre.

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BAIE DE HUDSON

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LAC HURON

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BAIE DE HUDSON

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AUX en Kilistinos

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Perry R.

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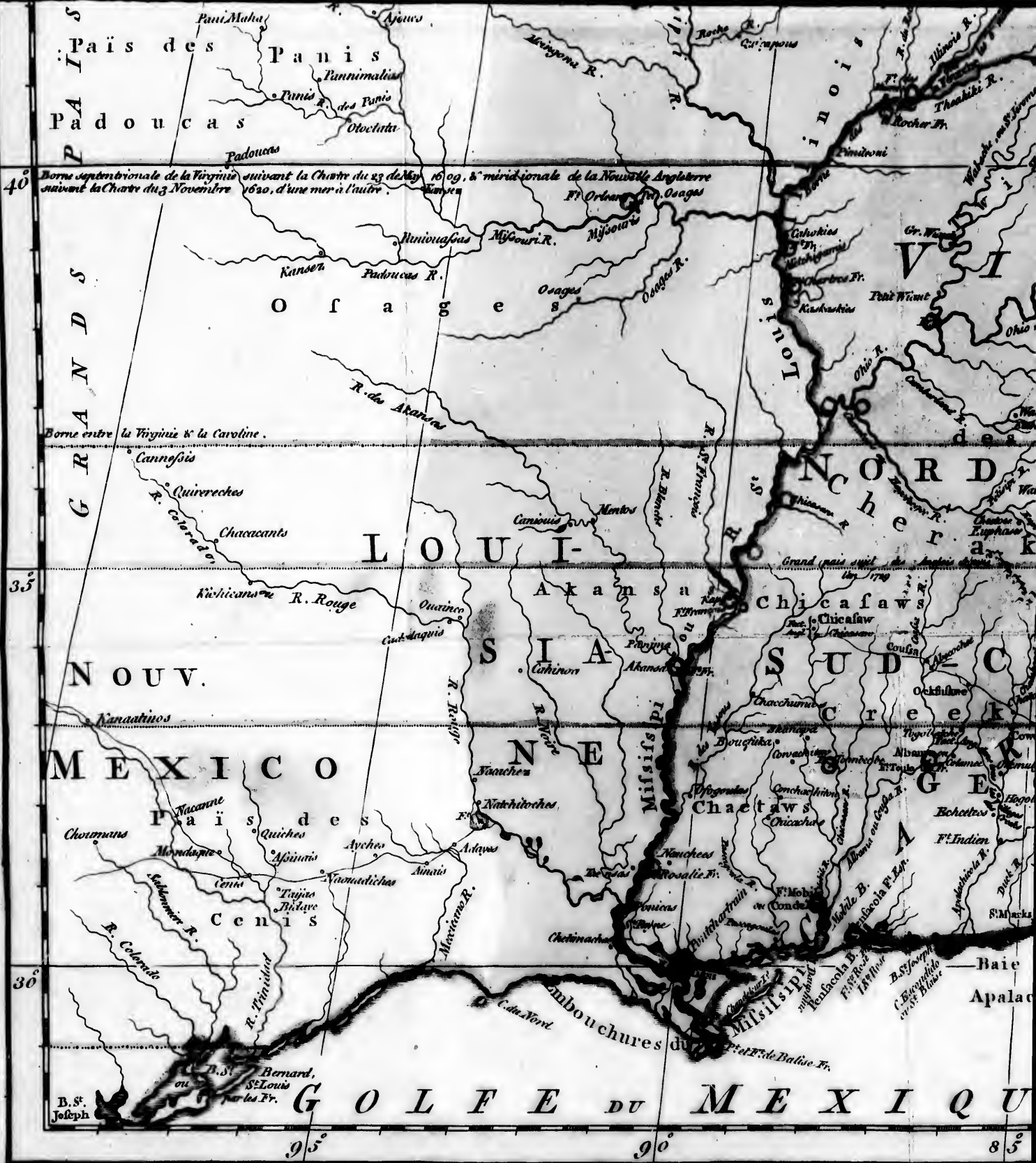
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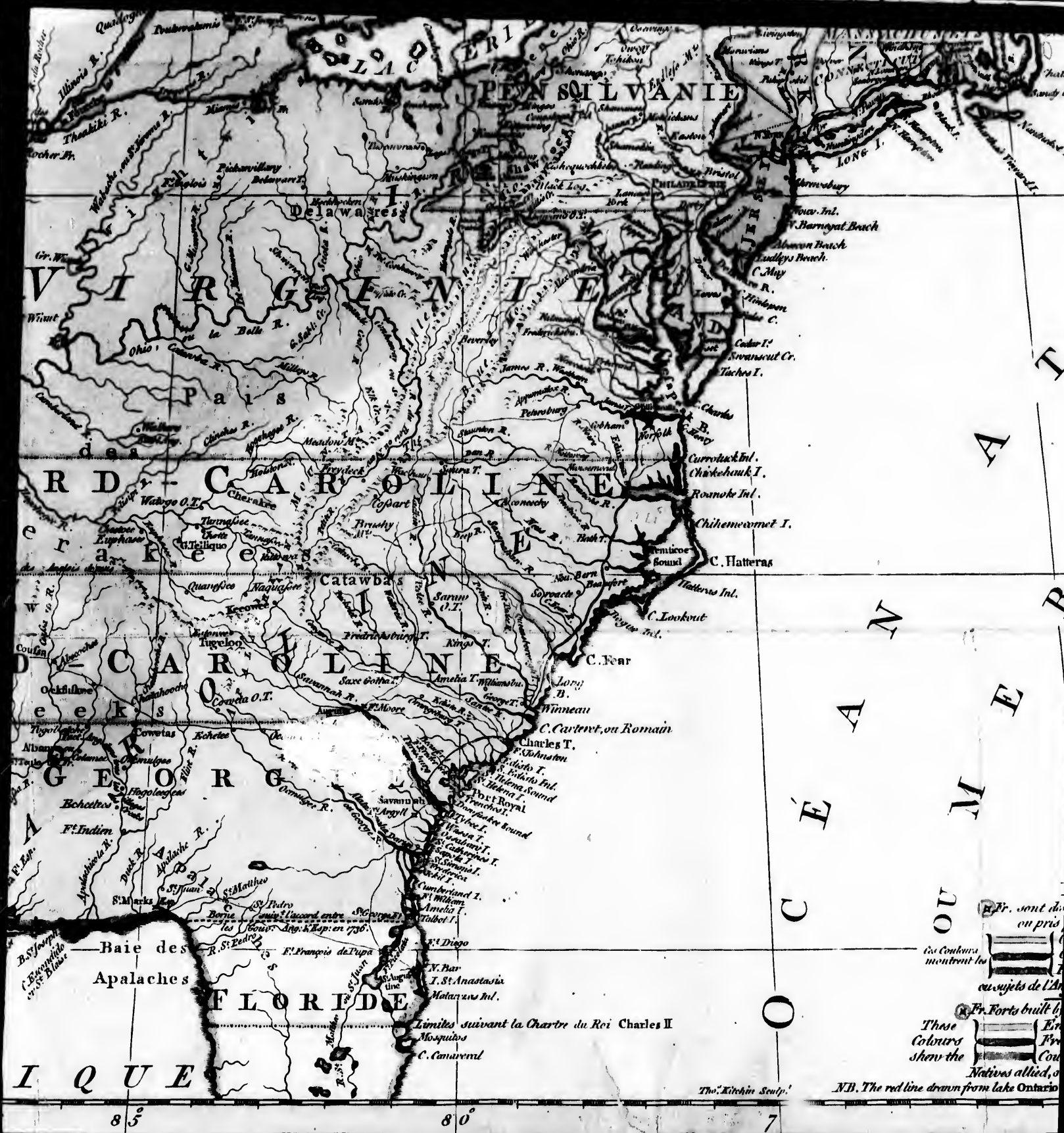
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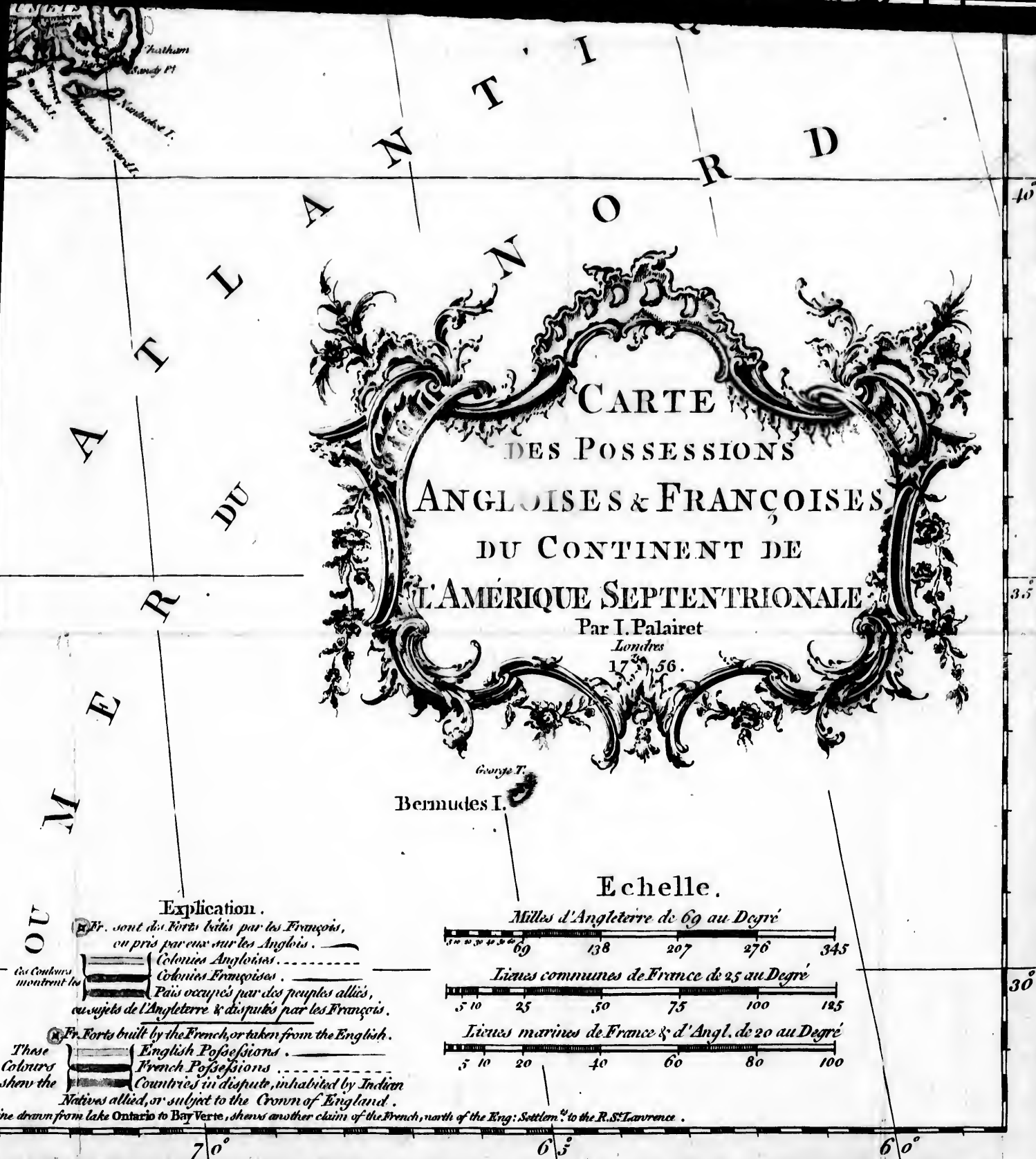
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